

# TERRA NOVA

Daniel Muck

Grade / Moeilijkheidsgraad / Degré de difficulté /  
Schwierigkeitsgrad / Difficoltà 1-2

Duration / Tijdsduur / Durée / Dauer / Durata 3:45

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## INSTRUMENTATION

### Concert Band

Full score	1
Flute	7
Oboe	1
Bassoon	1
Bb Clarinet 1	5
Bb Clarinet 2	5
Bb Bass Clarinet	1
Eb Alto Saxophone	4
Bb Tenor Saxophone	2
Eb Baritone Saxophone	1
Bb Trumpet 1	3
Bb Trumpet 2	3
F Horn	2
C Trombone	3
Bb Baritone treble clef	2
C Euphonium	2
Bb Euphonium treble clef	2
C Basses	3
Percussion 1	1
Percussion 2	2
Timpani	1
Mallets	1

### PARTS

Bb Soprano Saxophone	1
Bb Flugelhorn 1	1
Bb Flugelhorn 2	1
Eb Horn	1
Bb Trombone bass clef	1
Bb Trombone treble clef	2
Bb Euphonium bass clef	2
Eb Bass bass clef (Ha)	1
Eb Bass treble clef (Ha)	1
Bb Bass bass clef	1
Bb Bass treble clef	1

## TERRA NOVA

English:

This composition describes the history of Dutch maritime's golden age. The piece starts with a fanfare and takes us to the circumnavigations of oceans, motivated by dreams to explore new worlds and new civilizations. After arriving at newly discovered land, one carefully seeks out new life. Shortly afterwards, one discovers various things of interest and makes new trade relations. After every discovery the explorers travel journey back to the motherland.

Nederlands:

Deze compositie beschrijft de geschiedenis van de zeevaart tijdens de Gouden Eeuw in de Nederlanden. Het werk begint met een openingsfanfare en vertelt ons over ontdekkingsreizen op de oceanen, gedreven door de drang om nieuwe landen en volkeren te vinden. Eenmaal in een onbekend land aangekomen gaat men op zoek naar nieuw leven. Kort daarna ontdekt men wat men zoekt en verheugen de zeelieden zich nieuwe handelspartners gevonden te hebben. Voorzien van nieuwe handel rest enkel nog de tocht op zee richting vaderland.

Deutsch:

Diese Komposition beschreibt die Geschichte der Seefahrt des goldenen Zeitalters der Niederlande. Beginnend mit einer eröffnenden Fanfare erzählt uns das Werk über Entdeckungsreisen auf den Ozeanen, welche von den Träumen angetrieben waren neue Welten und Völker zu finden. Auf neuem Land angekommen begibt man sich zur vorsichtigen Suche nach fremden Leben. Kurz darauf wird man fündig und freut sich neue Handels-Partner gewonnen zu haben. Entschlossen tritt man wiederum die Seefahrt an und navigiert zielstrebig Richtung Heimat.

Français:

Cette composition évoque l'histoire de l'âge d'or de la marine des Pays-Bas. Elle débute par une fanfare d'introduction et nous raconte l'exploration des océans, animée par le rêve de trouver de nouveaux mondes et de nouvelles civilisations. Une fois arrivés sur une terre inconnue, commence la recherche prudente de nouvelles formes de vie. Un peu plus tard, après différentes découvertes intéressantes, de nouvelles relations commerciales sont nouées. Après chaque découverte, le retour pour la mère patrie s'impose.

## DANIEL MUCK

English:

