

FLUTE-1 cut time. *animato*

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

- FLUTE-1**: cut time. *animato*
- FLUTE-2**: *f*
- CLAR-1**
- CLAR-2**
- ALTO SAX**: A KEY
- F-HORN**: 3x, 3x
- TRPT-1**: *f*
- TRPT-2**: 12, 1, 12
- TROMB-1**: 2, 3
- TROMB-2**: 3, 4, 2, 4
- BELLS**
- DRUMS**: SNR. DR., BASS DR.
- VIOLIN-1**
- VIOLIN-2**: *f*, 1, 3
- VIOLA**: 1, 2
- CELLO-1**: 1, 2
- CELLO-2**: 2, 1, 2, 1, 0, 4
- BASS**: 0, 1, 0, 0
- PIANO**: *f*

The score is written in cut time and includes various performance markings such as dynamics (*f*), articulation (accents), and fingerings.

FLUTE-1 A

FLUTE-2 *mf*

CLAR-1

CLAR-2

ALTO SAX

F-HORN

TRPT-1 *mf*

TRPT-2

TROMB-1

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1 *mf*

VIOLIN-2 *mf*

VIOLA

CELLO-1

CELLO-2

BASS

PIANO *mf*

FLUTE-1

FLUTE-2

CLAR-1

CLAR-2

ALTO SAX 3X

F-HORN

TRET-1

TRET-2

TROMB-1 123

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1

VIOLIN-2

VIOLA

CELLO-1

CELLO-2

BASS

PIANO

FLUTE-1

FLUTE-2

CLAR-1

CLAR-2

ALTO SAX 3x

F-HORN 6x

TRPT-1

TRPT-2 23

TROMB-1

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1 V H2

VIOLIN-2 V V V V V V V V V

VIOLA V V V V V V V V V

CELLO-1 V V V V V V V V V

CELLO-2 V V V V V V V V V

BASS

PIANO

FLUTE-1 [B]

FLUTE-2

CLAR-1

CLAR-2

ALTO SAX

F-HORN

TRPT-1

TRPT-2

TROMB-1

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1

VIOLIN-2

VIOLA

CELLO-1

CELLO-2

BASS

PIANO

FLUTE-1

FLUTE-2

CLAR-1

CLAR-2 R-A KEY

ALTO SAX

F-HORN

TRPT-1

TRPT-2

TROMB-1

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1

VIOLIN-2

VIOLA

CELLO-1

CELLO-2

BASS

PIANO

FLUTE-1

FLUTE-1 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

FLUTE-2

FLUTE-2 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

CLAR-1

CLAR-1 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

CLAR-2

CLAR-2 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

ALTO SAX

ALTO SAX musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

F-HORN

F-HORN musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

TRPT-1

TRPT-1 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

TRPT-2

TRPT-2 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

TROMB-1

TROMB-1 musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

TROMB-2

TROMB-2 musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

BELLS

BELLS musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.

DRUMS

DRUMS musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It features a rhythmic pattern with various drum symbols.

VIOLIN-1

VIOLIN-1 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

VIOLIN-2

VIOLIN-2 musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

VIOLA

VIOLA musical notation on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

CELLO-1

CELLO-1 musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

CELLO-2

CELLO-2 musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

BASS

BASS musical notation on a single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

PIANO

PIANO musical notation on two staves with a grand staff and a common time signature. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of mf .

