

Conductor
015-3428-00

March Primo

Dennis O. Eveland

Energetic ♩ = 120

The musical score is arranged in a standard concert band format. It begins with a key signature of two flats (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 'Energetic' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Flute, Oboe, Bb Clarinet 1, Bb Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Sax, Tenor Sax, Baritone Sax, Horn in F, Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, Trombone, Baritone, and Tuba. The second system includes Timpani, Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, and Bells. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) are indicated throughout the score. The percussion parts include a steady snare drum pattern, bass drum accents, and cymbal accents.

Flute

Oboe

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Bs Clar

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Horn

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Trom.

Bari.

Tuba

Timp.

S. D.

B. D.

Cym.

Tri.

Bells

Flute *mf*

Oboe *mf*

Clar. 1 *mf*

Clar. 2 *mf*

Bs Clar *mf*

A. Sax. *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mf*

Horn *mf*

Tpt. 1 *mf*

Tpt. 2 *mf*

Trom. *mf*

Bari. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Timp. *mf*

S. D. *mf*

B. D. *mf*

Cym. *mf*

Tri.

Bells *mf*

Flute

Oboe

Clar. 1

Clar. 2

Bs Clar

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Horn

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Trom.

Bari.

Tuba

Timp.

S. D.

B. D.

Cym.

Tri.

Bells

musical notation including staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *solo* and *f*

This musical score is for a full orchestra, starting at measure 30. The instrumentation includes:

- Flute: Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Oboe: Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Clarinet 1 (Clar.1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Clarinet 2 (Clar.2): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bass Clarinet (Bs Clar): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Alto Saxophone (A.Sax.): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tenor Saxophone (T.Sax.): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bass Saxophone (B.Sax.): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Horn: Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Trumpet 1 (Tpt.1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Trumpet 2 (Tpt.2): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Trombone (Trom.): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bari. (Baritone): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tuba: Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Timp. (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- S. D. (Snare Drum): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- B. D. (Bass Drum): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cym. (Cymbal): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tri. (Triangle): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bells: Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The woodwinds and brass sections are playing melodic lines, while the percussion section provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is consistently used throughout the score.