Daniel Muck, born in Vienna in 1990, began his musical education at Music School in Staatz in Violin, Double Bass, Euphonium and Percussion. In June 2010 he graduated from Music High School Vienna and concluded his studies at University of Music and performing Arts Vienna with Magister artium degree in March 2015. The young man is also in formations like the Vienna Singverein or CosmopolyTango. For 8 years he was conductor of the Youth Wind Orchestra in Staatz, since 2014 he is conductor of the Symphonic Youth Wind Orchestra Vienna and since 2015 conductor of the Symphonic Youth Orchestra of Music School Vienna Leopoldstadt. In summer 2009 he was commissioned to compose for and to conduct the Austrian Brass Band at the Classic Festival in Kirchstetten and was also commissioned as composer and conductor for the Brno Philharmonic Orchestra at the same festival in July 2013. Muck has already composed works for the Vienna Trombone Ensemble, a trombone concert for Wolfgang Strasser (Vienna State Opera), a bass-trombone concert for Mark Gaal (Vienna Philharmonics) and is also arranger of Phil Blech Wien. His teachers were Jan Van der Roost, Reinhard Süss, Peter Wolf, Wolfram Wagner, Thomas Ludescher and Pete McGuinness. He got also three composition prices from the Austrian Composers' Association, two commissions and one recognition Award of the government of Lower Austria and the second Price of the Dr. Ernst Koref Foundation. His works were already performed at Wiener Musikverein, Porgy & Bess, Wiener Konzerthaus, Brucknerhaus Linz and Carnegie Hall New York. Performances as a musician and choir-singer with conductors such as Riccardo Muti, Simon Rattle, Heinrich Schiff, Franz Welser-Möst and Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos. In October 2012 Daniel Muck was sub-conductor of the Vienna Jeunesse Orchestra. Furthermore Muck won the Respighi Prize 2013 of the Chamber Orchestra of New York. In July 2014 he was GuestConductor of the Youth Orchestra of Central Jersey and got the Special Award of the Busan Maru International Music Festival in South Korea in the ensuing autumn. In December 2014 he made his debut at Carnegie Hall in New York and in January 2015 he won the Brazospot Original Composition Contest in Texas. In 2016 Daniel Muck was awarded as a winner at Strauß Contest "BePhilharmonic" (Vienna Philharmonics).



Nederlands:

Daniel Muck werd geboren in Wenen in 1990 en begon zijn muzikale loopbaan bij de muziekschool in Staatz. Hij studeerde viool, contrabas euphonium en slagwerk. In 2010 studeerde hij af aan het conservatorium in Wenen. Hij studeerde verder en behaalde ook zijn master uitvoerend musicus aan de Universiteit of Music and Performing arts in Wenen in 2015. Muck is lid van enkele muziekverenigingen zoals de zangvereniging CosmopolyTango. Hij is 8 jaar de dirigent geweest van het jeugdorkest van Staatz en sinds 2014 is hij dirigent van het Symphonic Youth Wind Orchestra Vienna. Sinds 2015 dirigeert hij ook het Symphonic Youth Orchestra van de Music School Vienna Leopoldstadt. In de zomer van 2009 kreeg hij de opdracht van de Austrian Brass Band (Oostenrijkse Brass Band) om voor het Classic Festival in Kirchstetten een werk te schrijven en te dirigeren. Hij kreeg voor hetzelfde festival in 2013 wederom de opdracht om voor het Brno Philharmonic Orchestra een werk te schrijven en dirigeren. Muck heeft werken in opdracht geschreven voor het Vienna Trombone Ensemble, een trombone concert voor Wolfgang Strasse van het Vienna State Opera orkest, een bass trombone concert voor Mark Gaal van de Vienna Philharmonics en hij is een van de vaste arrangeurs van de Phil Blech Wien. Zijn docenten waren Jan Van de Roost, Reinhard Süss, Peter Wolf, Wolfram Wagner, Thomas Ludescher en Pete McGuinness. Hij heeft 3 compositieopdrachten gewonnen van de Austrian Composers' Association,

twee opdrachten en een erkennings award van de regering van Neder Oostenrijkse regering en de tweede prijs van de Dr. Ernst Koref Foundation. Zijn werken zijn al uitgevoerd in de Wiener Musikverein, Porgy & Bess, Wiener Konzerthaus, Brucknerhaus Linz en in de Carnegie Hall in New York. Als muzikant speelde hij onder andere onder Riccardo Muti, Simon Rattle, Heinrich Schiff, Franz Welser-Möst en Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos. In oktober 2012 was Muck onder dirigent van het Vienna Jeunesse Orchestra. Verder won Muck de Respighi Prize 2013 van het Chamber Orchestra van New York. In Juli 2014 was hij gastdirigent van het Youth Orchestra of Central Jersey en won hij de speciale prijs van de Busan Maru International Festival in Zuid Korea. In 2014 maakte hij zijn debuut in de Carnegie Hall in New York en in januari 2015 won hij de Brazosport Original Composition Contest in Texas. In 2016 werd Muck winnaar bij de Strauß Contest "BePhilharmonic" (Vienna Philharmonics).