FLUTE-1

FLUTE-2

CLAR-1

CLAR-2

ALTO SAX

F-HORN

TRPT-1

TRPT-2

TROMB-1

TROMB-2

BELLS

DRUMS

VIOLIN-1

VIOLIN-2

VIOLA

CELLO-1

CELLO-2

BASS

PIANO

IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

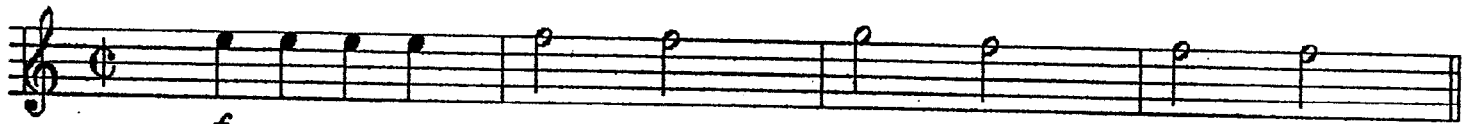
ED HUGHES

cut time. animato

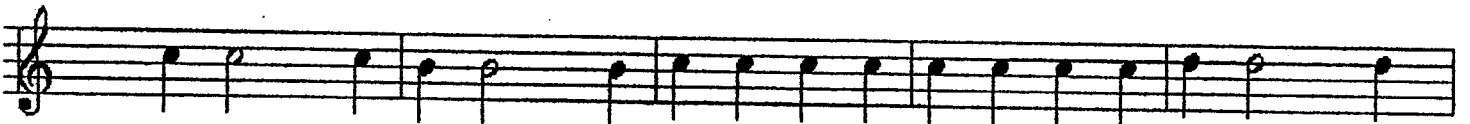
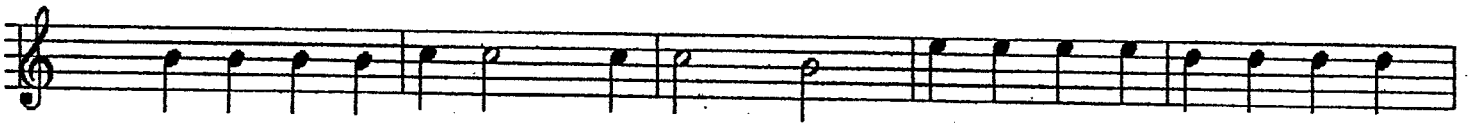
The musical score consists of eight staves of music in cut time. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "cut time. animato" and a dynamic marking of "f". The second staff starts with a boxed section marker "A" and a dynamic marking of "mf". The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line. The fifth staff begins with a boxed section marker "B". The sixth and seventh staves continue the melody. The eighth staff begins with a boxed section marker "C" and concludes with a double bar line. The signature "EH 8/93" is located at the bottom right of the eighth staff.

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The C cut time or "Alia Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

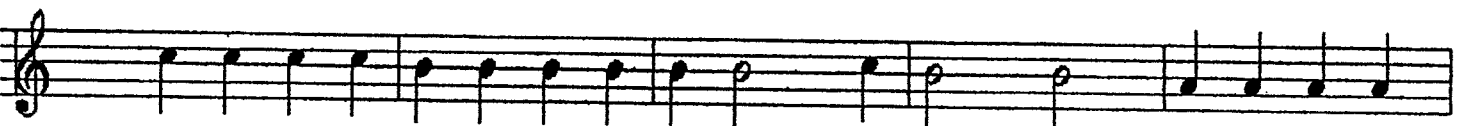
cut time. *animato*



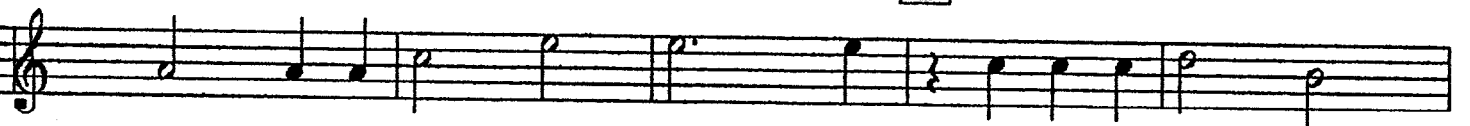
A *f*



B



C



EH 8/93

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cut time. *animato*

The musical score consists of three sections, A, B, and C, written for Clarinet -1 in cut time. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

- Section A:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It contains 14 measures of music. A first ending bracket labeled "7X" spans the last 7 measures.
- Section B:** Starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It contains 14 measures of music. A first ending bracket labeled "7X" spans the last 7 measures. A key change to "R-A KEY" is indicated in the 11th measure.
- Section C:** Starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It contains 14 measures of music. A key change to "G# KEY" is indicated in the 3rd measure. A first ending bracket labeled "7X" spans the last 7 measures.

