

# Timpani Orchestra Excerpts

## 1. Barber: Medea's Meditation and Dance of Vengeance

[28] - [32]

with mounting frenzy

(1) (2)

(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (29) (9) (10) (11) (12)

cresc. poco a poco

(30) [in 4]

f

(31)

crescendo poco a poco

bis

p cresc. p. a p.

(32) sostenuto ♩ = 69

ff

1 1 1

5

## 2. Bartok: Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta

mvt.II [bar 301 – bar 338]

with mounting frenzy

(28)

11

*f*

*pp*

(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (29) (9) (10) (11) (12)

*cresc. poco a poco*

(30) [in 4]

*f*

*f*

(31)

*crescendo poco a poco*

bis

(32) *sostenuto* ♩ = 69

*p cresc. p. a p.*

*ff*

mvt.IV [bar 26 – bar 63]

*Vlc.1.*

300

*p*

310

320

330

340

*ca 144-138*

*glia*

1 1 1 1

### 3. Beethoven: Symphony no.7

mvt.I [bar 89 – bar 110],

63 **Vivace**  $\text{♩} = 104$

23 Viol. I *ff*

93 5 6 *pp cresc.*

103 **C** *tr* *ff* 21

[bar 315 – bar 339]

313 *pp sempre* *cresc.*

323 **K** *tr* *tr* *ff* *p* *f* 4

336 *Archi* **L** *ff* 11

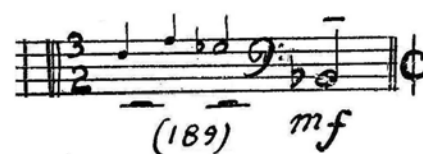
#### 4. Bernstein: Candide Overture

[bar 1 – bar4 ],

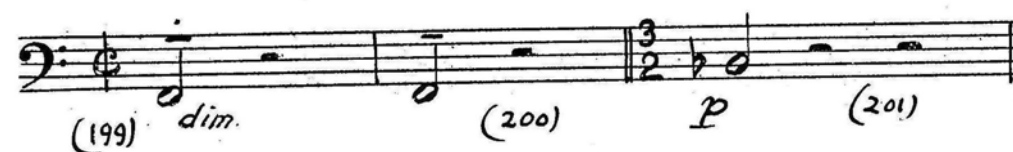
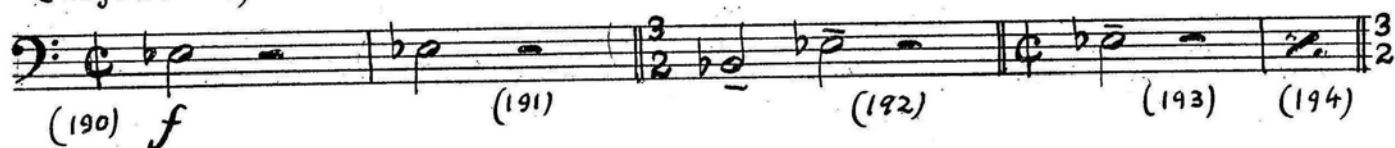
*Allegro molto, con brio* ( $\text{♩} = 152$ )  
(Hard sticks)



[bar 189 – bar 201]



(Soft sticks)



## 5. Hindemith: Symphonic Metamorphosis

mvt.II [5 bars after **S** – **T**],



[5 bars after **V** – 8 bars after **W**]



# Percussion Orchestra Excepts

## Snare Drum

### 1. Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra

Allegretto scherzando  $\text{♩} = 94$   
\* (without snares)

*mf*

*dim.* *p* *mf* (timpani)

