



Molenaar Edition

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Part I, II, III and IV

Part 1, The Temple of Artemis / Part 2, The Great Pyramid of Cheops / Part 3, The Statue of Zeus / Part 4, The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Alex Poelman

Art.nr: 012792100

Difficulty: F

Duration: 20:58

Concert Band

Recorded on: The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World (311080720)

Masterpieces

Colofon

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Mini - Score

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Molenaar Edition

Symphony part 1 - 4

Alex Poelman

For Band
Concert Band

Condensed Score
01.2792.10



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THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Symphony nr. 1 - Alex Poelman

In de Oudheid werden de zeven toenmalige mooiste monumenten "De Zeven Wereldwonderen" genoemd. In zijn eerste symfonie "The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" schildert de Nederlandse componist Alex Poelman een muzikaal portret van deze zeven "wonderen". De symfonie is magistraal en rijklijk georchestreerd en beeldt zowel de kracht die de grote rijken van de Oudheid uitstraalden als de pracht van de mooiste gebouwen en kunstwerken uit, terwijl de verleidelijke Oosterse charme en de geheimzinnige exotische sfeer eveneens ontbreken.

Alex Poelman (Arnhem, 1981) studeerde informatica aan de Universiteit Twente en speelt hoorn in diverse harmonieorkesten. Onder begeleiding van David Rowland schreef hij zijn eerste compositie voor harmonieorkest "Volcano". Na zijn eerste werk voor harmonieorkest volgden: "Thesus", "Symphony 1: The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World", "D-Day" en "Aquila Chrysaetos". Op 28 mei 2004 ging zijn 1ste symfonie in première in het muziekcentrum van Enschede. Een jaar later werd deze symfonie door de KMKJWF (Koninklijke Militaire Kapel Johan Willem Friso) onder de leiding van Norbert Nozy op CD gezet.

I. DE TEMPEL VAN ARTEMIS

De Griekse godin Artemis, dochter van Zeus en Leto en tweelingzus van Apollo was de Godin van de Jacht en werd vooral in Arcadië vereerd. In de stad Ephese, een Ionische kolonie in Klein Azië, bouwde men een prachtige tempel ter ere van Artemis, die in 356 v. Chr. door Herostatos in brand werd gestoken en later opnieuw heropgebouwd.

II. DE PYRAMIDE VAN CHEOPS

Cheops, de tweede farao van de vierde dynastie van het Oude Egypte (3de eeuw v.Chr.) liet de grote piramide van Gizeh op de linkeroever van de Nijl bouwen. De technische volmaaktheid en de reusachtige afmetingen van dit prachtige bouwwerk, dat 137 m hoog is, werden nooit geëvenaard. Het is het enig van de "Zeven Wonderen" dat nu nog intact bewaard gebleven is.

III. HET BEELD VAN ZEUS TE OLYMPIA

Zeus, zoon van Kronos en Rhea, was de oppergod van het Griekse pantheon en volgens Homeros "de vader van de goden en van de mensen". Hij was de God van het hemelse licht die ook de fysieke fenomenen beheerste. In de Griekse stad Olympia, bakermat van de Olympische Spelen, stond een prachtig beeld van Zeus Olympus dat rond 433 v.Chr. door de grote Atheense beeldhouwer (ca 490 - ca 430 v.Chr.) gebouwd werd. Het werd als het mooiste beeld uit de Griekse Oudheid beschouwd.

IV. HET PRAALGRAF VAN MAUSOLOS TE HALICARNASSOS

Halicarnassos (het huidige Bodrum in Turkije) was de hoofdstad van Klein Azië; toen koning Mausolos overleed, liet zijn vrouw Artemisia een reusachtig grafmonument (Mausoleum) voor haar overleden echtgenoot optrekken.

