

ALSACE PICTURES

Johan Nijs

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **2-3**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **9:37**

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Tierolff for Band No. 30 "ALSACE PICTURES"

TMPCD130630

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Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute	5
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Eb Clarinet	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 1	1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2	1
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
Bb Trumpet 1	2
Bb Trumpet 2	2
Bb Trumpet 3	2
F Horn 1	1
F Horn 2	1
F Horn 3	1
C Trombone 1	2
C Trombone 2	2
C Trombone 3	2
C Euphonium	2
Bb Euphonium treble clef	3
C Basses	4
Percussion 1	2
Percussion 2	2
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

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Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
Bb Flugelhorn 3	1
Eb Horn 1	1
Eb Horn 2	1
Eb Horn 3	1
Bb Trombone 1 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 3 bass clef	1
Bb Trombone 1 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 2 treble clef	1
Bb Trombone 3 treble clef	1
Bb Euphonium bass clef	2
Eb Bass treble clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef	2
Bb Bass treble clef	2
Bb Bass bass clef	2

ALSACE PICTURES

English:

This original composition by Johan Nijs consists of four parts. Part I deals with the "Ballon d'Alsac," a mountain in France which has often been part of the Tour de France circuit. Part II is named after Colmar, the third most important city in the Alsace region. Part III, "La petite Venise" (Small Venice), refers to a district in Colmar with many picturesque houses along the river Lauch. Part IV evokes Turckheim, a village in the Upper Rhine which originally belonged to the abbey of Munster.

Ballon d'Alsace

The 1247 meter high 'Ballon d'Alsace' is a mountain in France in the southern part of the Vosges. The 'Ballon d'Alsace' is situated in the borderland between Alsace-Lorraine and Franche-Comté in the natural park of the Vosges. The Tour de France crossed the 'Ballon d'Alsace' for the first time on July 10, 1905, making it the first ever mountain stage of the race. Since then the Tour de France has crossed the 'Ballon d'Alsace' many times, most recently during the ninth stage of the 2005 Tour. The 'Ballon d'Alsace' is situated on the territory of four municipalities, four departments and three regions.

Colmar

Colmar is a French city in Alsace. It is the prefecture (capital) of the Haut-Rhin (Upper Rhine) Department. It boasts two railway stations: Colmar-Méssanges and Colmar-Saint-Joseph. The town lies in rather flat country on the river Lauch and at the foot of the Vosges mountains. It is the third most important city of Alsace, after Strasbourg and Mulhouse. Colmar has a sunny microclimate which makes the area extremely well-suited for viniculture. In the past Colmar has always been spelled with a "C," even in German, though from 1871-1918 the official spelling was with a "K."

La Petite Venise

'La petit Venise' (Small Venice) is a district in Colmar with many picturesque houses alongside the river Lauch. This quarter is one of the notable curiosities of Colmar.

Turckheim

Turckheim is a municipality in the French Haut-Rhin (Upper Rhine) Department in the Alsace region. It is part of the Colmar district. The Turckheim territory originally belonged to the abbey of Munster. In 1312 Turckheim became an imperial free town of the Upper Rhine area within the Holy Roman Empire (Germany). It became part of the Alsatian Decapolis in 1354.

Nederlands:

Deze originele compositie van Johan Nijs bestaat uit 4 delen. Het 1e deel gaat over de "Ballon d'Alsace", een berg in Frankrijk welke meerdere malen in de Tour de France is opgenomen. Het 2e deel is Colmar, een bekende en de op 3 na grootste plaats in de Elzas. Het 3e deel heet "La Petite Venise", dit is een wijk in Colmar met schilderachtige huizen aan de Lauch. Het 4e deel gaat tenslotte over Turckheim, een plaats in de Haut-Rhin welke oorspronkelijk tot het abdijsvorstendom Munster behoorde.

