

Hymn to a Blue Hour

(2010)

John Mackey

Commissioned by Mesa State College
Calvin Hofer, Director of Wind Studies

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Instrumentation

Piccolo
2 Flutes
2 Oboes (Oboe I is also fully cued in an optional soprano sax part)
2 Bassoons
Contrabassoon (optional but preferred) *
3 Clarinets in Bb
2 Bass Clarinets in Bb
Contrabass Clarinet in Bb (preferred, but Eb contra-alto part also supplied) *
2 Alto Saxes
Tenor Sax
Baritone Sax
3 Trumpets in Bb
4 French Horns
3 Tenor Trombones
Bass Trombone
Euphonium
Tuba

Double Bass *

Bass Drum

* If contrabassoon, contrabass clarinet, and double bass are not available, an optional "bass organ" part is supplied and may be played on the lowest octave of a synthesizer using a subtle organ or string-like patch to provide the absolute bottom-most octave that will otherwise be missing. Do not use this "bass organ" part if the other contra-range instruments are available, as purely acoustic instruments are preferred.

Performance notes

The tempo should be extremely fluid throughout. Ritardandos at the ends of phrases should slow to a tempo below the "arrival" tempo of the next bar. (An example of this is explicitly notated in measure 42 into 43.) Although tempos are indicated with great precision, these are only guidelines of the *minimum* amount of rubato requested.

The ends of sustained notes should taper as if sung by a large choir.

Although the climax is notated fortissimo, the result needs to be "strong and powerful" rather than "blasted," played with a full, non-harsh tone. (Think of the dynamic markings as indicating strength and energy more than volume.)

In rehearsal letter "K," be careful not to allow the first trumpet to ever become shrill. If this danger exists, please have the player play the lower notes instead. The uppermost D in measure 80 should only be played if it is consistently secure and beautiful in tone.

Many bars are notated with half- or dotted-half-notes as the pulse. The goal, by the time of performance, is for the work to be as fluid as possible, but the conductor should not hesitate to show quarter-notes where necessary, provided that these subdivisions are extremely fluid and legato. (In other words, if a measure is in 9/4 marked "in 3," it must eventually sound and feel like three large, fluid pulses, but in order to show the large degree of rubato that the work demands -- such as the implied ritardando at the end of measure 80 and again at the end of measure 81 -- it will likely be necessary to show every quarter-note. It is essential that these subdivisions be legato, and not in any way "metronomic.")

Finally, the piece should be played one-player-per-part wherever possible in the most transparent sections, especially measures 1 through 11, 43 through 46, and 106 through 123.

"Hymn to a Blue Hour" was commissioned by Mesa State College, and premiered by their wind ensemble, with Calvin Hofer conducting, on December 3, 2010.

Program Note

The blue hour is an oft-poeticized moment of the day - a lingering twilight that halos the sky after sundown but before complete darkness sets in. It is a time of day known for its romantic, spiritual, and ethereal connotations, and this magical moment has frequently inspired artists to attempt to capture its remarkable essence. This is the same essence that inhabits the sonic world of John Mackey's *Hymn to a Blue Hour*.

Programmatic content aside, the title itself contains two strongly suggestive implications - first, the notion of hymnody, which implies a transcendent and perhaps even sacred tone; and second, the color blue, which has an inextricable tie to American music. Certainly *Hymn to a Blue Hour* is not directly influenced by the blues, per se, but there is frequently throughout the piece a sense of nostalgic remorse and longing - an overwhelming sadness that is the same as the typically morose jazz form. Blue also has a strong affiliation with nobility, authority, and calmness. All of these notions are woven into the fabric of the piece - perhaps a result of Mackey using what was, for him, an unconventional compositional method:

"I almost never write music 'at the piano' because I don't have any piano technique. I can find chords, but I play piano like a bad typist types: badly. If I write the music using an instrument where I can barely get by, the result will be very different than if I sit at the computer and just throw a zillion notes at my sample library, all of which will be executed perfectly and at any dynamic level I ask. We spent the summer at an apartment in New York that had a nice upright piano. I don't have a piano at home in Austin - only a digital keyboard - and it was very different to sit and write at a real piano with real pedals and a real action, and to do so in the middle of one of the most exciting and energetic (and loud) cities in America. The result - partially thanks to my lack of piano technique, and partially, I suspect, from a subconscious need to balance the noise and relentless energy of the city surrounding me at the time - is much simpler and lyrical music than I typically write."

