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Solo Bb Clarinet

Concerto for Clarinet

by Artie Shaw
arr. D. Heuschen

Allegro

Solo Cl.

p

A Rubato

mf

f

gliss.

lip slur

3

B Mod. boogie-woogie tempo

C

mp Cls.

D

mf

3

lip slur

Concerto for Clarinet - 2

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal line is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in treble and bass clefs. The score includes a "F Orch." section and a "G" section. The piano part features a "lip slur" and a "3" (triple) marking.

Concerto for Clarinet - 3

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written for piano and drums. The piano part is in G major, 4/4 time, and begins with a half-note G4, followed by a half-note A4, and then a half-note B4. The drum part is in 4/4 time and features a steady bass drum pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The title "The Sound of Silence" is written in a stylized font at the top of the page.

Concerto for Clarinet - 4

Musical score for Concerto for Clarinet - 4, measures 1-10. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at measure 6 and *cresc.* (crescendo) at measure 7. Performance instructions include "lip slur" at measures 3 and 9. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 10.

Concerto for Clarinet - 5

Musical score for Concerto for Clarinet - 5, measures 11-20. This section continues the melodic line from the previous page. It includes a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 15. The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Performance markings include *f* (forte) at measure 18 and *Orch.* (orchestra) at measure 19. The section ends with a double bar line at measure 20.

Concerto for Clarinet - 6

slow gliss.

Orch.

P Cadenza ad lib.

mf

3 3 3 3 3

6 6 3

6 6 3

3

Orch.

f

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The tempo is marked "Allegro" at the top left. The score consists of multiple staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments include strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses), woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons), and percussion (Cymbals, Snare Drum, Bass Drum). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). There are also articulation marks like "gliss." (glissando) and "p" (piano). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The page is numbered "1" at the bottom left.

[illegible]

This page of musical notation is a complex score for a piano, likely a solo or chamber work. It features multiple staves, each with its own key signature and time signature. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used throughout to indicate volume changes. Performance instructions like *gliss.* (glissando), *tr* (trill), and *decresc.* (decrescendo) are also present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The overall style is highly technical and expressive, typical of late 19th or early 20th-century piano music.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each with a different instrument or section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'decresc.' (decrescendo), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), and 'lip slur'. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others being rests. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with clear notation and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

Musical score for page 25, measures 1-8. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *p*. The percussion section includes a snare drum and a tom-tom.

Musical score for page 33, measures 1-8. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *p*. The percussion section includes a snare drum and a tom-tom.

musical score for page 37, measures 37-44. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The woodwinds and brass sections play melodic lines, while the strings provide a harmonic foundation. The percussion section includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The score is divided into systems, with measures 37-44 shown on this page. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The woodwinds section includes flutes, oboes, and clarinets. The brass section includes trumpets and trombones. The string section includes violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The percussion section includes a snare drum, a cymbal, and a triangle. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a clear and legible layout.

musical score for page 45, measures 45-52. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The woodwinds and brass sections play melodic lines, while the strings provide a harmonic foundation. The percussion section includes a snare drum and a cymbal. The score is divided into systems, with measures 45-52 shown on this page. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The woodwinds section includes flutes, oboes, and clarinets. The brass section includes trumpets and trombones. The string section includes violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The percussion section includes a snare drum, a cymbal, and a triangle. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a clear and legible layout.

Page 49, measures 49-52. The score features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff has a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The middle section consists of several staves with rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom section includes staves with sustained notes and a final staff with a simple rhythmic pattern.

Page 53, measures 53-56. The score continues from page 49. It includes staves with melodic lines and rhythmic patterns. The bottom section features staves with sustained notes and a final staff with a simple rhythmic pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

57 F

Musical score for page 57, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. The score includes a section labeled "Solo" and "Bongos". The notation is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The percussion section includes Bongos, which are marked with a "Solo" instruction. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

58

Musical score for page 58, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. The score includes a section labeled "Solo". The notation is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The percussion section includes Bongos, which are marked with a "Solo" instruction. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

Musical score for page 73, measures 1-12. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines, harmonic support, and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *sf* (sforzando) are indicated. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