Ballon d'Alsace

De 1247 meter hoge Ballon d'Alsace is een berg in Frankrijk in het zuiden van de Vogezen. De Ballon berg ligt in het grensgebied van de Elzas met Lotharingen en de Franche-Comté in Natuurpark Vogezen. Op 10 juli 1905 kwam de Tour de France voor het eerst over de Ballon d'Alsace, welke in die Tour de eerste bergetappe was. Daarna kwam de Tour de France meer dan eens over de Ballon d'Alsace. Honderd jaar later, in 2005, werd de berg in de negende etappe van de Tour opnieuw bedwongen. De Ballon d'Alsace ligt in het grondgebied van 4 gemeenten, 4 departementen en 3 regio's.

Colmar

Colmar is een stad en gemeente in de Elzas in Frankrijk. Het is de hoofdstad van het departement Haut-Rhin. In de gemeente liggen de spoorwegstations Colmar-Méssanges en Colmar-Saint-Joseph. De stad ligt in een relatief vlak landschap aan de rivier de Lauch en aan de voet van de Vogezes. Het is de derde stad van de Elzas, na Straatsburg en Mulhouse. Colmar heeft een zonnig microklimaat wat de omgeving ideaal maakt voor de wijnbouw. In het verleden werd Colmar altijd met een 'C' geschreven, ook in het Duits. Alleen van 1871 tot 1918 was de officiële schrijfwijze Colmar met een 'K'.

La Petite Venise

La petit Venise is een wijk in Colmar met schilderachtige huizen aan de Lauch. Deze wijk behoort tot één van de bezienswaardigheden van Colmar.

Turckheim

Turckheim is een gemeente in het Franse departement Haut-Rhin (regio Elzas). De plaats maakt deel uit van het arrondissement Colmar. Het gebied van Turckheim behoorde oorspronkelijk tot het abdijsvorstendom Munster. In 1312 werd het een vrije rijksstad van de Boven-Rijnse Kreits binnen het Heilige Roomse Rijk (Duitsland). De stad sloot zich in 1354 aan bij de Tienstedenbond van de Elzas.

Deutsch:

„Alsace Pictures“ von Johan Nijs ist eine Originalkomposition für Blasorchester und enthält vier Teile. Der erste handelt vom französischen Berg „Ballon d'Alsace“, der mehrmals bei der Tour de France von den Radrennfahrern bestiegen worden ist. Der zweite Teil handelt von Colmar, eine Stadt im Elsass. Der dritte Teil heißt „La Petite Venise“ (Klein Venedig) und beschreibt ein Viertel in Colmar mit künstlerisch verzierten Häusern am Lauch, der Fluss in Colmar. Der vierte Teil der Komposition erzählt von Turckheim, einem Ort im Department "Haut-Rhin", der ursprünglich zur Abtei von Munster gehörte.

Ballon d'Alsace

Der 1247 Meter hohe Ballon d'Alsace ist ein Berg in Frankreich im Süden der Vogesen. Der Ballon d'Alsace liegt im Grenzgebiet von Elsass-Lothringen und Franche-Comté im Naturpark der Vogesen. Am 10. Juli 1905 war der Ballon d' Alsace bei der Tour de France zum ersten Mal Austragungsort der Bergwertung. Er wurde auch hundert Jahre später noch von den Rennfahrern der Tour de France in der Bergwertung bestritten, zuletzt im Jahr 2005. Der Ballon d'Alsace erstreckt sich über ein Gebiet von vier Gemeinden, vier Bezirken und drei Regionen.

Colmar

Colmar ist eine Stadt im Elsass in Frankreich. Sie ist die Präfektur des Departements „Haut Rhin“. Es gibt zwei Bahnhöfe: Colmar-Méssanges und Colmar-Saint-Joseph. Die Stadt liegt in einer ziemlich flachen Landschaft den Lauch entlang am Fuße der Vogesen. Es ist die dritte Stadt des Elsass nach Straßburg und Mülhausen. Colmar hat ein sonniges Mikroklima, darum eignet sich die Gegend so hervorragend für den Weinbau.