#### Deutsch:

Daniel Muck, 1990 in Wien geboren, begann seine musikalische Ausbildung an der Musikschule Staatz in Violine, Kontrabass, Tenorhorn und Schlagwerk. Im Juni 2010 absolvierte er das Musikgymnasium Wien und schloss im März 2015 sein Studium an der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst Wien mit dem Magister artium ab. Neben den Formationen, wie dem Wiener Singverein oder CosmopolyTango, war der junge Mann 8 Jahre lang Kapellmeister der Jugendkapelle Staatz, ist seit 2014 Dirigent des Sinfonischen Jugendblasorchester Wien und seit 2015 Dirigent des Jugendsinfonieorchester der Musikschule Wien Leopoldstadt. Im Sommer 2009 war er als Auftragskomponist und Gastdirigent mit der Austrian Brass Band beim Klassikfestival auf Schloss Kirchstetten tätig und brachte dort im Juli 2013 gemeinsam mit dem Brno Philharmonic Orchestra seine Symphonie Nr.1 „Limes“ zur Uraufführung. Muck komponierte auch schon Werke für das Wiener Posaunen Ensemble, ein Posaunenkonzert für Wolfgang Strasser (Wiener Staatsoper), ein Bassposaunenkonzert für Mark Gaal (Wiener Philharmoniker) und ist u.a. Arrangeur für Phil Blech Wien. Seine bisherigen Kompositions- und Dirigierkenntnisse erhielt er u.a. durch Jan Van der Roost, Reinhard Süss, Peter Wolf, Wolfram Wagner, Thomas Ludescher und Pete McGuinness. Außerdem erzielte er bis jetzt drei Kompositionsspreise durch den österreichischen Komponistenbund, zwei Kompositionsaufträge und einen Anerkennungspreis des Landes Niederösterreich und den 2. Preis beim Dr. Ernst Koref Kompositionswettbewerb. Seine Werke wurden u.a. im Wiener Musikverein, im Porgy & Bess, im Wiener Konzerthaus, im Brucknerhaus Linz und in der Carnegie Hall New York gespielt. Aufführungen als Musiker und Chor-Sänger unter Dirigenten wie Riccardo Muti, Simon Rattle, Heinrich Schiff, Franz Welser-Möst und Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos. Im Oktober 2012 war Daniel Muck als Sub-Dirigent des Wiener Jeunesse Orchesters tätig. Weiters erhielt Muck den Respighi Prize 2013 vom Chamber Orchestra of New York. Im Juli 2014 war er Gast-Dirigent beim Youth Orchestra of Central Jersey und erhielt im darauffolgenden Herbst den Sonderpreis beim internationalen Busan Maru Musikfestival in Südkorea. Im Dezember 2014 feierte er sein Debüt in der Carnegie Hall New York und gewann im Jänner 2015 den Brazosport Original Composition Contest in Texas. 2016 wurde Daniel Muck beim Strauß Contest „BePhilharmonic“ (Wiener Philharmoniker) als Preisträger prämiert.

#### Français:

Daniel Muck est né à Vienne en 1990 et débute sa carrière musicale à l'école de musique de Staatz. Il étudie le violon, la contrebasse, l'euphonium et la percussion et termine ses études au Conservatoire de Vienne en 2010. Il continue ses études et obtient un Master de musicien à l'université « University for Music and Performing Arts » à Vienne en 2015. Muck est membre de plusieurs sociétés musicales dont la chorale CosmopolyTango. Durant huit ans il a dirigé l'orchestre de jeunes de Staatz et depuis 2014 il dirige le Symphonic Youth Wind Orchestra Vienna. Depuis 2015 il dirige également le Symphonic Youth Orchestra de l'école de musique de Leopoldstadt à Vienne. Durant l'été 2009 il a reçu une commande de l'Austrian Brass Band (Brass band autrichien) pour une écrire et diriger une œuvre pour le « Classic Festival » à Kirchstetten. Pour ce même festival il reçoit en 2013 une autre commande cette fois-ci de l'Orchestre Philharmonique de Brno. Muck a écrit des pièces pour l'Ensemble de Trombones de Vienne, un Concerto pour Trombone

