

String Orchestra

Joplin Highlights

Ragtime Dance / Bethena Waltz / Rosebud March

Arr.: John Glenesk Mortimer

Scott Joplin

EMR 4573 for String Orchestra
EMR 4691 for Symphonic Orchestra

10x Violin 1
10x Violin 2
4x Violin 3 (*doubles Viola*)
6x Viola
5x Cello 1
3x Cello 2 (*doubles Contrabass*)
4x Contrabass

1x Piano / Keyboard (*optional*)
1x Drums (*optional*)



EDITIONS MARC REIFT

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DISCOGRAPHY

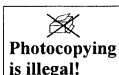


Golden Strings

Track N°	Titel / Title (Komponist / Composer)	Time	N° EMR Strings	N° EMR Orchester Orchestra
1	Redemption (Richards)	4'34	EMR 4575	EMR 4692
2	Around The World (Traditional)	7'35	EMR 4574	EMR 4694
3	Londonderry Air (Traditional)	3'37	EMR 5379	EMR 4693
4	Gospel Suite (Traditional)	4'38	EMR 4572	EMR 4690
5	Farinelli (Händel)	3'28	EMR 4565	EMR 4683
6	Fiddler's Playtime (Armitage)	2'37	EMR 4571	EMR 4689
7	Donauwellen (Ivanovici)	3'21	EMR 4569	EMR 4687
8	Holiday Suite (Mortimer)	8'48	EMR 4570	EMR 4688
9	Russian Gipsy Song (Traditional)	3'14	EMR 4566	EMR 4684
10	Largo (Dvorak)	6'31	EMR 4563	EMR 4681
11	Egyptian March (Strauss)	3'48	EMR 4568	EMR 4686
12	Joplin Highlights (Joplin)	8'02	EMR 4573	EMR 4691
13	Mexican Hat Dance (Traditional)	2'42	EMR 4564	EMR 4682
14	The Song of The Dolphin (Mortimer)	2'36	EMR 4567	EMR 4685
15	Samba Caramba (Armitage)	2'14	EMR 4670	EMR 4695

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Joplin Highlights

1. Ragtime Dance

Scott Joplin

Arr.: John Glenesk Mortimer

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Moderato $\text{♩} = 88$

Violin I *f* *mf*

Violin II *f* *mf*

Viola (Violin III) *f* *mp*

Cello I *f* *mp*

Contrabass / Cello II *f* *mp* *pizz.*

* Cello II 8va (sempre simile)

Piano / Keyboard (optional) *f* *mp* *A* *D* *D#°* *A7* *A7*

Drums (optional) *f* *p*

no chords

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

F° *D* *D* *G (no third)* *G#°* *D* *B7*

cresc. *f*

cresc.

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

1. 2.

mf *f* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

mf *mp*

* small notes = Vln. III

E7 A7 D D G C G Em Am Em D7 G

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

f *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

D A7 D G C G Em Am Em C C# G E7 Am G D7

2. Bethena Waltz

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Slow Waltz ♩ = 126

poco rit. *a tempo*

p *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *pizz.*

div. if no vla.

(optional) play C Cm D⁷ G A⁷ D⁷ D[♯] Em C

brushes

p

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

f *f* *f*

G A⁷ D⁷ G A⁷ D⁷ D[♯] Em C G A⁷ D⁷ G

34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is arranged for piano, guitar, and drums. The piano part is written in treble and bass staves, with dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The guitar part is written in treble staff, with chord symbols like C⁹, C⁷(b5), F⁷, B^b, E^o F⁷, B^b, F⁷, G^o F⁷, B^b, E^b, E^o, B^b, G⁷, C⁹, F⁷, B^b, and n.c. (no chord). The drum part is written in a single staff with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54

mf *f* *f* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *p* *p* *pizz.* *p*

D° *E°* *Cm6* *D7* *G* *A7* *D7* *Em*

brushes *mf* *p*

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

C *G* *A7* *D7* *G* *A7* *D7* *D#°* *Em* *G*

3. Rosebud March

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

March ♩ = 120

Measures 2-9 of the 'Rosebud March' score. The score is written for a full band with five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, Bass 2, and Piano/Drum. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 8/8. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). Chord symbols for the piano part are n.c., D, D⁷, G, D⁷, G, and D⁷. The drum part features a steady eighth-note pattern starting in measure 4.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Measures 10-18 of the 'Rosebud March' score. The score continues with the same five staves. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*. Chord symbols for the piano part are G, D, A⁷, D, D, G, D⁷, G, Am, and G. The drum part continues with its eighth-note pattern.

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

f *mf* *ff* *mf* *ff* *mp* *f*

D7 *G* *G* *Am* *D7* *G* *G* *G+* *Am* *D7*

28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

f *mf* *ff* *mp* *f*

G *B7(b9)* *E7* *G#o* *E7* *E7* *Am* *E7Am* *A7* *C#o* *G* *A9* *D7* *G*

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

Musical score for measures 38-46. The score is written for a piano and features a melody in the right hand of the piano, a bass line in the left hand, and a guitar accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The guitar part is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piano part includes a second ending bracket over measures 38-39. The guitar part includes a series of chords: G, C, C°, C, C, C7, F, C, C#°.

