

SCALDIS

Benoît Chantry

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà **4**

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata **11:22**

Recording on / Opname op / Enregistrement sur /
Aufnahme auf / Registrazione su

Tierolff for Band No. 31 "CRAZY TONGUES"

TMPCD130631

Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute 1	3
Flute 2 (Piccolo)	3
Oboe	2
Bassoon	2
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Clarinet 3	5
Eb Alto Clarinet	1
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
String Bass	1
Percussion 1	2
Percussion 2	1
Percussion 3	1
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

S U P P L E M E N T A R Y P A R T S

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

SCALDIS:

English:

The river Scheldt is 400 kilometres long and flows through France, Belgium and The Netherlands. Its name means "shallow." It was used for navigation long before the Roman invasion, and during the Middle Ages it played an important political and economical role. Moreover, during long stretches of history it accompanied great religious and artistic trends. The introduction describes the river on a misty morning as we hear the sirens of ships. We navigate over the waves of a sometimes calm and sometimes restless river. Its history is told through a series of turbulent episodes. The music evokes the nobility of the river, the beauty of the surrounding nature, and the gratitude of the people to whom it gives work and income. Highlights of the composition are the moments when the river flows through the cities Valenciennes, Tournai, Ghent and Antwerp and finally reaches the North Sea.

Nederlands:

De Schelde is een rustige rivier van ongeveer vierhonderd kilometer lang, die door Frankrijk, België en Nederland stroomt en waarvan de naam "ondiep" betekent. Hij werd lang voor de Romeinse tijd al voor de scheepvaart gebruikt en speelde in de Middeleeuwen een belangrijke politieke en economische rol; bovendien heeft hij gedurende eeuwen grote religieuze en artistieke stromingen begeleid. De inleiding brengt ons in de sfeer van een mistige morgen en we horen op de achtergrond de toeters van de schepen. We laten ons meedrijven op de golven van de nu eens kalme, dan weer woelige stroming. De geschiedenis van de rivier wordt door middel van enkele tumultueuze episodes verteld. De muziek laat de schoonheid van de omringende natuur horen en het respect van de mensen aan wie hij werk en inkomsten biedt. Hoogtepunten in de compositie zijn te horen wanneer de rivier door grote steden zoals Valenciennes, Doornik, Gent en Antwerpen stroomt. Uiteindelijk, tegen het einde van de compositie, stroomt de Schelde onstuimig in de Noordzee.

Deutsch:

Die Schelde (Fr. *Escaut*) ist ein ruhiger Fluss, 400 Kilometer lang, der durch Frankreich, Belgien und die Niederlanden fließt und dessen Name übersetzt 'untief' bedeutet. Schon lange vor der römischen Zeit wurde die Schelde für die Schifffahrt verwendet. Im Mittelalter spielte sie eine wichtige politische und wirtschaftliche Rolle. In der Introduction hören wir die Sirenen der Schiffe an einem nebligen Morgen. Wir fahren auf den Wellen des ruhigen Stromes. Die Musik stellt vor allem die Pracht des Flusses dar, sowie die Schönheit der Natur und die Dankbarkeit der Menschen, denn durch ihn erhalten viele von ihnen Arbeit. In der Komposition werden auch die ergreifenden und beeindruckenden Bilder großer Städte wie Valenciennes, Tournai, Gent und Antwerpen verarbeitet. Ihre musikalische Umsetzung bildet auch zugleich den Höhepunkt der Komposition.

Français:

Fleuve tranquille de presque 400 km, l'Escaut, qui traverse la France, la Belgique et les Pays-Bas, porte un nom qui signifie "peu profond". Utilisé pour la navigation bien avant l'Antiquité romaine, il joue depuis le Moyen Âge un rôle politique et économique important, mais a véhiculé aussi durant plusieurs siècles les grands courants artistiques et religieux. L'introduction nous plonge dans l'ambiance d'un matin brumeux dans lequel retentissent les sirènes des péniches. On se laisse ensuite porter par le cours du fleuve, tantôt calme, tantôt agité. Son histoire est racontée, à travers notamment quelques épisodes tumultueux. Mais la musique évoque surtout la noblesse du fleuve, la beauté de la nature qui l'accompagne, et la reconnaissance des hommes à qui il apporte ressources et travail. Les moments forts de l'oeuvre génèrent quant à eux des images à la fois émouvantes et impressionnantes : le passage de l'Escaut dans les grandes villes comme Valenciennes, Tournai, Gand et Anvers, et à la fin de l'oeuvre, l'Escaut se jetant à corps perdu dans la Mer du Nord...

