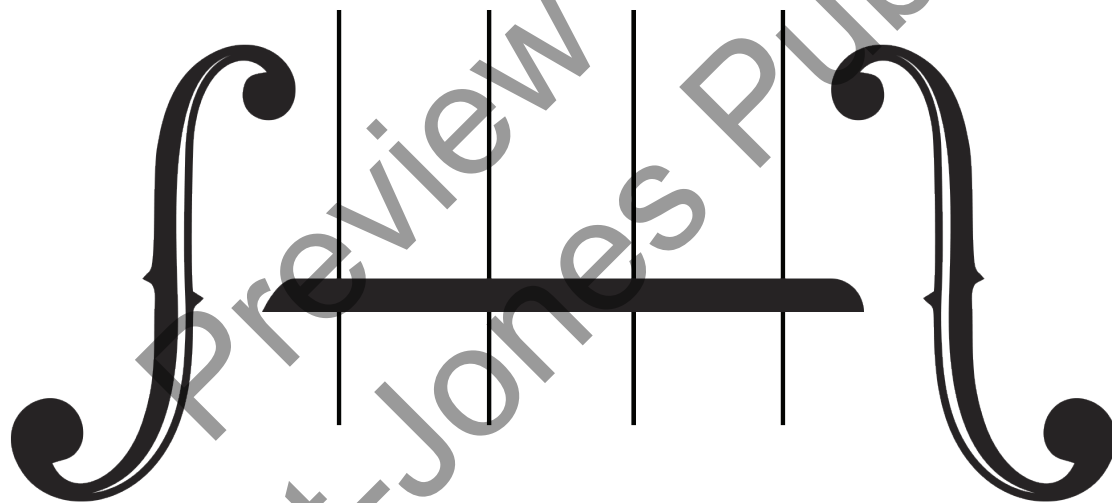


conductor

more masterworks

for strings



COMPILED & ARRANGED BY
BEN CLINESMITH

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MORE MASTERWORKS FOR STRINGS

COMPILED & ARRANGED BY BEN CLINESMITH

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about the composers

Henry Purcell was a highly respected English composer and organist who lived from 1659 to 1695. Only the 20th century produced English composers that are regarded as highly as Purcell. His Rondeau (from *Abdelazer*) is included in this collection. It is the theme used in Benjamin Britten's popular 1945 composition *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*.

Italian composer and Catholic priest **Antonio Vivaldi** (1678-1741) was one of the masters of the Italian Baroque period and a major influence on the music of J.S. Bach. His best-known work, a collection of four violin concertos called *The Four Seasons*, is represented in this collection by music from the first movement, *Spring*.

George Frideric Handel (1685-1759) was born in Germany the same year as his noted contemporaries Johann Sebastian Bach and Domenico Scarlatti. He later moved to London and became a British citizen for most of his career; he is buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Though his most recognized work is *Messiah*, composed in 1742, he also wrote many operas and large works for the British monarchy, one of which is his *Water Music*. The *Bouree* that concludes his *Water Music Suite No. 2* is included in this collection.

The musical output of **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756-1791) is astounding in its scope and pure mastery: 41 numbered symphonies, 27 piano concertos, 21 operas, 18 liturgical Masses, 17 church sonatas, and 23 string quartets. His music is represented in this collection by the first movement of his String Quartet No. 17 in B-flat Major, nicknamed "The Hunt."

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) was an influential figure in the transition between the Classical and Romantic periods. Although perhaps best known for his compositions requiring a full symphony orchestra, his chamber music was equally influential and extensive. A movement from his Trio in G Major for Violin, Cello and Piano, Op. 1 No. 2 (his first published work) appears in this collection.

The Italian opera composer **Gioachino Rossini** (1792-1868) was extremely successful during his lifetime, both musically and financially. Rossini's operas are still some of the most performed works worldwide. This melody from *William Tell* is remembered as the theme for a popular TV show in the 1950s called *The Lone Ranger*.