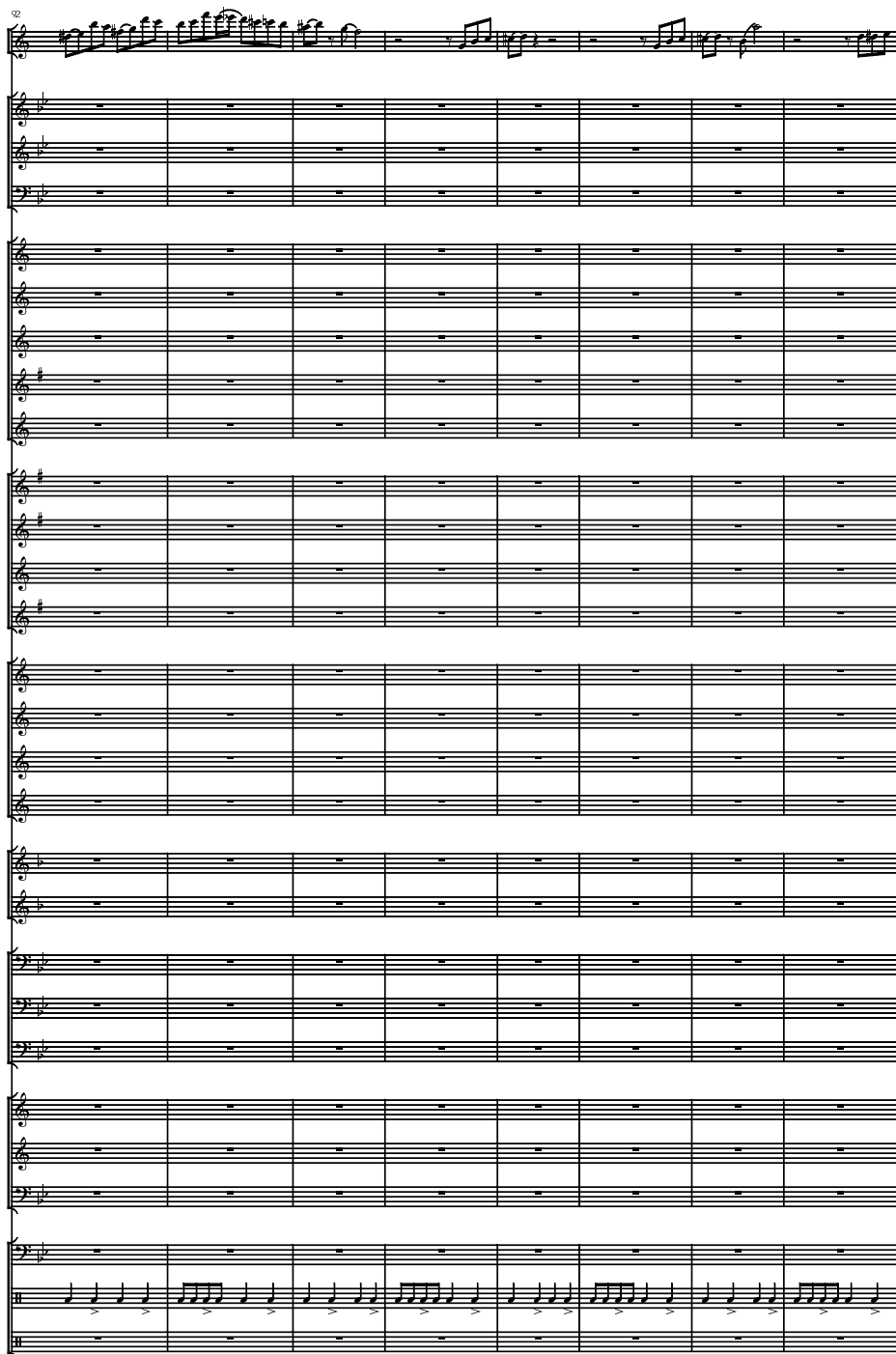
Musical score for page 81, measures 1-12. The score continues the composition from page 73. It features a prominent melodic line in the upper woodwinds, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a slur. The lower woodwinds and strings provide harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations, such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo). The notation is detailed, showing individual parts for each instrument.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano score. The notation is written on a series of staves. The top staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets. Below this, there are several staves for the left hand, each containing a single note or a simple chord, all marked with 'sf p' (sforzando piano). The notation is in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The page ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

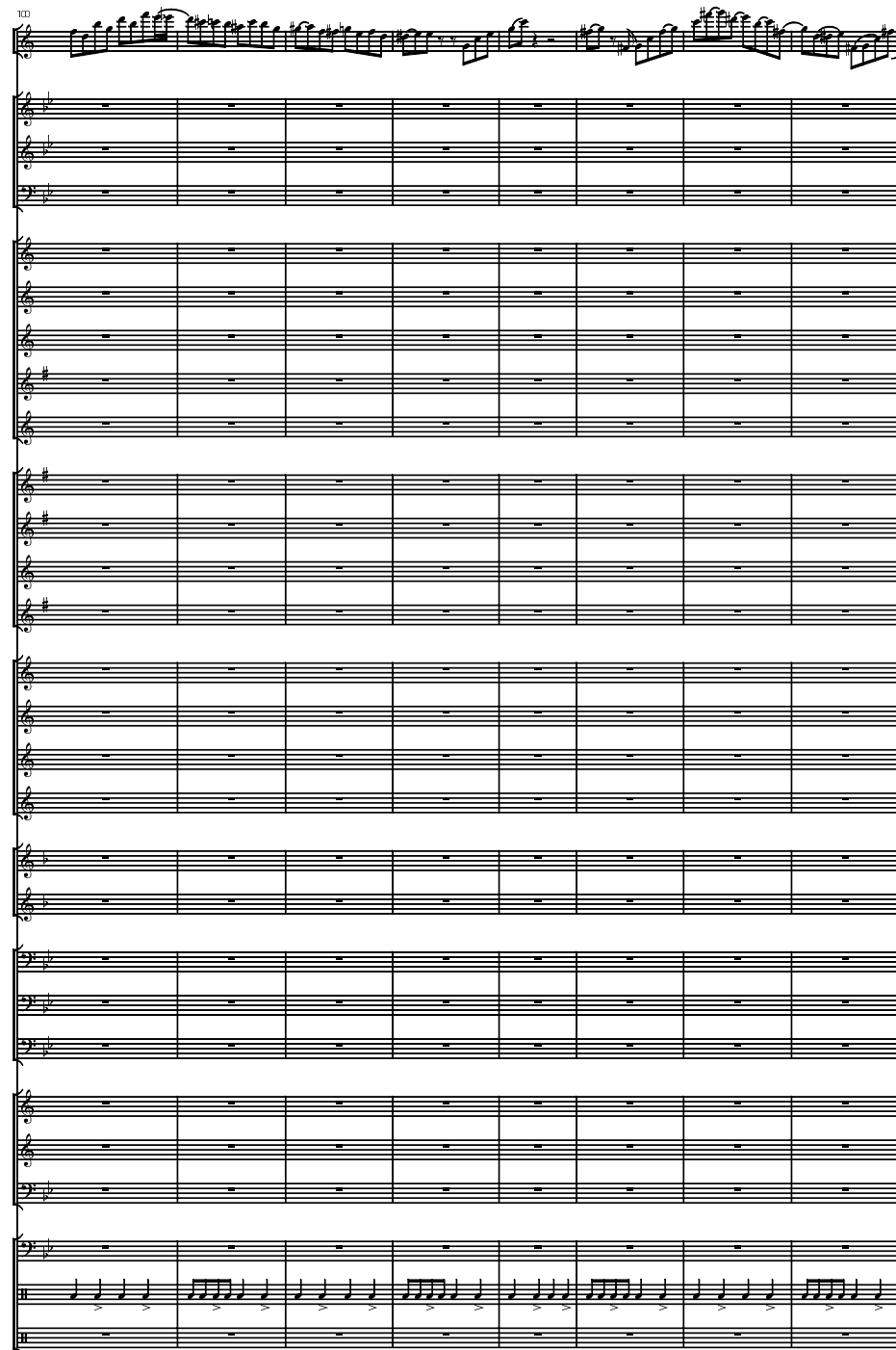
This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The top staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and quintuplets. Below this, there are several staves of accompaniment, each starting with a half note and a dynamic marking of 'sf p' (sforzando piano). The staves are arranged in a traditional orchestral layout, with woodwinds and strings typically in the lower staves. The page is numbered '83' in the top left corner.