BENOÎT CHANTRY

Nederlands :

Op jeugdige leeftijd gaat Benoît Chantry naar het Conservatorium van Doornik (B) waar hij piano, viool, saxofoon en slagwerk studeert. Voor het laatste onderdeel gaat hij uiteindelijk naar het 'Conservatoire Royal' te Brussel om daar verder te studeren. Op dat conservatorium volgt hij ook de studies orkestdirectie, kamermuziek, jazz en compositie (in de klas van André Waignein).

Hij houdt zich bezig met het schrijven van muziekspektakels, het schrijven van theatermuziek (onder meer voor "Rijsel Centrum 2004 van de Europese Cultuur"), maar ook arrangementen, bijvoorbeeld voor jazz- en folkartiesten. Hij valt op door zijn pogingen om diverse, vaak sterk verschillende, stijlen dichterbij elkaar te brengen. Hij dirigeert met grote regelmaat kamermuziekensembles en symfonieorkesten, soms in prestigieuze projecten zoals ondermeer bij de inhuldiging van het Instrumentenmuseum te Brussel. Hij dirigeerde veel

werk van bekende componisten. Toch gaat zijn persoonlijke voorkeur uit naar het dirigeren van harmonieorkesten. Hij dirigeert al een harmonieorkest sinds zijn 17^e. Momenteel is hij dirigent bij de harmonie "La Concorde" van Péronnes, welke in de afdeling uitmuntendheid speelt. Ook is hij dirigent van het harmonieorkest van het Conservatorium van Doornik.

Hij doceert momenteel zelf aan het Conservatorium van Doornik en aan het 'Conservatoire Royal' van Brussel. In 1999 behaalde hij de compositieprijs van de SABAM tijdens de European Jazz Contest en in 2007 de prijs van de Muzikfederatie van de Provincie Henegouwen.



English :

At a very young age, Benoît Chantry starts attending classes at the Doornik Conservatory (Belgium) where he studies piano, violin, saxophone and percussion. He continues his percussion studies at the Royal Conservatory in Brussels, where he also attends lessons for orchestral conducting, chamber music, jazz and composition (in André Waignein's class). He composes for musical spectacles, musical theatre (amongst others for "Rijsel Centre of European Culture 2004") but also arrangements for jazz and folk artists. He has a remarkable style, characterized by his attempts to combine various, often very different, styles. He very regularly conducts chamber music ensembles and symphony orchestras, at events such as the opening of the Musical Instruments Museum in Brussels. He conducted many pieces of well known composers. However, he personally favours conducting wind bands, which he has been doing since the age of 17. Currently he is the conductor of the wind band 'La Concorde' at Péronnes, which plays in the excellence division. Also he conducts the wind band of the Doornik Conservatory.

At this moment he is also a professor at the Doornik Conservatory as well as the Brussels Royal Conservatory. In 1999 he was awarded the Composition Prize winner at the SABAM European Jazz Contest and in 2007 he was awarded the Prize of the Music Federation of the Province of Henegouwen.

Deutsch:

Im jugendlichen Alter studierte Benoît Chantry Klavier, Geige, Saxophon und Schlagzeug am Musikkonservatorium von Tournai (B). Er schloss sein Schlagzeugstudium ab und studierte auch Orchesterdirektion, Kammermusik, Jazz und Instrumentalsatz (bei André Waignein) am Conservatoire Royal von Brüssel. Er kreiert Musikspektakel, schreibt Bühnenmusik – u.a. für das Ereignis „Lille Zentrum der europäischen Kultur 2004“ – und schreibt Arrangements für Jazzmusiker und Folkkünstler. Er fällt auf wegen seiner Versuche, oft ganz verschiedene Stile zu vereinigen. Er dirigiert regelmäßig Kammermusikensembles und Sinfonieorchester, oft bei

wichtigen Veranstaltungen wie z.B. bei der Huldigungsfeier des Musikinstrumentenmuseums von Brüssel. Er dirigierte die Uraufführung von verschiedenen Werken bekannter Komponisten. Jedoch hat er eine gewisse Vorliebe für das sinfonische Blasorchester. Er dirigiert schon ein Blasorchester seit dem Alter von siebzehn Jahren. Aktuell ist er Dirigent des Harmonieorchesters „La Concorde“ in Péronnes (Excellenz Stufe) und des sinfonischen Blasorchesters des Musikkonservatoriums in Tournai.

