

English Music

Mise en musique de la légende de Beowulf

William Schaller

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1. Introduction

1.1. Thème

J'ai choisi ce thème, car je voulais composer de la musique de genre descriptif à partir d'une histoire dans laquelle il y avait de l'action, des combats, tout comme des moments plus joyeux. Il me fallait une histoire, ni trop courte, ni trop longue, de sorte que la durée de la pièce reste raisonnable. Je devais encore trouver un rapport avec le titre du séminaire « English Music ». J'ai ensuite fait des recherches d'histoires, de légendes, de mythes venant de la culture anglaise. En premier, j'ai pensé à « Robin des Bois », mais je me suis dit que cette histoire était trop connue et j'ai vu qu'elle avait déjà eu beaucoup d'adaptations, que ce soit en musique ou en film.

Puis je suis ensuite tombé sur la légende de Beowulf, que je ne connaissais pas. Son résumé m'a tout de suite plu. De plus, cette légende remplissait tous mes critères. C'est en effet un poème épique anglo-saxon, riche en action, pas trop long (en trois parties) et qui n'a pas énormément d'adaptations.

1.2. Objectifs

Je m'étais fixé comme objectif d'arriver à une pièce d'une durée de 15 à 30 minutes. Cet objectif a été rempli, sa durée étant de presque 25 minutes.

Autrement, je voulais encore que la légende puisse bien être reconnue à l'écoute de la musique. A mon avis, cet objectif est également rempli.

1.3. Choix de l'instrumentation

J'ai décidé de composer pour un orchestre à cordes avec des cuivres et des percussions. Ce choix est dû au fait que ce sont les instruments les plus importants dans le style de musique que je voulais imiter (voir 3. Influences stylistiques) et en plus de cela, pour ma première composition, je ne voulais pas commencer à écrire pour un orchestre symphonique ou un orchestre pour musique de films, vu que le nombre de voix est largement plus conséquent. J'ai finalement composé pour treize voix, ce qui est déjà un nombre assez grand.

2. La légende

2.1. Origines

La légende de Beowulf est un poème épique anglo-saxon, dont la date de composition est située entre le VII^{ème} et le X^{ème} siècle. Il relate les exploits d'un héros goth nommé Beowulf. Le plus ancien texte qui raconte cette épopée, est un manuscrit écrit en vieil-anglais. La version de la légende, que j'ai lue, est une traduction depuis l'anglo-saxon vers le français réalisée par Léon Botkine en 1877.

2.2. Résumé

Beowulf est un chevalier goth doté d'une force surhumaine. Il est appelé au secours par le roi Hrothgar. En effet, la somptueuse et immense salle, Heort, qu'il a fait construire est hantée par Grendel, monstre qui vient tuer chaque soir une personne étant restée dans cette salle. Bien des chevaliers avaient déjà tenté de tuer cette créature, mais aucun d'entre eux n'y était parvenu jusqu'à présent. Lors d'une nuit, Beowulf, accompagné de ses fidèles compagnons, se bat contre Grendel, dont il arracha le bras. Le monstre mourut, rentrant vers ses marais, suite à ses blessures.

Au matin, le roi décida qu'il ferait une fête le soir même pour remercier Beowulf d'avoir libéré Heort de sa malédiction. Le héros reçut une multitude de cadeaux. Un peu plus tard, pendant la nuit, la mère de Grendel vint venger la mort de son fils en tuant le plus fidèle guerrier de Hrothgar. Beowulf fut à nouveau appelé et suivit la créature jusque dans sa caverne située au fond de la mer. Il eut un peu plus de peine cette fois, mais il réussit tout de même à venir à bout de son ennemie. Il ramena la tête de Grendel, dont le corps se trouvait dans la grotte puis rentra victorieusement.

Un demi-siècle plus tard, Beowulf, ayant succédé à son ancien suzerain le roi Hygelac, rencontra des ennuis sur son territoire. En effet, un dragon avait commencé à ravager ses terres en les brûlant. Un homme, qui avait dérobé une coupe, protégée depuis longtemps par le dragon, vint à Beowulf. Cet homme conduisit Beowulf à la tanière de la créature ailée. Le roi sentait qu'il allait mourir. Il cria pour faire venir le dragon. Beowulf se fit rapidement dominer. Tous ses compagnons avaient fui de terreur, sauf un, Wiglaf, qui vint à son secours. Malgré cela, le dragon prit le roi par le cou. Beowulf réussit à poignarder le dragon, qui mourut sous les coups de ses deux assaillants. Beowulf mourut à cause du poison qui s'était répandu dans son corps.

3. Influences stylistiques

3.1. Two Steps From Hell

J'aime écouter la musique composée par ce groupe de deux compositeurs, spécialisés dans la musique de bandes-annonces. La musique est très puissante et très prenante. Les cordes sont quasiment toujours présentes. Les violons ont soit la mélodie, soit un accompagnement très rapide. Les violoncelles assurent le fondement de la musique et donnent les accords dans un rythme très régulier et répétitif. Ils sont accompagnés des percussions qui ont un rôle fondamental ; elles donnent la puissance à la musique. Pour ce qui en est des cuivres, les trompettes ont des voix assez aigües et ont soit des éléments de type « sonnerie », soit la mélodie, idem pour les cors, mais dans une tonalité qui leur est adaptée. Les trombones ont un rôle rythmique (avec les timbales) ou doublent les violoncelles. L'orchestre est souvent accompagné d'un chœur qui donne une dimension supplémentaire à la musique. Comme exemple, je citerai « Invincible », « Norwegian Pirate » ou encore « Heart of Courage » (qui est dans un style différent que celui décrit précédemment, c'est-à-dire qu'il est lent, paisible au début, puis majestueux et héroïque).

3.2. Otto M. Schwarz

J'ai participé au camp du Nouvel-An 2013, organisé par l'AFJM (Association Fribourgeoise des Jeunes Musiciens). Lors de ces quatre jours, nous avons joué des musiques composées et dirigées par Otto M. Schwarz, compositeur autrichien. Dans ses compositions, il arrive extrêmement bien à faire comprendre ce qui se passe. Il se base sur une histoire et la met en musique (par exemple : « Around the World in 80 Days »), ce que j'ai essayé de faire pour mon travail de maturité.

3.3. Autres sources d'inspiration

Comme autres musiques qui m'ont influencées, il y a premièrement les musiques de film en général, mais je dirai plus particulièrement « Arrival To Earth » (Transformers) de Steve Jablonsky, « First Class » (X-men : Le Commencement) de Henry Jackman et « Molossus » (Batman Begins) et plein d'autres pièces de Hans Zimmer, qui est actuellement le maître incontestable de la musique de film.

Je citerai encore dans les musiques de bandes-annonces des « compositeurs » tels que Audiomachine, Future World Music, KPM Music, auxquels je me suis moins intéressé, mais dont la musique est tout autant grandiose.

Je n'oublierai pas de mentionner Franz Liszt, qui fut l'initiateur du poème symphonique et dont le réalisme de description est impressionnant comme dans « Mazeppa ».

4. La légende en musique

4.1. Introduction

Mesures :

- 1-7 : Origines de Hrothgar : tristesse de son père sans héritier, puis naissance
- 8-14 : Funérailles du père de Hrothgar selon les rites scandinaves (barque enflammée)
- 15-28 : Heort, salle somptueuse construite par Hrothgar
- 29-41 : Le harpiste et le poète animant Heort
- 42-58 : Grendel sort du marais
- 59 -75 : Grendel passe à l'attaque
- 76-93 : Tristesse du roi face à ce malheur

4.2. Grendel

Mesures :

- 1-16 : Arrivée du héros, Beowulf
- 17-25 : Hrothgar explique le malheur qui l'accable
- 26-34 : Début de la nuit dans Heort
- 35 : Grendel défonce la porte
- 36-50 : Grendel s'avance, guette
- 51 : Grendel tue un des compagnons de Beowulf
- 52-58 : Le combat approche, Grendel se déplace
- 59-71 : Début du combat, Grendel saisit Beowulf
- 72-83 : Beowulf prend le dessus sur Grendel
- 84 : Beowulf arrache le bras de Grendel
- 85-92 : Grendel s'enfuit en titubant, avance avec peine et souffre
- 93-94 : Grendel est finalement mort.