Musical score for page 83, measures 1-4. The score features a complex melodic line in the top staff with triplets and a double bar line. Below it are multiple staves for various instruments, all marked with *sf p* and a fermata. The bottom staff includes a percussion part with *tr* (trill) and *sf p* markings.

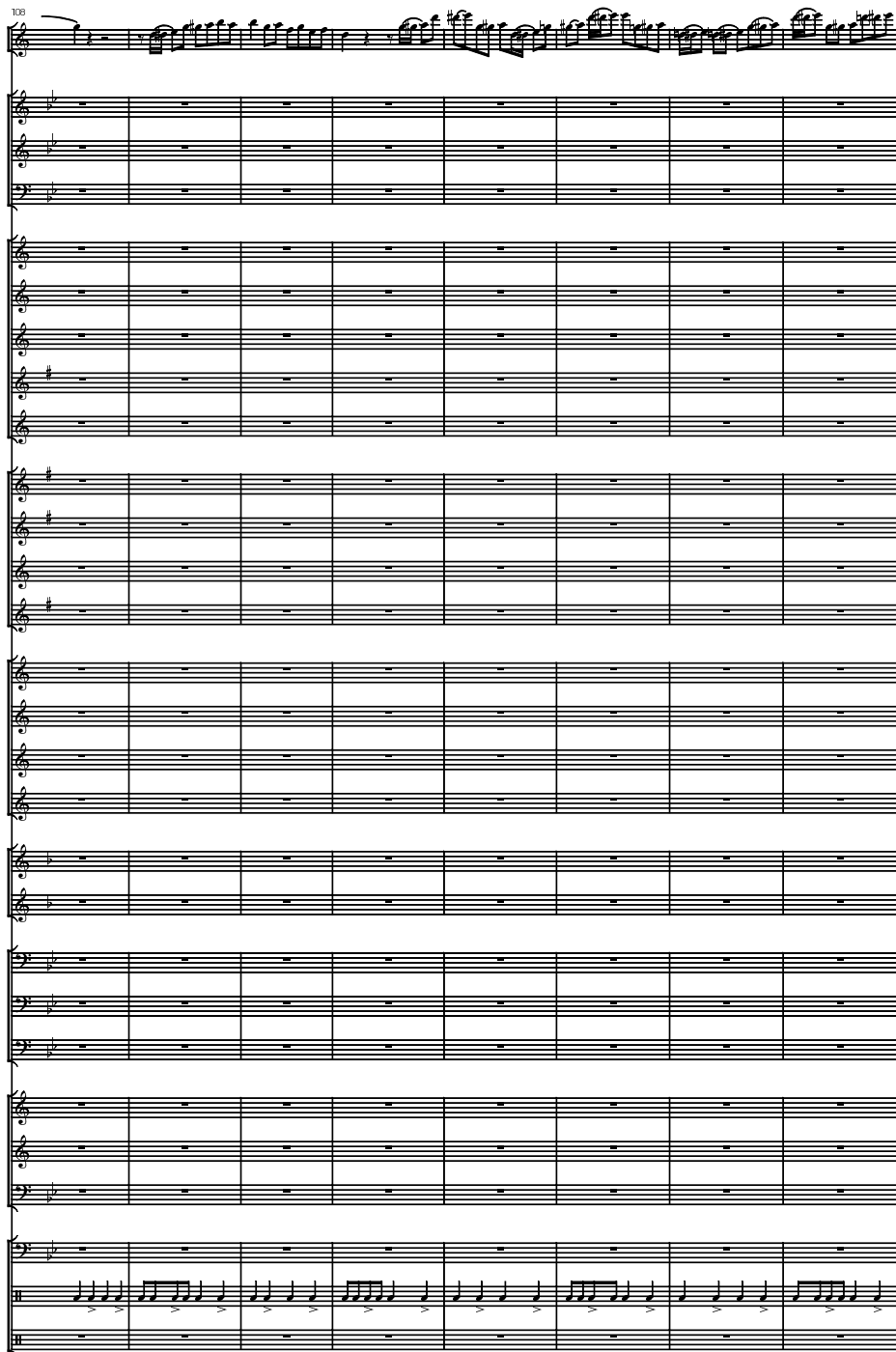
Musical score for page 83, measures 5-8. The score continues with the same melodic line in the top staff. The percussion part at the bottom includes a *Solo* section and a *Toms ad lib.* section, both marked with *sf*. The rest of the staves are empty.



