



Molenaar Edition

# Theseus' Journey

## Symphonic Poem in three parts

The Prophecy and Journey to Athens/Sailing to Crete, meeting King Minos/Ariadne, and the Battle with the Minotaur

Kris Roemers

Art.nr: 013177100

Difficulty: F

Duration: 26:00

Concert Band

Recorded on: Mythique (311103720)

# Masterpieces

Colofon

Molenaar Edition BV

Industrieweg 23  
NL 1521 ND Wormerveer  
the Netherlands  
Phone: +31 (0)75 - 628 68 59  
Fax: +31 (0)75 - 621 49 91  
Email: office@molenaar.com  
Website: www.molenaar.com



© Molenaar Edition BV - Wormerveer - the Netherlands

Copying of sheetmusic from this booklet is illegal.

Mini - Score

www.molenaar.com

Molenaar Edition

# Theseus Journey

## Symphonic Poem in three parts

Composer: Kris Roemers

For Band  
Concert Band  
01.3177.10



MOLENAAR

Copyright Molenaar Edition BV, Wormerveer, the Netherlands

No Part of this book may be produced in any form of print, fotoprint, microfilm or otherwise without written permission of the publisher

Niets van deze uitgave mag worden vervoelvoudigd of openbaar gemaakt door middel van druk, fotokopie, mikrofilm of welke andere wijze ook, zonder voorafgaande toestemming van de uitgever.



# Theseus Journey

## Symphonic Poem in three parts

Composer: Kris Roemers

01.3177.10

- |   |                     |   |                          |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Full Score          | 2 | Trombone I C             |
| 1 | Piano               | 1 | Trombone I Bb (TC)       |
| 1 | Piccolo             | 1 | Trombone I Bb (BC)       |
| 4 | Flute I             | 2 | Trombone II C            |
| 4 | Flute II            | 1 | Trombone II Bb (TC)      |
| 1 | Oboe I              | 1 | Trombone II Bb (BC)      |
| 1 | Oboe II             | 2 | Trombone III C           |
| 1 | English Horn        | 1 | Trombone III Bb (TC)     |
| 1 | Bassoon I           | 1 | Trombone III Bb (BC)     |
| 1 | Bassoon II          | 1 | Trombone IV Bb (TC)      |
| 1 | Clarinet Eb         | 1 | Trombone IV Bb (BC)      |
| 4 | Clarinet Solo       | 1 | Trombone Bass C          |
| 4 | Clarinet I          | 2 | Euphonium I + II C       |
| 4 | Clarinet II         | 2 | Euphonium I + II Bb (BC) |
| 4 | Clarinet III        | 2 | Euphonium I + II Bb (TC) |
| 1 | Alto Clarinet Eb    | 2 | Bas Bb (TC)              |
| 1 | Bass Clarinet       | 2 | Bas Bb (BC)              |
| 1 | Clarinet Contrabas  | 2 | Bas Eb (TC)              |
| 1 | Soprano Saxophone   | 2 | Bas Eb (BC)              |
| 2 | Alto Saxophone I    | 4 | Tuba C                   |
| 2 | Alto Saxophone II   | 1 | Stringbass               |
| 1 | Tenor Saxophone I   | 1 | Harp                     |
| 1 | Tenor Saxophone II  | 2 | Cello                    |
| 1 | Baritone Saxophone  | 2 | Percussion I             |
| 2 | Flugelhorn I and II | 2 | Percussion II            |
| 2 | Trumpet I           | 1 | Percussion III           |
| 2 | Trumpet II          | 1 | Mallets                  |
| 2 | Trumpet III         | 1 | Mallets 2                |
| 2 | Trumpet IV          | 1 | Timpani                  |
| 1 | Horn I F            |   |                          |
| 1 | Horn II F           |   |                          |
| 1 | Horn III F          |   |                          |
| 1 | Horn IV F           |   |                          |

### THESEUS JOURNEY

N.

Symphonisch gedicht in drie delen.

Als uitgangspunt voor dit symfonische gedicht koos ik de legende van "Theseus and de Minotauros". Het werd geen letterlijke uitbeelding van de mythe, maar wel eerder een reflectie over de sfeer die de legende oproept.

