

# OVERTURE. OCCASIONAL.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Violin (Conductor.)

G. F. HANDEL.  
Arr. by A. WINTER.

Maestoso. ♩ = 100.

*f*, 2<sup>nd</sup> time *p*

**A** Cornet.  
Oboes or Clar. *f*

1<sup>st</sup> Cornet. **B**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Cornet. Oboes.

*f* *p* repeat *p*

Allegro. ♩ = 120.

Bass. *mf*

**C** Tutti.

**D**

**E**

Cornet.

The image shows a page of musical notation for the first violin part, which is also the conductor's part. It consists of 11 staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The first staff includes a dynamic marking of 'Bass. mf'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: 'mf' at the beginning, 'f' (forte) under the letter 'C', and 'mf' again later. The letters 'C', 'D', and 'E' are placed above the staves to indicate specific measures or sections. The notation includes many slurs and accents, indicating phrasing and emphasis. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic.

The image displays a musical score for the 1st Violin (Conductor) part, consisting of 12 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are several dynamic markings: 'F' (forte) at the beginning of the second staff, 'G' (piano) at the end of the sixth staff, and 'H' (hairpins) above the eighth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.

1<sup>st</sup> Violin (Conductor.)

Adagio.  $\text{♩} = 100.$   
Oboe Solo.

This section consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and features mezzo-forte (*mf*) and piano (*p*) dynamics. The third system continues with mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics. The fourth system includes a second ending bracket labeled 'J' and returns to piano (*p*) dynamics. The fifth system concludes the section with a final cadence.

MARCH.  
Largo.  $\text{♩} = 96.$

This section consists of four systems of music. It begins with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes trills (*tr*) and fortissimo (*f*) dynamics. The third system continues with fortissimo (*f*) dynamics. The fourth system concludes with fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics, trills (*tr*), and a 'Fine.' marking.