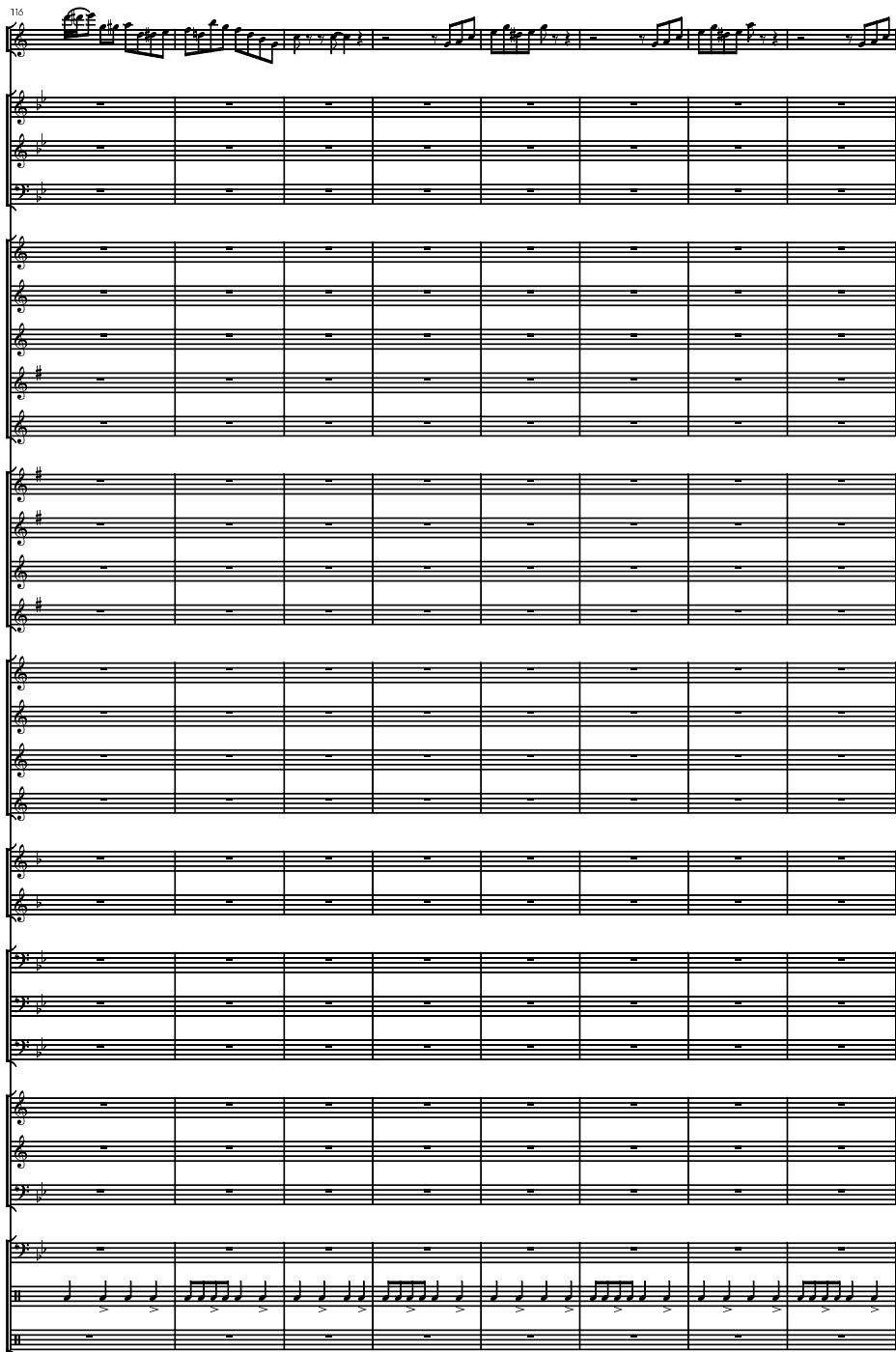
Page 92 of a musical score. The page features a single staff at the top with a complex melodic line, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Below this staff are ten systems of empty staves, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The bottom of the page contains a single staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, likely a bass line or a specific instrument part.



Page 100 of a musical score. The page features a single staff at the top with a complex melodic line, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Below this staff are ten systems of empty staves, each consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The bottom of the page contains a single staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, likely a bass line or a specific instrument part.



Page 108 of a musical score. The page features a single staff with a complex melodic line in the first measure, followed by a series of rests. The rest of the page consists of ten systems of staves, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The staves are mostly empty, with some measures containing rests or simple rhythmic patterns. The bottom system includes a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



Page 116 of a musical score. The page features a single staff with a complex melodic line in the first measure, followed by a series of rests. The rest of the page consists of ten systems of staves, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The staves are mostly empty, with some measures containing rests or simple rhythmic patterns. The bottom system includes a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

124

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The top staff contains a melodic line, and the bottom staff contains a bass line. All other staves are empty.

125

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. The top staff contains a melodic line, and the bottom staff contains a bass line. All other staves are empty.

cresc.