La Petite Venise (Klein Venedig)

„La Petite Venise“ ist ein Viertel in Colmar mit künstlerisch verzierten Häusern am Lauch. Es ist eine der Sehenswürdigkeiten von Colmar.

Turckheim

Turckheim ist eine Gemeinde im französischen Bezirk „Haut Rhin“ im Elsass. Das Gebiet von Turckheim gehörte ursprünglich zur Abtei von Münster. Es wurde 1312 eine freie Reichsstadt im Heiligen Römischen Reich und hatte sich 1354 dem Elsässischen Zehnstädtebund, der Dekapolis, angeschlossen.

Français:

Cette composition originale de Johan Nijs comprend quatre parties intitulées : « Ballon d'Alsace » (montagne que les coureurs du Tour de France ont souvent gravie), « Colmar » (troisième plus grande ville d'Alsace), « La Petite Venise » (quartier de Colmar avec des maisons pittoresques le long de la rivière la Lauch) et « Turckheim » (village dans le Haut-Rhin appartenant à l'origine à l'abbaye de Munster).

Ballon d'Alsace

Haut de 1247 m, le Ballon d'Alsace est une montagne dans le Sud des Vosges en France (sur le territoire de Colmar, dans la région frontalière entre l'Alsace-Lorraine et la Franche-Comté au milieu du parc naturel des Vosges). Le 10 juillet 1905, le Tour de France emprunte pour la première fois le Ballon d'Alsace et c'est la première étape de montagne. Plus tard, le Tour de France y passera encore. Cent ans plus tard lors du Tour de France 2005, la montagne faisait à nouveau partie du parcours.

Colmar

Colmar, ville et commune d'Alsace, en France, est la préfecture du département du Haut-Rhin. On y trouve les gares ferroviaires de Colmar-Méssanges et Colmar-Saint-Joseph. La ville est située dans un paysage relativement plat le long de la rivière la Lauch et au pied des Monts des Vosges. Troisième ville d'Alsace après Strasbourg et Mulhouse, Colmar bénéficie d'un microclimat ensoleillé, ce qui rend la région idéale pour la viticulture. Dans le passé, Colmar a toujours été écrit avec un « C », même en Allemand, alors que l'orthographe officielle était avec un « K » de 1871 à 1918.

La Petite Venise

La petite Venise est un quartier de Colmar avec des maisons pittoresques le long de la rivière la Lauch. Ce quartier est l'une des attractions de la ville de Colmar.

Turckheim

Turckheim est une commune dans le département français du Haut-Rhin (région d'Alsace), faisant partie de l'arrondissement de Colmar. Le territoire de Turckheim appartenait à l'origine à l'abbaye de Munster. En 1312, la commune devient une ville d'empire libre au sein du Saint Empire Romain (l'Allemagne). En 1351, la ville appartient à la Décapole de l'Alsace.

JOHAN NIJS

English:

The Belgian composer Johan Nijs was born in Louvain on June 11, 1963. At age ten he began studying music and earned degrees in clarinet, piano, accordion, solfeggio, harmony and chamber music at various music academies. He then went to the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music where he was awarded several prizes for solfeggio, harmony, counterpoint, wind band conducting, history of music, transposition, clarinet and piano. He has composed since age sixteen and has won numerous international composition prizes. Today Nijs is not only active as a composer and arranger, but also as guest-conductor and adjudicator. He is also a clarinetist with the Royal Band of the Belgian Air Force. His principal teachers and mentors were André Waignein and Jean Segers.



