

The Fire of Eternal Glory - Drum Corps Arrangement

Dmitri Shostakovich (1906 - 1975)

Adagio

The musical score is arranged for a drum corps and includes the following parts:

- B \flat Trumpet:** Two staves, both containing whole rests.
- F Mellophone:** One staff containing whole rests.
- Euphonium:** One staff with a melodic line in the bass clef, starting with a half note G \flat and a quarter note F \flat .
- B \flat Tuba:** One staff containing whole rests.
- Vibraphone:** One staff with a melodic line in the treble clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.
- Crash Cymbal:** One staff containing whole rests.
- Marimba:** One grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a melodic line in the treble clef, mirroring the Vibraphone part.

6

The image shows a musical score for a brass and woodwind ensemble, measures 6 through 11. The score is written for the following instruments: B♭ Trumpet (Tpt.), Flute (F), Euphonium (Eu.), B♭ Trombone (Tu.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Cymbal (Cr. Cym.), and Mallets (Mrm.).

- Measures 6-7:** All instruments are silent, indicated by whole rests.
- Measure 8:** The Flute (F) and Euphonium (Eu.) parts begin. The Flute part starts with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The Euphonium part starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Measures 9-11:** The B♭ Trombone (Tu.) part begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The Flute (F) and Euphonium (Eu.) parts continue with various melodic and harmonic lines. The Flute part features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the Euphonium part provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement.

The score is written in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B♭). The notation includes various musical symbols such as rests, notes, slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

12

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first two staves are for B♭ Trumpets (Tpt.), the third for Flute (F Mph.), the fourth for Euphonium (Eu.), the fifth for B♭ Trombone (Tu.), the sixth for Vibraphone (Vib.), and the seventh for Cymbals (Cr. Cym.) and Mallets (Mrm.). The key signature has two flats (B♭ and E♭), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 12. The B♭ Tpt. parts play a melodic line starting in measure 13 with a *p* dynamic. The F Mph. part plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, starting in measure 12 with a *mf* dynamic. The Eu. part plays a melodic line starting in measure 13. The Tu. part plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The Vib. part is silent. The Cr. Cym. and Mrm. parts are silent.

B♭ Tpt. *p*

B♭ Tpt. *p*

F Mph. *mf*

Eu.

B♭ Tu.

Vib.

Cr. Cym.

Mrm.

18

B \flat Tpt. *mf*

B \flat Tpt. *mf*

F Mph.

Eu.

B \flat Tu.

Vib.

Cr. Cym.

Mrm.

23

B \flat Tpt. *f*

B \flat Tpt. *f*

F Mph. *f*

Eu. *f* *ff*

B \flat Tu. *ff*

Vib.

Cr. Cym. *fff*

Mrm.

28

B \flat Tpt.

B \flat Tpt. *ff*

F Mph.

Eu. *fff* *ff* *fff*

B \flat Tu. *fff*

Vib.

Cr. Cym.

Mrm.

33

B \flat Tpt. *f* *fff*

B \flat Tpt. *fff*

F Mph.

Eu. \flat

B \flat Tu.

Vib.

Cr. Cym.

Mrm.

38

B \flat Tpt.

B \flat Tpt.

F Mph.

Eu.

B \flat Tu.

Vib.

Cr. Cym.

Mrm.