Though not composed as a companion work to his earlier *Aurora Awakes, Hymn to a Blue Hour* strikes at many of the same chords, only in a sort of programmatic inversion. While *Aurora Awakes* deals with the emergence of light from darkness, *Hymn to a Blue Hour* is thematically linked to the moments just after sundown - perhaps even representing the same moment a half a world away. The opening slow section of *Aurora Awakes* does share some similar harmonic content, and the yearning within the melodic brushstrokes seem to be cast in the same light.

The piece is composed largely from three recurring motives - first, a cascade of falling thirds; second, a stepwise descent that provides a musical sigh; and third, the descent's reverse: an ascent that imbues hopeful optimism. From the basic framework of these motives stated at the outset of the work, a beautiful duet emerges between horn and euphonium - creating a texture spun together into a pillow blanket of sound, reminiscent of similar constructions elicited by great American melodists of the 20th century, such as Samuel Barber. This melody superimposes a sensation of joy over the otherwise "blue" emotive context - a melodic line that over a long period of time spins the work to a point of catharsis. In this climactic moment, the colors are at their brightest, enveloping their surroundings with an angelic glow. Alas, as is the case with the magical blue hour, the moment cannot last for long, and just as steadily as they arrived, the colors dissipate into the encroaching darkness, eventually succumbing at the work's conclusion with a sense of peaceful repose.

-program note by Jake Wallace. Used with permission.

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Piccolo	
Flute 1	
Flute 2	
Oboe 1	
Oboe 2	
Bassoon 1	
Bassoon 2	
Contrabassoon *	
B♭ Clarinet 1	
B♭ Clarinet 2	
B♭ Clarinet 3	
2 Bass Clarines	
B♭ Contrabass Clarinet *	
Alto Sax 1	
Alto Sax 2	
Tenor Sax	
Baritone Sax	
Trumpet 1	
Trumpet 2	
Trumpet 3	
Horn 1	
Horn 2	
Horn 3-4	
Trombone 1	
Trombone 2	
Tbn. 3, Bass Tbn.	
Euphonium	
Tuba	
Double Bass *	
Bass Drum	
* See perform contra-bass	

for Stephen Boelter

John Mackey

♩=60 circa, but extremely freely

for Stephen Boelter

John Mack

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or similar instrument. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked as ♩=60 circa, but extremely freely. The score includes various dynamics (p, pp, solo) and articulations (accents, slurs). The piece is for Stephen Boelter, composed by John Mack.

* See performance notes about optional contra-bass instrument substitutions.

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Score for measures 9-16. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes parts for Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, Bassoons 1 and 2, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Bass Clarinet, Contrabass, Trumpets 1, 2, and 3, Trombones 1, 2, and 3, Horns 1, 2, and 3, Tuba, Euphonium, and Double Bass. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (pp, p, mp, f, sf, sfz), articulation (accents, staccato), and performance instructions (tutti, solo, arco, pizz).

Score for measures 17-24. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes parts for Piccolo, Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, Bassoons 1 and 2, Clarinets 1, 2, and 3, Bass Clarinet, Contrabass, Trumpets 1, 2, and 3, Trombones 1, 2, and 3, Horns 1, 2, and 3, Tuba, Euphonium, and Double Bass. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (pp, p, mp, f, sf, sfz), articulation (accents, staccato), and performance instructions (tutti, solo, arco, pizz, singing).