4.3. La mère de Grendel

Mesures :

- 1-40 : Fête en l'honneur de Beowulf, victoire du bien, danse joyeuse
- 41-46 : Début d'une nuit enfin calme
- 47-53 : Envie de vengeance de la mère de Grendel
- 54 : Mort du plus fidèle guerrier de Hrothgar
- 55-58 : La mère de Grendel s'en va, retour progressif du calme
- 59-62 : Fin de nuit durant laquelle un meurtre a à nouveau été commis

- 63-70 : Désespoir du roi face à la situation, la mort de son ami
71-84 : Beowulf se porte volontaire pour anéantir le monstre et le suit jusqu'à la mer
85-96 : Beowulf s'avance, plonge dans la mer et descend jusqu'au fond
97-100 : La mère de Grendel guette et attrape Beowulf
101-104 : Beowulf se débat et se relève
105-112 : Début du combat
113-122 : L'épée ne peut s'enfoncer, Beowulf attaque à mains nues, la secoue, ils tombent.
123-126 : La mère de Grendel s'assied sur Beowulf et tente de le poignarder.
127-138 : Beowulf se relève, trouve une épée mythique et tue la mère de Grendel
139-147 : Beowulf rentre avec la tête de Grendel
148-155 : Beowulf est victorieux

4.4. Le dragon

Mesures :

- 1-5 : Dans la caverne du dragon
6-19 : Un homme s'introduit dans la caverne et dérobe une précieuse coupe
20-24 : Le dragon se réveille
25-32 : Le dragon remarque qu'il manque une coupe et la recherche
33-43 : Le dragon s'envole et de colère, brûle tout sur son passage
44-49 : La ville de Beowulf est en feu
50-61 : Beowulf repart en mission
62-67 : Le voleur de la coupe guide Beowulf vers la caverne
68-81 : Beowulf raconte ses exploits dans un décor idyllique, à l'entrée de la grotte
82 : Beowulf crie pour appeler le dragon
83-94 : Le dragon approche, début du combat dans les flammes crachées par le dragon
95-100 : Beowulf se fait surpasser et à de la peine à combattre
101-109 : Dans la fumée, Wiglaf vient en aide à Beowulf
110-114 : Le dragon attrape Beowulf dans sa gueule, il se libère difficilement, tue le dragon
115-127 : Troisième grande victoire pour Beowulf
128-139 : Mort de Beowulf dans la gloire

5. Éléments représentés dans la musique

5.1. Introduction

De la mesure 8 à la mesure 13, dans la voix de deuxième violon, les accords arpégés en doubles croches représentent les vagues de la mer. Elles sont aussi mises en évidence par les crescendos et decrescendos dans les voix d'alto et de violoncelle.

A la mesure 19, la trompette 2 joue le thème de la salle Heort, qui montre sa somptuosité. Elle est rejointe par le reste des cuivres à la levée de la mesure 24. Dès lors, il y a des accords « riches » (accord de 7ème) et des accords un peu dissonants, avec comme note à la basse, au violoncelle, la tierce ou la quinte de l'accord, pour donner de la largeur à l'accord.

A la mesure 29, avec les pizzicatos de violon II, alto et violoncelle, un harpiste fait son apparition, accompagné du poète, narrant une histoire, représenté par le violon I dès la mesure 33. On retrouve au premier trombone le thème de Heort un peu arrangé, et en majeur pour exprimer la gaieté et l'agitation joyeuse dans la salle.

Avec le glissando du premier violon aux mesures 40 et 41, on transforme la tierce majeure en tierce mineure pour faire comprendre que cette salle qui semble si prospère est en fait accablée d'une « malédiction », l'affreux et hideux monstre Grendel.

Grendel apparaît avec son thème assez sombre, énoncé à l'alto dès la mesure 43, puis repris au premier violon à la mesure 51, et encore au cor à la mesure 55. A deux reprises, le deuxième violon monte la gamme en blanches en faisant un crescendo, ce qui engendre des accords dissonants qui annonce le mal qui arrive et la souffrance qu'il amène avec lui.

De la mesure 59 à 66, on retrouve le thème de Grendel, quelque peu varié, au violoncelle, rejoint par le trombone. Le rythme $\frac{7}{8}$ est là pour exprimer le trouble et le désordre que Grendel cause sur son passage.

Dès la mesure 76, cette mélodie triste et pleine de douleur aux cordes montre le chagrin du roi.

Le dernier « accord » (qui est d'ailleurs seulement un intervalle), à la mesure 93, dépourvu de sa tierce, sonne plus comme un accord majeur sans pour autant l'être et laisse une lueur d'espoir.

5.2. Grendel

Les deux premières mesures qui commencent « pppp » suivies du crescendo montrent que Beowulf, le héros, vient de loin et s'approche de nous.

Le crescendo continue jusqu'à la mesure 16. Le thème de Beowulf héroïque est joué par le premier cor, mais introduit par le violoncelle à partir de la mesure 3.

Entre les mesures 17 et 25, le roi exprime sa tristesse et charge Beowulf de sa mission.

A la mesure 26, on entre dans une atmosphère mystérieuse, dans la salle. Les quatre noires répétées avec un crescendo (trombones, violons) représentent Grendel qui s'approche de la porte et la défonce : sforzando (mesure 35). Le silence qui suit est là pour créer du suspens. Ensuite, les cordes « font avancer » Grendel dans la salle, il rôde (thème inquiétant dans les cuivres, accompagnement mystérieux dans les cordes), à la recherche d'une victime, qui est tuée à la mesure 51.

Ensuite, on retrouve le thème de Grendel, un peu modifié, au violon (mesures 52 à 54) puis au violoncelle et deuxième trombone, en une autre variation (mesures 55 à 58). Puis, on assiste au combat entre le héros et le monstre.

De la mesure 85 à la fin, l'utilisation des triolets, composés d'une noire et d'une croche, représentent Grendel, blessé, boitant. La baisse du volume sonore montre aussi que le vaincu s'éloigne. L'agonie, la souffrance et la peine d'avancer est illustrée par les blanches suivies d'un crescendo au premier violon et au premier cor, aux mesures 90 et 91.

5.3. La mère de Grendel

Lors de la fête, le harpiste refait apparition. Il est montré par les pizzicatos qui passent tour à tour chez les cordes depuis le début jusqu'à la mesure 33.

A la mesure 47, le thème de la mère de Grendel est introduit chez les trombones, il est violent et rempli de vengeance. Pleine d'envie de représailles, elle tue le plus fidèle chevalier de Hrothgar à la mesure 54, avec le sforzando dissonant suivi du glissando descendant.

En accompagnement chez les cordes, de la mesure 58 à la mesure 70, on retrouve en accompagnement le thème énoncé en majeur auparavant (mesures 41 à 46), qui exprimait une nuit enfin sans avoir à craindre un meurtre. Cette fois-ci, il est en mineur pour rendre cette nuit ténébreuse, car le mal a quand même frappé. Dès la mesure 63, on entend le roi qui désespère et qui exprime sa tristesse, au cor.

Dès la mesure 71, on retrouve une musique héroïque, qui reprend le thème de l'arrivée de Beowulf (cf. début de la partie « Grendel ») pour montrer le courage dont il fait à nouveau preuve.

A la mesure 85, Beowulf se trouve au bord de la mer dont les vagues sont représentées par les mouvements de haut en bas et inversement par l'alto. On entend le vent souffler sur la mer, imité par les cuivres. Beowulf s'avance lentement, grâce aux timbales, aux mesures 86 et 87, puis plonge grâce à la cymbale.

Il nage, représenté par les noires pointées et croches associées au decrescendo (mesures 90 à 96) pour montrer son avancement dans l'eau. Des bulles remontent à la surface (mesures 91, 93, 95 et 96), Beowulf descend au fond de la mer. Ceci est illustré par la descente de la gamme de do mineure naturelle aux trombones, à intervalle d'octave, de la mesure 93 à la mesure 96, mais aussi chez les deuxièmes violons, qui mélangent le motif descendant et le motif de la nage.

A la mesure 97, la mère de Grendel guette. Son thème est énoncé sinistrement par les violoncelles et les altos. Il est accompagné d'un crescendo aux timbales et aux violons pour montrer son approche furtive. La mère de Grendel s'empare de Beowulf, symbolisé par la descente en triples croches à la trompette 1, sur le quatrième temps de la mesure 100.

Entre les mesures 101 et 104, Beowulf se débat et tente de se libérer. On le voit se relever à la levée de la mesure 105. A partir de là, Beowulf se bat contre la mère de Grendel. A la mesure 113, représenté par la cymbale, Beowulf donne un premier coup d'épée, puis un deuxième, plus fort, à la mesure 114. Voyant que l'épée ne pouvait pas percer la peau de son ennemie, il jette son arme par terre. On entend l'épée tomber puis rebondir sur le sol à la mesure 115.

Ensuite, Beowulf y va à la force de ses bras. Il parvient à la secouer, à la mesure 121, représenté par les doubles croches dans les cuivres. Il la secoue même si fort qu'ils tombent par terre. Ceci est montré par les mouvements descendants dans les voix de cordes. Dans cette mesure, le mélange de rythme ternaire et binaire montre l'instabilité de la situation.

A la levée de la mesure 123, on assiste à un changement de situation, la mère de Grendel prend le dessus, elle est assise sur Beowulf. Le thème de la mère de Grendel est repris dans les voix de premier et second violons. Elle lève son bras, aux mesures 125 et 126, les trombones le montrent par un crescendo, puis tente de poignarder Beowulf (troisième temps de la mesure 126 à la cymbale), qui n'est pas atteint grâce à sa cotte de mailles et se relève en levée de la mesure 127. Beowulf reprend le dessus, trouve une épée ayant appartenu à des géants et cette fois, ne manque pas son coup (cymbale à la mesure 131).

Dès la mesure 132, on retrouve le thème de Grendel (sa dépouille se trouvait chez sa mère), à nouveau modifié dans une sorte de marche funèbre, qui représente Beowulf revenant victorieux, ayant coupé la tête de Grendel. La partie se finit par une mélodie qui représente Beowulf victorieux, une fois de plus.