9 7 17 7

252 *mf* *dim.*

258 *p* *pp*

## 2. Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade

Pochissimo più mosso  $\text{♩} = 63$

5 6 1 2 3

*p dim.* *ppp*

4 5 6 7

*pochissimo cresc.*

8 9 8

**[E]**

**[F]** 4

*pp*

4

4 **[G]** 1 2 3 4 5

*p*

6 7 **[H]** 4



**P**

*f*

**Q**

*mf*

**R**

**S**

15 *tr* *f* *p*

*tr* *f* *tr* *f* *tr*

**T**

3 1 2 3 4 1 2

*tr* *tr* *tr* *mf* *dim.* *pp*

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

**U**

14 15 16 **V** 28

*Più stretto*

7 *fz* 7 *tr* *fz* 3 *tr*

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes marked *mf cresc.* and a trill. The second staff has a treble clef, starts with a forte *f* dynamic, and contains a series of trills marked *tr*. The third staff has a treble clef, contains more trills marked *tr*, and ends with a *Tacet* instruction in a box and the text *11 to the end*. A tempo marking *Allegro non troppo e maestoso* is written above the third staff.

# Xylophone

## Gershwin: Porgy and Bess

### Introduction

Allegro con brio ♩ = 12 [♩ = 126]

George Gershwin  
1935

The musical score is written for a single xylophone part. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio' with a quarter note equal to 12 beats and a half note equal to 126 beats. The score consists of eight staves, numbered 1 through 8 in the left margin. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte) and a series of eighth notes. The second staff has a measure rest marked '5'. The third staff has a measure rest marked '8'. The fourth staff has a measure rest marked '10'. The fifth staff has a measure rest marked '12'. The sixth staff has a measure rest marked '14'. The seventh staff has a measure rest marked '16'. The eighth staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score is written in a single system with a key signature of two sharps and a 4/4 time signature.

# Glockenspiel

Dukas: The Sorcerer's Apprentice

12 9 13 9 14 9 15 6 16 12 17 3

(flutes, piccolo)

*p détache*

*crescendo*

*f rinf rinf più f*

18

19

*sempre crescendo*

2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Glockenspiel, transcribed for flutes and piccolo. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is divided into measures, with measure numbers 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 indicated in boxes above the staff. The first measure (12) starts with a whole note G4. Measures 13 and 14 each contain a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest. Measures 15 and 16 each contain a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest. Measure 17 contains a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest. Measure 18 contains a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest. Measure 19 contains a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest. The score includes dynamic markings: *p détache* at the beginning, *crescendo* in the middle, and *f rinf rinf più f* in the later measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign, with the number 2 indicating a second ending.

22 *Au Mouvt*  
*ff*

23

24 14 25 *Poco string.* *A tempo* 26 *Scherzando*  
*p*

27 15 28 *String.* *A tempo* 29 24 30 9  
*poco crescendo*  
 6 (tri.) 12 (timpani) *f*

*ff*

53 *Tacet to the end*

# Vibraphone

## Bernstein: West Side Story

### 1. Akt, Nr. 8: Cool

Allegretto  $\text{♩} = 160$

583 *p* *string. un poco* *fz*

586

589  $\text{♩} = 88$  *mf* *mf*

597 *p dim. molto*

604

620 Poco più mosso (Fugue) *p*

623

627 *sfs* *ff*

# Tambourine

## Dvorak: Overture from "Carnival"



Allegro  $\text{♩} = 132$



The musical score for the Tambourine part is written on five staves. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score begins with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The first ending leads to a section marked 'A'. The second ending leads to a section marked 'B', which is marked 'ff' (fortissimo) and includes a trill (tr). The section marked 'B' is followed by a section marked 'C', which is marked '3' (triple) and '43' (43rd measure). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, p, ff), articulation (accents, trills), and repeat signs.

[illegible]

## Cymbals

### Tchaikovsky: Symphony No.4

4. Satz

*Allegro con fuoco*

Peter I. Tschaikowsky  
op. 36

The image shows a musical score for Cymbals, specifically for the 4th movement of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4. The score is written on four staves, each beginning with a measure number in a box: 270, 278, 284, and 289. The first staff (270) starts with a double bar line and a '2' in a box, followed by a large, thick, black bracket-like mark. The second staff (278) begins with a 'fff' dynamic marking. The third staff (284) continues the rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff (289) ends with a large, thick, black bracket-like mark and a double bar line. The notation consists of rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, typical of a cymbal part in this genre.