

Rob Peters

SONATE

VOOR SPREEKSTEM EN TWAALF HOUTBLAZERS

opus 7

SEPTEMBER 1990

TOELICHTING

De vorm van deze sonate is die van een declamatorium, een compositie, waarin de muziek als achtergrond fungeert voor een gesproken tekst. Deze tekst is hier een fragment uit de "Somnium Scipionis" van Cicero, in een engelse vertaling. De muziek beoogt niet letterlijk de inhoud van deze "droom" weer te geven, maar is louter bedoeld als een abstracte, de werking van de tekst ondersteunende klankbasis.

De spreker zet pas in in maat 50 (aangegeven door het teken \otimes), als de opbouw van het instrumentale klankveld reeds voltooid is. De inzet is te herkennen aan de twee staccatotonen en de crescendo toon van de piccolo, die eraan vooraf gaan. Het reciteren dient voorts rustig en op een niet geëxalteerde toon te geschieden. De viterlijke lengte⁽¹⁾ bedraagt 5 minuten, ofwel 100 maten; het teken * bij maat 150 geeft dan ook het punt aan waarop het voorlezen op zijn laatst klaar moet zijn. De minimumlengte ligt ongeveer tussen de 3,5 en 4 minuten.

De tekst luidt als volgt (op de plaats van de tekens || kunnen middellange pauzes worden gemaakt):

2.0.2.

(1) van het gesproken deel

After recovering from the astonishment with which I viewed these wonders, I said: "What is this loud and agreeable sound that fills my ears?"³ ¶

"That is produced," he replied, "by the onward rush and motion of the spheres themselves; the intervals between them, though unequal, being exactly arranged in a fixed proportion, by an agreeable blending of high and low tones various harmonies are produced; for such mighty motions cannot be carried on so swiftly in silence; and Nature has provided that one extreme shall produce low tones while the other gives forth high. Therefore this uppermost sphere of heaven, which bears

the stars, as it revolves more rapidly, produces a high, shrill tone, whereas the lowest revolving sphere, that of the Moon, gives forth the lowest tone; for the earthly sphere, the ninth, remains ever motionless and stationary in its position in the centre of the universe. But the other eight spheres, two of which move with the same velocity, produce seven different sounds,—a number which is the key of almost everything. Learned men, by imitating this harmony on stringed instruments and in song, have gained for themselves a return to this region, as others have obtained the same reward by devoting their brilliant intellects to divine pursuits during their earthly lives. ¶ Men's ears, ever filled with this sound, have become deaf to it; for you have no duller sense than that of hearing. We find a similar phenomenon where the Nile rushes down from those lofty mountains at the place called Catadupa;¹ the people who live near by have lost their sense of hearing on account of the loudness of the sound. But this mighty music, produced by the revolution of the whole universe at the highest speed, cannot be perceived by human ears, any more than you can look straight at the Sun, your sense of sight being overpowered by its radiance."

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

(DE REPUBLICA VI, 18-19)

Eventueel kan gebruik worden gemaakt van een
Duitse vertaling:

¹⁸ Als ich dies voll Staunen betrachtete, sagte ich, während ich mich faßte: „Was ist hier? Was ist dieser so gewaltige und süße Ton, der meine Ohren erfüllt?“ ¶ „Das ist jener Ton, der verbunden aus ungleichen, aber doch in bestimmtem Verhältnis sinnvoll abgeteilten Zwischenräumen, durch Schwung und Bewegung der Kreise selber bewirkt wird und, das Hohe mit dem Tiefen mischend, verschiedene Harmonien ausgeglichen bewirkt; denn so gewaltige Bewegungen können nicht in Stille angetrieben werden und die Natur bringt es mit sich, daß das Äußerste auf der einen Seite tief, auf der anderen Seite hoch tönt. Daher bewegt sich jene höchste sterntragende Bahn des Himmels, deren Umdrehung schneller ist, mit einem hohen und aufgeregten Ton, die des Mondes aber und unterste mit dem

tiefsten. Denn die Erde als neunte und unbeweglich bleibend hängt immer an einem Sitz, die Mitte des Weltalls einnehmend. Jene acht Bahnen aber, von denen zwei dieselbe Kraft besitzen, bewirken sieben durch Zwischenräume unterschiedene Töne, eine Zahl, die der Knoten fast aller Dinge ist; das haben gelehrte Männer mit Saiten und Stimmen nachgeahmt und haben sich damit die Rückkehr zu diesem Ort erschlossen, wie andere, die mit überragender Geisteskraft im menschlichen Leben göttliche Studien gepflegt haben. ||