Derzeit unterrichtet er am Musikkonservatorium von Tournai und am Conservatoire Royal von Brüssel. 1999 erhielt er den Kompositionspreis der SABAM während des europäischen Jazzmusikwettbewerbes und 2007 bekam er den Preis der Blasmusikföderation der Provinz Hainaut.

Français:

Dès son plus jeune âge, Benoît Chantry entre au Conservatoire de Tournai (B) pour y apprendre le piano, le violon, le saxophone et la percussion. C'est dans cette discipline qu'il se spécialise ensuite au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles, où il étudie également la direction d'orchestre, la musique de chambre, le jazz et les écritures, et se forme notamment auprès d'André Waignein. Ses activités se partagent entre la conception de spectacles musicaux, l'écriture de musique pour le théâtre, notamment pour Lille 2004 Capitale culturelle européenne, et les arrangements pour des artistes de jazz et de musique traditionnelle. Il se caractérise d'ailleurs par sa volonté de rapprocher des styles parfois très différents. Il dirige régulièrement des orchestres de chambre et symphoniques, parfois dans des contextes prestigieux comme l'inauguration du Musée des Instruments de Musique de Bruxelles, et a déjà créé des œuvres de compositeurs reconnus. Mais son cœur penche surtout du côté des orchestres d'harmonie, qu'il dirige depuis l'âge de 17 ans. Actuellement, il dirige l'Harmonie La Concorde de Péronnes, reconnue en catégorie Excellence, et l'Orchestre à vent du Conservatoire de Tournai, fondé par André Waignein.

Il enseigne au Conservatoire de Tournai et au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles. Il a obtenu le prix de composition de la SABAM au European Jazz Contest en 1999 et le Prix de composition de la Fédération musicale du Hainaut en 2007.

SCALDIS

Story of a River

Benoît Chantry

Nebuloso (♩ = 69)

Flute 1
Flute 2 (Piccolo)
Oboe
Bassoon
Bb Clarinet 1
Bb Clarinet 2
Bb Clarinet 3
Eb Alto Clarinet
Bb Bass Clarinet
Eb Alto Saxophone 1
Eb Alto Saxophone 2
Bb Tenor Saxophone
Eb Baritone Saxophone
Bb Trumpet 1
Bb Trumpet 2
Bb Trumpet 3
F Horn 1
F Horn 2
F Horn 3
Trombone 1
Trombone 2
Trombone 3
C Euphonium
C Basses
String Bass
Timpani
Vibraphone
Mallets
Percussion 1 (2 players)
Percussion 2
Percussion 3

pp Repeat quickly
pp Repeat quickly
pp Repeat quickly
pp Repeat quickly
pp Repeat quickly
pp
p
sost.
p
p
mp
p
p
mp Triangle or piece of metal (help percussion section !)
mp mute with hand and stroke unevenly with beater
mp
mp div.
f like a barge siren
mp slowly and continuously
pp soft mallets
pp S.D. timpani sticks, near the circle
p
p Ratchet
p slowly and unevenly
mp Touch (not gliss) at different points, slowly and freely

1 2 3 4 5

6

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

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.

Bs.

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Repeat quickly

f

mp

cresc. poco a poco

p

mp

pp

mf

dim.

Marimba medium mallets

mf

mp

21

22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

53 Stringendo poco a poco

Fl. 1 *mf*

Fl. 2 *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn. *poco più*

Clar. 1 *mf* *dim.*

Clar. 2 *mf* *dim.*

Clar. 3 *mf* *dim.*

A. Clar. *mf* *dim.*

Bs. Clar. *poco più*

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax. *poco più*

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1 *p*

F Hn. 2 *p*

F Hn. 3 *p*

Tbn. 1 *str. mute* *mp* *open*

Tbn. 2 *str. mute* *mp* *open*

Tbn. 3 *str. mute* *mp* *open*

C Euph.

C Bs. *poco più*

Bs. *poco più*

Timp.

Mal. *poco più*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61

67 Allegro (♩ = 124)

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

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.

Bs.

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70

This page of the musical score for SCALDIS contains measures 71 through 80. The instrumentation includes Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1 and 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpets 1, 2, and 3, French Horns 1, 2, and 3, Trombones 1, 2, and 3, Euphonium, Baritone, Bass, Timpani, Mallets, and Percussion 1, 2, and 3. The score features various musical notations including dynamics (*mf*, *f*, *poco più*), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The percussion parts are marked with rests throughout the measures.