Enkele van deze bedenkingen:

Het symfonische gedicht begint met de sfeer van de profetie. De drie interventies van de koperblazers bij het begin, het optreden van de profeet (uitgebeeld door de Engelse hoorn) die het familiedrama voorspelt, nu eens klagend, dan weer lachend.

B: Het orakel toont een glimp van het toekomstige drama via het noodlotsthema.

C: vanuit de clusters van de voorspelling groeit het karakter van Theseus die, eenmaal sterk geworden, zijn eigen toekomst wil kiezen.

F: Het karakter van het personage Theseus.

P: De oudste melodie die men ooit gevonden heeft is de Hymne van Delfi (138 jaar vóór Christus) die in de rots gehouwen was en later in ons notenschrift genoteerd werd. Ik heb het geharmoniseerd en gebruikt om Theseus op zijn boottocht naar Kreta te begeleiden, met ondersteuning van de houtblazers die de golven uitbeelden.

Deel III: een liefdesduet met Ariadne.

CC: de afdaling naar het labyrint.

FF: het begin van het gevecht met de Minotauros.

MM: het stuk eindigt in een verbijsterend desolate atmosfeer.

Na heel wat strijdtolen, de ontdekking van de onmogelijke liefde, de dood van geliefden, kan een mens zich de vraag stellen: "wanneer komt aan dit alles een einde?", "wat heeft dit allemaal te betekenen?" (een metafoor voor het leven).

Het Orakel klaagt nog maar eens en via drie interventies van de koperblazers (in omgekeerde volgorde dan bij het begin) verklaart het noodlot ons dat we er niet kunnen aan ontsnappen.

Het muzikale materiaal van dit stuk wordt in de inleiding voorgesteld en komt in diverse facetten in de loop van het stuk terug.

Er zijn niet alleen innovaties in de keuze van het materiaal, maar ook bij de exploratie van de uiterste noten van elk register en van de maximum snelheid waarmee bepaalde technische passages kunnen uitgevoerd worden (Deel III).

Om dirigent en harmonieorkest de beste kansen te geven om dit symfonische gedicht volgens hun eigen verbeelding, gevoelens en interpretatie te vertolken, heb ik er de voorkeur aan gegeven om niet alle expliciete details van mijn muzikale voornemens mee te delen.

Ik wens U geluk en veel inspiratie bij de vertolking van mijn symfonisch gedicht!

Kris Roemers

De legende van Theseus en de Minotauros.

In de Griekse mythologie was de Minotauros een lelijk en schrikwekkend monster – het was inderdaad één van de talrijke duistere machten van de chaos in de legenden van de Oudheid.

Hij was half mens, half stier en woonde in het geheimzinnige labyrint van Knossos op Kreta. Hij was de zoon van de koning Minos en de koningin Pasiphaë.

Elk jaar moest Koning Aegeus van Athene, als afloning van een schuld, zeven jonge mannen en zeven jonge vrouwen naar Koning Minos sturen die hen aan de Minotauros opofferde. Volgens de legende had een orakel aan Aegeus voorspeld dat hij door zijn eigen erfgenaam gedood zou worden. Toch kreeg hij een zoon, Theseus genaamd, uit een relatie met een vrouw uit Athene. Toen Theseus oud en sterk genoeg was beval zijn moeder hem het labyrint te schuiven waardoor zijn vader zijn zwaard en sandalen verborgen had tot Theseus sterk genoeg zou zijn om naar Athene om zijn vader te ontmoeten. Eenmaal in Athene aangekomen, hoorde hij over de Minotauros en besloot hij om het labyrint te schuiven om de plaats van één van de jongelingen naar Kreta te gaan. Daar zijn vader terug te brengen.

De Minotauros was een half mens en half stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier.

De Minotauros was een half mens en half stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier.

De Minotauros was een half mens en half stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier. Het was een monster dat de menselijke vorm had van een jonge man met de kop van een stier.