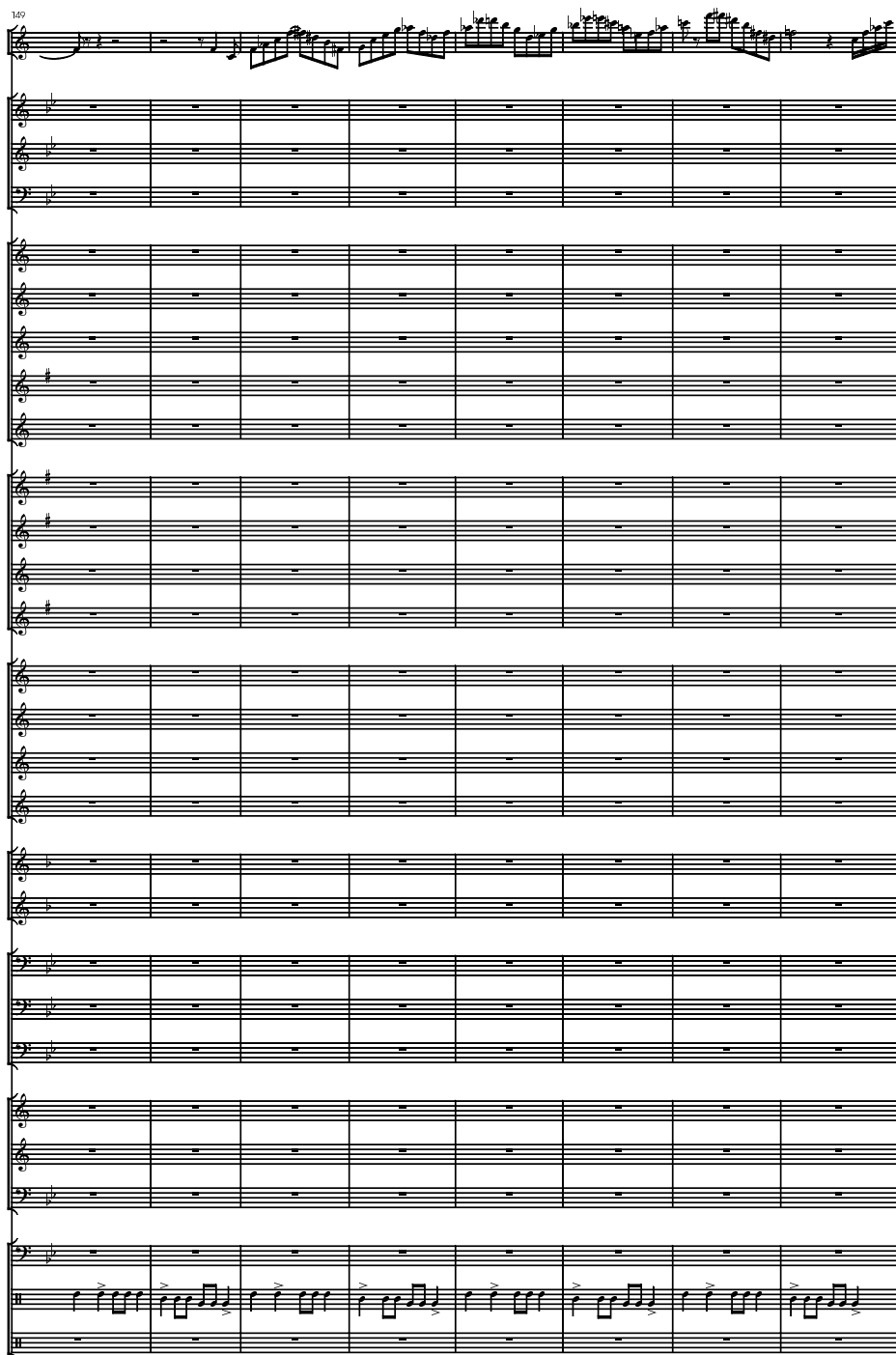
Sus. Cym.