F.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

(LES SEPT MERVEILLES DU MONDE)

Symphonie Nr. 1 - Alex Poelman

Dans l'Antiquité on qualifiait les sept plus beaux monuments du monde de "Les Sept merveilles du Monde". Dans sa première symphonie "The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World" (les sept merveilles du monde antique) le jeune compositeur néerlandais Alex Poelman esquisse un portrait musical de ces sept splendides réalisations humaines toutes disparues de nos jours à une exception près. La symphonie est magistralement et richement orchestrée et dépeint aussi bien la puissance des grands souverains de l'Antiquité que la splendeur des somptueux bâtiments et œuvres d'art du monde antique. On y trouve également le charme oriental séduisant et l'atmosphère exotique mystérieuse des sites.

Alex Poelman (Arnhem, 1981) a étudié l'informatique à l'Université de Twente et il joue le cor d'harmonie dans plusieurs sociétés d'amateurs. Il a écrit sa première composition pour orchestre à vents "Volcano" avec l'assistance de David Rowland. Cette composition a été suivie de "Thesus", la Symphonie nr.1 « Les Sept Merveilles du Monde », « D-Day » et « Aquila Chrysaetos ». Sa première symphonie a été créée le 28 mai 2004 à Enschede. Un an plus tard, elle a été enregistrée sur CD par le nouvel orchestre militaire KMKJWF sous la direction de Norbert Nozy.

I. LE TEMPLE D'ARTEMIS A EPHÈSE

La déesse grecque Artémis, fille de Zeus et Lété et sœur jumelle d'Apollon, était la déesse de la chasse, particulièrement vénéralisée en Arcadie. Dans la ville d'Ephèse, une colonie ionienne en Asie Mineure, on érigea un magnifique temple en honneur d'Artémis qui fut incendié par Érostrate en 356 av. J.C. et reconstruit ultérieurement.

II. LA PYRAMIDE DE CHEOPS

Chéops, le second pharaon de la IV^e Dynastie de l'Égypte ancienne (3^eme siècle av. J.C.) fit élever la grande pyramide de Gizeh sur la rive gauche du Nil. La perfection technique et les dimensions gigantesques de ce monument, qui fut le plus haut de son époque, en firent le seul des sept merveilles ayant résisté au temps.

III. LA STATUE DE ZEUS OLYMPIEN

Zeus, fils de Cronos et Rhéa, était le dieu suprême du panthéon grec et selon Homère "le père des dieux et des hommes". Il était le dieu du ciel et gouverna les phénomènes physiques. Dans la ville d'Olympie, en Grèce, se trouvait une statue de Zeus Olympien, sculptée vers 433 av. J.C. par le grand sculpteur athénien Phidias. Elle était considérée comme la plus belle sculpture de la Grèce antique.

IV. LE TOMBEAU DE MAUSOLE (MAUSOLEE) A HALICARNASSE

Halicarnasse (la ville actuelle de Bodrum en Turquie) était la capitale de l'Asie Mineure. À la mort du roi Mausole en 353 av. J.C., son épouse et sœur Artémisia fit construire un gigantesque monument funéraire (mausolee) pour son défunt mari.

Symphony part 1 - 4

01.2792.10

Concert Band

- 1 Full Score
- 1 Piccolo
- 4 Flute I
- 4 Flute II
- 1 Oboe I
- 1 Oboe II
- 1 English Horn
- 1 Bassoon I
- 1 Bassoon II
- 1 Clarinet Eb
- 5 Clarinet I
- 5 Clarinet II
- 5 Clarinet III
- 1 Clarinet Bas
- 2 Alto Saxophone I
- 2 Alto Saxophone II
- 1 Tenor Saxophone I
- 1 Tenor Saxophone II
- 1 Baritone Saxophone
- 2 Trumpet I
- 2 Trumpet II
- 2 Trumpet III
- 2 Trumpet IV
- 1 Horn I F
- 1 Horn I F
- 1 Horn II F
- 1 Horn II F
- 1 Horn III F
- 1 Horn IV Eb
- 1 Horn IV F