5.4. Le dragon

Jusqu'à la mesure 5, une ambiance mystérieuse est installée, c'est la caverne du dragon. De la mesure 6 à la mesure 19, on entend des gouttes d'eau tomber régulièrement du

plafond, ce sont les pizzicatos des violons II. A partir de la mesure 8, à l'alto, le voleur guigne et entre discrètement. Son thème débute à la mesure 10 à l'alto, puis continue au premier violon à la mesure 14. Cette mélodie, écrite dans le mode mineur tzigane (quatrième et septième degrés rehaussés d'un demi-ton), donne un air malicieux et vilain à ce voleur.

A la mesure 20, le dragon se réveille. Il étend ses ailes et les referme, représenté par les chromatismes montants et descendants en septolets dans les voix de violon I. Des mesures 25 à 32, le dragon se rend compte qu'une coupe lui a été volée. A la mesure 33 au violon I, on voit le dragon s'envoler avec les doubles croches puis l'altitude du vol est montrée par les longues notes aiguës qui suivent. Le reste des motifs dans les autres voix représentent la terreur qu'il sème et ce qu'il enflamme.

De la mesure 44 à la mesure 48, c'est le matin, Beowulf voit sa ville en flammes, qui sont illustrées par les premiers violons. Les notes descendantes dans les trois autres registres de cordes représentent la ville qui s'écroule, qui tombe en ruines.

Beowulf décide de repartir au combat dans un thème héroïque qui va de la mesure 50 à la mesure 61. Il est guidé à la caverne par le voleur qui est ici illustré à nouveau par la mélodie en mineur tzigane chez les trombones.

Entre les mesures 68 et 81, Beowulf se trouve devant la grotte du dragon. Dans un paysage idyllique où coule une petite rivière, il raconte ses exploits et remercie ses fidèles compagnons car il sent qu'il va mourir.

A la mesure 82, Beowulf hurle pour appeler le dragon. L'approche du dragon est montrée par les crescendos jusqu'à la mesure 87, où le combat commence pour de bon. A la mesure 91, les premiers violons représentent les flammes que le dragon crache et qui envahissent la caverne. Dès la mesure 95, on entend l'épée de Beowulf qui frappe le dragon, toujours représentée par la cymbale. Ceci dure jusqu'à la mesure 100, on voit qu'il peine à combattre car la durée entre les coups augmente. L'accord de mi bémol mineur à la mesure 96 renforce cette idée de détresse. A la mesure 100, Beowulf est à terre.

Ensuite, dans la fumée épaisse, représenté par les glissandos montants et descendants des trombones dès la mesure 101, c'est Wiglaf, un fidèle compagnon, représenté par les trompettes entre les mesures 101 et 105, qui vient héroïquement en aide à Beowulf. Les pas lourds du dragon qui revient à la charge débutent à la mesure 104 dans les voix de timbales et d'alto.

Le combat reprend jusqu'à ce que Beowulf, sur le quatrième temps de la mesure 109, se fasse prendre au piège dans la gueule du dragon, dans les voix de trompettes. On le voit ensuite essayer d'écarter la mâchoire de la créature pour de sortir de là, de toutes ses forces.

Ceci est montré par en premier le trombone 2, puis par les deux trombones, avec un crescendo. Il se libère à la mesure 113, c'est le premier coup de cymbales, touche le sol avec ses pieds, ce sont les deux doubles croches et la croche dans les voix de caisse claire et timbales, puis transperce le dragon, c'est la croche de la mesure 114.

A la mesure 115, on peut entendre un thème triomphal qui est énoncé en premier chez les trompettes, puis dans les violons, ensuite chez les cors et trombones et finalement dans les voix d'alto et de violoncelle. On retrouve le thème décomposé en doubles croches à la mesure 124 dans la voix de premier violon avec un accompagnement adapté dans les autres registres de cordes et un contre-chant joué par les cors et trombones.

Et pour terminer la pièce, on assiste à la mort de Beowulf, paisible et dans la gloire. De la mesure 128 à la mesure 131, on retrouve la suite des quatre accords du thème de Beowulf repartant en mission (dès la mesure 50) pour donner cette idée de mort héroïque dans la gloire, mais en valeurs longues pour donner un côté paisible au décès. Les mêmes accords sont joués après par les cuivres et les cordes graves pendant que les violons jouent une mélodie calme. Et on reprend cette fois-ci les cuivres pour la mélodie, encore plus discrète avec la même suite d'accords pour terminer sur un accord de do mineur avec la tierce uniquement au premier cor.

6. Enregistrement de la pièce

J'ai choisi de faire un enregistrement sur une seule journée, car j'ai pensé qu'il serait préférable de tout faire en une fois. En effet, je pense que j'aurais eu plus de peine à trouver autant de monde disponible à venir jouer plusieurs week-ends à la suite. Je préférerais que tout le monde soit présent, donc il me fallait faire



Figure 1 : La répétition

tout en un seul jour. Je souhaitais aussi réunir un orchestre de jeunes pour cette occasion.

La recherche de musiciens a été assez longue et pour certains registres, très difficile, comme pour le cor et pour l'alto (j'ai dû faire une voix spéciale pour un violoncelle et pour un violon pour doubler la voix d'alto, vu que je n'avais trouvé qu'une seule altiste). J'ai envoyé les partitions (éditées avec Finale 2009, par Make Music Inc.) aux musiciens dès que j'avais

fini de composer, c'est-à-dire deux semaines et demie avant l'enregistrement pour leur laisser le temps de travailler les passages plus difficiles.



Figure 2 : La répétition

matinée. Pour le dîner, nous avons mangé des penne à la sauce bolognaise avec de la salade. L'après-midi, nous avons commencé à enregistrer une fois que tout le monde était là. Nous avons fini l'enregistrement en fin d'après-midi, vers 18h. Tout le monde était épuisé, mais tous étaient contents d'avoir participé.

Je suis enchanté du déroulement de cette journée qui était cruciale pour moi. Tout s'est très bien passé. Certains passages ont très bien été joués, d'autres auraient mérité un peu plus de travail individuel.

Pour le montage, j'ai passé, avec Benoît Sierro, la soirée du 4 mars ainsi que la fin d'après-midi du 5 mars. Ca n'a pas été facile, mais nous avons passé de bons moments ensemble.

7. Remerciements

Jonathan Mauvilly, étudiant en musique et allemand, m'a régulièrement donné son avis, des remarques et des conseils sur ma composition. C'est également lui qui a bien voulu accepter de diriger l'orchestre formé pour l'enregistrement. Il a fait un excellent travail de direction pour le peu de temps qui nous était imparti et je l'en remercie énormément.



Figure 3 : Jonathan Mauvilly, le chef d'orchestre

7.1. Enregistrement

7.1.1. Direction

♪ Jonathan Mauvilly

7.1.2. Musiciens (dans l'ordre de la partition de direction)

♪ Stéphane Mooser

♪ Martial Schaller

♪ Camille Carrel

♪ Bruno Corpataux

♪ Sophie Dafflon

♪ William Schaller

♪ Delphine Verdon

♪ Xavier Rappo

♪ Alexandre Goumaz

♪ Jean-David Elbaum, Joachim Koerfer, Charles-Théophile Cohen

♪ Samuel Mai, Laure-Anne Yerly, Joé Clément

♪ Vinciane Hirt

♪ Nicolas Chardonens, Sylvain El-Khoury, Myriam Maugère, Ananda Wolz

7.1.3. Support technique et photos

♪ Benoît Sierro

♪ Joachim Koerfer

7.2. Montage (avec Logic Pro 9)

♪ Benoît Sierro

♪ William Schaller

8. Mon avis sur mon travail de maturité

Je suis, en général, satisfait de ma composition. Si j'avais eu plus de temps, j'aurais plus retravaillé ma partition, surtout les transitions entre les différents passages. On peut facilement voir que je n'avais pas l'habitude de composer au début de la partition et que j'ai pris de l'aisance au fur et à mesure. Cela se voit aussi par la longueur progressive des descriptions des passages. Plus j'avançais dans ma composition, plus je me sentais à l'aise.

Je dois aussi reconnaître que j'ai écrit quelques passages peut-être un peu trop difficiles pour un orchestre de jeunes avec lesquels on ne peut travailler qu'une seule journée. Je veux parler là, par exemple du passage de la partie « 4. Le dragon » à partir de la mesure 115, où nous avons dû prendre plus lentement que prévu en particulier pour les trois mesures après 124 au premier violon ou dans la partie « 3. La mère de Grendel » de la mesure 132 à la mesure 147. La voix de première trompette est particulière haute et par conséquent, difficile à jouer. Mais heureusement tout s'est bien passé à l'enregistrement. En raison de ces passages un peu plus difficiles, j'ai mis en annexe la version MIDI, jouée par le programme de composition. Elle permet aussi de mieux entendre les cordes que l'on n'entend pas à merveille sur l'enregistrement à cause de la répartition non-équilibrée entre cordes et cuivres.

