

Principal Percussion

with obligation to Timpani

Orchestral Excerpts

Timpani:

1. **Krüger** - Etude no. 45
2. **Mozart** - 'Die Zauberflöte'
3. **Beethoven** - Symphony No. 1
4. **Beethoven** - Symphony No. 5
5. **Beethoven** - Symphony No. 9
6. **Mahler** - Symphony No. 7

Snare Drum:

7. **Bent Lylloff** - Årchus Etude No.9
8. **Rimsky-Korsakov** - 'Scheherezade' mov. 4

Xylophone:

9. **Gershwin** - Overture to Porgy and Bess

Glockenspiel:

10. **Dukas** - 'L'apprenti sorcier'

Vibraphone:

11. **Bernstein** - 'Cool' from West Side Story

Tambourine:

12. **Bizet** - 'Carmen' Prelude to Act IV
13. **Dvorak** - 'Carnival Overture'

Triangle:

14. **Bizet** - 'Carmen' Danse Bohême
15. **Tchaikovsky** - 'The Nutcracker'

Cymbals:

16. Rachmaninov - Piano Concerto No. 2 mov. 3

17. Tchaikovsky - 'Romeo and Juliet'

Bass Drum:

18. Stravinsky - 'Rite of Spring' Danse de la terre

19. Mahler - Symphony No. 3 mov. 1

Nr. 45

aus: "Pauken- und Kleine Trommel-Schule"

Franz Krüger
1880 - 1940

11

22

33 Var.

40

46

52

57

62

mf

f

p

pp

rit.

f

rit.

Die Zauberflöte

Ouvertüre

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Allegro [194] in Es - B

KV 620

194 *p* *f*

200 *f*

210 (E) *ff*

216 *p* *p* *p*

221 *f*

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a series of sixteenth notes and a half note. The fourth staff continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff concludes the passage with a series of eighth notes and a final half note.

Sinfonie Nr. 1

C-Dur / C major

Ludwig van Beethoven
op. 21

3. Satz: Menuetto

Allegro molto e vivace $\text{♩} = 108$

44 *f* *ff*

53 *p* 66

70 *cresc.* *f*

Trio 124 *p* *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Menuett D.C.

Sinfonie Nr. 5

c- Moll / C minor

3. Satz

Ludwig van Beethoven
op. 67

Allegro $\text{♩} = 96$

324 Solo

pp

331 1 (-30) 2 3 4 5-30

sempre pp

366 *cresc.* *attacca subito*

4. Satz

Allegro $\text{♩} = 84$

ff

7

13

18

Sinfonie Nr. 9

d-Moll / D minor

1. Satz

Ludwig van Beethoven
op. 125

Allegro ma non troppo, un poco maestoso ♩ = 88

16 *tr* *ff* *f* *f*

22 *f* *f* *f* 50 *tr* *ff*

297 *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *ff* (K)

305 *ff* *ff* 1(-28) 2 3 4 5 *ff* *ff* *ff*

316 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *sf*

329 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *p* *p*

513 *p*

520 *cresc.*

527 *f* *più f* *ff*

532 *sempre ff* *tr* *sempre ff*

541 *tr* *sf* *ff*

Symphonie Nr. 7

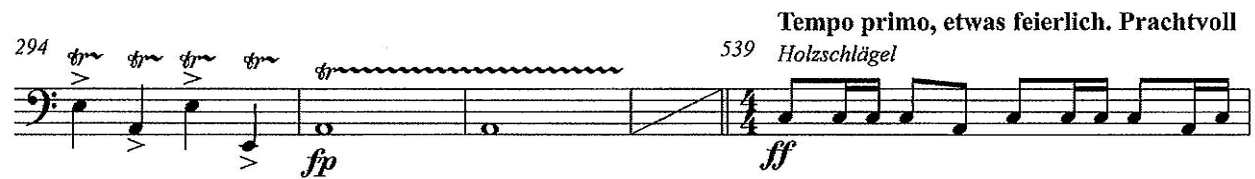
(1908)