Nederlands:

De Belgische componist Johan Nijs werd geboren op 11 juni 1963 in Leuven. Vanaf zijn 10^{de} levensjaar vingen zijn studies aan de verschillende muziekacademies aan. Hij haalde diploma's voor de instrumenten klarinet, piano en accordeon, maar ook voor harmonie, notenleer en kamermuziek. Haast vanzelfsprekend volgde een studie aan het Koninklijk Muziekconservatorium van Brussel waar hij diploma's haalde voor notenleer, praktische harmonie, harmonie, contrapunt, harmonie- en fanfaredirectie, muziekgeschiedenis, transpositie, klarinet en piano. Vanaf zijn 16^e begon hij te componeren en won hij verschillende (internationale) compositiewedstrijden. Momenteel is Johan Nijs actief als componist en arrangeur, en treedt hij op als jurylid en gastdirigent. Daarnaast is hij klarinettist bij de Koninklijke Muziekkapel van de Belgische Luchtmacht. Zijn belangrijkste leraren en voorbeelden zijn André Waignein en Jan Segers.

Français :

Compositeur belge, Johan Nijs est né le 11 juin 1963 à Louvain. Dès l'âge de dix ans, il étudie successivement à plusieurs académies de musique et obtient des diplômes de clarinette, piano, accordéon, solfège, harmonie et musique de chambre. Il poursuit ses études au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles où il reçoit des prix de solfège, harmonie pratique, harmonie, contrepoint, direction d'orchestre à vent, histoire de la musique, transposition, clarinette et piano. Il compose dès l'âge de seize ans et obtient plusieurs prix internationaux de composition. Actuellement, Johan Nijs est actif comme compositeur et arrangeur, mais aussi comme chef invité et membre de nombreux jurys. Il est également clarinettiste à la Musique Royale de la Force Aérienne Belge. Ses principaux professeurs et exemples sont André Waignein et Jean Segers.

Deutsch:

Der belgische Komponist Johan Nijs wurde am 11. Juni 1963 in Löwen geboren. Seine erste musikalische Ausbildung erhielt er im Alter von zehn Jahren in den Fächern Klarinette, Klavier, Akkordeon, Solfeggio, Tonsatz und Kammermusik. Am königlichen Konservatorium in Brüssel absolvierte er anschließend Studien in Solfeggio, Harmonielehre, Kontrapunkt, Blasorchesterdirigieren, Musikgeschichte, Transposition, Klarinette und Klavier. Mit dem Komponieren begann Nijs, als er 16 Jahre alt war und erhielt für sein Schaffen zahlreiche nationale und internationale Preise. Johan Nijs ist derzeit als Klarinettist beim Königlichen Musikkorps der Belgischen Luftwaffe tätig und wirkt zudem als Arrangeur, Komponist, Dirigent und Juror. Zu seinen wichtigsten Lehrern und Vorbildern zählen André Waignein und Jean Segers.

ALSACE PICTURES

Johan Nijs

I. Ballon d'Alsace

Con Fierrezza ♩ = 116

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

10

This musical score is for the second page of a piece titled "ALSACE PICTURES". It features a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Euphonium (C Euph.), Bassoon (C Bs.), Mallets (Mal.), and Percussion 1 (Perc. 1) and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score begins at measure 8 and continues through measure 15. A box containing the number "10" is positioned above the Flute staff at the start of measure 10. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout the score, appearing below the staves for the Clarinets, Saxophones, Trombones, and Percussion. The percussion parts include a steady eighth-note pattern on Perc. 1 and a more complex rhythmic pattern on Perc. 2. The woodwinds and strings play various melodic and harmonic lines, with some instruments having rests in certain measures.

This page of the musical score, titled 'ALSACE PICTURES', covers measures 16 through 23. The score is arranged for a large orchestra and includes the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F. Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F. Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F. Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Contrabass (C. B.), Euphonium (C. Euph.), Mallets (Mal.), and two Percussion parts (Perc. 1 and Perc. 2). The score begins at measure 16 and ends at measure 23. A rehearsal mark '22' is placed above the Oboe staff at the start of measure 22. The music features a variety of textures, including melodic lines in the woodwinds and brass, and rhythmic patterns in the percussion. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) are used throughout. The key signature is B-flat major, and the time signature is 4/4. The percussion parts include snare drum, cymbals, and tom-toms.