Ariadne, dochter van Koning Minos, werd verliefd op Theseus en gaf hem een spool met gouddraad en een wonderbaarlijk zwaard. Toen Theseus de Minotauros ontmoette, volgde hij de spool van gouddraad en vond de uitweg uit het labyrint dankzij de gouddraad. Hij verliet Kreta samen met Ariadne, maar de grote storm noopte hem haar voor haar veiligheid op een eiland achter te laten. Toen hij aankwam verloor hij Ariadne en uit wanhoop pleegde zijn vader zelfmoord nog voor Theseus van wal had gezet.



MOLENAAR

Copyright Molenaar Edition BV, Wormerveer, the Netherlands

No Part of this book may be produced in any form of print, fotoprint, microfilm or otherwise without written permission of the publisher

Niets van deze uitgave mag worden vervoelvoudigd of openbaar gemaakt door middel van druk, fotokopie, mikrofilm of welke andere wijze ook, zonder voorafgaande toestemming van de uitgever.



E

### Symphonic Poem in Three Parts

As point of departure of this poem I chose the legend of 'Theseus and the Minotaur'. This poem is no literal translation of the myth, but a reflection of the ambience that the legend arouses.

Some reflections:  
The poem starts with the atmosphere of the prophecy. The 3 brass interventions at the beginning, the profet (by means of the English horn), who predicts the drama of the family, now lamenting, then laughing.  
B: The oracle is showing a glimpse of the disaster in the future with this 'theme of destiny'.  
C: out of the clusters of the prophecy, the character of Theseus is gaining strength, he will choose his own future.  
F: The character of Theseus  
P: The oldest known melody ever found is the Delphic Hymn (138 years B.C.). Carved in rocks, later transcribed into our notation system. I harmonized it and used it to accompany Theseus on his boattrip to Crete, supported by the waves of the woodwinds.  
Part III A love duet with Ariadne  
CC: descending the labyrinth  
FF: starting the battle with the minotaur  
MM: the piece ends in a dazzled, desolate atmosphere.

After many great struggles, having felt the unattainable love, the dead of a beloved person, one can ask himself: "when does it all end?", "what's the use of all means?" (a metaphor for life).  
The Oracle lamenting one more time, and with the 3 brass interventions (in reverse of the beginning) our destiny tells us it can never be avoided.  
The musical material of the piece is represented in the introduction and returns in all its facets throughout the poem. Innovations are not only found in the choice of material but also in exploring the outermost notes of registers and maximum playable speed of technical passages (part III).  
To give the conductor and symphonic band maximum opportunity to play the poem with their own imagination, feeling and interpretation, I chose to give not all explicit details of my intentions in the music.

I wish You good luck and inspiration with the performance of my poem!!

Kris Roemers

### The legend of Theseus and the Minotaur

In Greek mythology, the Minotaur was a deadly and terrifying monster - indeed, this creature was one of the many dark forces of chaos in ancient legend. He was half human, half bovine, and was inhabitant of the mysterious labyrinth. Every year King Aegeus of Athens was ordered to send seven maidens and seven young men from Athens to King Minos as a debt, so they could be offered to his Minotaur. For, according to the legend, a oracle predicted to King Minos as a debt, so they would be killed by his own inheritor. But he received a child, named Theseus, from a secret affair with a woman from out of Athens. When Theseus was old and strong enough, his mother convinced him to roll the rock aside where his father left his sword and sandals for the moment that Theseus would be a strong man. Theseus started his journey to Athens to see his father. Arriving in Athens he heard about the Minotaur and volunteered to go to Crete in place of one of the seven young men. His father was aggrieved. Theseus promised his father to replace the boat with white sails at his safe comeback to let him know he was still alive. He sailed his way to Crete together with his mother. King Minos, who was impressed and surprised by Theseus plan to kill the Minotaur.  
Ariadne, the daughter of King Minos, fell in love with him for his bravery. She decided to help Theseus, and gave him a spool of golden thread. He bravely killed the Minotaur and found his way back out of the labyrinth with Ariadne, but a great storm on there wayback, made him to leave her behind to go to haul up the white sails and his father drowned himself by sadness before he

F

### Poème symphonique en trois parties.

Comme point de départ pour ce poème symphonique, j'ai choisi la légende de "Thésée et le Minotaure". Ce poème n'est pas une évocation littérale du mythe, mais plutôt une réflexion sur l'ambiance suscitée par la légende.