Picc.
Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ben. 1
Ben. 2
C. Bn.
Cor. 1
Cor. 2
Cor. 3
Bc. Cl.
Co. Cl.
A. Sax. 1
A. Sax. 2
T. Sax.
B. Sax.
Horn 1
Horn 2
Horn 3-4
Trp. 3
Trp. 2
Trp. 1
Euph.
Tuba
D.B.
BD

Rehearsal Mark A
 $\text{♩} = 30$ ($\text{♩} = 90$)
 (in 2)

mp
pp
arco
singing simply
Contrabassoon
Bassoon 1
Bassoon 2
Bassoon 3
mp
p
pp

24 **B**

poco rit. *a tempo*

Picc. *mp*

F. 1 *mp*

F. 2

Ob. 1 *p*

Ob. 2

Brn. 1 *mp*

Brn. 2 *p*

C. Bn. *p*

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' features five vocal parts: Soprano (Sopr.), Alto (Alto), Tenor 1 (Tenor 1), Tenor 2 (Tenor 2), and Bass (Bass). The Soprano part begins with a 'solo' section marked 'espress.' (expressive), followed by a 'tutti' section. The Alto, Tenor 1, and Tenor 2 parts enter with a 'tutti' section. The Bass part enters with a 'tutti' section. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

A. Sax. I
 A. Sax. 2
 T. Sax.
 B. Sax.

6/4

(Bassoon I)
 mp
 pp
 p
 poco rit.
 a tempo

B C

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 6/4 time. The score is arranged for a large ensemble, including:

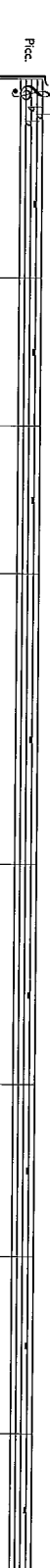
- Woodwinds:** Piccolo 1 & 2, Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, Contrabassoon.
- Brass:** Trumpet 1-3, Trombone 1-3, Euphonium 1-2, Tuba, Double Bass.
- Strings:** Violin 1-2, Viola 1-2, Violoncello 1-2, Double Bass.

 The score features a variety of musical notations, including:

- Key Signature:** One flat (B-flat major or D minor).
- Time Signature:** 6/4.
- Dynamic Markings:** *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte).
- Articulation:** Accents, slurs, and phrasing slurs.
- Performance Indications:** "The Rose Tree" is written in a large, stylized font across the top of the score.

The musical score is for 'The Song of the Lark' by Maurice Strakosky. It is a vocal and piano work in 3/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. The score includes parts for Soprano (Sopr.), Alto (Alto), Tenor (Tenor), Bass (Bass), and Piano (Piano). The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The piano part features a prominent melody in the right hand, often marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lyrics are in English and describe a lark singing at dawn. The score is divided into sections: 'Pec.' (Piano), 'R. 1' (Rehearsal 1), 'R. 2' (Rehearsal 2), 'Ten. 1' (Tenor 1), 'Ten. 2' (Tenor 2), 'Alto 1' (Alto 1), 'Alto 2' (Alto 2), and 'Sopr.' (Soprano). The piano part includes a 'p' dynamic marking and a 'p' (piano) instruction.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a multi-staff format. The staves are labeled on the right as follows: pc 1, pc 2, pc 3, corn 1, corn 2, 3-4, bsn 1, bsn 2, 3-4, clarinet, tuba, D.B., and BD. The music is written in 2/4 time. The percussion parts (pc 1, pc 2, pc 3, corn 1, corn 2, 3-4, bsn 1, bsn 2, 3-4, clarinet, tuba, D.B., and BD) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The woodwind parts (corn 1, corn 2, 3-4, bsn 1, bsn 2, 3-4, clarinet, tuba, D.B., and BD) play a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The brass parts (pc 1, pc 2, pc 3, corn 1, corn 2, 3-4, bsn 1, bsn 2, 3-4, clarinet, tuba, D.B., and BD) play a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The string parts (pc 1, pc 2, pc 3, corn 1, corn 2, 3-4, bsn 1, bsn 2, 3-4, clarinet, tuba, D.B., and BD) play a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *pp*, and *p*. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is for a full orchestra and includes a conductor's part.

Picc. 

Fl. 1 

Fl. 2 

Ob. 1 

Ob. 2 

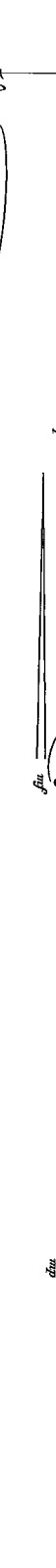
Ben. 1 

Ben. 2 

C. Bn. 

Clar. 1 

Clar. 2 

Clar. 3 

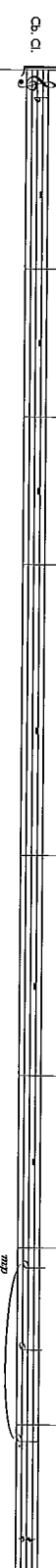
Bs. Cl. 