- 2 Trombone I C
- 1 Trombone I Bb (TC)
- 1 Trombone I Bb (BC)
- 2 Trombone II C
- 1 Trombone II Bb (TC)
- 1 Trombone II Bb (BC)
- 2 Trombone III C
- 1 Trombone III Bb (TC)
- 1 Trombone III Bb (BC)
- 2 Trombone IV C
- 1 Trombone IV Bb (TC)
- 1 Trombone IV Bb (BC)
- 1 Euphonium C
- 1 Euphonium Bb (BC)
- 1 Euphonium Bb (TC)
- 1 Euphonium 2 C
- 1 Euphonium II Bb (BC)
- 1 Euphonium 2 Bb (TC)
- 1 Euphonium 3 C
- 1 Euphonium III Bb (TC)
- 1 Euphonium III Bb (BC)
- 2 Bas Bb (TC)
- 2 Bas Bb (BC)
- 2 Bas Eb (TC)
- 2 Bas Eb (BC)
- 4 Tuba C
- 1 Stringbass
- 1 Percussion
- 1 Mallets
- 1 Cello
- 1 Timpani



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E.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Symphony nr.1 – Alex Poelman

In the Ancient World the seven most beautiful monuments were called “The seven Wonders of the World”. In his Symphony nr.1. The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World” the young Dutch composer Alex Poelman has made a musical portrait of these splendid human realizations which are now, but for one, all destroyed. The symphony is masterly and lavishly orchestrated and portrays both the power of the sovereigns of ancient times and the splendour of the most beautiful buildings and works of art they have had built. Moreover, neither the seducing Eastern charm nor the mysterious exotic atmosphere are falling. Alex Poelman (Arnhem, 1981) studied informatics at the Twente University and plays French horn in several top amateur bands. Under the guidance of David Rowland he wrote his first composition for wind band “Volcano”. This was followed by “Theseus”, “Symphony nr. 1 “The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World”, “D-Day” and “Aquila Chrysaetos”. This symphony was premiered on 28 May 2004 at Enschede. One year later, it was recorded on CD by the new Dutch military band KMKJWF conducted by Norbert Nozy.

I. THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS.

The Greek goddess Artemis, daughter of Zeus and Leto and twin sister of Apollo, was the goddess of the hunt and was especially worshipped in Arcadia. In the town of Ephesus, an Ionic colony in Asia Minor, a splendid temple was built in honour of Artemis which was destroyed in 356 B.C. when Herostatos set fire to it. Some years later it was reconstructed.

II. THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS

Cheops, the second pharaoh of the 4th Dynasty of Ancient Egypt (3rd century B.C.) had the big pyramid built at Gizeh on the left bank of the Nile, next to Cairo. The technical perfection and the huge dimensions of this magnificent 137 m high building were never equalled. It is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World that was not destroyed and is kept undamaged up to this day.

III. THE STATUE OF ZEUS

Zeus, son of Chronos and Rhea, was the leading god of the Greek pantheon and, according to Homer “the father of all gods and all humans”. He was the god of the celestial light and controlled all physical phenomena. In the Greek town of Olympia, birthplace of the Olympic Games, there was a splendid statue representing the Olympic Zeus. It had been sculptured about 433 B.C. by the great Athenian sculptor Phodias (ca 490 – ca 430 B.C.) and was considered as the nicest statue of the ancient Greek world.

IV. THE MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSOS.

Halicarnassos (the actual Bodrum in Turkey) was at one time the capital of Asia Minor. When king Mausolos died in 353 B.C., his wife and sister Artemisia ordered to build a huge funeral monument (Mausoleum) for her deceased husband. It gave its name to all large funeral monuments in the world.