Bongos

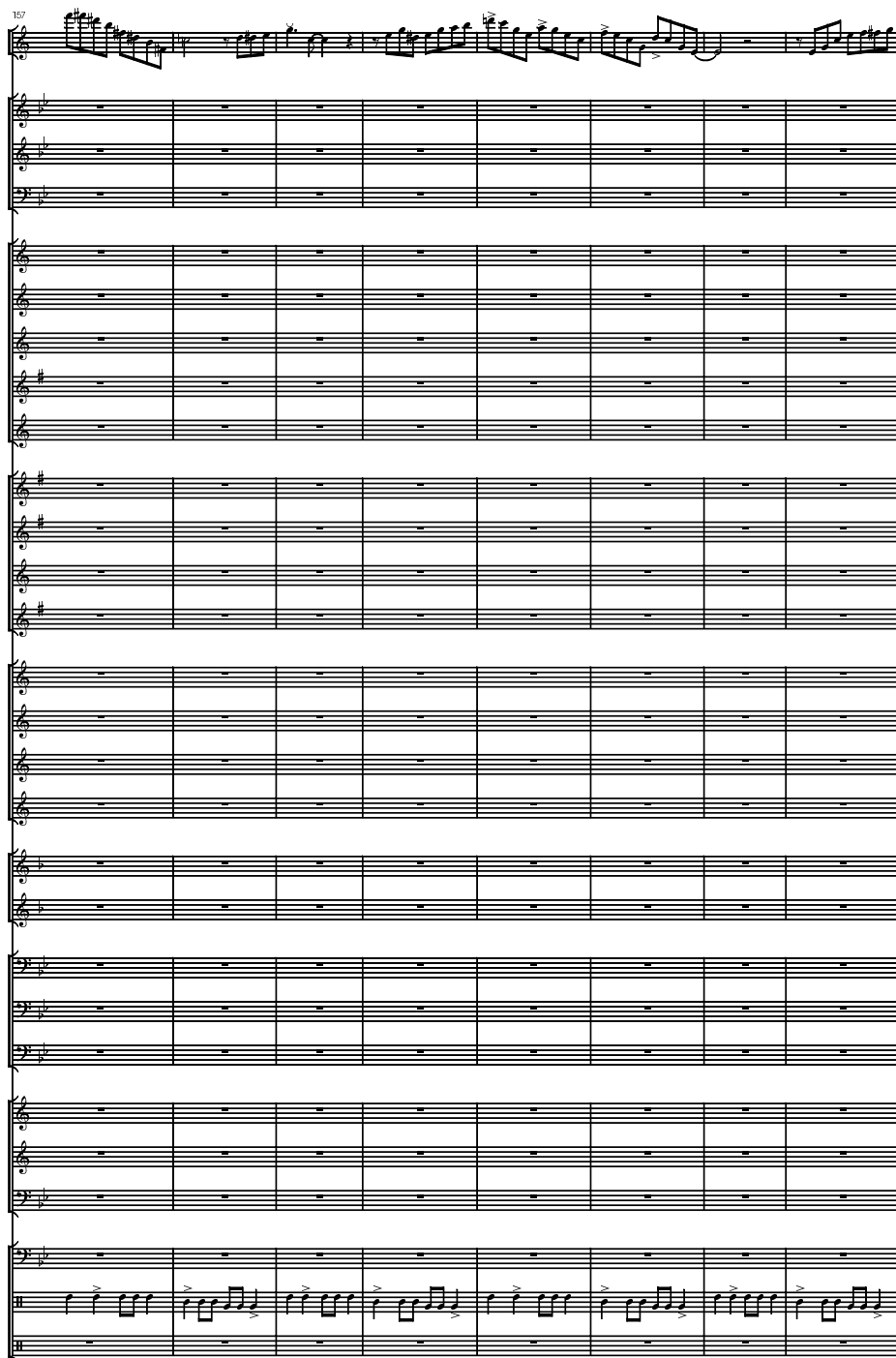
Tom-Toms ad lib.