Co. Cl. 

A. Sk. 1 

A. Sk. 2 

T. Sk. 

B. Sk. 

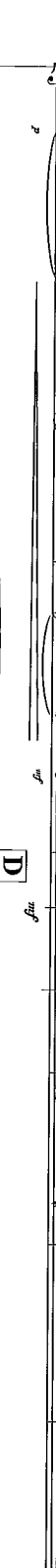
Horn 1 

Horn 2 

Horn 3-4 

Trpt. 1 

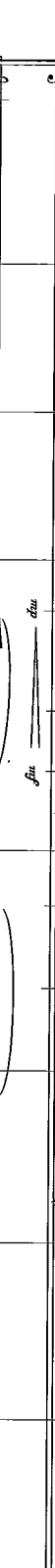
Trpt. 2 

Trpt. 3 

Trbn. 1 

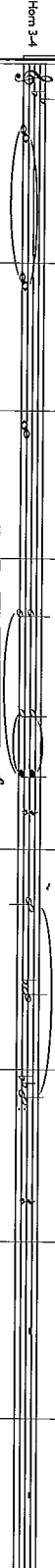
Trbn. 2 

Trbn. 3-4 

Euph. 

Tuba 

D.B. 

BD 

41 *rit.*[F] $\text{♩} = 42$ ($\text{♩} = 84$)*rit.*

Picc. *p*
 Fl. 1 *p*
 Fl. 2 *p*
 Ob. 1 *p*
 Ob. 2 *p*
 Bsn. 1 *p*
 Bsn. 2 *p*
 C. Bn. *p*

3 2

Clar. 1 *mf*
 Clar. 2 *mf*
 Clar. 3 *mf*
 Bassoon 1 *mf*
 Bsn. 1 *mf*
 Bsn. 2 *mf*
 Cb. Cl. *p*

3 2 *stagger breathe*

A. Sax. 1 *p*
 A. Sax. 2 *p*
 T. Sax. *p*
 B. Sax. *p*

3 2

rit.[F] $\text{♩} = 42$ ($\text{♩} = 84$)*rit.*

Tpc. 1 *mf*
 Tpc. 2 *mf*
 Tpc. 3 *mf*
 Horn 1 *mf*
 Horn 2 *mf*
 Horn 3-4 *mf*
 Tbn. 1 *mf*
 Tbn. 2 *mf*
 Tbn. 3-4 *mf*
 Euph. *mf*
 Tuba *mf*
 D.B. *mf*
 BD *mf*

3 2

Picc. *pp*
 Fl. 1 *pp*
 Fl. 2 *pp*
 Ob. 1 *pp*
 Ob. 2 *pp*
 Bsn. 1 *pp*
 Bsn. 2 *pp*
 C. Bn. *pp*

Clar. 1 *pp*
 Clar. 2 *pp*
 Clar. 3 *pp*
 Bassoon 1 *pp*
 Bsn. 1 *pp*
 Bsn. 2 *pp*
 Cb. Cl. *pp*

A. Sax. 1 *pp*
 A. Sax. 2 *pp*
 T. Sax. *pp*
 B. Sax. *pp*

[F] $\text{♩} = 56$

Tpc. 1 *pp*
 Tpc. 2 *pp*
 Tpc. 3 *pp*
 Horn 1 *pp*
 Horn 2 *pp*
 Horn 3-4 *pp*
 Tbn. 1 *pp*
 Tbn. 2 *pp*
 Tbn. 3-4 *pp*
 Euph. *pp*
 Tuba *pp*
 D.B. *pp*
 BD *pp*