5. Satz, Rondo-Finale

Gustav Mahler

1860 - 1911

223 **Tempo I (Allegro ordinario)**
mit Bravour



ETUDE FOR SNARE DRUM

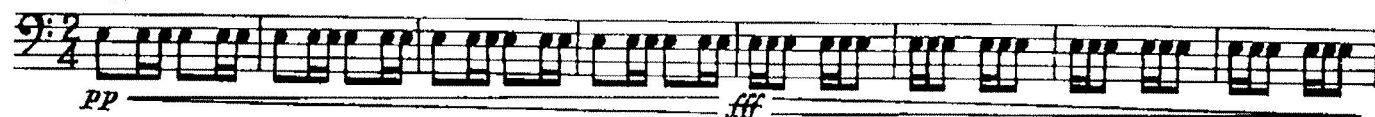
ÅRHUS ETUDE No. 9

Bent Lyloff

Andante



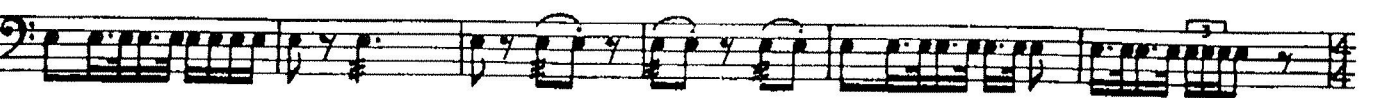
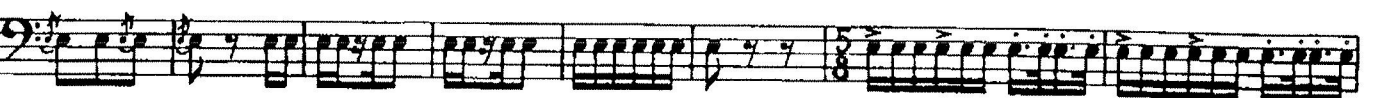
$\text{♩} = 160$



$\text{♩} = 138$

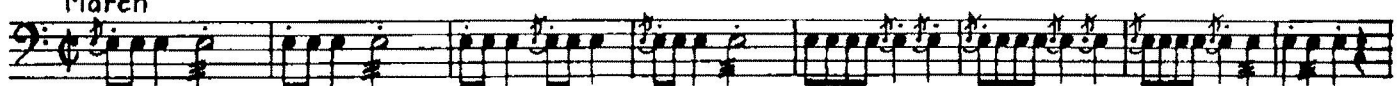


$\text{♩} = 84$





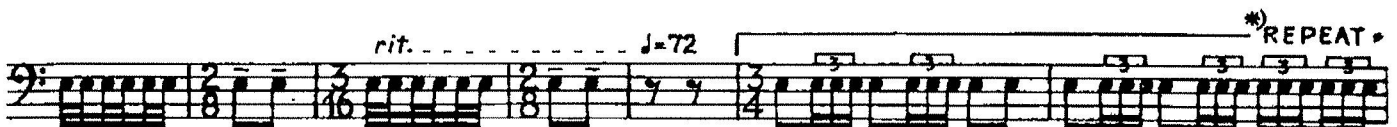
March



J=J.



J=92



*) REPEAT

AD LIB.



J=112



*) crescendo and diminuendo ad lib.

Rimsky-Korsakov - 'Scheherezade' mov. 4

Snare Drum

IV.

Allegro molto Recit. Lento Allegro molto e frenetico

4 G. P. G. P. (violin solo) 18 G. P.

Recit. Lento Vivo ♩ = 88 [A] 16 [B] 15 tr [C] tr tr >

(violin solo) 24 (triangle) (tambourine) mf < < <

tr tr tr > tr tr tr > tr tr tr >

tr > [D] 15 [E] tr ~~~~~ tr

< f > p f

tr tr tr tr tr tr 3

f

[F] 4 16 [G] 16 [H] 16 [I] 16 [K] 32 [L] 32 *tr* ~~~~~
 (violins) (oboes) (clarinet) (triangle) (triangle) *f*