71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

85

Fl. 1 *poco f*

Fl. 2 *f*

Ob. *f*

Bsn. *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Clar. 1 *f* *poco meno*

Clar. 2 *f*

Clar. 3 *f*

A. Clar. *f*

Bs. Clar. *cresc.* *f* *dim. poco a poco*

A. Sax. 1 *cresc.* *f*

A. Sax. 2 *cresc.* *f* *mf*

T. Sax. *cresc.* *f* *mf*

B. Sax. *cresc.* *f* *mf*

Tpt. 1 *cresc.*

Tpt. 2 *cresc.*

Tpt. 3 *cresc.*

F Hn. 1 *cresc.* *f*

F Hn. 2 *cresc.* *mf*

F Hn. 3 *cresc.* *mf*

Tbn. 1 *cresc.* *f*

Tbn. 2 *cresc.* *f*

Tbn. 3 *cresc.*

C Euph. *cresc.* *f*

C Bs. *cresc.* *f* *dim. poco a poco*

Bs. *cresc.* *f* *dim. poco a poco*

Timp. *mf* *mf*

Mal. *f* rubber mallets *mf* *dim. poco a poco*

Perc. 1 *cresc.* *mp*

Perc. 2 *p* *f* *mf* *Ratchet slowly and unevenly* *mp*

Perc. 3 *mf* *Tam tam*

81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91

102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
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Fl. 1 *solo* *mf* *fz*

Fl. 2 *mf* *fz*

Ob. *mf* *fz*

Bsn. *mf*

Clar. 1 *play* *mp* *fz*

Clar. 2 *fz*

Clar. 3 *fz*

A. Clar. *mf* *pp*

Bs. Clar. *mf* *pp*

A. Sax. 1 *fz*

A. Sax. 2 *fz*

T. Sax. *mf* *pp*

B. Sax. *fz*

Tpt. 1 *cresc.* *str. mute* *open* *mf* *pp*

Tpt. 2 *str. mute* *open* *mf* *pp*

Tpt. 3 *str. mute* *open* *mf* *pp*

F. Hn. 1

F. Hn. 2

F. Hn. 3

Tbn. 1 *cresc.*

Tbn. 2 *fz*

Tbn. 3 *fz*

C. Euph. *cresc.* *play* *mf*

C. Bs. *fz*

Bs. *fz*

Timp. *mf*

Mal. *Marimba* *p* *soft mallets* *Triangle*

Perc. 1 *p* *Susp. Cymb.* *mf*

Perc. 2 *mp*

Perc. 3

112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121

122

Fl. 1 *mf*

Fl. 2 *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn. *mp*

Clar. 1 *mf* *poco cresc.*

Clar. 2 *mf* *f*

Clar. 3 *mf* *f*

A. Clar. *mf* *f*

Bs. Clar. *mp* *f*

A. Sax. 1 *mf*

A. Sax. 2 *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mp*

Tpt. 1 *mf*

Tpt. 2 *mf*

Tpt. 3 *mf*

F Hn. 1 *mp* *poco cresc.* *mf*

F Hn. 2 *mp* *poco cresc.* *mf*

F Hn. 3 *mf*

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C. Euph. *mp* *poco cresc.*

C. Bs. *mp*

Bs. *mp*

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1 *p* *f*

Perc. 2 *mf* *f*

Perc. 3

122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131

div. *poco cresc.* *play* *div.* *brushes* *Bell of Ride Cymb. stick*

132

Fl. 1 *mp*

Fl. 2 *mp*

Ob. *mf*

Bsn. *f* *mf*

Clar. 1 *mp* *mf*

Clar. 2 *mp* *mf*

Clar. 3 *mp* *mf*

A. Clar. *mp* *mf*

Bs. Clar. *mf*

A. Sax. 1 *tr* *mp* *mf*

A. Sax. 2 *tr* *mp* *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mf*

Tpt. 1 *str. mute* *mp* *molto* *open*

Tpt. 2 *str. mute* *mp* *molto* *open*

Tpt. 3 *mp* *molto* *open*

F Hn. 1 *mf*

F Hn. 2 *mf*

F Hn. 3 *mf*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *p* *str. mute* *open*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *p* *str. mute* *open*