with a little more motion

G

Fl. 1 *pp*

Fl. 2 *pp*

Ob. 1 *ppp* *espress.*

Ob. 2 *ppp*

Cor. 1 *pp*

Cor. 2 *pp*

Cor. 3 *pp*

Ba. Cl. *p*

Cl. Cl. *p*

Bn. 1 *pp*

Bn. 2 *pp*

C. Bn. *pp*

2 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 2

Clar. 1 *pp*

Clar. 2 *pp*

Clar. 3 *pp*

Ba. Cl. *p*

Cl. Cl. *p*

Bn. 1 *pp*

Bn. 2 *pp*

C. Bn. *pp*

2 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 2

Bassoon 1 *pp*

Bassoon 2 *pp*

T. Sx. *pp*

B. Sx. *pp*

2 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 2

$\text{F} \text{ } \flat = 56 \text{ (} \flat = 112 \text{)}$

with a little more motion

G

Tpc. 1

Tpc. 2

Tpc. 3

Horn 1

Horn 2

Horn 3-4

Thn. 1

Thn. 2

Thn. 3-4

Euph.

Tuba

D.B.

B.D.

2 3 2 2 2 4 2 3 2

pizz. *p* *mp*

10 57

The musical score for measures 10 and 57 is presented for various instruments. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *poco rit.* The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Cor. 1, Cor. 2, Cor. 3, B. Cl., B. Cl., C. Ba., Ben. 1, Ben. 2, Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3-4, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3-4, Tpc. 1, Tpc. 2, Tpc. 3, T. Sx., B. Sx., and Str. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/4. The measures are numbered 10 and 57 at the top right.

63 H $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ (in 3/4)

Picc. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

R. I. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

R. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ob. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ob. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Bsn. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Bsn. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

C. Bn. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Clar. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Clar. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Clar. 3. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ba. Cl. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Co. Cl. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

A. Sax. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

A. Sax. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

T. Sax. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

B. Sax. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

H (in 3/4)

Tpt. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Tpt. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Tpt. 3. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Horn 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Horn 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Horn 3 & 4. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ton. 1. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ton. 2. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Ton. 3 & 4. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Euph. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Tuba. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

D.B. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

B.D. $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left include Piccolo, Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, C. Bsn., Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3, Bb. Cl., Co. Cl., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., B. Sax., Trp. 1, Trp. 2, Trp. 3, Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3-4, Ten. 1, Ten. 2, Ten. 3-4, Euph., Tuba, D. B., and BD. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *mp*. A rehearsal mark 'H' is present, indicating a tempo change to 56 (♩=112, ♯=38). The music is written in a common time signature, and the key signature is one flat. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments. The page number 10 is visible in the bottom right corner.

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

poco rit.

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

poco rit.

75 **J** a tempo

Picc. *mf*
Fl. 1 *mf*
Fl. 2 *mf*
Ob. 1 *mf*
Ob. 2 *mf*
Bsn. 1 *mp*
Bsn. 2 *mp*
C. Bn. *mp*
Clar. 1 *mp*
Clar. 2 *mp*
Clar. 3 *mp*
Bb. Cl. *mp*
Cb. Cl. *mp*
A. Sax. 1 *mp*
A. Sax. 2 *mp*
T. Sax. *mp*
B. Sax. *mp*
Horn 1 *f*
Horn 2 *mf*
Horn 3-4 *mf*
Tbn. 1 *mp*
Tbn. 2 *mp*
Tbn. 3-4 *mp*
Tuba *mp*
Euph. *mp*
D.B. *mp*
BD *mp*

con sord. - straight
sorda sord.
rit.

* Under no circumstances should Trumpet 1 be allowed to become shrill here. If this danger exists, please ask that the lower optional notes be played instead. The highest D should only be played if absolutely secure, consistent, and beautiful in tone.

[illegible]

85

rit. $\text{♩} = 50$ ($\text{♩} = 100$) *rit.* $\text{♩} = 42$, $\text{♩} = 84$ **M** $\text{♩} = 48$ ($\text{♩} = 96$)

Picc. *mf* *n.* *mp* *f* *ff* *f*

Fl. 1 *mf* *n.* *mp* *f* *ff* *f*

Fl. 2 *mf* *n.* *mp* *f* *ff* *f*

Ob. 1 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Ob. 2 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Bsn. 1 *pp* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

Bsn. 2 *pp* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

C. Bn. *mf* *n.* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

Clar. 1 *mf* *n.* *mp* *f* *ff* *f*

Clar. 2 *mf* *n.* *mp* *f* *ff* *f*

Clar. 3 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Ba. Cl. *mf* *n.* *p* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