Quelques-unes de ces réflexions :  
Le poème débute par l'atmosphère de la prophétie  
Il y a les trois interventions des cuivres au début, puis le prophète (au moyen du cor anglais) qui prédit le drame familial, tantôt en se lamentant, tantôt en riant.  
B: L'oracle laisse entrevoir le désastre futur grâce au thème de la destinée.  
C: En naissant des 'clusters' de la prophétie, le caractère de Thésée prend force et il choisira son avenir.  
F: Le caractère de Thésée.  
P: La plus ancienne mélodie connue est l'Hymne de Delphes (138 années avant Jésus-Christ), taillée dans le roc et transcrit plus tard dans notre système de notation musicale.  
Je l'ai harmonisée et puis je l'ai utilisée, soutenue par les bois, pour accompagner Thésée lors de son voyage en bateau vers la Crète.

Troisième Partie III Un duo d'amour avec Ariane.

CC: en arpentant le labyrinthe.  
FF: Le début du combat avec le Minotaure.  
MM: La composition se termine dans une atmosphère déconcertante et désolée.  
Après de nombreux grands combats, ayant éprouvé l'amour impossible et la perte d'un être cheri, on peut se demander : "quand cela se terminera-t-il ? ", "à quoi sert tout cela?" (une métaphore pour la vie).  
L'oracle se plaint une fois de plus et au moyen de trois interventions des cuivres (à l'inverse de celles du début) notre destinée nous dit qu'elle ne peut être évitée.  
Le matériel musical de la composition est représenté dans l'introduction et revient sous divers aspects tout au long du poème symphonique. Il y a des innovations non seulement dans le choix des matériaux, mais également dans l'exploration des notes extrêmes de certains registres ainsi que de la vitesse maximale possible de certains passages techniques (troisième partie).  
Afin de procurer au chef d'orchestre et aux musiciens les meilleurs moyens d'interpréter ce poème en faisant appel à leur propre imagination, leurs propres sentiments et leur propre interprétation, j'ai préféré ne pas donner tous les détails explicites de mes intentions à travers cette musique.

Je vous souhaite bonne chance et beaucoup d'inspiration pour l'interprétation de ma composition.

Kris Roemers

### La légende de Thésée et du Minotaure.

Dans la mythologie grecque, le Minotaure était un monstre mortel et terrifiant, en fait cette créature était un des nombreux pouvoirs obscurs du chaos dans les légendes anciennes.  
Ce fabuleux monstre au corps humain et à la tête de taureau était le gardien du mystérieux labyrinthe sur l'île de Crète. Chaque année le Roi Egée d'Athènes devait envoyer en forme de dette sept jeunes filles et sept jeunes hommes au Roi Minos pour les sacrifier au Minotaure. Selon la légende, un oracle avait prédit à King Minos qu'il serait tué par son propre héritier. Il eut un fils, nommé Thésée, d'une relation secrète avec une femme d'Athènes. Lorsque Thésée fut assez âgé et fort, sa mère lui ordonna de pousser le rocher sous lequel son père avait caché son glaive et ses sandales pour ce moment. Thésée se mit en route pour Athènes pour voir son père. En arrivant à Athènes, il entendit parler du Minotaure et proposa d'aller en Crète et de remplacer un des sept jeunes hommes sacrifiés au Minotaure. Thésée promit à son père de remplacer les voiles noires par des voiles blanches lors de son retour à Athènes. Il partit pour la Crète en compagnie des autres victimes. Il rencontra le Roi Minos qui lui demanda de remplacer les voiles noires par des voiles blanches et son père se noya de chagrin avant que Thésée n'arrive à la Crète.  
Ariadne, la fille du Roi Minos, tomba amoureuse de Thésée à cause de sa bravoure. Elle lui donna une bobine de fil doré et un glaive miraculeux. Thésée bravement tua le Minotaure et retrouva son chemin grâce au fil doré. Il quitta la Crète en compagnie d'Ariadne sur le chemin du retour l'obligea à débarquer Ariane sur une île pour sa sécurité. Il oublia de hisser les voiles blanches et son père se noya de chagrin avant que Thésée n'arrive à la Crète.