When **Johannes Brahms** wrote his *Variations on a Theme by Haydn* in 1873, he probably could not have imagined that future scholarship would call into question the composer of the main theme. Whether or not it was written by Haydn – scholars are still not sure – the *Saint Anthony Chorale* is still a wonderful piece of music. It is the foundation of Brahms' marvelous set of variations, and it is a worthwhile addition to this collection.

While living in the United States from 1888 to 1891, Czech composer **Antonín Dvořák** (1841-1904) wrote two of his most successful pieces: the "New World" Symphony and his "American" String Quartet. Both pieces were highly influenced by the American spiritual music Dvořák heard while living in the U.S. The slow movement of the "New World" Symphony (also known as *Going Home*) appears in this collection.

German-born composer **Gustav Mahler** (1860-1911) made his living primarily as a successful orchestra conductor. However, his symphonies composed "in his spare time" are now considered some of the greatest ever written. Mahler relied on folk melodies in his Symphony No. 1; the third movement is based on the French melody *Frère Jacques*, still a popular children's tune.

The music of **Jean Sibelius** (1865-1957) was extremely important to the people of his native Finland. Sibelius' music helped the people of Finland develop a sense of national identity during their struggle for independence from Russia. Of all his works, his most recognized melody is the original hymn that appears in the tone poem *Finlandia*. This piece is now considered by many to be Finland's unofficial national anthem.

about the arranger

Ben Clinesmith was a student of cellist Bernard Greenhouse at Indiana University, the University of Hartford Hartt School, and the Manhattan School of Music. As a young professional cellist, Ben was a member of the Houston Symphony conducted by Sir John Barbirolli and André Previn, and the American Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski. While living in Maine from 1976 to 1990, Ben was the cello instructor at both Bates College and Bowdoin College and played in the New England Trio with violinist Alan Grishman and pianist Yeeha Chiu. Throughout those years, Ben also conducted the Brunswick Regional Youth Orchestra, which was made up of select high school students from throughout southern Maine. BRYO was located at Bowdoin College.

Wanting to return to New York City, in 1992 Ben earned an MA degree from Bank Street College of Education and has taught at the progressive Calhoun School in New York City since that time. In addition to teaching music and conducting the Calhoun Community Orchestra, he is also the composer of five music CDs for children called *Calhoun Kids for Kids*, written in collaboration with Calhoun's lower school students. The fifth Calhoun CD was produced by Atlantic Records and contains Ben's Calhoun songs sung by Cyndi Lauper, Ute Lemper, Jewel, David Garza, Victoria Williams and other Atlantic artists. Ben currently has 12 different arrangements for string orchestra published by Wingert-Jones, including the collection *Baroque and Classical Masterworks*.

Rondeau

from *Abdelazer*
Henry Purcell (1659-1695)

Majestic ♩ = 80

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Bass

f

1/2 pos. 2 3 4

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

5 6 7 8

9

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

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

9 10 11 12

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

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

13 14 15 16

17

Vln. 1 *piu f*

Vln. 2 *piu f*

Vla. *piu f*

Cello *piu f*

Bass *piu f*

17 18 19 20

Vln. 1 *rit.*

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

21 22 23 24

"Spring"

from *The Four Seasons* - First Movement
Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741)

Allegro ♩ = 136

Violin 1 *f*

Violin 2 *f*

Viola *f*

Cello *f*

Bass *f*

2 3 4 5

0 x1

0 L1

Vln. 1 *p*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vla. *p*

Cello *p*

Bass *p*

6 7 8 9 10

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

21 22 23 24 25 26 *f*

1. *f*

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

27 28 29 30 31

2. *f* **28** *mf* *f*

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

32 33 *p* 34 35 *mf* 36

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

37 **38** 39 40 41

45

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

42 43 44 45 46

p

1. 2.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

47 48 49 50 51 52

f

Bourree

from *Water Music Suite No. 2*
George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)

Allegro ♩ = 140

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Bass

f *mp*

2 3 4 5

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

f

6 7 8 9 10 11

16

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

12 13 14 15 16

mp

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

17 18 19 20 21

25

Score for measures 22-27. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Dynamics: *f*. Includes a large diagonal watermark reading "Preview Only Wingert-Jones Publications".

33

Score for measures 28-33. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*. Includes a large diagonal watermark reading "Preview Only Wingert-Jones Publications".

