

String Orchestra

Mexican Hat Dance

Arr.: Norman Tailor

Traditional

EMR 4564 for String Orchestra

EMR 4682 for Symphonic Orchestra

10x Violin 1

10x Violin 2

4x Violin 3 (*doubles Viola*)

6x Viola

5x Cello 1

3x Cello 2 (*doubles Contrabass*)

4x Contrabass

1x Piano / Keyboard (*optional*)

1x Bongos (*optional*)

1x Drums (*optional*)



EDITIONS MARC REIFT

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DISCOGRAPHY



Golden Strings

Track N°	Titel / Title (Komponist / Composer)	Time	N° EMR Strings	N° EMR Orchester Orchestra
1	Redemption (Richards)	4'34	EMR 4575	EMR 4692
2	Around The World (Traditional)	7'35	EMR 4574	EMR 4694
3	Londonderry Air (Traditional)	3'37	EMR 5379	EMR 4693
4	Gospel Suite (Traditional)	4'38	EMR 4572	EMR 4690
5	Farinelli (Händel)	3'28	EMR 4565	EMR 4683
6	Fiddler's Playtime (Armitage)	2'37	EMR 4571	EMR 4689
7	Donauwellen (Ivanovici)	3'21	EMR 4569	EMR 4687
8	Holiday Suite (Mortimer)	8'48	EMR 4570	EMR 4688
9	Russian Gipsy Song (Traditional)	3'14	EMR 4566	EMR 4684
10	Largo (Dvorak)	6'31	EMR 4563	EMR 4681
11	Egyptian March (Strauss)	3'48	EMR 4568	EMR 4686
12	Joplin Highlights (Joplin)	8'02	EMR 4573	EMR 4691
13	Mexican Hat Dance (Traditional)	2'42	EMR 4564	EMR 4682
14	The Song of The Dolphin (Mortimer)	2'36	EMR 4567	EMR 4685
15	Samba Caramba (Armitage)	2'14	EMR 4670	EMR 4695

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Traditional
Arr.: Norman Tailor

[illegible]

7 8 9 10 11 12

First system (measures 7-12):

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and triplets. Measure 12 has a first ending bracket.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Similar melodic line to Staff 1, with slurs and triplets.
- Staff 3 (Alto):** Chords and single notes, some with slurs.
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 5 (Bass):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Second system (measures 13-18):

- Staff 6 (Treble):** Chords with a 'C' (C major) marking above measure 13 and a 'G7' (G dominant 7) marking above measure 14. Measure 18 has a 'C' (C major) marking above.
- Staff 7 (Bass):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Third system (measures 19-24):

- Staff 8 (Tenor):** Melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and triplets.
- Staff 9 (Bass):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

2.

mp

mp

f

mf

mf

mf

C Am⁷/D D⁷ G Am⁷/D D⁷ G Am⁷/D D⁷ G



f

f

Am⁷/D D⁷ G C C⁶ C^A C C G⁷

26

27

28

29

30

31

5

26 27 28 29 30 31

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

*C*⁹ *B*^{b9}/*G* *C* *B*^{b9} *C*⁹ *B*^{b9}/*G* *C*⁹

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

32 33 34 35 36 37 38

optional †

mf

† may be omitted if drums are used

*A*¹³ *G*¹³ *A*¹³ *G*¹³ *A*¹² *Fm*⁶ *Em* *C*^{7(b5)} *Fm* *Fm*^(#7) *Fm*⁷ *B*^{b7}

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is written for piano, guitar, and bass. The score is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The piano part is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The guitar part is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. The bass part is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. The score includes a key signature change from B-flat major to E-flat major (three flats) in the final measure. The guitar part features a complex chord progression, including E-flat major, B-flat 7, E-flat major, E-flat major, B-flat 7, E-flat major, A-flat major, and E-flat major. The piano part features a complex melody, including a trill in the final measure. The bass part features a simple bass line, including a trill in the final measure.



The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written for piano (p) and guitar (g). The piano part is in the upper staves, and the guitar part is in the lower staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains six measures, and the second system contains six measures. The piano part features a melodic line with various intervals and rests, while the guitar part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The guitar part includes chord labels: E^b, C⁷, F^m, no chord, E^b, and A^b. The score is presented in a clear, professional layout with standard musical notation.