D

### Sinfonisches Gedicht in drei Teilen.

Als Ausgangspunkt für dieses Sinfonische Gedicht wählte ich die Legende von „Theseus und der Minotaurus“. Es wurde keine wörtliche Darstellung der Mythologie, sondern eine Betrachtung der Atmosphäre die dieser Legende innewohnt.

Einige dieser Betrachtungen:  
Das sinfonische Gedicht beginnt mit der Atmosphäre der Prophezeiung. Nacheinander gibt es die drei Einwürfe der Blechbläser am Anfang, und das Einschreiten des (vom Englischhorn dargestellten) Propheten, der mal klagend, mal lachend, die Familientragödie prophezeit.  
B: Das Orakel zeigt, mittels des Schicksalsthemas, eine Voraussage der zukünftigen Tragödie.  
C: Aus den Clustern der Prophezeiung wächst der Charakter von Theseus der, einmal stark geworden, seine eigene Zukunft wählen möchte.  
F: Der Charakter der Person Theseus.  
P: Die älteste Melodie die man je gefunden hat ist die Hymne von Delphi (138 Jahre vor Christi Geburt); sie war in Fels gehauen und wurde später in unserer Notenschrift aufgezeichnet. Ich habe sie harmonisiert und dazu verwendet, um Theseus auf seiner Schifffahrt nach Kreta zu begleiten, während die Holzbläser die Wellen musikalisch darstellen.  
Dritter Teil : ein Liebesduett mit Ariadne.  
CC: der Abstieg zum Labyrinth.  
FF: der Anfang des Kampfes mit dem Minotaurus.  
MM: das Stück hört in einer eindrucksvollen und trostlosen Atmosphäre auf.

Nach manchen Kampfszenen, der Entdeckung der unmöglichen Liebe, der Tod der Geliebten, könnte man sich fragen: „wann nimmt das ein Ende? Was bedeutet das?“ (eine Metapher für das Leben).  
Das Orakel wehklagt nochmals und mittels dreier Einwürfe der Blechbläser (in umgekehrter Folge als am Anfang) erklärt sich uns das Schicksal und bestätigt das wir ihm nicht entkommen können.  
Das musikalische Material dieses Werkes wird in der Einleitung vorgestellt und kommt im Laufe des Stückes in unterschiedlichen Formen zurück.  
Es gibt nicht nur Innovationen in der Wahl des Materials, sondern auch bei der Exploration der äußersten Noten jedes Registers und bei der maximalen Geschwindigkeit mit der gewisse technische Passagen ausgeführt werden können. (Dritter Teil).  
Damit der Dirigent und das Blasorchester die besten Chancen erhalten um dieses sinfonische Gedicht, Ihrer eigenen Fantasie, Ihren eigenen Gefühlen und Ihrer eigenen Interpretation nach, aufzuführen, habe ich gezielt nicht alle expliziten Einzelheiten meiner musikalischen Absichten mitgeteilt.

Ich wünsche Ihnen viel Glück mit der Interpretation meines sinfonischen Gedichtes!

Kris Roemers

### Die Legende von „Theseus und der Minotaurus“.

In der griechischen Mythologie war der Minotaurus ein hässliches und schreckliches Monster. Er war tatsächlich eine der zahlreichen dunklen Mächte des Chaos in den Legenden des Altertums. Er war halb Mensch halb Stier und wohnte in dem geheimnisvollen Labyrinth von Knossos auf der Insel Kreta.  
Jedes Jahr sollte der König Aegeus von Athen sieben Jungfrauen und sieben Jungen zum König Minos schicken und letzterer opferte sie dem Minotaurus. Der Legende nach hatte ein Orakel dem König Aegeus prophezeit, das er von seinen eigenen Erben getötet werden würde. Jedoch hatte er einen Sohn, Theseus, aus einer Beziehung mit einer Frau aus Athen.  
Als Theseus alt und stark genug war, gebot seine Mutter ihm einen Felsblock zu rollen, der ihn zu schieben unter dem Stein hinter sein Schwert und seine Sandalen versteckt hatte. Theseus zog nach Athen und schickte seine Mutter ein goldenes Seil, um das Seil durch weißen Segel zu ersetzen um mitzuteilen dass er mit heiler Haut nach Athen zurückgekehrt war.  
Auf dem Weg nach Kreta und begegnete König Minos, der stark beeindruckt und beeindruckt war, dass er ein junger Mann war, um den Minotaurus zu töten. Ariadne, Tochter des Königs Minos, verliebte sich in Theseus und gab ihm eine Spule mit Goldfäden und ein wundersames Schwert. Theseus nutzte die Spule um den Labyrinth zu finden und dank des Goldfadens den Ausweg. Er verließ Kreta mit Ariadne, aber ein großer Sturm auf dem Meer verhinderte, dass die Insel zurückzulassen. Als er ankam vergaß er die weißen Segel zu hissen und in seiner Verzweiflung tötete er seine Mutter. Diese Selbstmord ehe Theseus den Fuß ans Land gesetzt hatte.