This musical score is for the piece "ALSACE PICTURES" and spans measures 24 to 31. The instrumentation includes:

- Flute (Fl.)
- Oboe (Ob.)
- Bassoon (Bsn.)
- E♭ Clarinet (Eb Clar.)
- Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1)
- Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2)
- Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3)
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.)
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1)
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1)
- Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2)
- Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3)
- Flute Horn 1 (F Hn. 1)
- Flute Horn 2 (F Hn. 2)
- Flute Horn 3 (F Hn. 3)
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1)
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2)
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3)
- Euphonium (C Euph.)
- Bassoon (C Bs.)
- Mallets (Mal.)
- Timpani (Timp.)
- Percussion 1 (Perc. 1)
- Percussion 2 (Perc. 2)

The score features dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The percussion parts include rhythmic patterns on snare and tom-toms. The woodwind and brass sections have various melodic and harmonic lines. The score concludes at measure 31 with a *mf* dynamic.

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

This page of a musical score, titled "ALSACE PICTURES", spans measures 48 to 55. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for each instrument family. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Euphonium (C. Euph.), Bassoon (C. Bs.), Mallets (Mal.), and two Percussion parts (Perc. 1 and Perc. 2). The woodwinds and strings (not fully visible) play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The brass instruments (trumpets, horns, trombones, euphonium) play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The percussion parts feature a steady eighth-note pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo).

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

57

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Euph.

C Bs.

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

56 57 58 59 60 61 62

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
C Euph.
C Bs.
Mal.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

63 64 65 66 67 68 69

II. Colmar

Lamentoso $\text{♩} = 72$

Poco rit.

A tempo

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with 24 staves. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute:** Rests throughout.
- Oboe:** Rests throughout.
- Bassoon:** Rests throughout.
- E♭ Clarinet:** Rests throughout.
- B♭ Clarinet 1, 2, 3:** Enter in measure 4 with a melodic line, marked *mp*.
- B♭ Bass Clarinet:** Enters in measure 1 with a rhythmic pattern, marked *mf*.
- E♭ Alto Saxophone 1, 2:** Enter in measure 1 with sustained notes, marked *mf*.
- B♭ Tenor Saxophone:** Enters in measure 1 with sustained notes, marked *mf*.
- E♭ Baritone Saxophone:** Enters in measure 1 with a rhythmic pattern, marked *mf*.
- B♭ Trumpet 1, 2, 3:** Rests until measure 4, then play a short phrase marked *mp* and *(muted)*.
- F Horn 1, 2, 3:** Enter in measure 1 with sustained notes, marked *mf*.
- Trombone 1, 2, 3:** Rests until measure 4, then play sustained notes marked *mp*.
- C Euphonium:** Enters in measure 1 with a rhythmic pattern, marked *mf*.
- C Basses:** Enters in measure 1 with a rhythmic pattern, marked *mf*.
- Mallets:** Rests throughout.
- Timpani:** Rests until measure 4, then plays a short phrase marked *mf*.
- Percussion 1:** Rests until measure 4, then plays a rhythmic pattern marked *mp* and *Tambourine*.
- Percussion 2:** Rests throughout.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Poco rit.

Musical score for 'ALSACE PICTURES' page 13, measures 10-19. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Fl.
- Ob.
- Bsn.
- E♭ Clar.
- Clar. 1
- Clar. 2
- Clar. 3
- Bs. Clar.
- A. Sax. 1
- A. Sax. 2
- T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- Tpt. 1
- Tpt. 2
- Tpt. 3
- F Hn. 1
- F Hn. 2
- F Hn. 3
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- Tbn. 3
- C Euph.
- C Bs.
- Mal.
- Timp.
- Perc. 1
- Perc. 2

The score is in 2/4 time and features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds and strings play melodic and harmonic lines, while the percussion provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Poco rit.' and the key signature has one sharp (F#).