J'ai vraiment eu un énorme plaisir à composer. Si je devais citer mes trois passages préférés, je dirais que ce sont la danse de la fête, au début de la partie « 3. La mère de Grendel », puis quand Beowulf se trouve au bord de la mer jusqu'à la fin de son combat avec la mère de Grendel (mesures 85 à 131) et enfin le thème de Beowulf héroïque de la partie « 4. Le dragon » (mesures 50 à 61). Mais je suis tout autant satisfait de tout le reste de ma pièce. Je suis vraiment heureux d'avoir pu faire ce travail de maturité et je recommencerais volontiers.

9. Sources

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10. Annexes

- ♪ Partition de direction, à la suite de la partie écrite.
- ♪ CD audio, avec l'enregistrement, à la fin du dossier.
- ♪ CD de données, avec les versions MIDI de la pièce, les fichiers « Finale 2009 », la partition en PDF (format A3), le dossier entier en PDF, des autres photos de l'enregistrement, à la fin du dossier.

11. Déclaration sur l'honneur

Collège St-Michel 2012-2013

TM English Music

Nom : Schaller

Prénom : William

Classe : 3B₂

Adresse : Route de la Maison Neuve 25, 1753 Matran

Je certifie par cette déclaration sur l'honneur que mon Travail de Maturité dont le titre est « Mise en musique de la légende de Beowulf » a été réalisé par moi conformément au Guide de travail des collèges et aux Lignes directrices de la DICS concernant la réalisation de Travail de Maturité.

Lieu et date :

Signature :

William Schaller

Classe 3B₂

Collège St-Michel

Fribourg

La légende de Beowulf

Travail de maturité

2012-2013

Mise en musique du

poème épique

anglo-saxon

Partition de direction

2 Cors

2 Trompettes

2 Trombones

Timbales

Caisse claire

Cymbale

2 Violons

Alto

Violoncelle

Légende de Beowulf

Score

Travail de maturité

William Schaller
Collège St-Michel

1. Introduction

Adagio $\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is for the introduction of 'Légende de Beowulf'. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of Adagio (♩ = 60). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes parts for Horn in F 1 and 2, Trumpet in B♭ 1 and 2, Trombone 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I and II, Viola, and Cello. The dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The score is marked with a first ending bracket (1) at the beginning of each staff. The Horns and Trombones play sustained notes with dynamic markings. The Trumpets play rhythmic patterns. The Timpani plays a rhythmic pattern that builds in intensity. The Snare Drum and Cymbals are silent. The Violins, Viola, and Cello play sustained notes that build in intensity.

8

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

8

Timp.

8

S.Dr.

8

Cym.

8

Vln. I

mf

Vln. II

mp

Vla.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Vc.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf', marked 'Largo' with a tempo of ♩ = 40. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2 (B-flat), Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The score is divided into four measures. The woodwinds and percussion are mostly silent, indicated by rests. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment. Violin I has a melodic line starting in the third measure, marked *mf*. Violin II plays a rhythmic pattern marked *mp*. The Viola and Cello parts feature a dynamic contour in each measure, alternating between *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Légende de Beowulf

Adagio ♩ = 80

12

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

rit.

pp

pp

mp

p

mf

p

mp

p

mf

f

p

mf

p

mf

5

5

8

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and covers measures 18 through 25. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics range from *mp* to *f*.
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics range from *mp* to *f*.
- Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*.
- Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics range from *mf* to *f*.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*.
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*.
- Snare Drum (S.Dr.):** Percussion clef. Measures 18-25 show a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4.
- Cymbal (Cym.):** Percussion clef. Measures 18-25 show a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes G3, A3, B3, and C4.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5.
- Viola (Vla.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 18-25 show a melodic line starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4.

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for "Légende de Beowulf" (page 5). The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked "Moderato".

Instrumentation and Dynamics:

- Hn. 1:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *accel.* and *pp*.
- Hn. 2:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *p*.
- B^b Tpt. 1:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff* and *mf*.
- B^b Tpt. 2:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*.
- Tbn. 1:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff* and *mf*.
- Tbn. 2:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*.
- Timp.:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*.
- S.Dr.:** Starts at measure 26 with a rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *ff*.
- Cym.:** Starts at measure 26 with a rhythmic pattern.
- Vln. I:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*.
- Vln. II:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*.
- Vla.:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *f*.
- Vc.:** Starts at measure 26 with a melodic line. Dynamics include *f*.

Tempo and Performance Markings:

- Moderato:** The tempo marking for the piece.
- accel.:** Accelerando marking for the Horn 1 part.
- pizz.:** Pizzicato marking for the string parts.

This musical score is for the sixth page of 'Légende de Beowulf'. It features a variety of instruments and includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *fff*. The score is organized into systems for woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings.

- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a slur over the first six measures.
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a slur over the first six measures.
- Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 33-38 are mostly rests.
- Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 33-38 are mostly rests.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Bass clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a slur over measures 34-35.
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Bass clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a slur over measures 34-35.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Bass clef. Measures 33-38 are mostly rests.
- Snare Drum (S.Dr.):** Percussion clef. Measures 33-38 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Cymbal (Cym.):** Percussion clef. Measures 33-38 are mostly rests.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Treble clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line starting with a dynamic marking of *f*.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Treble clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line.
- Viola (Vla.):** Alto clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *fff* starting at measure 35.
- Cello (Vc.):** Bass clef. Measures 33-38 show a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *fff* starting at measure 35.

Légende de Beowulf

39

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

rit.

Adagio ♩ = 80

p

arco

pp

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

46

46

46

46

mp

pp

pp

55

Hn. 1 *p* *accel.* *mf*

Hn. 2 *mf*

B^b Tpt. 1 *pp* *mf* *f*

B^b Tpt. 2 *pp* *mf* *f*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Timp. 55 *mp* *f*

S.Dr. 55 *f*

Cym. 55

Vln. I 55 *p* *ff*

Vln. II *pp* *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones) and percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals) are active throughout. The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Cello) provide a harmonic and rhythmic foundation. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*, as well as an *accel.* marking. The tempo is marked *Allegro* with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature changes from 4/4 to 7/8. The page number 9 is in the top right corner, and the measure number 55 is indicated at the start of several staves.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and covers measures 61 to 65. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- B^b Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- B^b Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Tbn. 1** (Trombone 1): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with accents and a *ff* dynamic marking.
- Tbn. 2** (Trombone 2): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with accents and a *ff* dynamic marking.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, playing a fast, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, playing a fast, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with eighth notes.
- Vc.** (Cello): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with eighth notes.

The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is used for the trombone parts. The number 61 is marked at the beginning of each staff.

66

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

ff

f

f

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', contains measures 66 through 72. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The woodwind section includes two horns (Hn. 1 and Hn. 2), two trumpets (B^b Tpt. 1 and B^b Tpt. 2), and two trombones (Tbn. 1 and Tbn. 2). The percussion section consists of a timpani (Timp.), snare drum (S.Dr.), and cymbals (Cym.). The string section includes Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.). The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 3/8. The score begins with a rehearsal mark '66'. The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the percussion provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include fortissimo (*ff*) for the trumpets and forte (*f*) for the strings. The cymbals are marked with a fermata throughout the passage.

This musical score page includes the following parts and markings:

- Woodwinds:** Hn. 1, Hn. 2, B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present in the first measure of the woodwind section.
- Percussion:** Timp., S.Dr., Cym.
- Strings:** Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc. Each string part includes a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking.
- Tempo and Meter:** The tempo is *Adagio* with a metronome marking of ♩ = 80. The time signature is 4/4.
- Measure Numbers:** The score begins at measure 73.

81

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section contains the brass instruments: Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2, and Trombones 1 and 2. The middle section includes the percussion: Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals. The bottom section contains the strings: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The score is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and begins at measure 89. The brass instruments play a sustained chord, with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in the fourth measure. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment, with the Cello and Viola parts showing more active movement. Dynamics include *p* (piano) for the brass and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the strings.

Légende de Beowulf

Score

2. Grendel

William Schaller
Collège St-Michel

Adagio ♩ = 60

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Trumpet in B♭ 1

Trumpet in B♭ 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Timpani

Snare Drum

Cymbals

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

pppp *p*

pppp *mp*

mp

mf

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts and staves:

- Hn. 1**: Horn 1, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Hn. 2**: Horn 2, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- B^b Tpt. 1**: Trumpet 1, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- B^b Tpt. 2**: Trumpet 2, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Tbn. 1**: Trombone 1, Bass clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Tbn. 2**: Trombone 2, Bass clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Timp.**: Timpani, Bass clef, 4/4 time signature.
- S.Dr.**: Snare Drum, Percussion clef, 6/4 time signature, then 4/4 time signature.
- Cym.**: Cymbals, Percussion clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Vln. I**: Violin I, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Vln. II**: Violin II, Treble clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Vla.**: Viola, Alto clef, 4/4 time signature.
- Vc.**: Violoncello, Bass clef, 4/4 time signature.

The score consists of three measures. The first measure is in 6/4 time, and the second and third measures are in 4/4 time. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The snare drum part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, starting in 6/4 and continuing in 4/4. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated below the snare drum staff in the second measure. The string parts (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc.) play a simple harmonic accompaniment, with the first violin and viola parts featuring a melodic line in the first measure.