Score duration: ca. 17:30'

# Theseus' Journey

Symphonic Poem in Three Parts  
Part I The Prophecy and Journey to Athens

© 2010 Molenaar Edition B.V., Wormerveer, The Netherlands  
No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form of print, electronic, film or any other means without written permission of the publisher. Lending or hiring prohibited  
www.molenaar.com

01.3177.10

Thesus' Journey - Score -2-

A

Musical score for 'Thesus' Journey - Score -2-'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is marked with a large blue watermark that reads 'Mini Score' in a circular arrangement. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Thesus' Journey - Score -3-

Musical score for 'Thesus' Journey - Score -3-'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is marked with a large blue watermark that reads 'Mini Score' in a circular arrangement. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Thesus' Journey - Score -4-

B

Musical score for 'Thesus' Journey - Score -4-'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is marked with a large blue watermark that reads 'Mini Score' in a circular arrangement. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Thesus' Journey - Score -5-

Musical score for 'Thesus' Journey - Score -5-'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is marked with a large blue watermark that reads 'Mini Score' in a circular arrangement. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

**D** *Maestra Marcato (p-ff)*

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

*Diminuendo*

01.3177.10

**E** **F** *Largo Pesante (sostenuto... alla marcia maestosa)* *Crescendo (to letter G)*

01.3177.10

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -10-'. The score is arranged for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (Db. Bass). The score features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -11-'. This page includes a section marked with a 'G' in a box. The instrumentation and notation are consistent with the previous page. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -12-'. This page includes a section marked with an 'H' in a box. The score continues with the same ensemble. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -13-'. This page includes a section marked with an 'I' in a box. The score continues with the same ensemble. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is located at the bottom right.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -14-'. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves for woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. A large, semi-transparent blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -15-'. The score continues the orchestral arrangement. A large, semi-transparent blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -16-'. The score includes a 'Crescendo...' marking at the beginning of the section. A large, semi-transparent blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -17-'. The score includes a 'K' marking at the beginning of the section. A large, semi-transparent blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

L

Musical score for page 18, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Musical score for page 19, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

M

Musical score for page 20, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

N

Musical score for page 21, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark 'Mini Score' is overlaid diagonally across the center of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -22-'. The score is written for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bsn), Oboe (Ob), Violin (Vn), Viola (Vla), Cello (Vcl), Double Bass (Cb), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Percussion (P), and Piano (Pn). The score is densely packed with musical notation, including staves for each instrument and vocal lines. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -23- Part II Sailing to Crete, meeting King Minos'. The score is written for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bsn), Oboe (Ob), Violin (Vn), Viola (Vla), Cello (Vcl), Double Bass (Cb), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Percussion (P), and Piano (Pn). The score is densely packed with musical notation, including staves for each instrument and vocal lines. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -24-'. The score is written for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bsn), Oboe (Ob), Violin (Vn), Viola (Vla), Cello (Vcl), Double Bass (Cb), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Percussion (P), and Piano (Pn). The score is densely packed with musical notation, including staves for each instrument and vocal lines. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Musical score for 'Theseus' Journey - Score -25- Dolphin Dances (13th years B.C.)'. The score is written for a large ensemble including Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bsn), Oboe (Ob), Violin (Vn), Viola (Vla), Cello (Vcl), Double Bass (Cb), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Percussion (P), and Piano (Pn). The score is densely packed with musical notation, including staves for each instrument and vocal lines. A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.