¹⁹ Von diesem Ton sind die Ohren der Menschen erfüllt und dafür taub geworden; und kein Sinn in euch ist abgestumpfter; wie dort, wo der Nil zu den sogenannten Catadupa von den höchsten Bergen herabstürzt, das Volk, das jene Gegend bewohnt, wegen der Größe des Geräusches der Empfindung es zu hören entbehrt. Dieser Ton aber ist durch die überaus rasche Umdrehung des ganzen Weltalls so gewaltig, daß ihn die Ohren der Menschen nicht fassen können, so wie ihr die Sonne nicht direkt anschauen könnt und eure Sehschärfe und euer Gesicht durch ihre Strahlen besiegt werden.“

Het origineel (uidt: 111)

Quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi,
Quid? hic, inquam, quis est, qui complet aures meas
tantus et tam dulcis sonus?

Hic est, inquit, ille, qui intervallis disiunctus¹
inparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis
impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium efficitur et acuta cum
gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus
efficit; nec enim silentio tanti motus incitari possunt,
et natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter,
ex altera autem acute sonent. quam ob causam
summus ille caeli stellifer cursus, cuius conversio est

conciatior, acuto ex excitato movetur sono, gravis-
simo autem hic lunaris atque infimus; nam terra
nona immobilis manens una sede semper haeret com-
plexa medium mundi locum. illi autem octo cursus,
in quibus eadem vis est duorum, septem efficiunt
distinctos intervallis sonos, qui numerus rerum
omnium fere nodus est; quod docti homines nervis
imitati atque cantibus aperuerunt sibi reditum in

¹⁹ vita humana divina studia coluerunt. hoc sonitu
oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt; nec est ullus
hebetior sensus in vobis, sicut, ubi Nilus ad illa, quae
Catadupa nominantur, praecipitat¹ ex altissimis
montibus, ea gens, quae illum locum adcolit, propter
magnitudinem sonitus sensu audiendi caret. hic
vero tantus est totius mundi incitatissima conversione
sonitus, ut eum aures hominum capere non possint,
sicut intueri solem adversum nequitis, eiusque radiis
acies vestra sensusque vincitur.

INSTRUMENTARIUM :

SPREKSTEM

PICCOLO FLUIT

GROTE FLUIT

HOBO

OBOE D'AMORE (in A)

ENGELSE HOORN (in F)

ES - KLARINET

BES - KLARINET

BASKLARINET

FAGOT

CONTRAFAGOT

ALTSAXOFOON (in Es)

BARITONSAXOFOON (in Es)

andante, $\text{♩} = 120$

Picc. $\frac{6}{8}$

Fl. $\frac{6}{8}$

Ob. $\frac{6}{8}$

Ob. d'amore (A) $\frac{6}{8}$

C.I. (F) $\frac{6}{8}$

Cl. picc. (Es) $\frac{6}{8}$

Cl. (Bes) $\frac{6}{8}$

Cl. B. (Bes) $\frac{6}{8}$

fg. $7: \frac{6}{8}$

Chg. $7: \frac{6}{8}$

Sax. alt. (Es) $\frac{6}{8}$

Sax. bar. (Es) $\frac{6}{8}$

5

Picc.
Fl.
Ob.
Ob. d'amm. (A)
C.I. (F)
Cl. Picc. (Es)
Cl. (Bes)
Cl. B. (Bes)
Fg.
Ctg.
Sax. alt (Es)
Sax. bar. (Es)

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Ob. d'am. (A)
 C.I. (F)
 Cl. picc (Es)
 Cl. (Bes)
 Cl. B. (Bes)
 Fg.
 Cfg.
 Sax. alt. (Es)
 Sax. bar. (Es)

Detailed description of the musical score: This is a handwritten musical score for a woodwind section, spanning 15 measures. The score is written on 13 staves. The instruments are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe da Camera (A) (Ob. d'am. (A)), Cor Anglais (F) (C.I. (F)), Clarinet piccolo (E-flat) (Cl. picc (Es)), Clarinet (B-flat) (Cl. (Bes)), Clarinet Bass (B-flat) (Cl. B. (Bes)), Flute/Guitar (Fg.), Clarinet/Guitar (Cfg.), Alto Saxophone (E-flat) (Sax. alt. (Es)), and Baritone Saxophone (E-flat) (Sax. bar. (Es)). The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). A boxed number '15' is written at the top center of the page.