Légende de Beowulf

10

Hn. 1 *mf*

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1 *mp*

Tbn. 2 *mp*

10

Timp.

10

S.Dr. *mf*

10

Cym.

10

Vln. I *p* *mp*

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf". It is written for a full orchestra and is divided into two measures. The first measure is in 4/4 time, and the second measure is in 5/4 time. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Hn. 1:** Treble clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G4, then rests. In 5/4 time, it plays a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- Hn. 2:** Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, it plays a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 & 2:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, they play a half note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, they play a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.
- Timp.:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, it plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3.
- S.Dr.:** Snare drum, 4/4 time. Plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, it rests.
- Vln. I & II:** Treble clef, 4/4 time. Play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Vla.:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, it plays a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.
- Vc.:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests. In 5/4 time, it plays a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

Légende de Beowulf

This musical score page, titled "Légende de Beowulf" and numbered "5", covers measures 14 through 17. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts:

- Hn. 1:** Horn 1, Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a crescendo.
- Hn. 2:** Horn 2, Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a slur.
- B♭ Tpt. 1:** Trumpet 1, Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a crescendo.
- B♭ Tpt. 2:** Trumpet 2, Bass clef, playing a melodic line.
- Tbn. 1:** Trombone 1, Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a slur.
- Tbn. 2:** Trombone 2, Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a slur.
- Timp.:** Timpani, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- S.Dr.:** Snare Drum, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Vln. I:** Violin I, Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and accents.
- Vln. II:** Violin II, Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a slur.
- Vla.:** Viola, Bass clef, playing a melodic line with a slur and a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Vc.:** Violoncello, Bass clef, playing a melodic line.

The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). Measure 14 begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. Measure 17 ends with a double bar line.

17

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

ff

p

pp

Légende de Beowulf

This musical score page, titled "Légende de Beowulf" and numbered 7, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes two horns (Hn. 1 and Hn. 2), two trumpets (B^b Tpt. 1 and B^b Tpt. 2), and two trombones (Tbn. 1 and Tbn. 2). The percussion section consists of timpani (Timp.), snare drum (S.Dr.), and cymbals (Cym.). The string section includes first and second violins (Vln. I and Vln. II), viola (Vla.), and cello (Vc.). The score begins at measure 27. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *p*. The brass instruments provide harmonic support, with the trombones playing a sustained bass line that transitions from *mp* to *pp*. The percussion instruments are mostly silent, with the cymbals playing a short, soft flourish at the end of the page.

This musical score page, titled "Légende de Beowulf", page 8, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds include Horns 1 and 2, B♭ Trumpets 1 and 2, and Trombones 1 and 2. The percussion section consists of Timpani, Snare Drum (S.Dr.), and Cymbals (Cym.). The string section includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello (Vc.).

The score begins at measure 35. The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭). The woodwinds (Hn. 1, B♭ Tpt. 1, and Tbn. 1) play a melodic line starting in measure 6, marked *mp*. The brass instruments (B♭ Tpt. 2, Tbn. 2, and Timp.) play a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sffz*. The strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., and Vc.) play a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sffz*. The Snare Drum and Cymbals play a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sffz*.

The score is written in a grand staff format, with each instrument on its own staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion play a rhythmic accompaniment.

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for measures 42-47. The score includes parts for Horns 1 & 2, Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violins I & II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score shows a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Horns and Trombones have melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Violins play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, and the Cello plays a simple bass line of quarter notes.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and covers measures 48 to 52. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1 & 2:** Horns in E-flat major, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 & 2:** Trumpets in B-flat major, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Trombones in B-flat major, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic.
- Timp.:** Timpani, playing a rhythmic pattern starting at measure 48 with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to *sffz* at measure 50.
- S.Dr.:** Snare Drum, playing a rhythmic pattern starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic.
- Cym.:** Cymbals, playing a rhythmic pattern starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic.
- Vln. I & II:** Violins, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic, transitioning to *mf* and *p* dynamics at measure 50.
- Vla.:** Viola, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *sffz* dynamic, transitioning to *p* at measure 50.
- Vc.:** Cello, playing a melodic line starting at measure 48 with a *mp* dynamic.

The score is written in E-flat major and 4/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *sffz* (sforzando).

Légende de Beowulf

Allegro (♩ = c. 120)

54

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

mf

ff

ff

p

ff

ff

mp

ff

f

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' contains measures 54 through 58. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2, Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to approximately 120 beats per minute. The score begins with measure 54, which contains rests for all instruments. In measure 55, the Trumpets and Trombones enter with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf*. The Snare Drum and Cymbals enter in measure 56 with a pattern of eighth notes, marked *ff*. In measure 57, the Horns and Violins enter with a sustained note, marked *p*. The Viola and Cello enter with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mp*. In measure 58, the music reaches a climax with all instruments playing more vigorously, marked *f* or *ff*. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and covers measures 12 through 17. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 12-13 are rests. Measures 14-17 play a melodic line starting on G4, marked *fff*.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 12-13 are rests. Measures 14-17 play a melodic line starting on G4, marked *fff*.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Tbn. 1** (Trombone 1): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Tbn. 2** (Trombone 2): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents, marked *60*.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents, marked *60*.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 12-13 are rests. Measures 14-17 play a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents, marked *60*.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a sixteenth-note tremolo pattern, marked *60*.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a sixteenth-note tremolo pattern, marked *60*.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Vc.** (Cello): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.

Légende de Beowulf

This musical score page, titled "Légende de Beowulf" and numbered "13", covers measures 66 to 70. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with quarter and half notes.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, playing a similar melodic line.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Tbn. 1** (Tuba 1): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, including triplets. Dynamic marking: *ffff*.
- Tbn. 2** (Tuba 2): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *ffff*.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, playing a dense texture of sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, playing a dense texture of sixteenth notes. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *fp*.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. Dynamic marking: *fp*.

The score is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/8 time signature. The measures are numbered 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70. The page concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

72

Hn. 1 *mf*

Hn. 2 *mf*

B^b Tpt. 1 *ff*

B^b Tpt. 2 *ff*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Timp. *ff*

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I *ff*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *fff*

Vc. *fff*

76

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

76

Timp.

76

S.Dr.

76

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

ff

fff

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', contains measures 76 through 79. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The instruments listed on the left are Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2 (both in B-flat), Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sustained notes with slurs, eighth-note patterns, and complex drumming. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *fff* (fortississimo) are present, indicating a powerful and intense sound. The page number '15' is located in the top right corner.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and is marked "Adagio" with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1**: Horn 1, marked *sfz*.
- Hn. 2**: Horn 2, marked *sfz*.
- B♭ Tpt. 1**: Trumpet 1 in B-flat, marked *sfz*.
- B♭ Tpt. 2**: Trumpet 2 in B-flat, marked *sfz*.
- Tbn. 1**: Trombone 1, marked *sfz*.
- Tbn. 2**: Trombone 2, marked *fp*.
- Timp.**: Timpani, marked *sfz*.
- S.Dr.**: Snare Drum, marked *sfz*.
- Cym.**: Cymbals, marked *ff* and *sfz*.
- Vln. I**: Violin I, marked *sfz*.
- Vln. II**: Violin II, marked *sfz*.
- Vla.**: Viola, marked *sfz*.
- Vc.**: Cello, marked *fp*.

The score begins at measure 80. The key signature is two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of dynamics, including fortissimo (*ff*), fortissimo sforzando (*sfz*), and fortissimo piano (*fp*).

rit.

85

Hn. 1 *mp* *p* *p*

Hn. 2 *mp*

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1 *mf* *mp*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *mp*

Timp. *mp* *mp*

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I *pp* *mp* *mf* *p* *p*

Vln. II *pp* *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mf* *mp*

This musical score page includes the following parts and details:

- Hn. 1:** Treble clef, *p* dynamics with hairpins, *dim. poco a poco* in the final measure.
- Hn. 2:** Treble clef, *p* dynamics.
- B♭ Tpt. 1:** Treble clef, *mp* dynamics, triplet of eighth notes.
- B♭ Tpt. 2:** Treble clef, *mp* dynamics, triplet of eighth notes.
- Tbn. 1:** Bass clef, *p* dynamics.
- Tbn. 2:** Bass clef, *p* dynamics.
- Timp.:** Bass clef, *mp* dynamics, triplet of eighth notes.
- S.Dr.:** Snare drum, rests.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, rests.
- Vln. I:** Treble clef, *p* dynamics with hairpins.
- Vln. II:** Treble clef, rests.
- Vla.:** Alto clef, triplet of eighth notes.
- Vc.:** Bass clef, triplet of eighth notes.

Légende de Beowulf

Score

3. La mère de Grendel

William Schaller
Collège St-Michel

Presto ♩ = 120

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Trumpet in B♭ 1

Trumpet in B♭ 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Timpani

Snare Drum

Cymbals

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

mf

mf

f

mf

mf

pizz.

pizz.