D.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD DIE SIEBEN WELTWUNDER

Symphony Nr.1 – Alex Poelman

Im Klassischen Altertum wurden die sieben schönsten Denkmäler „Die sieben Weltwunder“ genannt. In seiner ersten Sinfonie für Sinfonisches Blasorchester “The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World” schildert der junge niederländische Komponist Alex Poelman ein musikalisches Porträt von diesen sieben prächtigen menschlichen Realisierungen die alle, bis auf eine, zerstört wurden und verschwunden sind. Alex Poelman (Arnhem, 1981) studierte Informatik an der Universität von Twente und spielt Waldhorn in verschiedenen Amateurorchestern. Unter der Begleitung von David Rowland schrieb er seine erste Komposition für Blasorchester “Volcano”. Nachher folgten “Theseus”, “Symphonie Nr.1: The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World”, “D-Day” und “Aquila Chrysaetos”. Am 28. Mai 2004 wurde diese Sinfonie in Enschede uraufgeführt. Ein Jahr später, wurde sie vom neuen niederländischen Militärorchester KMKJWF, unter der Leitung von Norbert Nozy, auf CD eingespielt. Die Symphonie ist meisterhaft und ganz farbenreich orchestriert und bildet nicht nur die große Macht der Herrscher der Antike aus, sondern auch die Pracht der schönsten Gebäude und Kunstwerke dieser Epoche. Ebenso wenig fehlen die verführende orientalische Charme und die geheimnisvolle exotische Atmosphäre.

I. DER TEMPEL VON ARTEMIS

Die griechische Göttin Artemis, Tochter von Zeus und Leto und Zwillingsschwester Apollons, war die Göttin der Jagd und wurde vor allem in Arkadien verehrt. In der Stadt Ephesus, einer Ionischen Kolonie in Kleinasien, wurde ein prächtiger Tempel der Göttin Artemis zu Ehren. Dieser wurde 356 vor Christo von Herostatos durch das Feuer zerstört aber später wieder aufgebaut .

II. DIE PYRAMIDE VON CHEOPS

Cheops, der zweite Pharao der vierten Dynastie des antiken Ägyptens (im dritten Jahrhundert v. Chr.) ließ die große Pyramide in Gizeh auf dem linken Ufer des Nils in der Nähe von Kairo, bauen. Die technische Perfektion und die riesigen Dimensionen dieses prächtigen Bauwerkes mit einer Höhe von 137 Meter wurde niemals übertroffen. Es ist das einzige der Sieben Weltwunder, das zerstört wurde und heute noch unbeschädigt erhalten worden ist.

III. DAS BILD VON ZEUS ZU OLYMPIA

Zeus, der Sohn von Kronos und Rhea, war der Hauptgott des griechischen Pantheons und, laut Homer “der Vater aller Götter und aller Menschen”. Er war der Gott des himmlischen Lichtes und er beherrschte alle natürlichen Erscheinungen. In der griechischen Stadt Olympia, dem Geburtsort der Olympischen Spiele, stand ein prächtiges Bild von Zeus. Es wurde um 433 v. Chr. von dem berühmten Bildhauer Phidias (ca 490 – ca 430 vor Christo) geschaffen. Es wurde als das schönste Bildwerk der Antike betrachtet.

IV. DAS GRABMAL VON MAUSOLOS ZU HALICARNASSOS

Halicarnassos (das gegenwärtige Bodrum in der Türkei) war die Hauptstadt von Kleinasien. Als König Mausolos im Jahr 353 v. Chr. starb, ließ seine Ehefrau und Schwester Artemisia ein riesiges Grabmal (Mausoleum) für ihren verstorbenen Mann errichten. Es gab seinen Namen allen großen Grabmälern der Welt.

1st Clarinet in Bb

2nd / 3rd Clarinet in Bb

Bass Clarinet in Bb

1st / 2nd Alto Saxophone

1st / 2nd Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

1st / 3rd Horn in F

2nd / 4th Horn in F

1st Trumpet in Bb

2nd Trumpet in Bb

3rd / 4th Trumpet in Bb

1st Trombone

2nd / 3rd Trombone

Bass Trombone

1st / 2nd / 3rd Euphonium

Bass in C

Violoncello

Contrabass

Timpani

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

Percussion 3

Mallets

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2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

[illegible]

2/3 C.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Bln.

2/4 Bln.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Bpsh.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mdl.

Mini Score

13

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2nd Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Euph.

Vc.

Db.