pour Wolfgang Strasse de l'Orchestre de l'Opéra d'État de Vienne, un Concerto pour Trombone Basse pour Mark Gaal de la Philharmonie de Vienne et il est un des arrangeurs attitré de l'ensemble Phil Blech. Il a étudié avec Jan Van de Roost, Reinhard Süss, Peter Wolf, Wolfram Wagner, Thomas Ludescher et Pete McGuinness. Il a gagné trois commandes de composition de l'Association de Compositeurs Autrichiens, deux commandes et un prix de mérite du gouvernement de la Basse Autriche, ainsi que le deuxième prix de la Fondation Dr. Ernst Koref. Ses compositions ont été jouées au Wiener Musikverein, le Wiener Konzerthaus, le Brucknerhaus à Linz et le Carnegie Hall à New York. Il a joué sous la baguette de Riccardo Muti, Simon Rattle, Heinrich Schiff, Franz Welser-Möst et Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos. En octobre 2012 Muck a été nommé chef adjoint de l'Orchestre de Jeunes de Vienne. Toujours en 2013 il a gagné le Prix Respighi du New York Chamber Orchestra et en 2014 il a été chef invité du Youth Orchestra of Central Jersey et il a gagné le prix spécial du Busan Maru International Festival en Corée du Sud. Également en 2014 il a fait ses débuts au Carnegie Hall de New York et en janvier 2015 il a remporté le concours de composition Brazospot Original Composition Contest au Texas. En 2016 Muck a gagné le Concours Strauß de l'Orchestre Philharmonique de Vienne.

# TERRA NOVA

Daniel Muck

Maestoso ( $\text{♩} = 60$ )

The musical score consists of 16 staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the band. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Bb Clarinet 1, Bb Clarinet 2, Bb Bass Clarinet, Eb Alto Saxophone, Bb Tenor Saxophone, Eb Baritone Saxophone, Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, F Horn, Trombone (Baritone), C Euphonium, C Basses, Timpani, Mallets, Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The score is set in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked as Maestoso with a quarter note value of 60. The dynamics and specific notes are indicated on each staff according to the musical notation.

Allegro con brio  $\text{♩} = 112$

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 2. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.) (Bass Trombone (Bari.)), C Euphonium (C Euph.), Bass Trombone (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallet Percussion (Mall.), Snare Drum (Sn. Dr.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score includes dynamic markings such as **f** (fortissimo) and **mf** (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers 7 through 12 are indicated at the bottom.

Fl. **f**

Ob. **f**

Bsn. **f** **mf**

Clar. 1 **f**

Clar. 2 **f**

Bs. Clar. **f** **mf**

A. Sax. **f** **mf** **mf**

T. Sax. **f** **mf** **mf**

B. Sax. **f** **mf**

Tpt. 1 **f** **mf** **mf**

Tpt. 2 **f** **mf** **mf**

F Hn. **f** **mf** **mf**

Tbn. (Bari.) **f** **mf**

C Euph. **f** **mf**

C Bs. **f** **mf**

Timp. **f** **mf**

Mall. **f**

Sn. Dr.