Musical score for "Légende de Beowulf", page 2, measures 14-17. The score includes parts for Horns 1 & 2, Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violins I & II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The score begins at measure 14, marked with a rehearsal sign. The brass instruments (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones) are mostly silent, with some activity in the Trumpets. The Snare Drum and Cymbals play rhythmic patterns. The strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Cello) play a melodic and harmonic accompaniment. The Violin I part includes a section marked "arco" starting at measure 16. The score ends at measure 17.

Légende de Beowulf

This musical score page contains measures 24 through 30. The instrumentation includes Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2, Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and features a complex rhythmic structure with time signatures of 4/4, 3/8, and 6/8. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo). Performance instructions include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco). The score is marked with measure numbers 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 at the beginning of their respective staves.

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and covers measures 31 through 36. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *f* (forte).
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *f*.
- Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5.
- Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics include *f* and *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics include *mp* and *f*.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes G3, A3, B3, and C4.
- Snare Drum (S.Dr.):** Percussion clef, key signature of two sharps. Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes G3, A3, B3, and C4.
- Cymbals (Cym.):** Percussion clef, key signature of two sharps. Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes G3, A3, B3, and C4.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *mp*.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. Dynamics include *mp*. Includes the instruction "arco" (arco).
- Viola (Vla.):** Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo). Includes the instruction "arco" (arco).
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Bass clef, key signature of two sharps. Starts with a half note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. Dynamics include *f*.

Allegro (♩ = ♩)

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for measures 39-46 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Tbn. 1** (Tuba 1): Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Tbn. 2** (Tuba 2): Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures. Includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) with a hairpin.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion line with 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion line with 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures. Includes a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) and a 7-measure slur.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures. Includes a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), 3/8 and 4/4 time signatures.

The score begins at measure 39 with a 3/8 time signature and changes to 4/4 at measure 40. The key signature is one sharp (F#) for the horns and two sharps (F#, C#) for the trumpets and tubas. The woodwinds and strings have various rhythmic patterns, with the violins and viola playing sustained notes and the cellos playing a rhythmic accompaniment.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts and staves from top to bottom:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 are mostly rests.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 are mostly rests.
- Tbn. 1** (Trombone 1): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a melodic line with a *fff* dynamic marking.
- Tbn. 2** (Trombone 2): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a melodic line with a *fff* dynamic marking.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *ff* dynamic marking.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a melodic line with a *f* dynamic marking and a 7-measure slur.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *ff* dynamic marking and accents.
- Vc.** (Cello): Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 47-49 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *ff* dynamic marking.

Légende de Beowulf

50

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

mf

mf

50

Timp.

50

S.Dr.

50

Cym.

50

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

ff

Vc.

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', is page 7. It features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Horn 1 and 2, B-flat Trumpets 1 and 2, Trombones 1 and 2) have sparse, mostly melodic lines. The brass (Trombones 1 and 2) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *mf*. The percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals) provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment, with the Snare Drum and Cymbals marked *50*. The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, and Cello) play a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with the Viola and Cello marked *ff*. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

This musical score page, titled "Légende de Beowulf" and numbered "8", contains the following parts and markings:

- Brass Section:** Horns 1 & 2, Trumpets 1 & 2, and Trombones 1 & 2. All parts begin with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *sfz* (sforzando) dynamic marking. The brass instruments play sustained notes with hairpins indicating a gradual increase in volume.
- Percussion:** Timpani (Timp.) plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Snare Drum (S.Dr.) and Cymbals (Cym.) play specific rhythmic patterns, with the cymbals playing a sustained note.
- String Section:** Violins I (Vln. I) and II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The strings provide a complex rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment, with various articulations and dynamics.

Moderato (♩ = 80)

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for measures 58-67 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1**: Horn 1, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Hn. 2**: Horn 2, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- B♭ Tpt. 1**: Trumpet 1, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- B♭ Tpt. 2**: Trumpet 2, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Tbn. 1**: Trombone 1, Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Tbn. 2**: Trombone 2, Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Timp.**: Timpani, Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- S.Dr.**: Snare Drum, Percussion clef. Measures 58-67.
- Cym.**: Cymbal, Percussion clef. Measures 58-67.
- Vln. I**: Violin I, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Vln. II**: Violin II, Treble clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Vla.**: Viola, Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.
- Vc.**: Violoncello, Bass clef, B-flat key signature. Measures 58-67.

The score begins at measure 58. The woodwinds (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones) and Timpani are mostly silent, with some activity in measures 65-67. The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, and Cello) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some melodic lines in measures 65-67. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute.

68

rit.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mf

mf

ff

ff

mp

mp

mf

f

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 10, is for the piece 'Légende de Beowulf' in 'Piu Mosso' (106). The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2 (B-flat), Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violins I and II, Viola, and Cello. The music is in 3/4 time and begins at measure 68. The key signature has two flats. The score features various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano), along with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The Cello part has a *f* (forte) dynamic at the end of the first system. The Snare Drum and Cymbals have specific rhythmic patterns in the later measures. The Viola and Violin II parts have sustained notes in the first system. The Trombone 1 and 2 parts have a *ff* dynamic in the second system. The Trumpet 1 and 2 parts have a *mf* dynamic in the second system. The Horn 1 and 2 parts have a *mf* dynamic in the second system. The Timpani part has a *ff* dynamic in the second system. The Violin I part has a *mp* dynamic in the second system. The Snare Drum part has a *mp* dynamic in the second system. The Cymbals part has a *mp* dynamic in the second system. The Viola part has a *mf* dynamic in the second system. The Cello part has a *f* dynamic in the second system. The score ends with a *ff* dynamic in the final measure.

Musical score for measures 74-78 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The instruments and their parts are:

- Hn. 1:** Horn 1, Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Hn. 2:** Horn 2, Treble clef, mostly rests.
- B♭ Tpt. 1:** Trumpet 1, Treble clef, eighth-note pattern with accents.
- B♭ Tpt. 2:** Trumpet 2, Treble clef, eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Tbn. 1:** Trombone 1, Bass clef, mostly rests.
- Tbn. 2:** Trombone 2, Bass clef, eighth-note pattern.
- Timp.:** Timpani, Bass clef, eighth-note pattern.
- S.Dr.:** Snare Drum, Percussion clef, eighth-note pattern.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, Percussion clef, mostly rests.
- Vln. I:** Violin I, Treble clef, eighth-note pattern.
- Vln. II:** Violin II, Treble clef, eighth-note pattern.
- Vla.:** Viola, Bass clef, eighth-note pattern.
- Vc.:** Violoncello, Bass clef, eighth-note pattern.

The score is divided into five measures. Measure 74 starts with a key signature change to B-flat major. The woodwinds and strings play rhythmic patterns, while the brass instruments have more melodic lines.

This page of the musical score, titled "Légende de Beowulf", covers measures 79 through 84. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking in measure 84.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Tbn. 1** (Tuba 1): Bass clef, playing a sustained low note.
- Tbn. 2** (Tuba 2): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.

The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The page concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 84.

Moderato (♩ = 60)

Légende de Beowulf

85

Hn. 1
Imiter le vent sur la mer

Hn. 2
Imiter le vent sur la mer

B♭ Tpt. 1
Imiter le vent sur la mer

B♭ Tpt. 2
Imiter le vent sur la mer

Tbn. 1
Imiter le vent sur la mer

Tbn. 2
Imiter le vent sur la mer

85

Timp.
p

85

S.Dr.

85

Cym.
mf *f*
Comme une bulle d'air remontant à la surface de l'eau

85

Vln. I
f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Vln. II
mf

Vla.
mp

Vc.
mp

Musical score for measures 92-97 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score includes parts for Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), Trumpets (B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (S.Dr.), Cymbals (Cym.), Violins (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measures 92-97 are marked with a *mf* dynamic. The score features a complex rhythmic pattern with frequent dynamic shifts between *f* and *p* in the strings. The timpani part has a *pp* dynamic starting at measure 96. The cymbals have dynamics of *mf*, *mp*, and *p* across the measures. The violins and viola play a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings of *f*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. The cello part has a *ff* dynamic at the end of the section.

98

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

ff

f

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', is numbered 15. It features a full orchestral arrangement. The woodwind section includes two Horns (Hn. 1 and Hn. 2), two B-flat Trumpets (B \flat Tpt. 1 and B \flat Tpt. 2), and two Trombones (Tbn. 1 and Tbn. 2). The percussion section consists of Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (S.Dr.), and Cymbals (Cym.). The string section includes Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.). The score begins at measure 98. The Horns and Trombones play sustained notes. The B-flat Trumpets have a melodic line starting in measure 99, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Timpani plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Snare Drum and Cymbals have specific effects in measures 99 and 100. The Violins play a melodic line with a forte (*ff*) dynamic starting in measure 99. The Viola and Cello provide harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns.

This page of the musical score, titled "Légende de Beowulf", covers measures 102 through 104. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 contain a melodic line starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a sixteenth-note flourish in measure 104.
- Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Snare Drum (S.Dr.):** Percussion line. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Cymbal (Cym.):** Percussion line. Measures 102-104 are marked with a whole rest.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Treble clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes.
- Viola (Vla.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Bass clef, B-flat major key signature. Measures 102-104 contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes.