[M] 21 *tr* ~~~~~ [N] 1 2 3 4 5
mf cresc. *sf pp*

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

16 17 18 11 (tambourine) [O] 16
pp 12 13 14 15

[P] *f*

[Q] *mf*

[R] 15 [S] *tr* ~~~~~
f > p

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The score consists of nine staves of music. It begins with a wavy line indicating a tremolo. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff includes trills (*tr*) and a triplet (3) marked with a 'T' in a box. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to pianissimo (*pp*). The third staff continues with triplets. The fourth staff has measures 14 and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The fifth staff has measures 7, 14, and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The sixth staff has measures 7, 14, and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The seventh staff has measures 7, 14, and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The eighth staff has measures 7, 14, and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The ninth staff has measures 7, 14, and 15, followed by a repeat sign, then measure 16 marked with a 'U' in a box, measure 28 marked with a 'V' in a box, and a section marked *Più stretto* with a fermata. The score concludes with a *Tacet* instruction and a final measure marked '11 to the end'.

Xylophone

Porgy and Bess

Introduction

Allegro con brio ♩ = 112 [♩ = 126]

George Gershwin
1935

The musical score is written for a single xylophone part. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest, followed by a second measure with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The music then enters with a series of eighth notes, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic and accents. The score is divided into measures numbered 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16. Measure 10 features an 8-measure repeat sign. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat slashes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulation marks.

The Sorcerer's Apprentice

Scherzo

P. Dukas
(1865-1935)

Glockenspiel

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 block contains the musical notation for the Glockenspiel part of 'The Sorcerer's Apprentice' Scherzo, measures 12 through 19. The notation is on a single staff in G major (one sharp). Measures 12-17 are marked with measure numbers in boxes and fingerings (9, 13, 14, 9, 15, 6, 16, 12, 17, 3). The first measure (12) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation for measures 12-17 consists of horizontal lines with dots above them, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of *f* and a *rinf* (rinfacciato) marking. Measure 19 continues with *rinf* and *più f* markings. The final measure (19) ends with a *sempre crescendo* marking and a final measure number of 2. The notation for measures 18-19 includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together.

22 Au Mouvt

ff

23

tr ~ tr ~ tr ~

24

Vibraphone

West Side Story

1. Akt, Nr. 8: Cool

Leonard Bernstein

1957

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 160$

583 *string. un poco* *p* *sfz*

586

589 $\text{♩} = 88$ *mf* *mf*

597 *p dim. molto*

604

620 Poco più mosso (Fugue) *p*

623

627 *sfz* *ff*

Bizet - 'Carmen' Prelude to Act 4

Tambourine

Allegro vivo (♩. = 88)

ff

dim. molto ----- **p**

pp

f **p** **f**

p *dim.* -----

pp *poco cresc.* -----

a tempo **mf** **pp** *smorzando*

ppp

CARNIVAL OVERTURE

Antonín Dvorák
(1841-1904)



Tambourine

Allegro $\text{♩} = 132$

The musical score for the Tambourine part is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of Allegro with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems of music. The first system (measures 1-8) features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a first ending bracket. The second system (measures 9-16) includes a second ending bracket and a dynamic change from *f* to *p* (piano). The third system (measures 17-26) contains a triplet of eighth notes and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 27-34) is characterized by frequent trills (*tr*) and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 35-42) continues with trills and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Bizet - 'Carmen' Danse Bohême

Triangle

①⑥ (♩ = 120)

ppp

sempre ppp

SUITE FROM THE BALLET THE NUTCRACKER

Peter Tchaikovsky
(1840-1893)

Triangle

I. OVERTURE MINIATURE

Allegro giusto
(1st violins)

1 2 3 4

12 16 (1st flute)

[A]

[B] Tri.
mf *cresc.* -----

4 12 16 6 11 **[D]**

(1st violins) (violins) (*pp*) (woodwinds) *p*

f ----- *mf* ----- *mp* > *p*

[E] 8 16 (1st flute) *mf*

[F] 4 12 16 4

(1st violins) (violins) (*pp*)

cresc. ----- *f*

[H] 9 *ff*



PIANO CONCERTO No. 2

Sergei Rachmaninov
(1873-1943)