Perc. 1 **f** **mf**

Perc. 2 **f** Cym. à 2 Conc. Bs. Dr. **mf**

7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 13 to 18. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trombone 1 (Tpt. 1), Trombone 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Bass Trombone (Tbn. (Bari.)), C-Euphonium (C Euph.), C-Bassoon (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation is primarily woodwind and brass, with rhythmic patterns featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 13 starts with a rest for Flute and Ob., followed by Bsn. and Bs. Clar. Measure 14 begins with a dynamic *mf* for Ob. and Bs. Clar. Measures 15 and 16 show continuous eighth-note patterns for various instruments. Measure 17 features eighth-note patterns for Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, F Hn., and Tbn. (Bari.). Measure 18 concludes with eighth-note patterns for C Euph. and C Bs.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 19 to 24. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.) (Bass Trombone (Bari.)), C Euphonium (C Euph.), C Bassoon (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallet Percussion (Mall.), Glockenspiel (Glock.), and two Percussionists (Perc. 1, Perc. 2). The music features a repetitive eighth-note pattern across most woodwind and brass parts, with dynamic markings like *p* (pianissimo) and *f* (fortissimo). Measures 19-20 show a steady eighth-note pattern. Measure 21 introduces a rhythmic variation in the brass section. Measures 22-23 continue the pattern with dynamic changes. Measure 24 concludes with a final dynamic marking.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 48 to 52. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.) (Bari.), C Euphonium (C Euph.), C Bassoon (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation is primarily woodwind, with brass and percussion providing harmonic support. Measure 48 features eighth-note patterns in the woodwinds and eighth-note chords in the brass. Measures 49 and 50 show more complex sixteenth-note figures in the woodwinds and sustained notes in the brass. Measure 51 introduces eighth-note chords in the brass and eighth-note patterns in the woodwinds. Measure 52 concludes with eighth-note patterns in the woodwinds and sustained notes in the brass.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 53 to 59. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.) (also labeled as Bass Trombone (Bari.)), C Euphonium (C Euph.), C Bassoon (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Mallotim (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation is primarily woodwind and brass, with rhythmic patterns established through measure 53. Measure 53 features dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *b>* (bass clef). Measures 54-55 show sustained notes and rests. Measures 56-57 introduce eighth-note patterns on Percussion 1 and eighth-note pairs on Percussion 2. Measures 58-59 conclude the section with sustained notes and rests.

*Andante cantabile*  $\text{♩} = 75$

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), and Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2). Following these are two woodwind quintet staves: French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone/Bass Trombone (Tbn. (Bari.)), and two brass staves: C Euphonium (C Euph.) and C Bassoon (C Bs.). The score concludes with two percussion staves: Timpani (Timp.) and Marimba (Mall.). The bassoon (Bsn.) has a melodic line starting at measure 61, marked *p*. The bass clarinet (Bs. Clar.) and baritone saxophone (B. Sax.) also have melodic lines starting at measure 61, marked *p*. The alto, tenor, and baritone saxophones play eighth-note patterns starting at measure 63, marked *p*. The timpani (Timp.) plays eighth-note patterns starting at measure 60. The marimba (Mall.) has a sustained note starting at measure 61. The first percussionist (Perc. 1) has a sixteenth-note pattern starting at measure 60. The second percussionist (Perc. 2) has a sixteenth-note pattern starting at measure 62, marked *p*.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 84 to 89. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone/Bass Trombone (Tbn. (Bari.)), C-Euphonium (C Euph.), C-Bassoon (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 87.
- Oboe (Ob.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 87.
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 87.
- Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1):** f at measure 84.
- Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2):** f at measure 84.
- Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 87.
- Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.):** f at measure 84.
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.):** f at measure 84.
- Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 87.
- Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- French Horn (F Hn.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- Trombone/Bass Trombone (Tbn. (Bari.)): f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.**
- C-Euphonium (C Euph.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- C-Bassoon (C Bs.):** f at measure 84.
- Timpani (Timp.):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- Marimba (Mall.):** f at measure 84.
- Percussion 1 (Perc. 1):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.
- Percussion 2 (Perc. 2):** f at measure 84, mf at measure 85.

The score shows a mix of sustained notes and rhythmic patterns, with dynamic changes occurring at specific measures. Measures 84 and 85 feature primarily sustained notes. Measure 86 introduces a rhythmic pattern for Percussion 1. Measures 87 and 88 show sustained notes with dynamic changes. Measure 89 concludes the section.

A musical score for orchestra and percussion, spanning measures 90 to 95. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet 1 (Clar. 1), Clarinet 2 (Clar. 2), Bass Clarinet (Bs. Clar.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (B. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), French Horn (F Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.) (Bass Trombone (Bari.)), C-Euphonium (C Euph.), C-Bass (C Bs.), Timpani (Timp.), Tubular Bells (Tub. Bls.), Marimba (Mall.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The instrumentation is primarily woodwind and brass, with rhythmic patterns established by the timpani and percussion. Dynamics like *f* (fortissimo) and *p* (pianissimo) are indicated throughout the score.

Measure 90: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.

Measure 91: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.

Measure 92: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.

Measure 93: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.

Measure 94: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.

Measure 95: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, French Horn, Trombone, C-Euphonium, C-Bass, Timpani, Marimba, Percussion 1, Percussion 2. Dynamics: *f*, *f*.