Agitato ♩ = 120

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for measures 105-108 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1 (Horn 1): Treble clef, playing sustained notes.
- Hn. 2 (Horn 2): Treble clef, playing sustained notes.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- B♭ Tpt. 2 (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Tbn. 1 (Tuba 1): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Tbn. 2 (Tuba 2): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Timp. (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- S.Dr. (Snare Drum): Percussion, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Cym. (Cymbal): Percussion, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Vln. I (Violin I): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Vln. II (Violin II): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.
- Vla. (Viola): Bass clef, playing sustained notes.
- Vc. (Violoncello): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern with accents, marked *ff*.

The score is in 3/4 time and features a complex rhythmic texture with many accents. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is used throughout. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

This page of the musical score, titled "Légende de Beowulf", covers measures 109 through 112. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1 & 2:** Horns in E-flat major, playing sustained notes.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 & 2:** Trumpets in B-flat major, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Trombones in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Timp.:** Timpani in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.
- S.Dr.:** Snare Drum, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.
- Cym.:** Cymbals, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.
- Vln. I & II:** Violins in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.
- Vla.:** Viola in E-flat major, playing sustained notes.
- Vc.:** Violoncello in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic eighth-note pattern.

The score begins at measure 109 with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The music features a consistent eighth-note rhythmic motif across most instruments, with some parts including accents and slurs. The key signature is E-flat major (two flats).

113

Hn. 1 *mf*

Hn. 2 *mf*

B♭ Tpt. 1 *> p*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *> p*

Tbn. 1 *> p*

Tbn. 2 *> p*

Timp. 113

S.Dr. 113

Cym. 113 *sfz* *fffz* *f* *p*

Vln. I 113 *> f* *fff*

Vln. II *> fff* *f*

Vla. *> f* *fff* *f*

Vc. *> f* *fff* *f*

116

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

mf

f

fff

3

121

Hn. 1 *rit.* *accel.* *a tempo*

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp. *sfz*

S.Dr. *mf*

Cym.

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *fff* *mf*

Vc. *fff*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' contains 11 staves. The top section includes Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2, and Trombones 1 and 2. The middle section includes Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals. The bottom section includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It begins at measure 121. The Horns and Trumpets/Trombones play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with the Horns 1 and 2 parts marked 'rit.', 'accel.', and 'a tempo'. The Snare Drum and Cymbals play a pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The Violins and Viola/Cello play a pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The Viola and Cello parts are marked 'fff' and 'mf'.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

rit.

fp *ff*

mf

sffz *mp*

mf

mf

f

f

Légende de Beowulf

Marcato (♩ = 90)

Musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' page 23, measures 129-132. The score is in 2/4 time with a tempo of Marcato (♩ = 90). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The instruments and their parts are:

- Hn. 1:** Horn 1, Treble clef, starting with a melodic line in measure 129.
- Hn. 2:** Horn 2, Treble clef, playing a similar melodic line.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 & 2:** Trumpets, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment starting in measure 130 with a *ff* dynamic.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Trombones, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Timp.:** Timpani, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- S.Dr.:** Snare Drum, Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *f* and *ff*.
- Vln. I & II:** Violins, Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vla.:** Viola, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vc.:** Violoncello, Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.

Measures 129-132 show the beginning of a section where the woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic accompaniment, while the trumpets and trombones play a melodic line. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 132.

138

Hn. 1 *mf*

Hn. 2 *mf*

B \flat Tpt. 1 *f*

B \flat Tpt. 2 *mf*

Tbn. 1 *mf*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Timp. 138

S.Dr. 138

Cym. 138

Vln. I 138 *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Légende de Beowulf

Musical score for measures 149-155 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is arranged in a system with 14 staves. The instruments are: Hn. 1, Hn. 2, B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Timp., S.Dr., Cym., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., and Vc. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and the time signature is common time (C). Measure 149 is marked with a 'rit.' (ritardando) instruction. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 155.

Légende de Beowulf

Score

4. Le dragon

William Schaller
Collège St-Michel

Mysterioso ♩ = 65

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Trumpet in B♭ 1

Trumpet in B♭ 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Timpani

Snare Drum

Cymbals

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

Légende de Beowulf

2

8

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

8

Timp.

8

S.Dr.

8

Cym.

8

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

p

p

mp

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for the piece 'Légende de Beowulf', page 2. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The instruments listed on the left are: Horns 1 and 2 (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), Trumpets 1 and 2 (B^b Tpt. 1, B^b Tpt. 2), Trombones 1 and 2 (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (S.Dr.), Cymbals (Cym.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The score shows a variety of musical notations: rests for most instruments, rhythmic patterns for the strings, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). A rehearsal mark '8' is placed above the first measure of several staves. The bottom of the page features dynamic markings *p* and *mp* with a hairpin crescendo symbol.

Musical score for measures 14 through 19. The score includes parts for Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2), Trumpets (B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (S.Dr.), Cymbals (Cym.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.).

Measures 14-19 are marked with a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction. The string section (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc.) plays a melodic line in measures 14-15, followed by a sustained chord in measures 16-19, marked with *pp* (pianissimo). The woodwind and brass sections are silent throughout these measures.

Più agitato ♩ = 75

20

Hn. 1 *ff*

Hn. 2 *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 1 *ffz* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *ffz* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *mf* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *mf* *ff*

20

Timp. *mp* *ff*

20

S.Dr. *mp* *ff*

20

Cym. *p* *p* *ff*

20

Vln. I *mp* arco *ff*

Vln. II *mp* *ff*

Vla. *mp* *ff*

20

Vc. *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *ff*

Musical score for measures 26-30 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score includes parts for Hn. 1, Hn. 2, B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Timp., S.Dr., Cym., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., and Vc. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score features various dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, *mf*, and *f*. The percussion parts (S.Dr., Cym., Timp.) are marked with accents (>). The woodwind and brass parts (Hn., Tpt., Tbn.) feature melodic lines with accents and dynamic markings. The string parts (Vln., Vla., Vc.) provide a rhythmic and harmonic foundation with various textures and dynamics.

This musical score page, numbered 6, is titled "Légende de Beowulf". It features a variety of instruments and includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *sfz*, and *mf*. The score is divided into several systems:

- Horn Section:** Hn. 1 and Hn. 2.
- Trumpet Section:** B♭ Tpt. 1 and B♭ Tpt. 2.
- Trombone Section:** Tbn. 1 and Tbn. 2.
- Timpani:** Timp.
- Drum Section:** S.Dr. (Snare Drum) and Cym. (Cymbals).
- String Section:** Vln. I (Violin I), Vln. II (Violin II), Vla. (Viola), and Vc. (Cello).

The score includes a rehearsal mark ³¹ at the beginning of each system. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece is in a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature.

Légende de Beowulf

36

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

p *ff* *p* *f*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vec.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', contains measures 36 through 40. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are: Horns 1 and 2 (Hn. 1, Hn. 2) in the upper register; Trumpets 1 and 2 (B^b Tpt. 1, B^b Tpt. 2) and Trombones 1 and 2 (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2) in the middle register; Timpani (Timp.) and Snare Drum (S.Dr.) in the lower register; Cymbals (Cym.) with dynamic markings *p*, *ff*, *p*, and *f*; Violins I and II (Vln. I, Vln. II) in the upper register; Viola (Vla.) in the lower register; and Cello (Vec.) in the lowest register. The score features various musical notations including rests, melodic lines, rhythmic patterns, and dynamic markings.

Légende de Beowulf

Lento ♩ = 60

41

Hn. 1 *sfz*

Hn. 2 *sfz*

B♭ Tpt. 1 *sfz*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *sfz*

Tbn. 1 *sfz*

Tbn. 2 *sfz*

41

Timp. *sfz*

41

S.Dr. *sfz*

41

Cym. *sfz*

41

Vln. I *sfz* *pp*

Vln. II *sfz* *mp*

Vla. *sfz* *mp*

41

Vec. *sfz* *mp*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for the piece 'Légende de Beowulf'. The page is numbered 8 and is marked 'Lento' with a tempo of ♩ = 60. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2 (B♭), Trombones 1 and 2 (B♭), Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of each instrument part is marked with a rehearsal mark '41'. The dynamics range from *sfz* (sforzando) to *pp* (pianissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Cello part features triplet markings in the later measures. The Snare Drum part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.

Légende de Beowulf

Allegro con fuoco ♩ = 96

47

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vec.

p accel. *ff*

p *ff*

p *ff*

p *ff*

p *ff*

ppp *p* *ff*

p *ff*

p

ff

ff

ff

ff

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and is marked with a dynamic of *sf* (sforzando). The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- B^b Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- B^b Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, mostly rests.
- Tbn. 1** (Trombone 1): Bass clef, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Tbn. 2** (Trombone 2): Bass clef, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a complex rhythmic pattern with accents.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef, playing a consistent eighth-note pattern.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef, mostly rests.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef, playing a fast, repetitive eighth-note figure.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef, playing a fast, repetitive eighth-note figure.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef, playing a fast, repetitive eighth-note figure.
- Vc.** (Cello): Bass clef, playing a fast, repetitive eighth-note figure.