Temp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

beat drum (soft slides)

synthesizer

Mini Score

1st Clarinet in Bb

2nd / 3rd Clarinet in Bb

Bass Clarinet in Bb

1st / 2nd Alto Saxophone

1st / 2nd Tenor Saxophone

Baritone Saxophone

1st / 3rd Horn in F

2nd / 4th Horn in F

1st Trumpet in Bb

2nd Trumpet in Bb

3rd / 4th Trumpet in Bb

1st Trombone

2nd / 3rd Trombone

Bass Trombone

1st / 2nd / 3rd Euphonium

Bass in C

Violoncello

Contrabass

Timpani

Percussion 1

Percussion 2

Percussion 3

Mallets

blow on each note, use tongue

blow on each note, use tongue

blow on each note, use tongue

gliss. between C on Eb

gliss. between C on Eb (soft sticks)

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2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Temp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

Mini Score

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Temp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

Mini Score

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Temp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

Mini Score

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hn.

2/4 Hn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Temp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

Mini Score

[illegible]

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a concert band or orchestra. The score is written for a large ensemble, with staves for various instruments including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are:

- 2/3 Cl.
- B. Cl.
- 1/2 A. Sax.
- 1/2 T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- 1/3 Hn.
- 2/4 Hn.
- 1st Tpt.
- 2nd Tpt.
- 3/4 Tpt.
- 1st Tbn.
- 2/3 Tbn.
- B. Tbn.
- 1/2/3 Euph.
- Bass
- Vc.
- Cb.
- Timp.
- Perc. 1
- Perc. 2
- Perc. 3
- Mall.

The score is marked with a large, diagonal watermark reading "Mini Score". The watermark is repeated multiple times across the page. The score itself is written in a standard musical notation, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The page number "27" is visible at the bottom right corner.

2/3 C.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hrn.

2/4 Hrn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Ch.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mdl.

Thunder (one hit)

Cymbals

Snare drum (soft sticks)

Mini Score

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hrn.

2/4 Hrn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Cb.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

straight music

straight music

straight music

cymbals (choke)

baso drum (hard stick)

Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score

Mini Score

31

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left are: 2/3 Cl., B. Cl., 1/2 A. Sax., 1/2 T. Sax., B. Sax., 1/3 Hrn., 2/4 Hrn., 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., 3/4 Tpt., 1st Tbn., 2/3 Tbn., B. Tbn., 1/2/3 Euph., Bass, Vc., Ch., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, and Mdl.

The score is written in 4/4 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "mod. ff" (moderato, fortissimo). The score includes various musical notations, such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large, diagonal watermark reading "Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score" is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

The image displays a page from a musical score, likely for a concert band or orchestra. The score is written for a large ensemble, with staves for various instruments including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: 2/3 O., B. Cl., 1/2 A. Sax., 1/2 T. Sax., B. Sax., 1/3 Hrn., 2/4 Hrn., 1st Tpt., 2nd Tpt., 3/4 Tpt., 1st Tbn., 2/3 Tbn., B. Tbn., 1/2/3 Euph., Bass, Vc., Ch., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, and Malt. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. A large, stylized watermark that reads "Mini Score" is prominently displayed diagonally across the bottom right section of the page.

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Fl.

2/4 Fl.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Cb.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

33

2/3 Cl.

B. Cl.

1/2 A. Sax.

1/2 T. Sax.

B. Sax.

1/3 Hrn.

2/4 Hrn.

1st Tpt.

2nd Tpt.

3/4 Tpt.

1st Tbn.

2/3 Tbn.

B. Tbn.

1/2/3 Euph.

Bass

Vc.

Cb.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Mall.

Mini Score

The image shows a page from a musical score for "The Sound of Music". It features staves for various instruments and vocal parts. The instruments listed include Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), 1/2 A. Sax., 1/2 T. Sax., B. Sax., 1/3 Hrn., 2/4 Hrn., 1st Trpt., 2nd Trpt., 3/4 Trpt., 1st Tbn., 2/3 Tbn., B. Tbn., 1/2 / 3 Euph., Bass, Vc., Ch., Timp., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Perc. 3. The score includes musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are also some non-musical annotations like "no tongue" and "flat." A large, stylized watermark reading "Mini Score - Mini Score" is oriented diagonally across the bottom half of the page.

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