String Orchestra / Streichorchester / Orchestre à cordes

English: Apart from the traditional strings, these publications contain extra parts for Violin III, Cello II, optional piano or keyboard, and optional percussion.

Violin III replaces or reinforces the violas. If there are enough violas present, this part should be omitted. When the viola part goes too low, an alternative for Violin III is indicated in small notes.

Cello II doubles the contrabass; the score also shows alternative small notes. However we recommend that 1-2 cellists take this part if possible even when a contrabass is present, as this will round out the sound of the bass line.

In some pieces, an optional piano / keyboard part is provided. In classical pieces, this should only be used if really necessary, to strengthen a small or very inexperienced ensemble. In baroque pieces it may be given to an organ. In light music, the keyboard part adds to the rhythmic vitality and its use is recommended.

The percussion, although always optional, will always add enormously to the rhythmic drive of the Latin and jazz pieces particularly. Even if the orchestra does not have a full-time percussionist, perhaps one of the violinists could be persuaded to try his hand at the bongos!

All chords should be divided unless the specific indication *non div.* is used.

Deutsch: Ausser den gewöhnlichen Streichern, enthalten diese Ausgaben auch zusätzliche Stimmen für Violine III, Cello II, fakultatives Klavier / Keyboard und fakultatives Schlagzeug.

Violine III verstärkt oder ersetzt die Bratschen. Falls letztere in genügender Anzahl vorhanden sind, fällt diese Stimme weg. Wo die Stimme zu tief liegt, stehen Kleingedruckte Noten für die Violine III.

Cello II ersetzt den Kontrabass; auch hier sind die nötigen Anpassungen durch kleinere Noten angegeben. Wir empfehlen jedoch, dass 1-2 Cellisten diese Stimme womöglich übernehmen, auch wenn ein Kontrabass mitspielt, da dadurch einen runderen Bassklang erreicht wird.

Bei einigen Stücken wird eine Klavier- oder Keyboardstimme geliefert. In klassischen Stücken, sollte diese Stimme nur verwendet werden, wenn dies unentbehrlich erscheint, um ein Schwachbesetztes oder sehr unerfahrenes Ensemble zu verstärken. In Barockstücken kann eine Orgel eingesetzt werden. Bei der Unterhaltungsmusik hingegen, kann das Keyboard eine durchaus positive Wirkung auf die Gesamtrhythmik ausüben, so dass seine Anwendung empfohlen wird.

Das Schlagzeug, obwohl stets fakultativ, ist immer ein wichtiges Hilfsmittel, um den Rhythmus, besonders bei den Lateinamerikanischen und Jazzstücken, lebendig zu gestalten. Auch wenn das Orchester über keinen ständigen Schlagzeuger verfügt, kann man vielleicht einen Geiger überreden, sich an die Bongos heranzuwagen!

Alle Akkorde sollten geteilt aufgeführt werden, ausser bei der spezifischen Angabe *non div.*

Français: A part l'instrumentation traditionnelle, ces publications contiennent des parties pour violon III, violoncelle II, piano / clavier facultatif et percussion facultative.

Le violon III renforce ou remplace les altos. Si l'ensemble compte un nombre suffisant de ces derniers, cette partie devient superflue. Dans les passages où la partie d'alto descend trop bas, de petites notes indiquent la partie remplaçante pour les violons.

Le violoncelle II remplace la contrebasse; de nouveau, de petites notes indiquent celles qui devraient être octaviées. Nous recommandons pourtant qu'un ou deux violoncellistes prennent cette partie si possible, même quand une contrebasse est présente, car ceci enrichira la sonorité de la basse.

Pour quelques pièces, une partie de piano / clavier est fournie. Dans les morceaux classiques, celle-ci devrait seulement être utilisée si elle paraît vraiment indispensable, pour renforcer un ensemble trop maigre ou très peu expérimenté. Lors des compositions baroques, un orgue peut remplacer le piano. Par contre, dans la musique de variété, l'emploi du clavier apporte un élan rythmique tout à fait positif.

La percussion, quoique toujours facultative, est hautement recommandée dans la musique latine ou jazz. Si l'ensemble ne comporte pas de percussionniste permanent, on pourrait éventuellement persuader à un violoniste de s'essayer aux bongos!

Tous les accords devraient être divisés, sauf en présence de l'indication spécifique *non div.*



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