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Poco rit. 35 A tempo

Fl.
Ob.
Bsn.
Eb Clar.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
Bs. Clar.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
F Hn. 1
F Hn. 2
F Hn. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
C Euph.
C Bs.
Mal.
Timp.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

III. La petite Venise

Giacoso $\text{♩} = 116$

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with 24 staves. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute:** Enters at measure 5 with a *mf* dynamic.
- Oboe:** Enters at measure 5 with a *mf* dynamic.
- Bassoon:** Plays a rhythmic pattern from measure 1 to 4 with a *f* dynamic.
- E♭ Clarinet:** Silent throughout.
- B♭ Clarinet 1, 2, 3:** Enter at measure 5 with a *mf* dynamic.
- B♭ Bass Clarinet:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5.
- E♭ Alto Saxophone 1, 2:** Enter at measure 5 with a *mf* dynamic.
- B♭ Tenor Saxophone:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5.
- E♭ Baritone Saxophone:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic.
- B♭ Trumpet 1, 2, 3:** Enter at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic.
- F Horn 1, 2, 3:** Enter at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5.
- Trombone 1, 2, 3:** Silent throughout.
- C Euphonium:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic.
- C Basses:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5.
- Mallets:** Silent throughout.
- Timpani:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5.
- Percussion 1:** Enters at measure 1 with a *f* dynamic, then *mf* from measure 5. Includes S.D. and B.D. markings.
- Percussion 2:** Silent throughout.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

17

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F. Hn. 1

F. Hn. 2

F. Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C. Euph.

C. Bs.

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Woodblock

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

This musical score is for the piece "ALSACE PICTURES" and covers measures 25 through 36. The instrumentation includes:

- Flute (Fl.)
- Oboe (Ob.)
- Bassoon (Bsn.)
- E♭ Clarinet (Eb Clar.)
- Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1)
- Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2)
- Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3)
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.)
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1)
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1)
- Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2)
- Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3)
- French Horn 1 (F. Hn. 1)
- French Horn 2 (F. Hn. 2)
- French Horn 3 (F. Hn. 3)
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1)
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2)
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3)
- Euphonium (C. Euph.)
- Bassoon (C. Bs.)
- Malgam (Mal. sp.)
- Timpani (Timp.)
- Percussion 1 (Perc. 1)
- Percussion 2 (Perc. 2)

The score features dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A rehearsal mark [33] is present at the beginning of measure 33. The percussion part includes a Tambo (Tamb.) in measure 33. The Malgams part is marked with *f* and *mf*. The woodwinds and brass parts have various articulations and dynamics. The percussion parts include rhythmic patterns and specific instrument markings like *mf* and *Tamb.*

Lento ♩ = 76 [51]

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F. Hn. 1

F. Hn. 2

F. Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C. Euph.

C. Bs.

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Triangle

Gl. sp.

Solo

cue A.Sax 2

mf

p

f

49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60

Giocoso $\text{♩} = 116$

Fl. *mf* *f*

Ob. *mf* *f* *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

Eb Clar. *mf* *f*

Clar. 1 *mf* *f*

Clar. 2 *mf* *f*

Clar. 3 *mf* *f*

Bs. Clar. *f* *mf*

A. Sax. 1 *mf* *f*

A. Sax. 2 *mf* *f*

T. Sax. *f*

B. Sax. *f* *mf*

Tpt. 1 *mf*

Tpt. 2 *mf*

Tpt. 3 *mf*

F Hn. 1 *mf* *f* *mf*

F Hn. 2 *f* *mf*

F Hn. 3 *f* *mf*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *f* *mf*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *f* *mf*

Tbn. 3 *mf* *f* *mf*

C Euph. *f* *mf*

C Bs. *f* *mf*

Mal. *mf* *f*

Timp. *mf* *f* *mf*

Perc. 1 S.D. *f* B.D. *f*

Perc. 2 Barchimes Tambourine *mf*

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

E♭ Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Euph.