The score concludes with a copyright notice: > EH 8/93

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The \mathcal{C} cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

cut time. *animato*

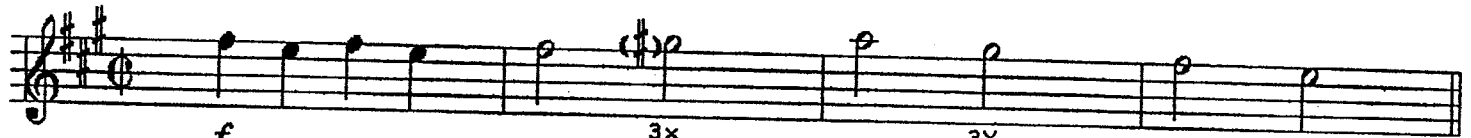
Musical score for Clarinet -2, IN-2, TWO-STEP or FOX TROT by ED HUGHES. The score is in cut time, *animato*, and features three sections: A, B, and C. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamic markings (f, mf) and fingering (1). Section A is marked with a boxed 'A' and includes a '3X' marking. Section B is marked with a boxed 'B' and includes a '3X' marking. Section C is marked with a boxed 'C' and includes a '3X' marking. The score concludes with a fermata and the initials 'EH 8/93'.

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The C cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

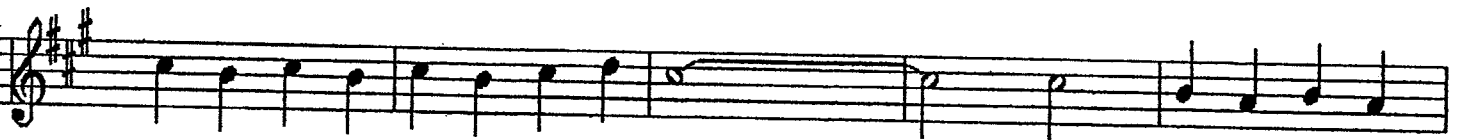
cut time. *animato*



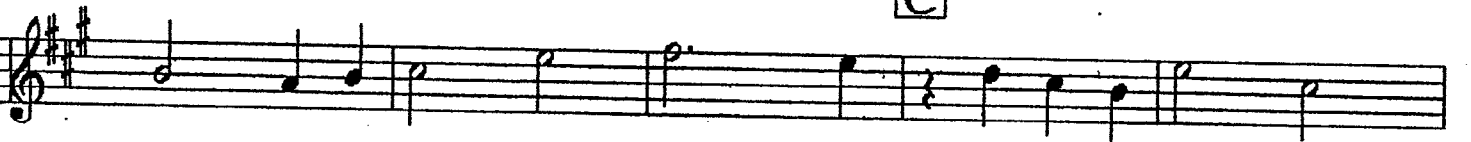
A



B



C

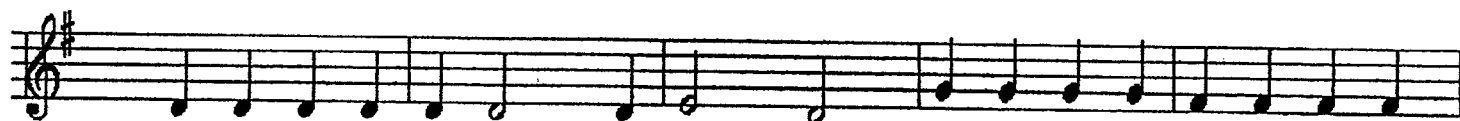


EH 8/93

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The *c* cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