Musical score for measures 55-58 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The instruments and their parts are:

- Hn. 1:** Treble clef, playing a melodic line with dotted rhythms.
- Hn. 2:** Treble clef, playing a similar melodic line to Hn. 1.
- B♭ Tpt. 1 & 2:** Treble clef, playing a melodic line starting in measure 57 with a *ff* dynamic.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Bass clef, playing a steady melodic line.
- Timp.:** Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- S.Dr.:** Snare drum, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents.
- Cym.:** Cymbal, playing a steady melodic line.
- Vln. I & II:** Treble clef, playing a melodic line with eighth notes.
- Vla.:** Bass clef, playing a melodic line with eighth notes and a *ff* dynamic in measure 58.
- Ve.:** Bass clef, playing a melodic line with eighth notes and a *ff* dynamic in measure 58.

59

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Ve.

p

p

p

p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' contains measures 59 through 62. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2 (B-flat), Trombones 1 and 2 (B-flat), Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. Measure 59 is marked with a '59' above the staff. The brass instruments (Horns, Trumpets, and Trombones) play a melodic line with some rests. The woodwinds (Trumpets and Trombones) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Timpani and Snare Drum play a complex rhythmic pattern with accents. The Cymbals play a simple rhythmic pattern. The strings (Violins, Viola, and Cello) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin I and II parts have a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking in measure 62. The Viola and Cello parts also have a 'p' dynamic marking in measure 62.

Légende de Beowulf

Adagio $\text{♩} = 60$ 13

63

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1
mf

Tbn. 2
f

63

Timp.

63

S.Dr.

63

Cym.

63

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

63

Vec.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score is for the piece 'Légende de Beowulf', marked 'Adagio' with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The score is for measures 63 through 67. The instrumentation includes Horns 1 and 2 (both in B-flat), Trumpets 1 and 2 (both in B-flat), Trombones 1 and 2 (both in B-flat), Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 6/8. The woodwinds (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones) are mostly silent in this section. The Trombone 1 part has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte), and Trombone 2 has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The Timpani part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Snare Drum and Cymbals are also silent. The string section (Violins, Viola, Cello) is active, with Violin I playing a melodic line, Violin II playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, Viola playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, and Cello playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

This musical score page contains 10 staves for measures 69 through 78. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Hn. 1** (Horn 1): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Hn. 2** (Horn 2): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (Trumpet 1): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (Trumpet 2): Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Tbn. 1** (Tuba 1): Bass clef. Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Tbn. 2** (Tuba 2): Bass clef. Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef. Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- S.Dr.** (Snare Drum): Percussion clef. Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Cym.** (Cymbal): Percussion clef. Measures 69-78 are entirely blank.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Treble clef. Measures 69-78 contain a melodic line with various note values and rests.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Treble clef. Measures 69-78 contain a supporting line with chords and eighth-note patterns.
- Vla.** (Viola): Bass clef. Measures 69-78 contain a supporting line with chords and eighth-note patterns.
- Vec.** (Violoncello): Bass clef. Measures 69-78 contain a supporting line with chords and eighth-note patterns.

Allegro ♩ = 105)

Légende de Beowulf

81

Hn. 1 *ff* *p*

Hn. 2 *ff* *p*

B^b Tpt. 1 *ff* *p*

B^b Tpt. 2 *ff* *mp*

Tbn. 1 *ff*

Tbn. 2 *ff*

81

Timp. *ff*

81

S.Dr.

81

Cym.

81

Vln. I *pp*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mf*

This musical score is for the piece "Légende de Beowulf" and is marked with the number 16. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1**: Horn 1, Treble clef, *ff* dynamic.
- Hn. 2**: Horn 2, Treble clef, *ff* dynamic.
- B♭ Tpt. 1**: Trumpet 1, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic, playing triplets.
- B♭ Tpt. 2**: Trumpet 2, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic, playing triplets.
- Tbn. 1**: Trombone 1, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic, playing a steady eighth-note pattern with accents.
- Tbn. 2**: Trombone 2, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic, playing triplets.
- Timp.**: Timpani, Bass clef, *fff* dynamic, playing a steady eighth-note pattern with accents.
- S.Dr.**: Snare Drum, *mf* dynamic, playing triplets.
- Cym.**: Cymbals, no notes.
- Vln. I**: Violin I, Treble clef, *ff* dynamic.
- Vln. II**: Violin II, Treble clef, *ff* dynamic.
- Vla.**: Viola, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic, playing triplets.
- Ve.**: Cello, Bass clef, *ff* dynamic.

The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is characterized by strong rhythmic patterns, including triplets and accents, and a consistent *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic throughout most parts.

90

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vec.

fff

fff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, titled 'Légende de Beowulf', is page 17. It features a full orchestral arrangement. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Horns 1 and 2, Trumpets 1 and 2, Trombones 1 and 2, Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbals. The second system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked '90'. The score contains various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and triplet markings. Dynamics include 'fff' (fortissimo) in the Trombone 1 and Cello parts. The page number '17' is in the top right corner, and the title 'Légende de Beowulf' is centered at the top.

This musical score page, numbered 18, is titled "Légende de Beowulf". It features a full orchestral arrangement with the following parts and markings:

- Hn. 1 & 2:** Horns in E-flat major, starting with a *93* dynamic marking. They play a melodic line with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.
- B^b Tpt. 1 & 2:** Trumpets in B-flat major, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with a *ff* dynamic.
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Trombones in E-flat major. The first trombone plays a melodic line, while the second plays a triplet accompaniment. Both are marked *ff*.
- Timp.:** Timpani playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *93* dynamic marking.
- S.Dr.:** Snare drum playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *93* dynamic marking.
- Cym.:** Cymbals playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a *93* dynamic marking.
- Vln. I & II:** Violins in E-flat major. The first violin plays a melodic line, and the second violin plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Both are marked *93*.
- Vla.:** Viola in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Ve.:** Cello in E-flat major, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

96
Hn. 1 *rit.*

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

96

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

101

Hn. 1 *pp* *a tempo*

Hn. 2 *pp*

B^b Tpt. 1 *f*

B^b Tpt. 2 *f*

Tbn. 1 *mp*

Tbn. 2 *mp*

101

Timp. *mp*

101

S.Dr.

101

Cym. *p*

101

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *mp*

Vec. *mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score for 'Légende de Beowulf' contains measures 101-104. The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwinds (Horns 1 & 2) play sustained notes in the first two measures, then rest. The brass (Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2) play rhythmic patterns, with the trumpets and trombones playing fortissimo (f) and the trombones playing mezzo-piano (mp). The timpani (Timp.) and snare drum (S.Dr.) enter in measure 103 with a rhythmic pattern. The cymbals (Cym.) play a sustained chord in measure 104. The strings (Violins I & II, Viola, and Cello) enter in measure 103 with a rhythmic pattern, with the viola and cello playing mezzo-piano (mp) and the violins playing mezzo-forte (mf).

Musical score for measures 106-109 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Hn. 1**: Horn 1, Treble clef, *ff*
- Hn. 2**: Horn 2, Treble clef, *ff*
- B^b Tpt. 1**: Trumpet 1, Bass clef, *ff*
- B^b Tpt. 2**: Trumpet 2, Bass clef, *ff*
- Tbn. 1**: Trombone 1, Bass clef, *ff*
- Tbn. 2**: Trombone 2, Bass clef, *ff*
- Timp.**: Timpani, Bass clef, *ff*
- S.Dr.**: Snare Drum, *ffz*
- Cym.**: Cymbal, *ffz*
- Vln. I**: Violin I, Treble clef, *ff*
- Vln. II**: Violin II, Treble clef, *ff*
- Vla.**: Viola, Bass clef, *ff*
- Vec.**: Violoncello, Bass clef, *ff*

The score is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a 4/4 time signature. Measures 106-109 show a powerful orchestral texture with sustained brass notes and rhythmic patterns in the strings and percussion.

110

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

f *sfz*

ff

sfz

Musical score for measures 118-123 of 'Légende de Beowulf'. The score is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The instruments and their parts are:

- Hn. 1**: Treble clef, playing a melodic line starting on G4.
- Hn. 2**: Treble clef, playing a similar melodic line.
- B♭ Tpt. 1**: Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with a *fff* dynamic marking.
- B♭ Tpt. 2**: Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with a *fff* dynamic marking.
- Tbn. 1**: Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Tbn. 2**: Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Timp.**: Bass clef, with rests.
- S.Dr.**: Drum set, with rests.
- Cym.**: Cymbals, with rests.
- Vln. I**: Treble clef, playing a melodic line.
- Vln. II**: Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vla.**: Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Vec.**: Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.

The score includes dynamic markings such as *fff* and *f*. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The page number 23 is in the top right corner.

124

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B^b Tpt. 1

B^b Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Timp.

S.Dr.

Cym.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vec.

molto rit.

mp *p*

p *mp*

p

p

132

Hn. 1 *p* *mp*

Hn. 2 *p*

B^b Tpt. 1 *p* *mp* *p*

B^b Tpt. 2 *p*

Tbn. 1 *p* *mp*

Tbn. 2 *p*

Timp. 132

S.Dr. 132

Cym. 132

Vln. I 132 *p*

Vln. II *mp* *p*

Vla. 132

Vec. 132