37

Violin 1 (Vln. 1) and Violin 2 (Vln. 2) parts are marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic starting at measure 37. The Viola (Vla.) part is also marked with a *f* dynamic starting at measure 37. The Cello and Bass parts are marked with a *f* dynamic starting at measure 37. The measure numbers 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 are indicated below the staves.

The Violin 1 (Vln. 1) and Violin 2 (Vln. 2) parts are marked with a *rit.* (ritardando) dynamic starting at measure 41. The Viola (Vla.) part is marked with a *piu f* (pianissimo forte) dynamic starting at measure 41. The Cello and Bass parts are marked with a *piu f* dynamic starting at measure 41. The measure numbers 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 are indicated below the staves.

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

7 8 9 10 11 12

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

13 14 15 16 17 18

mf

mf

mf

mf

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

19 20 21 22 23

f *f* *f*

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

24 25 26 27 28 29

mp *mf* *f* *f*

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

30 31 32 33 34

mf
mp
mf
mp
mf
mp
mf
mp

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

35 36 37 38 39 40

Bass cue

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

41 42 43 44 45 46

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

47 48 49 50 51 52

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

53 54 55 56 57 58

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

59 60 61 62 63 64

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

65

66

67

68

69

p

p

p

p

p

non div. $\frac{2}{0}$

4

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

70

71

72

73

74

75

f

f

f

f

f

non div.

non div.

4

Presto

from *Piano Trio No. 2*

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827)

Presto ♩ = 160 (♩ = 80)

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Bass

mp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

2 3 4 5

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

9

6 7 8 9 10 11

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

f
f
f
f
f

arco
 arco
 arco
 arco

12 13 14 15 16

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

pizz.
p
 pizz.
p
 pizz.
p
mp
mp

17 18 19 20 21 22

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

23 24 25 26 27 28

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

29 30 31 32 33

arco 32

f

f

f

f

Score for measures 34-39. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 are indicated below the staves. Dynamics include *mp* and *p*. Performance markings include *arco*, *pizz.*, and *L2*.

Score for measures 40-45. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Measure numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 are indicated below the staves. Performance markings include fingerings (1, 3, 4) and accents.

William Tell Overture

Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868)

Allegro ♩ = 152

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Bass

2 3 4 5 6

9

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

7 8 9 10 11 12

15

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

13 14 15 16 17

p

1. 1.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

18 19 20 21 22

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

div.

2. 24

Vln. 1 *f*

Vln. 2 *f*

Vla. *f*

Cello *f*

Bass *f*

23 24 25 26 27

1. 33 2.

Vln. 1 *mp*

Vln. 2 *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Cello

Bass

28 29 30 31 32 33

1. 2.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

34 35 36 37 38

mp

mp

mp

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

arco pizz. arco *mp*

39

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

39 40 41 42 43

div.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

44 45 46 47 48

p

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

49 50 51 52 53

f

div.

Saint Anthony Chorale

from *Variations on a Theme of Haydn*

Johannes Brahms (1833-1897)

Andante ♩ = 100

Violin 1 *f* L2

Violin 2 *f*

Viola *f* V

Cello *f* x1 -1 0 -2 V 3

Bass *f* 1 2 4 1 V 1

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

11

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla. 4

Cello 4 2 -3 1 1 0

Bass -1 0 1 2 4 1

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

21

Score for measures 17-24. The score is for five parts: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) starting at measure 21. The measures are numbered 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. A large diagonal watermark "Preview Only Wingert-Jones Publications" is overlaid across the score.

31

Score for measures 25-32. The score is for five parts: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) starting at measure 31. The measures are numbered 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. A large diagonal watermark "Preview Only Wingert-Jones Publications" is overlaid across the score.

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

41
 Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

49

Vln. 1 *mf*
 Vln. 2 *mf*
 Vla. *mf*
 Cello *mf*
 Bass *mf*

49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

2 3 4 1 2

57

Vln. 1 *f*
 Vln. 2 *f*
 Vla. *f*
 Cello *f*
 Bass *f*

57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64

V V

Largo

from the "New World" Symphony - Second Movement
Antonín Dvořák (1841-1904)

Largo ♩ = 86

5

Violin 1 *mf* *mp*

Violin 2 *mf* *pp*

Viola *mf* *pp*
div.

