

Spring Swing

David Hamilton (2001)

♩ = 100 (lazily, like a warm spring day)

The musical score is arranged in a system with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Flute**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rested throughout.
- Oboe (optional) (or 2nd flute)**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rested throughout.
- Treble Recorder**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rested throughout.
- Tuned percussion 1**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rhythmic accompaniment starting at measure 1. Dynamics: *p*.
- Tuned percussion 2**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rhythmic accompaniment starting at measure 1. Dynamics: *p*.
- Untuned percussion**: Bass clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rhythmic accompaniment starting at measure 1. Dynamics: *p*. Includes a **Triangle** in measure 2.
- Violin I**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rested until measure 5, then melodic line. Dynamics: *mp*.
- Violin II**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rested until measure 5, then melodic line. Dynamics: *mp*. Includes **pizz.** marking in measure 1.
- Violoncello (optional)**: Bass clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rhythmic accompaniment starting at measure 1. Dynamics: *p*.
- Piano (primo)**: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Melodic line starting at measure 2. Dynamics: *p*.
- Piano (secondo)**: Bass clef, G major, 6/8 time. Rhythmic accompaniment starting at measure 1. Dynamics: *p*.

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Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

Musical notation for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (opt), and Trombone (T Rec.) parts. The Flute and Trombone parts feature melodic lines with slurs and ties, while the Oboe part provides a harmonic accompaniment.

T Perc. 1

T Perc. 2

U Perc.

mf

Musical notation for three percussion parts: T Perc. 1, T Perc. 2, and U Perc. The notation includes rests and rhythmic patterns, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the first two parts.

Vln I

Vln II

Vc. (opt)

Musical notation for Violin I (Vln I), Violin II (Vln II), and Violoncello (Vc. opt) parts. The Violin parts play a melodic line with slurs, while the Violoncello part provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

Pno (primo)

Pno (secondo)

Musical notation for two piano parts: Pno (primo) and Pno (secondo). The Pno (primo) part features a melodic line with slurs, while the Pno (secondo) part provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

20

Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

This block contains the first three staves of the score. The Flute (Fl.) staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The Oboe (Ob. (opt)) staff has a similar melodic line, sometimes with a whole note. The Trombone (T Rec.) staff mirrors the Flute's line. All three parts are in a key with two sharps (F# and C#).

T Perc. 1

The first Timpani (T Perc. 1) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some rests and a final quarter note.

T Perc. 2

The second Timpani (T Perc. 2) staff follows a similar rhythmic pattern to the first, with eighth notes and rests.

U Perc.

The Upright Drum (U Perc.) staff shows a simple rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests.

Vln I

The Violin I (Vln I) staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together.

Vln II

The Violin II (Vln II) staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together.

Vc. (opt)

The Violoncello (Vc. (opt)) staff has a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together.

Pno (primo)

The Piano (primo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The lower staff has a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together.

Pno (secondo)

The Piano (secondo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. The lower staff has a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together.

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Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

This block contains the first three staves of the score. The Flute (Fl.) staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Oboe (Ob. (opt)) staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement. The Trombone (T Rec.) staff mirrors the Flute's melodic line.

T Perc. 1

The first Timpani (T Perc. 1) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, followed by rests for the remainder of the section.

T Perc. 2

The second Timpani (T Perc. 2) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, followed by rests for the remainder of the section.

U Perc.

Tambourine

The Upright Percussion (U Perc.) staff, specifically for the Tambourine, shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, followed by rests.

Vln I

The Violin I (Vln I) staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties, mirroring the Flute and Trombone parts.

Vln II

The Violin II (Vln II) staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

Vc. (opt)

The Violoncello (Vc. (opt)) staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

Pno (primo)

The Piano (primo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties, mirroring the Flute and Violin I parts. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

Pno (secondo)

The Piano (secondo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties, mirroring the Flute and Violin I parts. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

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Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

This block contains the first three staves of the score. The Flute (Fl.) part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Oboe (Ob. (opt)) part provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The Trombone (T Rec.) part mirrors the flute's melody. All three parts are in a key with two sharps (F# and C#).

T Perc. 1

The first Timpani (T Perc. 1) part consists of a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes and rests, primarily on the C# and F# notes.

T Perc. 2

The second Timpani (T Perc. 2) part follows a similar rhythmic pattern to the first, with occasional changes in pitch.

U Perc.

The Upright Drum (U Perc.) part features a steady, rhythmic pattern of quarter notes and rests.

Vln I

The Violin I (Vln I) part plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

Vln II

The Violin II (Vln II) part provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns to the Violin I.

Vc. (opt)

The Violoncello (Vc. (opt)) part provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns to the Violin parts.

Pno (primo)

The Piano (primo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Pno (secondo)

The Piano (secondo) part consists of two staves. The upper staff plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

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Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

This block contains the first three staves of the score. The Flute (Fl.) staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The Oboe (Ob. (opt)) staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with similar rhythmic patterns. The Trombone (T Rec.) staff mirrors the flute's melody. All three parts are in a key with two sharps (F# and C#).

T Perc. 1

The Timpani 1 (T Perc. 1) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, with rests in the first and third measures.

T Perc. 2

The Timpani 2 (T Perc. 2) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, with rests in the first and third measures.

U Perc.

The Upright Bass Drum (U Perc.) staff shows a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes, with rests in the first and third measures.

Vln I

The Violin I (Vln I) staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties.

Vln II

The Violin II (Vln II) staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties.

Vc. (opt)

The Violoncello (Vc. (opt)) staff features a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties.

Pno (primo)

This block contains the first two staves of the piano part. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Pno (secondo)

This block contains the last two staves of the piano part. The right hand (treble clef) continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

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Fl.

Ob. (opt)

T Rec.

Musical notation for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob. (opt)), and Trombone (T Rec.) parts. The Flute part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Oboe and Trombone parts provide harmonic support with similar rhythmic patterns.

T Perc. 1

Musical notation for Timpani 1 (T Perc. 1) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests.

T Perc. 2

Musical notation for Timpani 2 (T Perc. 2) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests.

U Perc.

Musical notation for Upright Drum (U Perc.) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests.

Vln I

Musical notation for Violin I (Vln I) part, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents.

Vln II

Musical notation for Violin II (Vln II) part, featuring a melodic line with slurs and accents.

Vc. (opt)

Musical notation for Violoncello (Vc. (opt)) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests.

Pno (primo)

Musical notation for Piano (primo) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests. An *8va* marking is present above the staff.

Pno (secondo)

Musical notation for Piano (secondo) part, showing rhythmic patterns with rests.