cut time. *animato*

A



B



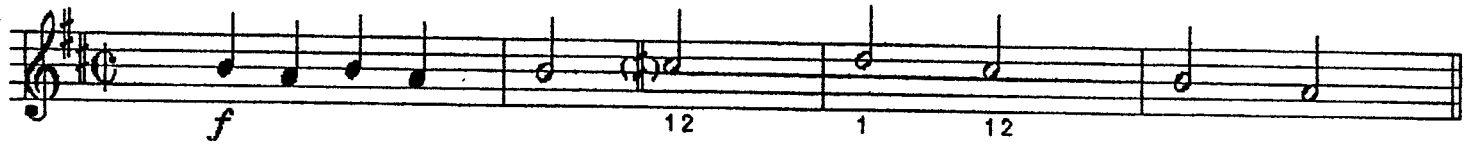
C



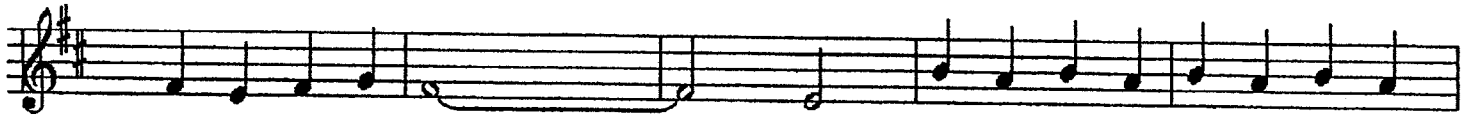
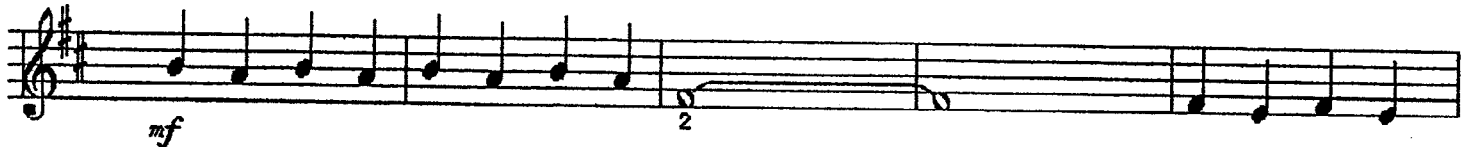
The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The C cut time or "Alta Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

IN-2
TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

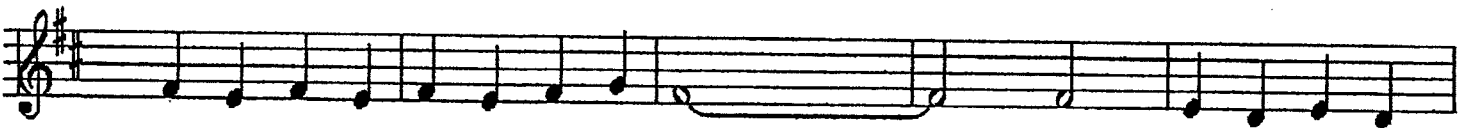
cut time. *animato*



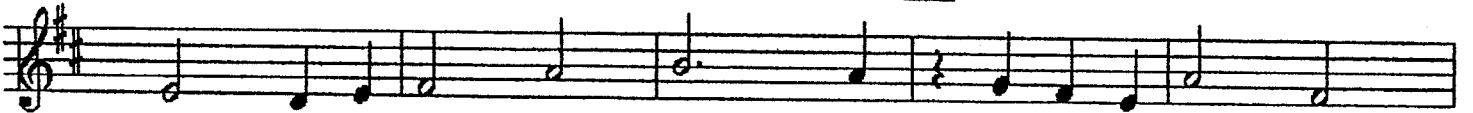
A



B



C



EH 8/93

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The C cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. *animato*

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in cut time (indicated by a 'C' in a circle). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is marked *animato*. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and a fingering of '2'. Section 'A' is marked with a boxed 'A'. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a fingering of '123'. The third staff has a fingering of '123'. Section 'B' is marked with a boxed 'B'. The fourth staff has a fingering of '2'. Section 'C' is marked with a boxed 'C'. The fifth staff has a fingering of '123'. The sixth staff has a fingering of '2'. The seventh staff has a fingering of '123'. The eighth staff has a fingering of '2' and a breath mark. The score ends with the initials 'EH 8/93'.