Cello *mf* *pp*

Bass *mf* *pp*

2 3 4 5 6

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

7 8 9 10 11

13

Score for measures 12 through 16, featuring Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Cello, and Bass.

Measure 12: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 13: Vln. 1 has a fermata and a *p* dynamic marking. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes. A second fermata is present in measure 14.

Measure 14: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 15: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 16: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

21

Score for measures 17 through 21, featuring Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Cello, and Bass.

Measure 17: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 18: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 19: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 20: Vln. 1 has a fermata. Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, and Bass have whole notes.

Measure 21: Vln. 1 has a fermata and a *mp* dynamic marking. Vln. 2 has a *p* dynamic marking. Vla. has a *p* dynamic marking. Cello has a *p* dynamic marking. Bass has a *p* dynamic marking.

div. 4

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

22 23 24 25 26

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

27 28 29 30 31 32

f *mp*

35

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

33 *mp*
 34
 35 *mf*
 36
 37
 38

V
 (V)
 (V)
 V
 (V)
 V
 L2

p
p
p
mf
mf

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44

V
 V
 V
 V
 V
 V

f
f
f
f
f
mf
mf
mf
mf
mf

47

Score for measures 45 to 49. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Dynamics: *mp*. Measure numbers 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 are indicated at the bottom.

molto ritard.

Score for measures 50 to 55. Instruments: Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Cello, Bass. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*. Measure numbers 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 are indicated at the bottom.

Theme from *Symphony No. 1* - First Movement

Gustav Mahler (1860 - 1911)

Solemn ♩ = 132

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Cello

Bass

Bass cue

p

2

3

4

5

6

9

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

7

8

9

10

11

12

17

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

13 14 15 16 17 18

Play (arco)
 p 4 mf
 pizz.

21

Vln. 1
 Vln. 2
 Vla.
 Cello
 Bass

19 20 21 22 23 24

Vla. cue
 L2
 p 4 mf

25

Vln. 1 *p* 4 *mf* L1 V

Vln. 2 Play *p* 4 *mf* L2 V 4

Vla. 4 (b) L1

Cello x1 V 1

Bass

25 26 27 28 29 30

33

Vln. 1 V

Vln. 2 L1 V

Vla. V 4 1

Cello *mp* arco V

Bass

31 32 33 34 35 36

37

Vln. 1 *mp*

Vln. 2 *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Cello

Bass

37 38 39 40 41 42

45

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

43 44 45 46 47 48

49

1.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

pizz.

cresc.

L1 2 -1 2 3 4

49 50 51 52

cresc.

53

2.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Cello

Bass

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

53 54 55 56

Finlandia Theme

Jean Sibelius (1865-1957)

Slow and expressive ♩ = 88

Violin 1

Opt. solo

mp

Violin 2

Opt. solo

H3

4

mp

Opt. solo

Viola

mp

Opt. solo

Cello

mp

Bass

2 3 4 5 6

9

Vln. 1

4

Vln. 2

4

Vla.

Cello

Bass

7 8 9 10 11 12

25 tutti (div.)

Vln. 1 *mf* tutti

Vln. 2 *mf* tutti

Vla. *mf* tutti

Cello *mf* tutti

Bass *mf* tutti

25 26 27 28 29 30

34

Vln. 1 *f*

Vln. 2 *f*

Vla. *f*

Cello *f*

Bass *f*

31 32 33 34 35 36

Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Cello, Bass

Measures 37 to 42. The score shows a string ensemble in D major. Measures 37-40 feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 41 is marked with a box containing the number 41. Measure 42 continues the pattern.

Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Cello, Bass

Measures 43 to 48. The score continues with a string ensemble in D major. Measure 45 is marked with a box containing the number 45. Measure 46 is marked with a box containing the number 46. Measure 47 is marked with a box containing the number 47. Measure 48 is marked with a box containing the number 48. The score includes a **rit.** (ritardando) marking above measure 47.