mf

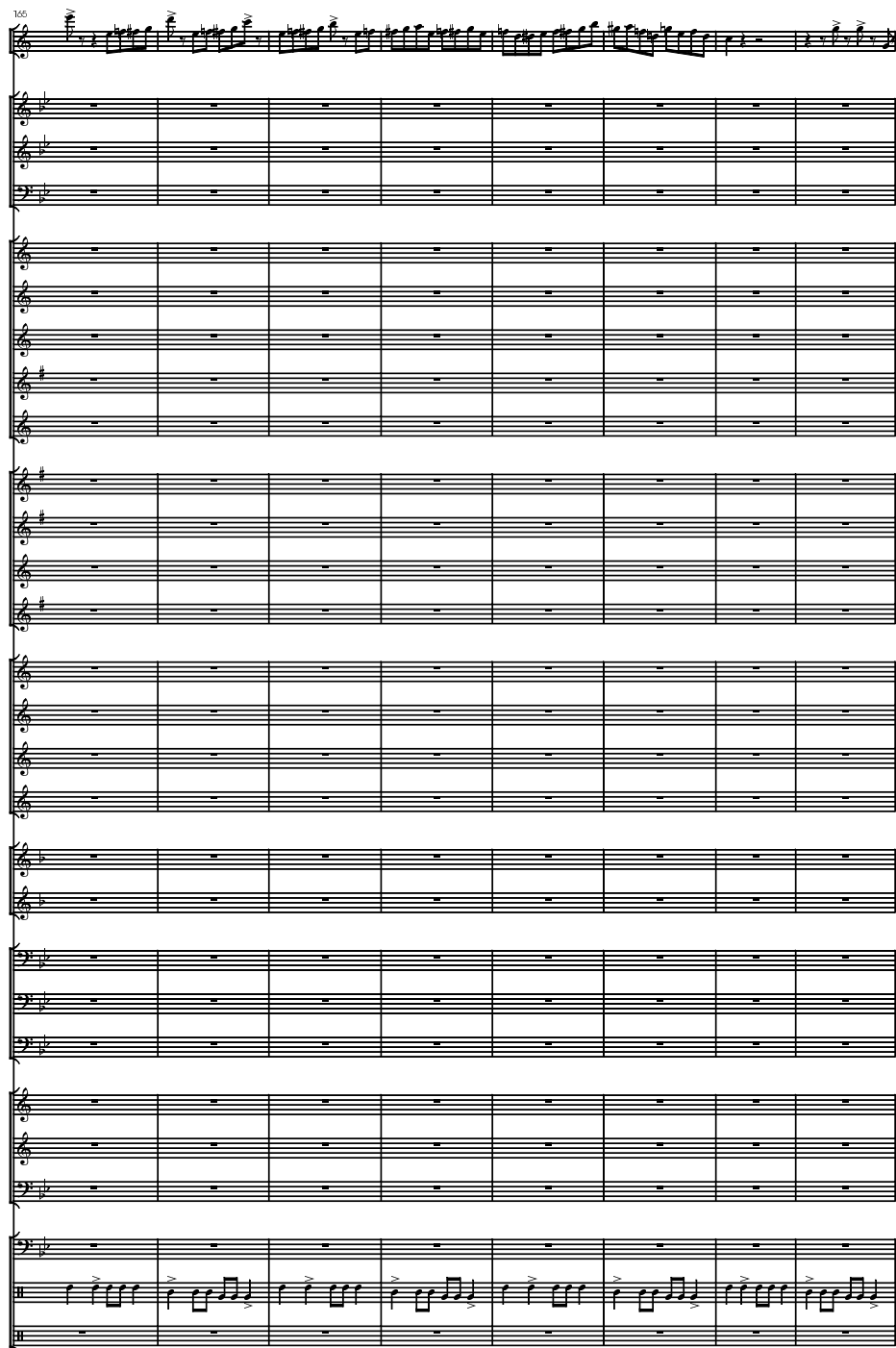
mf



Page 149 of a musical score. The page features a single staff with a complex melodic line in the first measure, followed by several measures of rests. The rest of the page consists of multiple systems of empty staves, each containing three staves. The bottom system includes a double bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and a double bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.



Page 157 of a musical score. The page features a single staff with a complex melodic line in the first measure, followed by several measures of rests. The rest of the page consists of multiple systems of empty staves, each containing three staves. The bottom system includes a double bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and a double bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.



Musical score for page 165. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The first staff shows a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The rest of the page consists of empty staves for the other instruments.



Musical score for page 173. The score continues from page 165. The first staff shows a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The rest of the page consists of empty staves for the other instruments. A rehearsal mark 'L' is present at the beginning of the first staff. A 'Bus.Cym.' (Cymbal) part is indicated in the percussion section.

Musical score for page 181, measures 1-16. The score is for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. It features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *p*, *p cresc.*, and *Sus. Cym.*

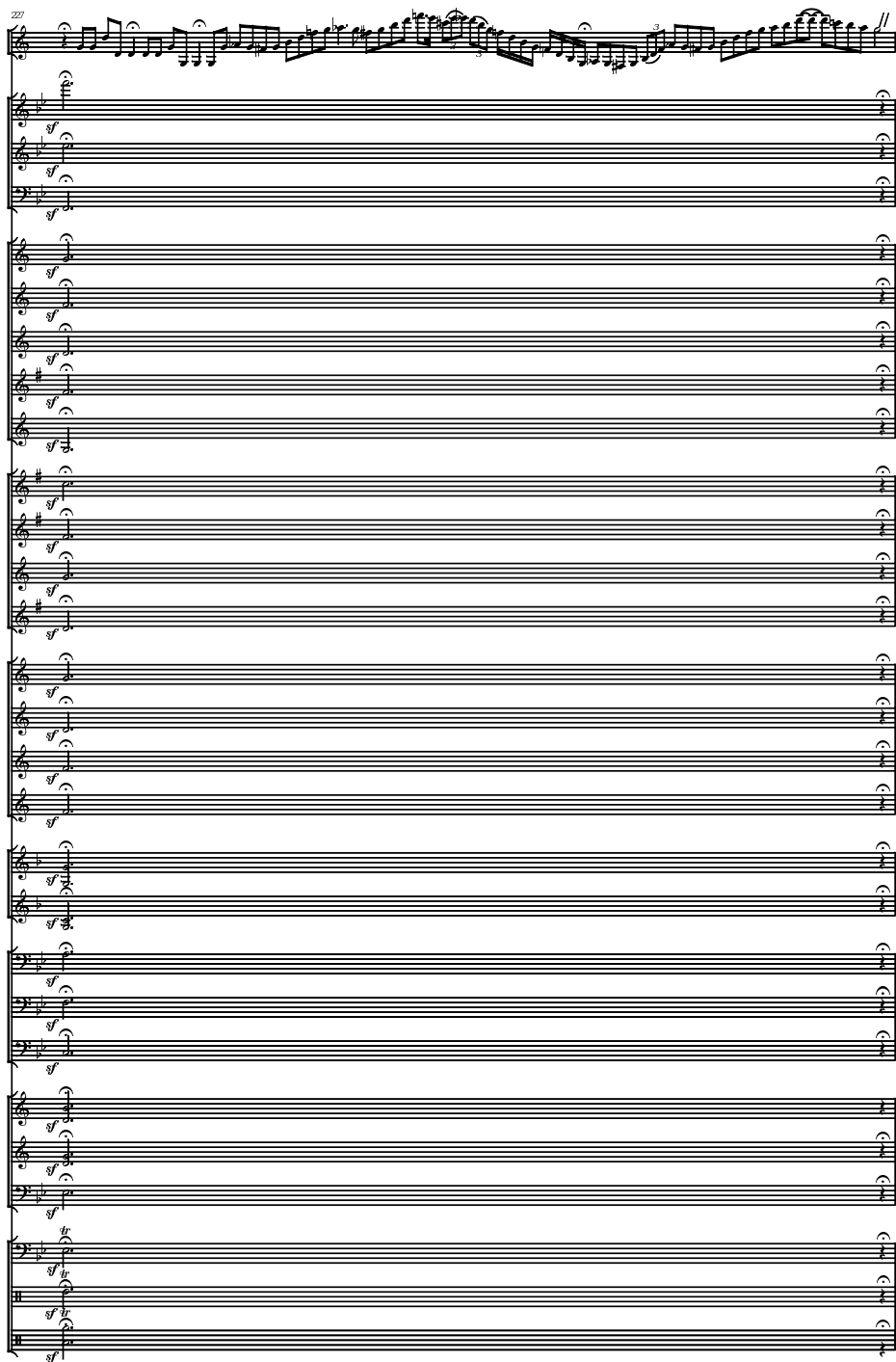
Musical score for page 182, measures 1-16. The score continues from page 181, featuring similar ensemble parts with dynamic markings like *p*, *p cresc.*, and *Sus. Cym.* It includes a section labeled "hand over bell" and a section with "tacet" and "play" markings.