Tbn. 3 *mf* *p* *str. mute* *open*

C Euph. *f* *mf*

C Bs. *f* *mf*

Bs. *f* *mf*

Timp. *f*

Mal. *Vibraphone* *mf*

Perc. 1 *f* *heavy!* *mf* *Tom-toms (medium and low)*

Perc. 2 *f* *Metal noise (not too high)*

Perc. 3 *Chinese Cymb.* *p* *mf*

132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139

p *mf*

– SCALDIS –

This page contains a musical score for measures 149 through 156. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (cresc., f, mf, p, div.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (sost., brushes, metal noise). The percussion section includes parts for Chinese Cymbals, Metal noise, and brushes. The woodwind section includes parts for Flutes 1 and 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones 1 and 2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, and Trombones 1, 2, and 3. The brass section includes parts for French Horns 1, 2, and 3, Euphonium, Baritone, and Bass. The percussion section includes parts for Timpani, Mallets, and three types of Percussion (1, 2, and 3). The score is written in a clear, professional style with a focus on musical detail and performance instructions.

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
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.
Bs.
Timp.
Mal.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156

Rit. 189 a Tempo (♩ = 63)

Fl. 1 *mp*

Fl. 2 *mp*

Ob.

Bsn. *mp*

Clar. 1 *mp*

Clar. 2 *mp*

Clar. 3 *mp*

A. Clar. *mp*

Bs. Clar. *mp* *sost.*

A. Sax. 1 *mp*

A. Sax. 2 *mp*

T. Sax. *mp*

B. Sax. *mp* *sost.*

Tpt. 1 *p*

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F. Hn. 1 *p*

F. Hn. 2 *p*

F. Hn. 3 *p*

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

C. Euph. *mp*

C. Bs. *mp* *sost.*

Bs. *mp* *sost.*

Timp. *p*

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196

206

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

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.

Bs.

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

p

mp

ten.

pp

Vibraphone

197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

mp

poco più

poco più

p sub.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

Bs. Clar.

poco più

poco più

poco più

poco più

poco più

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

poco più

poco più

poco più

poco più

poco più

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

str. mute

open

mp

str. mute

open

mp

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

F Hn. 1

F Hn. 2

F Hn. 3

mp

F Horn 1

mp

poco più

poco più

p sub.

play

p sub.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

C Euph.

C Bs.

Bs.

mp

poco più

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

p sub.

Timp.

Mal.

p sub.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Susp. Cymb.

p

208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218

– SCALDIS –

[illegible]

This page contains a musical score for measures 251 through 259. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Flute 1 & 2, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1 & 2, Clarinet 3, Alto Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1 & 2, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpet 1 & 2, Trumpet 3, French Horn 1 & 2, French Horn 3, Trombone 1 & 2, Trombone 3, Euphonium, Baritone, Bass, Timpani, Mallets, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Percussion 3. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A rehearsal mark '254' is placed above the first staff at the beginning of measure 254. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *p sub.* (piano subito). Performance instructions for Percussion 1 include 'Wood Block' and 'Susp. Cymb.'.

254

251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259

This page contains a musical score for measures 269 through 276. The score is written for a large orchestra and includes percussion. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2):** Play a melodic line starting in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *f*.
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Clarinets (Clar. 1, 2, 3):** Clarinet 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*. Clarinets 2 and 3 play sustained notes in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Alto Clarinet (A. Clar.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Alto Saxophones (A. Sax. 1, 2):** Saxophone 1 plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *f*. Saxophone 2 plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Trumpets (Tpt. 1, 2, 3):** Trumpet 1 plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*. Trumpets 2 and 3 play a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- French Horns (F. Hn. 1, 2, 3):** Horn 1 plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *mf*. Horns 2 and 3 play a sustained note in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, 3):** Trombone 1 plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *mf*. Trombones 2 and 3 play a sustained note in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Euphonium (C. Euph.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Baritone (C. Bs.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Bass (Bs.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 269, marked *mf*.
- Maracas (Mal.):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 273, marked *mf*.
- Drums (Perc. 1, 2, 3):** Percussion 1 plays a sustained note in measure 273, marked *p*. Percussion 2 and 3 play a sustained note in measure 273, marked *p*.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including melodic lines, sustained notes, and dynamic markings.

– SCALDIS –

288

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

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.

Bs.

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

mf

f

poco meno

p *mp*

298 299 300 301 302 303

306 Animato

FL 1
FL 2
Ob.
Bsn.
Clar. 1
Clar. 2
Clar. 3
A. Clar.
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.
Bs.
Timp.
Mal.
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311

Maestoso

322

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Clar. 3

A. Clar.

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.

Bs.

Timp.

Mal.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Poco rit.

Triangle

322 323 324 325 326 327

— SCALDIS —