

*Seinem lieben Onkel Herrn Georg Pschorr gewidmet*

# Festmarsch

op. 1

# Richard Strauss

1864-1949

**Allegro maestoso.** ♩ = 108.

Allegro maestoso.  $\text{♩} = 108$ .

**Flauto piccolo.**

**Flauto I.**

**Flauto II.**

**Oboi.**

**Clarinetti in B.**

**Fagotti.**

**Corno I.II.  
in Es.**

**Corno III.IV.  
B alto.**

**Trombe in Es.**

**Tromboni I.III.**

**Trombone III.**

**Tuba di Basso.**

**Timpani in Es.B.**

**Violino I.**

**Violino II.**

**Viola.**

**Violoncello.**

**Basso.**

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 4. The score consists of ten staves. The first five staves are treble clef, and the last five are bass clef. The key signature is three flats. The time signature is common time. The music features various dynamics, including forte, piano, and sforzando. The instrumentation includes strings, woodwinds, and brass. The notation includes standard note heads, stems, and bar lines. There are also some unique markings, such as a wavy line under a staff and a series of eighth-note patterns in the lower half of the page.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring 12 staves of music in 2/4 time, key signature of one flat, and dynamic markings like ff, f, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff, ff.

The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has a single note. The second measure consists of eighth-note pairs. The third measure features sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth measure contains eighth-note pairs again. The fifth measure has sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth measure consists of eighth-note pairs. The seventh measure features sixteenth-note patterns. The eighth measure contains eighth-note pairs again. The ninth measure has sixteenth-note patterns. The tenth measure consists of eighth-note pairs. The eleventh measure features sixteenth-note patterns. The twelfth measure contains eighth-note pairs again.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 6. The score consists of ten staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, the bottom two in bass clef, and the middle two are mixed. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time. The music features various dynamic markings like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). There are also numerous slurs and grace notes. The notation is dense and typical of classical or romantic era orchestral music.

A page from a musical score featuring ten staves of music for a large orchestra. The music is in common time and consists of ten measures. Measures 111-115 feature woodwind entries with sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 116-119 show brass entries with eighth-note chords. Measure 120 concludes with a dynamic of **ff** and a final cadence.

Musical score for orchestra, page 8. The score is divided into sections by brace lines. The top section has two staves for woodwinds. The middle section has one staff for bassoon. The bottom section has five staves for strings and brass. Dynamics are indicated throughout the score.

- Top section (Woodwinds):
  - Staff 1: *p*
  - Staff 2: *pp*, *cresc.*
- Middle section (Bassoon):
  - Staff 3: *p*
  - Staff 4: *pp*, *cresc.*
  - Staff 5: *pp*, *cresc.*
  - Staff 6: *pp*, *cresc.*
  - Staff 7: *pp*, *cresc.*
- Bottom section (Strings/Brass):
  - Staff 8: *p*
  - Staff 9: *pp*
  - Staff 10: *p*
  - Staff 11: *pp*
  - Staff 12: *p*
  - Staff 13: *pp*
  - Staff 14: *pp*, *cresc.*
  - Staff 15: *p*
  - Staff 16: *pp*
  - Staff 17: *p*
  - Staff 18: *pp*
  - Staff 19: *p*
  - Staff 20: *pp*, *cresc.*

mf cresc.

ff

ff

cresc.

cresc.

p cresc.

mf cresc.

ff

ff



TRIO  
attacca

TRIO.

*dolce*

*Solo*

*dolce*

*dolce*

*pp*

*a.2*

*pp*

*pp*

*dolce*

*pp*

*pizz.*

*arco*

*pp*

*dolce*

*arco*

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The top staff uses treble clef, and the bottom staff uses bass clef. The key signature is three flats. Various dynamics are indicated, including *dolce*, *p*, and *pp*. The music consists of measures of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring grace notes and slurs.

Musical score page 10, measures 11-15. The score consists of 10 staves. Measures 11-14 show various instruments (strings, woodwinds, brass) playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 features a prominent solo line for strings (marked *Soli*) over a sustained bass note.

Measure 11: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass, Trombone, Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon.

Measure 12: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass, Trombone, Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon.

Measure 13: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass, Trombone, Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon.

Measure 14: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass, Trombone, Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon.

Measure 15: Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Bass, Trombone, Bassoon, Clarinet, Flute, Oboe, Bassoon.

pp

dolce

pp

p

dolce

pp

pp

pp

dolce

p

dolce

pp

pp

1.

2.

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

Musical score for orchestra, 2/4 time, 2 flats. The score includes ten staves:

- Measures 1-5: Measures 1-4 show various melodic lines with slurs and grace notes. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of *cresc.*
- Measure 6: A repeat sign is placed above the staff.
- Measures 7-10: Measures 7-8 show rhythmic patterns with sixteenth-note figures. Measures 9-10 continue the melodic lines from before the repeat.
- Dynamics: The score features several dynamics including *pp*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *pp cresc.*. There are also decrescendos indicated by hyphens after the dynamics.



A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 19. The score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The music features various dynamic markings such as  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{h}$ ,  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{v}$ ,  $\text{fz}$ , and  $\text{ffz}$ . The notation includes eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and sustained notes. Measures 1 through 12 are primarily eighth-note patterns. Measures 13 through 16 show a transition with sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 17 through 20 return to eighth-note patterns. Measures 21 through 24 feature sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 25 through 28 conclude with eighth-note patterns.

This page contains two systems of musical notation for orchestra, spanning ten staves. The instrumentation includes woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Tuba), strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass), and a Piano. The music is set in common time and uses a key signature of one flat. The first system begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the woodwinds and strings, followed by a piano dynamic (p) in the brass. The second system starts with a forte dynamic (ff) in the woodwinds and strings, followed by a piano dynamic (p) in the brass. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having slurs or grace marks.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 21. The score consists of ten staves. The top two staves feature woodwind parts, with the bassoon and oboe contributing to a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. The middle section includes parts for strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass) and brass (trombones). The bottom section includes bassoon, oboe, and strings. Dynamic markings such as ff, p, and pp are used throughout the piece.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, showing multiple staves with various instruments. The notation includes dynamic markings like 'p', 'pp', 'mf', and 'ff', as well as crescendo and decrescendo markings. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 23. The score consists of two systems of music.

The first system starts with a dynamic of **f** (fortissimo) and includes measures 1 through 10. The second system begins with a dynamic of **p** (pianissimo).

Various instruments are represented by different clefs and staves, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measure endings indicated by short vertical lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 24. The score consists of ten staves. The top four staves are treble clef, and the bottom six are bass clef. The key signature is three flats. The music features various dynamics like piano (p), forte (f), and crescendo (cresc.), and includes slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as 'cresc.' and 'decresc.'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring 12 staves of music. The music is written in common time and includes various dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, *p*, *p p*, and *tr*. Performance instructions like "cresc." and "decresc." are also present. The notation includes a variety of note heads, rests, and slurs. The staves are arranged vertically, with some staves having multiple parts indicated by vertical lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 26. The score consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments include two flutes, two oboes, two bassoons, two horns, two trumpets, two tubas, and three percussions. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various dynamic markings such as **f** (fortissimo), **ff** (fortississimo), and **tr** (trill). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The staves are arranged in two groups: five staves on top and five staves on the bottom. The notation includes various musical elements such as sixteenth-note patterns, eighth-note chords, and sixteenth-note chords. The key signature is three flats, and the time signature is common time. The page number 27 is located in the top right corner.