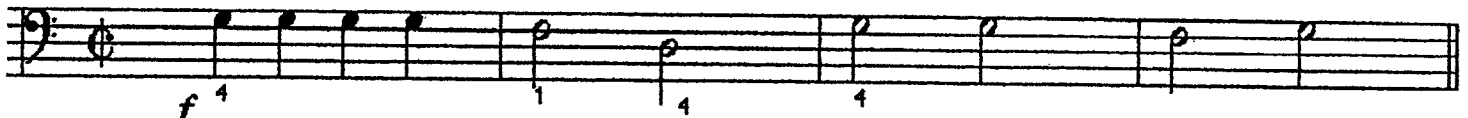
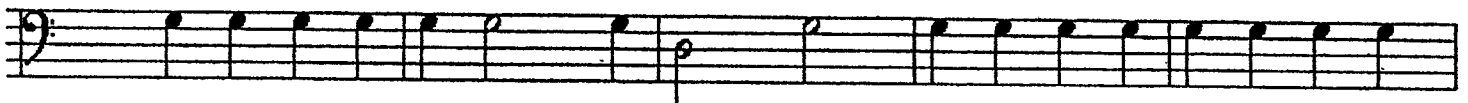
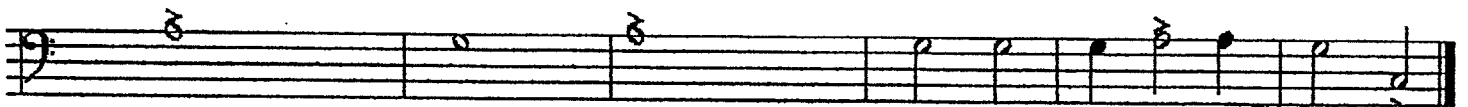
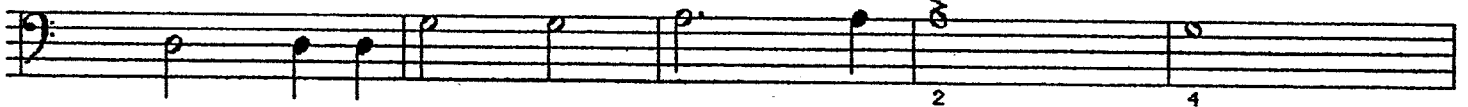
The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The C cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

cut time. *animato*

The musical score is written for Trombone -1 in cut time (♩). It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C), which is then changed to cut time. The tempo is marked *animato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* and a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes sections A, B, and C, each marked with a boxed letter. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

EH B/93 $\frac{2}{4}$

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The ♩ cut time or "Alia Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

cut time. *animato***A****B****C**

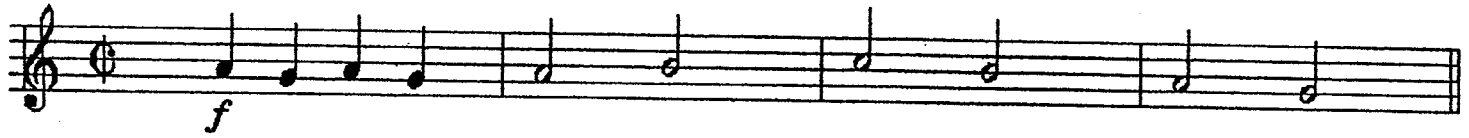
EH 8/93 6

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The c cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