Co. Cl. *mf* *n.* *p* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

A. Sax. 1 *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

A. Sax. 2 *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

T. Sax. *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

B. Sax. *f* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

rit. $\text{♩} = 50$ ($\text{♩} = 100$) *rit.* $\text{♩} = 42$, $\text{♩} = 84$ **M** $\text{♩} = 48$ ($\text{♩} = 96$)

Tpt. 1 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tpt. 2 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tpt. 3 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Horn 1 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Horn 2 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Horn 3-4 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tbn. 3-4 *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Euph. *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

Tuba *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

D.B. *mf* *n.* *pp* *f* *ff* *f*

BD *f*

molto rit.[N] $\text{♩} = 40$ ($\text{♩} = 80$)stretch dramatically ($\text{♩} = 30$) $\text{♩} = 36$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)

[O]

(2+3)

Pic. 1
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2
 C. Bn.

Clar. 1
 Clar. 2
 Clar. 3
 Bb. Cl.
 Eb. Cl.
 A. Sax. 1
 A. Sax. 2
 T. Sax.
 B. Sax.

molto rit.
 [N] $\text{♩} = 40$ ($\text{♩} = 80$)
 stretch dramatically ($\text{♩} = 30$)
 $\text{♩} = 36$ ($\text{♩} = 72$)
 [O]
 (2+3)

Horn 1
 Horn 2
 Horn 3-4
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3-4
 Euph.
 Tuba
 D.B.
 BD

Pic. 1
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2
 C. Bn.

Clar. 1
 Clar. 2
 Clar. 3
 Bb. Cl.
 Eb. Cl.
 A. Sax. 1
 A. Sax. 2
 T. Sax.
 B. Sax.

Horn 1
 Horn 2
 Horn 3-4
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3-4
 Euph.
 Tuba
 D.B.
 BD

102

P $\text{♩} = 30$ ($\text{♩} = 90$)
(in 2)

poco rit. (3+2+2)

Q with a little more motion

Full orchestral score for measures 102-107. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flutes (F. 1, F. 2), Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2), Clarinets (Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3), Bass Clarinet (Ba. Cl.), Contrabass Clarinet (Cb. Cl.), Horns (Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3-4), Trumpets (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3-4), Euphonium (Euph.), Tuba, Double Bass (D.B.), and Snare Drum (SD). The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *ppp*, *arco*, *pizz*, *espress.*, *solo*, and *n.*. Measure numbers 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107 are indicated at the top of each system. A rehearsal mark **P** is placed at the beginning of measure 102, and a section mark **Q** is placed at the beginning of measure 105. The tempo and performance instructions are as follows:

- P** $\text{♩} = 30$ ($\text{♩} = 90$) (in 2)
- poco rit.* (3+2+2)
- Q** with a little more motion

R *very freely*

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The page is filled with musical staves for various instruments, including Piccolo, Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), Clarinets (Clar. 1, Clar. 2, Clar. 3), Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2), Horns (Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3-4), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3-4), Trumpets (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3), and Percussion (Perc.). The score includes musical notation, dynamics (e.g., *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *f*), and rehearsal marks (e.g., **R** very freely). The page is numbered 11 in the bottom right corner.

Picc.
 Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Ben. 1
 Ben. 2
 C. Bn.
 Clar. 1
 Clar. 2
 Clar. 3
 B♭. Cl.
 B♭. Cl.
 Cb. Cl.
 A. Sax. 1
 A. Sax. 2
 T. Sax.
 B. Sax.
 Tpc. 1
 Tpc. 2
 Tpc. 3
 Horn 1
 Horn 2
 Horn 3-4
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tbn. 3-4
 Euph.
 Tuba
 D.B.
 BD

S

T

Score for measures 116-119, measures 1-4 of each measure.