A handwritten musical score for a woodwind and brass section, spanning 12 measures. The score is written on 12 staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The instruments are: Picc., FL., Ob., Ob.d. amore (A), C.I. (F), Cl. picc. (Es), Cl. (Bes), Cl. B. (Bes), Fg., Cg., Sax alt. (Es), and Sax bar. (Es). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The Picc. part starts in measure 5. The FL. part has *sf* markings in measures 1, 3, and 5, and *p* markings in measures 2, 4, and 6. The Ob. part has a *p* marking in measure 1. The Ob.d. amore (A) part has a *p* marking in measure 3. The Cl. picc. (Es) part has a *p* marking in measure 3. The Cl. (Bes) part has a *p* marking in measure 3. The Cl. B. (Bes) part has *sf* markings in measures 3 and 5, and a *p* marking in measure 6. The Fg. part has *sf* markings in measures 3 and 5, and a *p* marking in measure 6. The Cg. part has a *p* marking in measure 3. The Sax alt. (Es) part has a *p* marking in measure 3. The Sax bar. (Es) part has a *p* marking in measure 3.

25

30

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

ob.
d'am.
(A)

C.I.
(F)

Cl.
Picc.
(Es)

Cl.
(Bes)

Cl.B.
(Bes)

Fg.

Chg.

Sax.
alt
(Es)

Sax.
bar.
(Es)

Handwritten musical score for woodwinds and strings, measures 25-30. The score is written on ten staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line between measures 25 and 30. The first system contains measures 25, 26, 27, and 28. The second system contains measures 29, 30, 31, and 32. The instruments are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe d'amore (ob. d'am. (A)), Cor Anglais (C.I. (F)), Clarinet Piccolo (Cl. Picc. (Es)), Clarinet (Cl. (Bes)), Clarinet Bass (Cl.B. (Bes)), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (Chg.), Saxophone Alto (Sax. alt (Es)), and Saxophone Baritone (Sax. bar. (Es)).

Picc. Fl. Ob. Ob. d'am (A) C.-I. (F) Cl. Picc. (Es) Cl. (Bes) Cl. B. (Bes) Fg Cfg Sax. alt (Es) Sax. bar. (Es)

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, measures 37-40. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Oboe d'amore (A), Cor Anglais (F), Clarinet (Es), Clarinet (Bb), Clarinet Bass (Bb), Bassoon, Clarinet Bassoon (Es), Saxophone Alto (Es), and Saxophone Baritone (Es). The music features various dynamics such as *sf*, *p*, and *ppp*, and includes articulation marks like accents and slurs.

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written on 12 staves, each labeled with an instrument. The instruments are: Picc., Fl., Ob., Ob. d'am (A), C.I. (F), Cl. Picc. (E♭), Cl. (B♭), Cl. B (B♭), Fg., Clfg., Sax alt (E♭), and Sax bar. (E♭). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). A box containing the number '45' is located at the top center of the page.



50

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score consists of 12 staves, each labeled with an instrument and its key signature:

- picc.** (Piccolo): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- ob. d'am. (A)** (Oboe d'amore): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- C.I. (F)** (Clarinet in F): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Cl. Picc. (Es)** (Clarinet piccolo): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Cl. (Bes)** (Clarinet in B-flat): Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb).
- Cl. B. (Bes)** (Clarinet in B-flat): Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb).
- Fg.** (Fagotto): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Chy.** (Chimney): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Sax alt. (Es)** (Saxophone alto): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Sax bar. (Es)** (Saxophone baritone): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Key dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *sfz* (sforzando). The score is written in a single system with 12 staves.

55

60

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Ob
d'am
(A)

(C.I.
(F)

Cl.
Picc.
(Es)

Cl.
(Bes)

Cl.
B.
(Bes)

Fg.