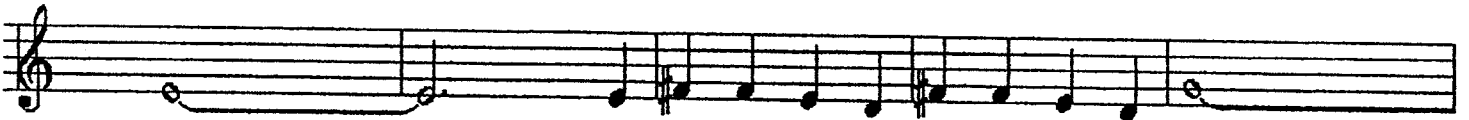
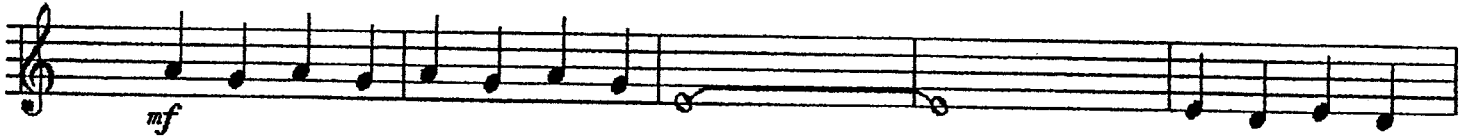
IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

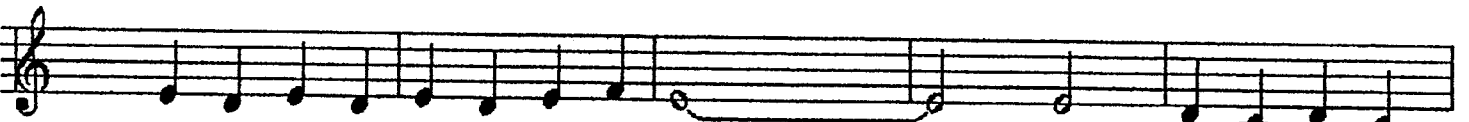
cut time. *animato*



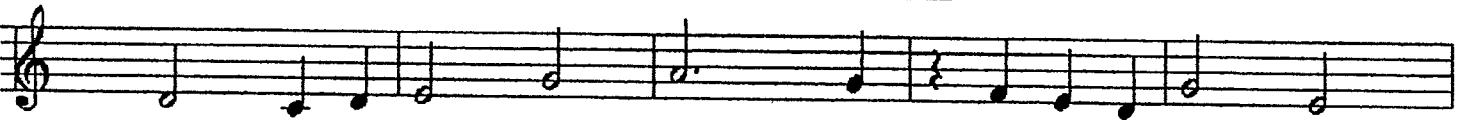
A



B



C



EH 8/93

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The ♩ cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. *animato*

The musical score is written for two parts: SNR. DR. (Snare Drum) and BASS DR. (Bass Drum). The time signature is cut time (♩), and the tempo is *animato*. The score consists of nine staves. The first staff is labeled 'SNR. DR.' and the second 'BASS DR.'. The music is divided into sections marked with letters in boxes: 'A' (measures 1-4), 'B' (measures 5-8), and 'V' (measures 9-12). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with some notes marked with an accent (>). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The ♩ cut time or "Alla Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

cut time. *animato*

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in cut time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and the tempo marking "cut time. animato". It features a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a four-measure phrase with a 4-measure rest and a three-measure phrase with a 3-measure rest. A boxed letter "A" is placed above the first measure. The second staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and contains a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note. The third staff includes a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note. The fourth staff features a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note and a "H2" marking below the staff. The fifth staff is marked with a boxed letter "B" and contains a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note. The sixth staff includes a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note and a four-measure phrase with a 4-measure rest and a three-measure phrase with a 3-measure rest. The seventh staff is marked with a boxed letter "C" and contains a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note and a two-measure phrase with a 2-measure rest, followed by a one-measure phrase with a 1-measure rest, a three-measure phrase with a 3-measure rest, and a one-measure phrase with a 1-measure rest. The eighth staff concludes with a six-measure phrase with an accent over the final note and a two-measure phrase with a 2-measure rest, followed by a one-measure phrase with a 1-measure rest. The score ends with a double bar line and the initials "EH" and the number "8/93".