Chorus

Musical score for page 26, featuring a chorus section. The score includes staves for Flute 1 & 2, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion, and Piano. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Q

Musical score for page 27, featuring a section marked 'Q'. The score includes staves for Flute 1 & 2, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion, and Piano. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Chorus

R

Musical score for page 28, featuring a chorus section. The score includes staves for Flute 1 & 2, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion, and Piano. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Musical score for page 29, featuring a section. The score includes staves for Flute 1 & 2, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Percussion, and Piano. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the bottom right of the page.

Musical score for page 30, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the page.

Musical score for page 31, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the page.

Musical score for page 32, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the page.

Musical score for page 33, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. A large blue watermark with the text "Mini Score" is overlaid on the page.

Musical score page 34 for 'Theseus' Journey'. The page contains multiple staves for various instruments including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is visible at the bottom right.

Musical score page 35 for 'Theseus' Journey'. The page contains multiple staves for various instruments including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is visible at the bottom right.

Musical score page 36 for 'Theseus' Journey'. The page contains multiple staves for various instruments including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is visible at the bottom right.

Musical score page 37 for 'Theseus' Journey'. The page contains multiple staves for various instruments including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Trp.), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). A large blue watermark with the text 'Mini Score' is overlaid on the page. The page number '01.3177.10' is visible at the bottom right.

Musical score for page 38, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. A large blue watermark reading "Mini Score" is overlaid on the score. The score includes various instruments and parts, with a tempo marking of "V Tempo Primo" at the beginning.

01.3177.10

Musical score for page 39, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. A large blue watermark reading "Mini Score" is overlaid on the score. The score continues the musical composition from the previous page.

01.3177.10

Musical score for page 40, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. A large blue watermark reading "Mini Score" is overlaid on the score. The score includes various instruments and parts, with a tempo marking of "Z Tempo Primo" at the beginning.

01.3177.10

Musical score for page 41, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. A large blue watermark reading "Mini Score" is overlaid on the score. The score continues the musical composition from the previous page.

01.3177.10

Theseus' Journey - Score -42-  
Part III: Ariadne, and the Battle with the Minotaur

Andante Moderato ( - 42)

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bs), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tub), Snare Drum (Sn), Cymbal (Cym), Bass Drum (B.Dr), Piano (Pn)

01.3177.10

Theseus' Journey - Score -43-

Allegro

Moderato

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bs), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tub), Snare Drum (Sn), Cymbal (Cym), Bass Drum (B.Dr), Piano (Pn)

01.3177.10

Theseus' Journey - Score -44-

Allegro

Moderato

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bs), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tub), Snare Drum (Sn), Cymbal (Cym), Bass Drum (B.Dr), Piano (Pn)

01.3177.10

Theseus' Journey - Score -45-

Allegro

Moderato

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bs), Trumpet (Tr), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tub), Snare Drum (Sn), Cymbal (Cym), Bass Drum (B.Dr), Piano (Pn)

01.3177.10

Moderato (♩ = 100) descending the labyrinth

DD (♩ = 50)

EE Allegro (♩ = 140)

FF Feroce (♩ = 180)

Musical score for page 50, featuring various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Percussion, and Piano.



Musical score for page 51, featuring various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Percussion, and Piano. A 'GG' marking is visible at the top left.



Musical score for page 52, featuring various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Percussion, and Piano.



Musical score for page 53, featuring various instruments including Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Percussion, and Piano.



01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10



This page contains the musical score for page 58. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clarinet), Bassoon (Bassoon), Trumpet (Trumpet), Trombone (Trombone), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Piano). The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page contains the musical score for page 59. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clarinet), Bassoon (Bassoon), Trumpet (Trumpet), Trombone (Trombone), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Piano). The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score

Mini Score

Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score

Mini Score

This page contains the musical score for page 60. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clarinet), Bassoon (Bassoon), Trumpet (Trumpet), Trombone (Trombone), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Piano). The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page contains the musical score for page 61. It features multiple staves for various instruments and voices, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clarinet), Bassoon (Bassoon), Trumpet (Trumpet), Trombone (Trombone), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Piano). The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score

Mini Score

Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score - Mini Score

Mini Score

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10

01.3177.10