Ch.

Sax.
alt
(Es)

Sax
bar.
(Es)

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, measures 55-60. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Oboe d'amore (A), Clarinet in F, Clarinet in E-flat (Piccolo), Clarinet in B-flat, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, Clarinet in G, Clarinet in E-flat, Saxophone Alto (E-flat), and Saxophone Baritone (E-flat). The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as sf (sforzando) and p (piano).

65

picc.

Fl.
sf p

Ob.
p

Ob.
d. am.
(A)

C.I.
(F)

Cl.
picc.
(Es)

Cl.
(Res)
p

Cl.B.
(Res)

Fg.

Cfg.sf

Sax
alt.
(Es)
sf p

Sax
bar.
(Es)

Picc. Fl. Ob. Ob. d'am (A) C.I. (F) Cl. Picc. (Es) Cl. (Bos) Cl.B. (Bos) Fg. Ch. Sax alt (Es) Sax bar. (Es)

Picc.

Fl.

ob.

Ob. d'am. (A)

C.I. (F)

Cl. picc. (Es)

Cl. (Bes)

(Cl. B. (Bes)

Fg.

Clg.

Sax alt. (Es)

Sax bar. (Es)

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind section. The score is written on 12 staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The instruments are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (ob.), Oboe d'amore (Ob. d'am. (A)), Cor Anglais (C.I. (F)), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. picc. (Es)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (Bes)), Bass Clarinet ((Cl. B. (Bes)), Bassoon (Fg.), Bass Clarinet (Clg.), Saxophone Alto (Sax alt. (Es)), and Saxophone Baritone (Sax bar. (Es)). The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). A box containing the number '75' is located at the top center of the page.

This is a handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, spanning 12 measures. The score is written on 12 staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The instruments are: Picc., Fl., Ob., Ob. d'am. (A), C-I. (F), Cl. Picc. (Es), Cl. (Bes), Cl. B. (Bes), Fg., Cl. G., Sax. alt. (Es), and Sax. bar. (Es). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). There are also slurs and accents throughout the score. A box containing the number '80' is located at the top left of the first staff.

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, each with a clef and instrument name. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the Piccolo staff is marked with a box containing the number '85', and the second measure of the Piccolo staff is marked with a box containing the number '90'. The instruments and their parts are:

- Picc. (Piccolo)
- Fl. (Flute)
- ob. (Oboe)
- ob. d'am. (A) (Oboe d'amore)
- (F) (Flute)
- (E♭) (Clarinet in E-flat)
- (B♭) (Clarinet in B-flat)
- (B♭) (Clarinet in B-flat)
- Fg. (Fagott) (Bassoon)
- Clf. (Clarinete fagotto) (Bassoon Clarinet)
- Sax alt. (E♭) (Saxophone alto)
- Sax bar. (E♭) (Saxophone baritone)

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *st p* (sotto piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and ties.

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written on 13 staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The notation includes notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). A circled "95" is written at the top of the Piccolo staff.

Instrument Labels:

- Picc. (Piccolo)
- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Ob. d'am. (A) (Oboe d'amore)
- C.I. (F) (Cor Anglais)
- Cl. picc. (Es) (Clarinet in E-flat)
- Cl. (Bss) (Clarinet in Bass)
- C.I.B. (Bss) (Cor Anglais in Bass)
- Fg. (Fagotto) (Bassoon)
- Clf. (Clarineto in Fa)
- Sax alt. (Es) (Saxofono Alto)
- Sax bar. (Es) (Saxofono Bariton)

Dynamic Markings: *p*, *sf*

Other Notation: Slurs, accents, and a circled "95" at the top of the Piccolo staff.

Picc. Fl. Ob. Ob. d'am (A) C.I. (F) Cl. Picc. (Es) Cl. (Bes) Cl. B. (Bes) Fg Cfg. Sax alt. (Es) Sax bar. (Es)

This page of a handwritten musical score contains measures 98 through 101. The score is written for a woodwind and saxophone section. The instruments listed on the left are Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe d'amore (Ob. d'am (A)), Cor Anglais (C.I. (F)), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. Picc. (Es)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (Bes)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. B. (Bes)), Bassoon (Fg), Bassoon (Cfg.), Saxophone Alto in E-flat (Sax alt. (Es)), and Saxophone Baritone in E-flat (Sax bar. (Es)). The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). A box containing the number '100' is located at the top of the page, above the Piccolo staff. The score shows a complex melodic and harmonic texture with many slurs and ties across measures.