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The c cut time or "Alia Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

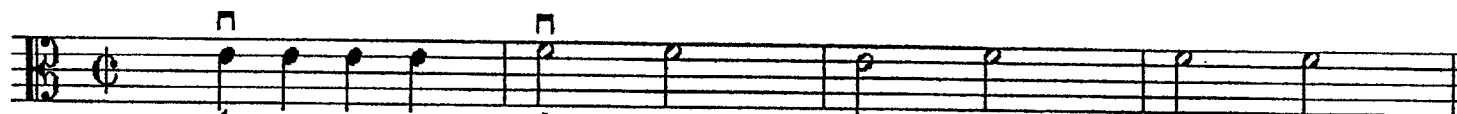
IN-2
TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. *animato*

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IN-2
TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

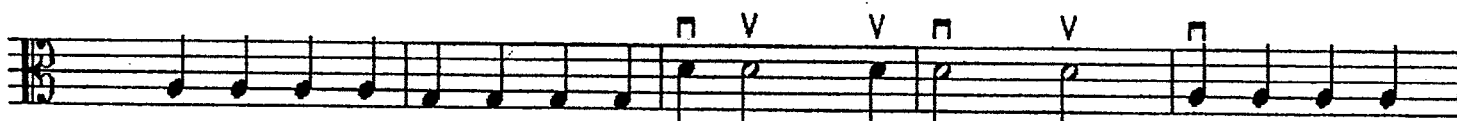
cut time. *animato*



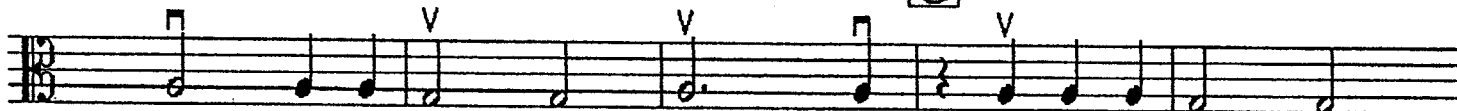
A



B



C



EH 8/93

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IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. animato

The musical score is written for Cello in cut time (♩). It consists of 12 measures. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *f* and a fingering of 2. The second measure has a dynamic of *mf* and a fingering of 2. The score includes various articulation marks such as accents and slurs. Section markers A, B, and C are placed above the staff at measures 1, 5, and 8 respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a small signature 'EH 8/93'.

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IN-2
TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. *animato*

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in cut time. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a boxed section marker 'A'. The second staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line with various articulations. The fifth staff is marked with a boxed section marker 'B'. The sixth staff features a boxed section marker 'C'. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a final chord. The score includes numerous accents and fingering indications (0, 1) throughout.

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cut time. *animato*

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in cut time (♩). The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a boxed section labeled 'A'. The second staff continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth staff is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff features a boxed section labeled 'B'. The sixth staff includes a boxed section labeled 'C' and a *V* (accents) marking. The seventh staff concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes *V* (accents) markings. The score ends with the publisher's code 'EH 8/93'.

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The ♩ cut time or "Alia Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.

IN-2

TWO-STEP or FOX TROT

cut time. *animato*

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains four measures of chords, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass staff contains four measures of single notes, primarily quarter notes.

A

Section A consists of two staves. The treble staff contains five measures of chords, starting with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass staff contains five measures of single notes, primarily quarter notes.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains five measures of chords. The bass staff contains five measures of single notes, primarily quarter notes.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains five measures of chords. The bass staff contains five measures of single notes, primarily quarter notes.

B

Section B consists of two staves. The treble staff contains five measures of chords. The bass staff contains five measures of single notes, primarily quarter notes.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The bass staff contains a single bass note in each measure, corresponding to the chords above.

C

The second system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The bass staff contains a single bass note in each measure, corresponding to the chords above.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords, primarily triads and dyads, with some accidentals. The bass staff contains a single bass note in each measure, corresponding to the chords above. The system concludes with a double bar line. In the bottom right corner, there is a small signature "EH 8/93" and a vertical line with a tick mark.

The TWO-STEP or FOX TROT was a very popular American dance during the early 1900's. The ♩ cut time or "Alta Breve" indicates that each measure will be counted in two, instead of four, and was used in early Ragtime and Dixieland music. Today most Disco and Rap music use the Two Beat or Duple meter.