C Bs.

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82

Fl. *ff* *Poco rit.*

Ob. *ff*

Bsn. *ff*

E♭ Clar. *ff*

Clar. 1 *ff*

Clar. 2 *ff*

Clar. 3 *ff*

Bs. Clar. *ff*

A. Sax. 1 *ff*

A. Sax. 2 *ff*

T. Sax. *ff*

B. Sax. *ff*

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1 *ff*

F Hn. 2 *ff*

F Hn. 3 *ff*

Tbn. 1 *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

Tbn. 3 *ff*

C Euph. *ff*

C Bs. *ff*

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93

S.C.
(with soft mallets)

IV. Turckheim

Energico ♩ = 144

Flute

Oboe

Bassoon

E♭ Clarinet

B♭ Clarinet 1

B♭ Clarinet 2

B♭ Clarinet 3

B♭ Bass Clarinet

E♭ Alto Saxophone 1

E♭ Alto Saxophone 2

B♭ Tenor Saxophone

E♭ Baritone Saxophone

B♭ Trumpet 1

B♭ Trumpet 2

B♭ Trumpet 3

F Horn 1

F Horn 2

F Horn 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

C Euphonium

C Basses

Mallets

Timpani

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

ff

sfz

p

cue A.Sax 1

cue A.Sax 2

Xylo.

S.D.

B.D.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

9

mf

Fl.

mf

Ob.

mf

Bsn.

mf

E♭ Clar.

mf

Clar. 1

mf

Clar. 2

mf

Clar. 3

mf

Bs. Clar.

mf

A. Sax. 1

mf

A. Sax. 2

mf

T. Sax.

mf

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

mf

Tbn. 2

mf

Tbn. 3

mf

C. Euph.

mf

C. Bs.

mf

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

mf

Perc. 2

mf

Tambourine

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Bsn. *ff mf*

E♭ Clar. *ff*

Clar. 1 *ff mf*

Clar. 2 *ff mf*

Clar. 3 *ff mf*

Bs. Clar. *ff mf*

A. Sax. 1 *ff mf*

A. Sax. 2 *ff mf*

T. Sax. *ff*

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1 *mf*

F Hn. 2 *mf*

F Hn. 3 *mf*

Tbn. 1 *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

Tbn. 3 *ff*

C. Euph. *ff mf*

C. Bs. *ff mf*

Mal.

Timp. *ff*

Perc. 1 *ff mf*

Perc. 2 *ff mf*

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Un poco meno mosso

35

$\text{♩} = 126$

Musical score for orchestra, measures 33-40. The score is in 2/4 time and features a variety of instruments including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The tempo is marked 'Un poco meno mosso' with a metronome marking of 126. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), and Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.). The brass section includes Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F. Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F. Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F. Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), and Euphonium (C. Euph.). The percussion section includes Cymbal (C. Bs.), Mallets (Mal.), and two sets of Percussion (Perc. 1 and Perc. 2). The score shows a complex arrangement of notes, rests, and dynamics across these instruments.

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

Poco accel.

48 $\text{♩} = 132$

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Eb Clar.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

Bs. Clar.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C Euph.

C Bs.

Mal.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Triangle

S.C. (with soft timpani mallets)

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49

This musical score is for the piece "ALSACE PICTURES". It is arranged for a large orchestra and includes the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Eb Clarinet (Eb Clar.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Clarinet 3 (Clar. 3), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), French Horn 1 (F. Hn. 1), French Horn 2 (F. Hn. 2), French Horn 3 (F. Hn. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Euphonium (C. Euph.), Bassoon (C. Bs.), Malacca (Mal.), Timpani (Timp.), and Percussion 1 (Perc. 1) and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. It consists of 13 measures, numbered 50 to 62. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is used throughout the score. The percussion parts include a tambourine in measure 56.

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74