This page of a handwritten musical score, numbered 105, contains 12 staves of music for a woodwind and saxophone ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Oboe d'amore (A), Cor Anglais (F), Clarinet in E-flat, Clarinet in Bass, Clarinet in Bass, Fagotto, Contrabasso, Saxophone Alto (E-flat), and Saxophone Baritone (E-flat). The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The music is organized into measures across the staves, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

Picc. *sf* *p*

Fl.

Ob.

Ob. d'am. (A) *p*

C.I. (F) *sf* *p*

Cl. picc. (Es)

Cl. (Res)

Cl.B. (Res)

Fg.

Cfg.

Sax alt. (Es) *sf*

Sax bar. (Es) *p*

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, featuring measures 115, 119, and 120. The score includes parts for Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe d'amore (Ob. d'am (A)), Clarinet in F (C-I (F)), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. Picc. (Es)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (Bb)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. B. (Bb)), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (Cb.), Saxophone Alto in E-flat (Sax. alt. (Es)), and Saxophone Baritone in E-flat (Sax. bar. (Es)).

Measure 115: Picc. and Ob. d'am (A) play a melodic line starting on G4. Fl. and C-I (F) play a sustained note on G4. Cl. Picc. (Es) and Cl. (Bb) play a rhythmic pattern. Fg. plays a sustained note on G4. Cb. plays a melodic line starting on G4. Sax. alt. (Es) and Sax. bar. (Es) play a rhythmic pattern.

Measure 119: Picc. and Ob. d'am (A) play a melodic line starting on G4. Fl. and C-I (F) play a sustained note on G4. Cl. Picc. (Es) and Cl. (Bb) play a rhythmic pattern. Fg. plays a sustained note on G4. Cb. plays a melodic line starting on G4. Sax. alt. (Es) and Sax. bar. (Es) play a rhythmic pattern.

Measure 120: Picc. and Ob. d'am (A) play a melodic line starting on G4. Fl. and C-I (F) play a sustained note on G4. Cl. Picc. (Es) and Cl. (Bb) play a rhythmic pattern. Fg. plays a sustained note on G4. Cb. plays a melodic line starting on G4. Sax. alt. (Es) and Sax. bar. (Es) play a rhythmic pattern.

Dynamic markings include *st* (sforzando) and *p* (piano).

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble. The score is written on 12 staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first staff, there are three boxed numbers: 115, 125, and 20. The instruments and their parts are:

- Picc. (Piccolo)
- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Ob. d'am. (A) (Oboe d'amore)
- C.-I. (F) (Cor Anglais)
- Cl. Picc. (Es) (Clarinet in E-flat)
- Cl. (Bes) (Clarinet in B-flat)
- Cl. B. (Bes) (Clarinet in B-flat)
- Fg. (Fagotto) (Bassoon)
- Ch. (Chimney)
- Sax alt. (Es) (Saxophone Alto)
- Sax bar. (Es) (Saxophone Baritone)

The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The score shows a complex interplay of melodic lines across the different instruments.

130

125

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, featuring 12 staves. The instruments are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe d'amore (Ob. d'am. (A)), Clarinet in F (Cl. (F)), Clarinet in E-flat (Cl. picc. (Es)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (Bes)), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. B. (Bes)), Bassoon (Fg.), Clarinet in G (Cl. G.), Saxophone Alto in E-flat (Sax alt. (Es)), and Saxophone Baritone in E-flat (Sax bar. (Es)). The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte), along with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and rests. The page is numbered 130 at the top center and 125 in a box at the top right.