I. II. - TACET III.

Piatti

Moderato $\text{♩} = 72$ *dim e rit.* [31] (basson) *p*

(ob., vla.) (piano solo) 5 6 7 8

(basson) 9 10 11 12 (piano solo) 12

rit. [32] *pp* Meno mosso $\text{♩} = 48$

ritard. -----

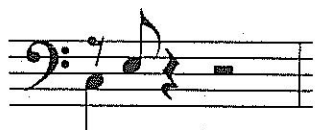
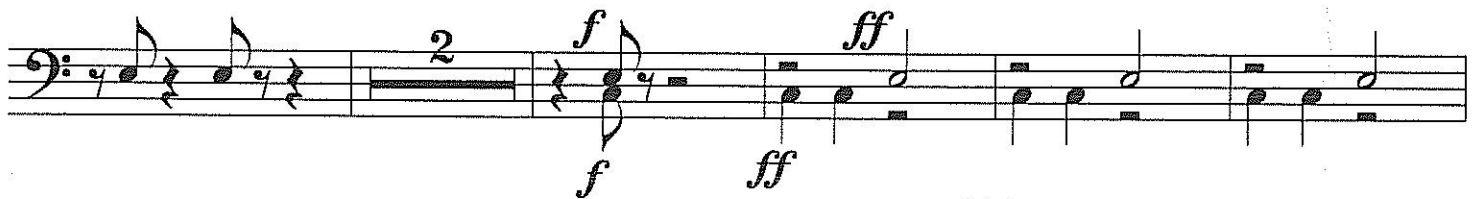
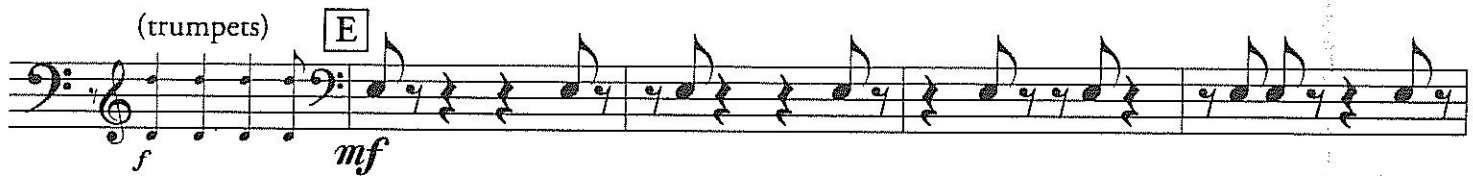
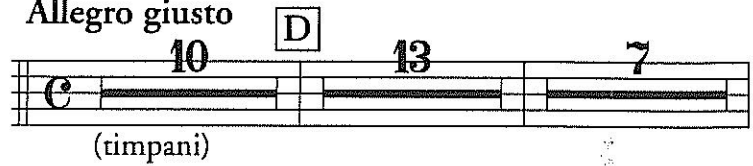
ROMEO AND JULIET

OVERTURE - FANTASY

Peter Tchaikovsky
(1840-1893)



Allegro giusto



Bass Drum - Stravinsky - 'Rite of Spring' Danse de la terre

Prestissimo ♩ = 168

72 *p* *p sub. sfp* *molto* *tr* *p sub. sfp* *molto*

73 *p sub. sfp* *sfp* *tr* *p sub.*

74 *tr* *p sub. sfp*

75 *(p subito)*

76

77 *cresc. poco a poco*

78 *mf* *fff*

22

SYMPHONY No. 3

Grosse trommel
(mit Becken) †

Gustav Mahler
(1860-1911)

I.

Kräftig. Entschieden.

Zurückhaltend

5 2

f *ff* *p*

1 *Molto riten.* *pp* with 2 sponge-headed mallets *sempre pp*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Nicht schleppen 3 *tr* 2 *Schwer und dumpf* 1 2

Solo *sempre pp*