Musical score for page 107. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including triplets and slurs. Dynamic markings such as *play* and *tacet* are used throughout. The score is divided into several systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music.

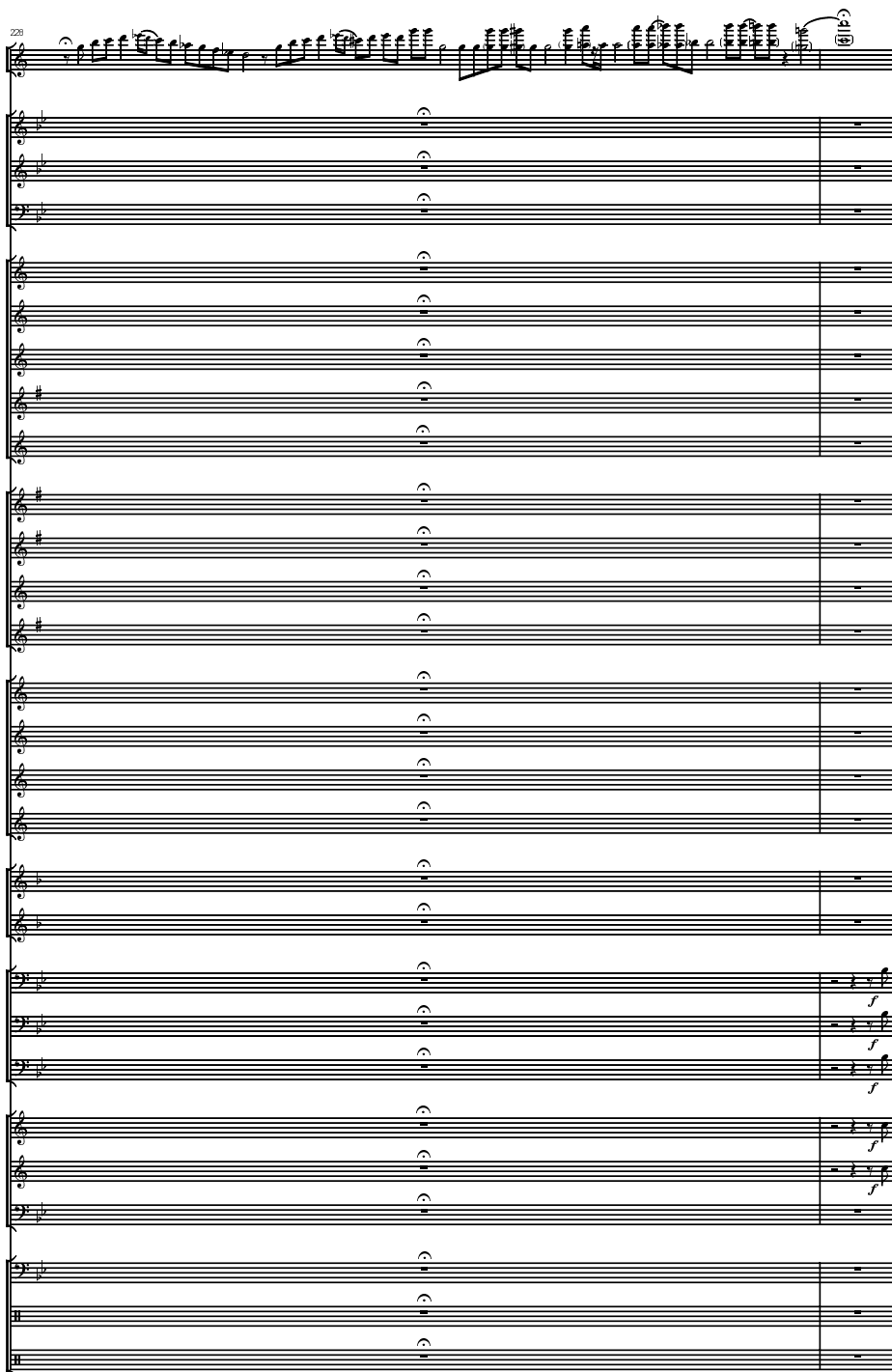
Musical score for page 205. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including triplets and slurs. Dynamic markings such as *play* and *tacet* are used throughout. A *slow gliss.* marking is present at the top right of the first staff. The score is divided into several systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music.

Page 225, Cadenza ad lib. section. The score features a complex melodic line in the upper staff, marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and triplets. The lower staves provide harmonic support with sustained chords and rhythmic patterns. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Page 226, continuation of the Cadenza ad lib. section. The score continues the complex melodic line from the previous page, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and triplets. The lower staves provide harmonic support with sustained chords and rhythmic patterns. The section concludes with a double bar line.



Page 227 of a musical score. The page features a complex melodic line in the upper staff, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below this, there are several systems of staves, each containing multiple staves with musical notation. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.



Page 228 of a musical score. The page continues the musical notation from the previous page. It features a complex melodic line in the upper staff, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below this, there are several systems of staves, each containing multiple staves with musical notation. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. It features multiple staves of music, including vocal parts and instrumental sections. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The page is numbered '11' in the top right corner.