135

130

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, each labeled with an instrument name and its key signature in parentheses. The instruments and their key signatures are: Picc. (C), Fl. (C), Ob. (C), Ob. d'am. (A), (C-I) (F), Cl. Picc. (E♭), Cl. (B♭), Cl. B. (B♭), Fg. (C), Cl. G. (G), Sax. alt. (E♭), and Sax. Bar. (E♭). The music is in 2/4 time and features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando) are used throughout. The score includes several measures with repeat signs and first/second endings. The page number '135' is written in a box at the top center, and '130' is written in a box above the second measure. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

140

135

251

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, each labeled with an instrument and its key signature:

- Picc.** (Piccolo): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Ob. d'am (A)** (Oboe d'amore): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- C-I (F)** (Cor Anglais): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Cl. picc. (F#)** (Clarinet piccolo): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#).
- Cl. (Bb)** (Clarinet): Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb).
- Cl. B. (Bb)** (Clarinet in Bb): Treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb).
- Fg** (Fagotto): Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Ch** (Choro): Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Sax alt (F#)** (Saxophone alto): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#).
- Sax bar. (F#)** (Saxophone baritone): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#).

The score consists of five measures. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). There are also some handwritten annotations and markings above the staves, including the numbers 140, 135, and 251.

145

140

150

*

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Ob. d'am (A)

C.I. (F)

Cl. Picc. (Es)

Cl. (Bes)

Cl. B. (Bes)

Fg.

Cfg.

Sax alt (Es)

Sax bar. (Es)

Handwritten musical score for woodwinds and reeds, measures 145-150. The score is written on ten staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The instruments are: Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Oboe d'amore (Ob. d'am (A)), Cor Anglais (C.I. (F)), Clarinet Piccolo (Cl. Picc. (Es)), Clarinet (Cl. (Bes)), Clarinet Bass (Cl. B. (Bes)), Bassoon (Fg.), Contrabassoon (Cfg.), Alto Saxophone (Sax alt (Es)), and Baritone Saxophone (Sax bar. (Es)). The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 145, 140, and 150 are boxed at the top. A star symbol is at the top right. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *st* (staccato). Phrasing slurs and breath marks are used throughout. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 150.

145

155

150

217

Picc.
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Ob. d'am (A)
 C.I. (F)
 C. Picc. (Es)
 C. (Bes)
 C.I.B. (Bes)
 Fg.
 Cl.
 Sax alt. (Es)
 Sax bar. (Es)

This is a handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, spanning measures 158 to 162. The score is written on ten staves, each with a specific instrument label on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Picc.** (Piccolo): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Fl.** (Flute): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- ob. d'am. (A)** (Oboe d'Amore): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- C.I. (F)** (Clarinet in F): Remains silent throughout the entire passage.
- Cl. (E♭)** (Clarinet in E-flat): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Cl. (B♭)** (Clarinet in B-flat): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Cl. B. (B♭)** (Bassoon): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Fg.** (Fagotto): Remains silent throughout the entire passage.
- Cfg.** (Contrabbasso): Remains silent throughout the entire passage.
- Sax alt. (E♭)** (Saxophone Alto): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.
- Sax bar. (E♭)** (Saxophone Baritone): Starts with a whole rest in measure 158. In measure 159, it plays a half note G4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 160, it plays a half note A4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 161, it plays a half note B4 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *st*. In measure 162, it plays a half note C5 with a slur and a dynamic marking of *p*.

165

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, measures 165-170. The score is written on ten staves, each with a different instrument label on the left. The instruments are: Picc., Fl., Ob., Ob. d'am (A), C.I. (F), Cl. picc. (Es), Cl. (Bes), Cl. B. (Bes), Fg., Cfg., Sax alt (Es), and Sax bar. (Es). The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *sf*. The Picc. part has a box around the number 165 at the top. The Cl. (Bes) part has a *p* marking under the first measure of the second system. The Cl. B. (Bes) part has an *sf* marking under the first measure of the second system. The Sax alt (Es) part has a *p* marking under the first measure of the second system. The Sax bar. (Es) part has a *p* marking under the first measure of the second system.

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Ob. d'am (A)

C.I. (F)

Cl. Picc. (Es)

Cl. (Bes)

Cl. B. (Bes)

Fg.

Clg.

Sax alt (Es)

Sax bar. (Es)

175

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Ob.
d'am
(A)

C.I.
(F)

Cl.
picc.
(Es)

Cl.
(Bes)

C.I.B.
(Bes)

Fg.

Ch.

Sax
alt
(Es)

Sax
bar.
(Es)

fine