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

Musical score for measures 47-55. The score continues the piano and guitar accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The guitar part is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piano part includes a series of chords: G7, C, C°, C, C, Cm, G, D7, G. The guitar part includes a series of chords: G, C, C°, C, C, Cm, G, D7, G.

String Orchestra / Streichorchester / Orchestre à cordes

English: Apart from the traditional strings, these publications contain extra parts for Violin III, Cello II, optional piano or keyboard, and optional percussion.

Violin III replaces or reinforces the violas. If there are enough violas present, this part should be omitted. When the viola part goes too low, an alternative for Violin III is indicated in small notes.

Cello II doubles the contrabass; the score also shows alternative small notes. However we recommend that 1-2 cellists take this part if possible even when a contrabass is present, as this will round out the sound of the bass line.

In some pieces, an optional piano / keyboard part is provided. In classical pieces, this should only be used if really necessary, to strengthen a small or very inexperienced ensemble. In baroque pieces it may be given to an organ. In light music, the keyboard part adds to the rhythmic vitality and its use is recommended.

The percussion, although always optional, will always add enormously to the rhythmic drive of the Latin and jazz pieces particularly. Even if the orchestra does not have a full-time percussionist, perhaps one of the violinists could be persuaded to try his hand at the bongos!

All chords should be divided unless the specific indication *non div.* is used.

Deutsch: Ausser den gewöhnlichen Streichern, enthalten diese Ausgaben auch zusätzliche Stimmen für Violine III, Cello II, fakultatives Klavier / Keyboard und fakultatives Schlagzeug.

Violine III verstärkt oder ersetzt die Bratschen. Falls letztere in genügender Anzahl vorhanden sind, fällt diese Stimme weg. Wo die Stimme zu tief liegt, stehen Kleingedruckte Noten für die Violine III.

Cello II ersetzt den Kontrabass; auch hier sind die nötigen Anpassungen durch kleinere Noten angegeben. Wir empfehlen jedoch, dass 1-2 Cellisten diese Stimme womöglich übernehmen, auch wenn ein Kontrabass mitspielt, da dadurch einen runderen Bassklang erreicht wird.

Bei einigen Stücken wird eine Klavier- oder Keyboardstimme geliefert. In klassischen Stücken, sollte diese Stimme nur verwendet werden, wenn dies unentbehrlich erscheint, um ein Schwachbesetztes oder sehr unerfahrenes Ensemble zu verstärken. In Barockstücken kann eine Orgel eingesetzt werden. Bei der Unterhaltungsmusik hingegen, kann das Keyboard eine durchaus positive Wirkung auf die Gesamtrhythmik ausüben, so dass seine Anwendung empfohlen wird.

Das Schlagzeug, obwohl stets fakultativ, ist immer ein wichtiges Hilfsmittel, um den Rhythmus, besonders bei den Lateinamerikanischen und Jazzstücken, lebendig zu gestalten. Auch wenn das Orchester über keinen ständigen Schlagzeuger verfügt, kann man vielleicht einen Geiger überreden, sich an die Bongos heranzuwagen!

Alle Akkorde sollten geteilt aufgeführt werden, ausser bei der spezifischen Angabe *non div.*

Français: A part l'instrumentation traditionnelle, ces publications contiennent des parties pour violon III, violoncelle II, piano / clavier facultatif et percussion facultative.

Le violon III renforce ou remplace les altos. Si l'ensemble compte un nombre suffisant de ces derniers, cette partie devient superflue. Dans les passages où la partie d'alto descend trop bas, de petites notes indiquent la partie remplaçante pour les violons.

Le violoncelle II remplace la contrebasse; de nouveau, de petites notes indiquent celles qui devraient être octaviées. Nous recommandons pourtant qu'un ou deux violoncellistes prennent cette partie si possible, même quand une contrebasse est présente, car ceci enrichira la sonorité de la basse.

Pour quelques pièces, une partie de piano / clavier est fournie. Dans les morceaux classiques, celle-ci devrait seulement être utilisée si elle paraît vraiment indispensable, pour renforcer un ensemble trop maigre ou très peu expérimenté. Lors des compositions baroques, un orgue peut remplacer le piano. Par contre, dans la musique de variété, l'emploi du clavier apporte un élan rythmique tout à fait positif.

La percussion, quoique toujours facultative, est hautement recommandée dans la musique latine ou jazz. Si l'ensemble ne comporte pas de percussionniste permanent, on pourrait éventuellement persuader à un violoniste de s'essayer aux bongos!

Tous les accords devraient être divisés, sauf en présence de l'indication spécifique *non div.*



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