

Mus'Art Overture

Derek Bourgeois Opus 267

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Piccolo
- Flute 1
- Flute 2
- Oboe 1
- Oboe 2
- Cor Anglais
- Clarinet in E \flat
- Clarinet 1 in B \flat
- Clarinet 2 in B \flat
- Clarinet 3 in B \flat
- Bass Clarinet in B \flat
- Bassoon 1
- Bassoon 2
- Alto Saxophone 1
- Alto Saxophone 2
- Tenor Saxophone
- Baritone Saxophone
- Trumpet 1 in B \flat
- Trumpet 2 in B \flat
- Trumpet 3 in B \flat
- Horn 1 in F
- Horn 2 in F
- Horn 3 in F
- Horn 4 in F
- Trombone 1
- Trombone 2
- Bass Trombone
- Euphonium
- Tuba
- String Bass
- Timpani
- Percussion
- Snare Drum
- Mallets

The score includes various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano) throughout the piece.

This page of a musical score contains 28 staves for various instruments. The score is divided into two systems, labeled '1' and '2'. The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, C. A., Eb Cl., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3, B. Cl., Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Euph., Tuba, S. Bass, Timp., Perc., S. D., and Mallets. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The first system (labeled '1') covers measures 8 through 11, and the second system (labeled '2') covers measures 12 through 15. The percussion parts (Timp., Perc., S. D., Mallets) are shown with rhythmic patterns and dynamics like *mf* and *pp*.

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Picc.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

C. A.

E♭ Cl.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Hn. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba

S. Bass

Timp.

Perc.

S. D.

Mallets

mf

f

mf

mp

p

This page of a musical score, numbered 6 and marked with a section indicator '3', contains 23 staves of music. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Picc.**: Piccolo, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Fl. 1, Fl. 2**: Flutes, both starting with *f*.
- Ob. 1, Ob. 2**: Oboes, both starting with *f*.
- C. A.**: Cor Anglais, starting with *f*.
- Es. Cl.**: English Horn, starting with *f*.
- Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3**: Clarinets, all starting with *f*.
- B. Cl.**: Bass Clarinet, starting with *f*.
- Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2**: Bassoons, both starting with *f*.
- A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2**: Alto Saxophones, both starting with *f*.
- T. Sax.**: Tenor Saxophone, starting with *f*.
- B. Sax.**: Baritone Saxophone, starting with *f*.
- Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3**: Trumpets, all starting with *f*.
- Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4**: Horns, all starting with *f*.
- Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2**: Trombones, both starting with *f*.
- B. Tbn.**: Baritone Trombone, starting with *f*.
- Euph.**: Euphonium, starting with *f*.
- Tuba**: Tuba, starting with *f*.
- S. Bass**: Sub Bass, starting with *f*.
- Timp.**: Timpani, starting with *f* and later marked *mf*.
- Perc.**: Percussion, marked *mf*.
- S. D.**: Snare Drum, marked *mf*.
- Mallets**: Mallet instrument (likely Xylophone), starting with *f* and later marked *mp*.

The score is written in a common time signature and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings are used throughout to indicate volume changes.