116 slowing

Measures 1-4 of 116: Picc. (pp), Fl. 1 (pp), Fl. 2 (pp), Ob. 1 (p), Ob. 2 (p), Bsn. 1 (pp), Bsn. 2 (pp), C. Bn. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 117: Picc. (pp), Fl. 1 (pp), Fl. 2 (pp), Ob. 1 (p), Ob. 2 (p), Bsn. 1 (pp), Bsn. 2 (pp), C. Bn. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 118: Picc. (pp), Fl. 1 (pp), Fl. 2 (pp), Ob. 1 (p), Ob. 2 (p), Bsn. 1 (pp), Bsn. 2 (pp), C. Bn. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 119: Picc. (pp), Fl. 1 (pp), Fl. 2 (pp), Ob. 1 (p), Ob. 2 (p), Bsn. 1 (pp), Bsn. 2 (pp), C. Bn. (pp).

Score for measures 120-123, measures 1-4 of each measure.

Measures 1-4 of 120: Clar. 1 (pp), Clar. 2 (p), Clar. 3 (p), Bn. Cl. (p), Cn. Cl. (p), A. Sk. 1 (pp), A. Sk. 2 (pp), T. Sk. (pp), B. Sk. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 121: Clar. 1 (pp), Clar. 2 (p), Clar. 3 (p), Bn. Cl. (p), Cn. Cl. (p), A. Sk. 1 (pp), A. Sk. 2 (pp), T. Sk. (pp), B. Sk. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 122: Clar. 1 (pp), Clar. 2 (p), Clar. 3 (p), Bn. Cl. (p), Cn. Cl. (p), A. Sk. 1 (pp), A. Sk. 2 (pp), T. Sk. (pp), B. Sk. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 123: Clar. 1 (pp), Clar. 2 (p), Clar. 3 (p), Bn. Cl. (p), Cn. Cl. (p), A. Sk. 1 (pp), A. Sk. 2 (pp), T. Sk. (pp), B. Sk. (pp).

Score for measures 124-127, measures 1-4 of each measure.

124 slowing

Measures 1-4 of 124: Tpt. 1 (pp), Tpt. 2 (pp), Tpt. 3 (pp), Horn 1 (pp), Horn 2 (pp), Horn 3-4 (pp), Tbn. 1 (pp), Tbn. 2 (pp), Tbn. 3-4 (pp), Tuba (pp), D.B. (pp), Bd. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 125: Tpt. 1 (pp), Tpt. 2 (pp), Tpt. 3 (pp), Horn 1 (pp), Horn 2 (pp), Horn 3-4 (pp), Tbn. 1 (pp), Tbn. 2 (pp), Tbn. 3-4 (pp), Tuba (pp), D.B. (pp), Bd. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 126: Tpt. 1 (pp), Tpt. 2 (pp), Tpt. 3 (pp), Horn 1 (pp), Horn 2 (pp), Horn 3-4 (pp), Tbn. 1 (pp), Tbn. 2 (pp), Tbn. 3-4 (pp), Tuba (pp), D.B. (pp), Bd. (pp).

Measures 1-4 of 127: Tpt. 1 (pp), Tpt. 2 (pp), Tpt. 3 (pp), Horn 1 (pp), Horn 2 (pp), Horn 3-4 (pp), Tbn. 1 (pp), Tbn. 2 (pp), Tbn. 3-4 (pp), Tuba (pp), D.B. (pp), Bd. (pp).

124 $\text{♩} = 48$ ($\text{♩} = 96$)*rit.* $\text{♩} = 42$, $\text{♩} = 84$

Picc. mp p pp
 Fl. 1 mp p pp
 Fl. 2 mp p pp
 Clar. 1 mp p pp
 Clar. 2 mp p pp
 Clar. 3 p pp
 Bn. 1 p pp
 Bn. 2 p pp
 C. Bn. p pp
 Oboe 1 mp p pp
 Oboe 2 mp p pp
 Horn 1 p pp
 Horn 2 p pp
 Horn 3-4 p pp
 Tbn. 1 pp
 Tbn. 2 pp
 Tbn. 3-4 pp
 Tuba pp
 Euph. pp
 Tpt. 1 pp
 Tpt. 2 pp
 Tpt. 3 pp
 Horn 1 p pp
 Horn 2 p pp
 Horn 3-4 p pp
 T. Sn. pp
 B. Sn. pp
 Bd. pp

rit.
 $\text{♩} = 48$ ($\text{♩} = 96$)
 $\text{♩} = 42$, $\text{♩} = 84$