

A
JEFFERSON
SYMPHONY

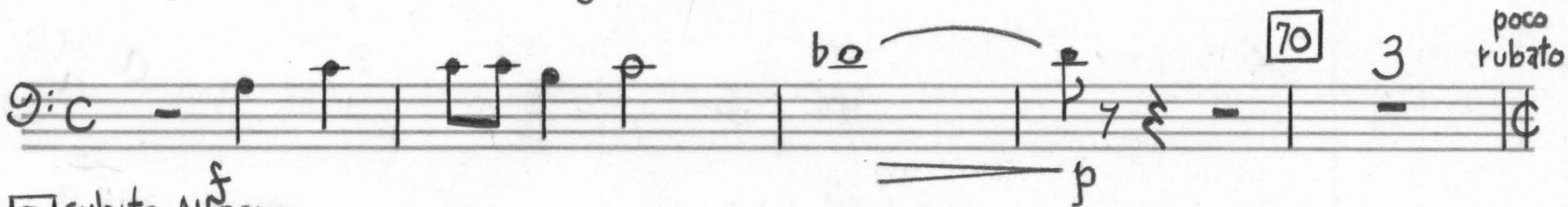
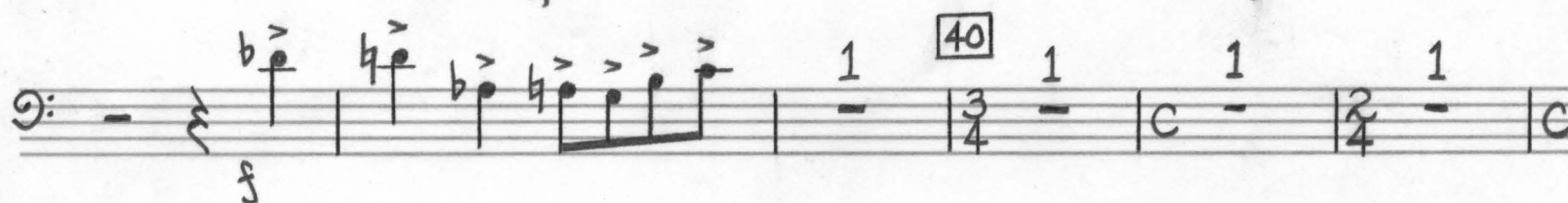
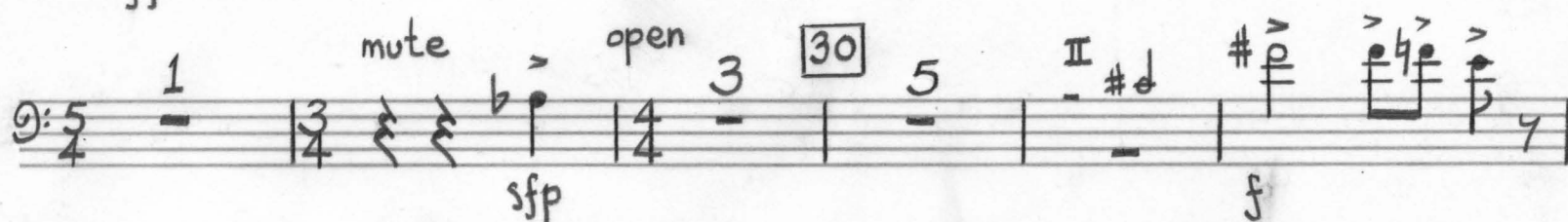
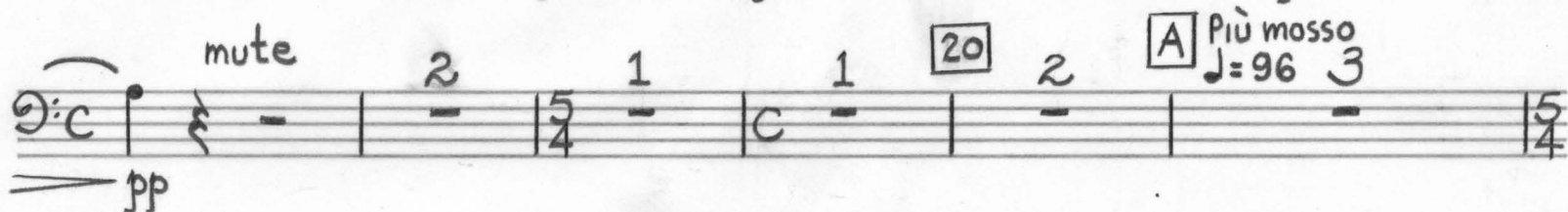
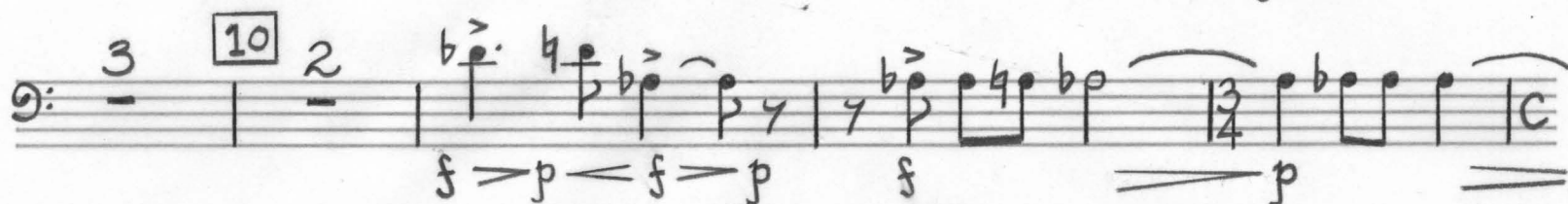
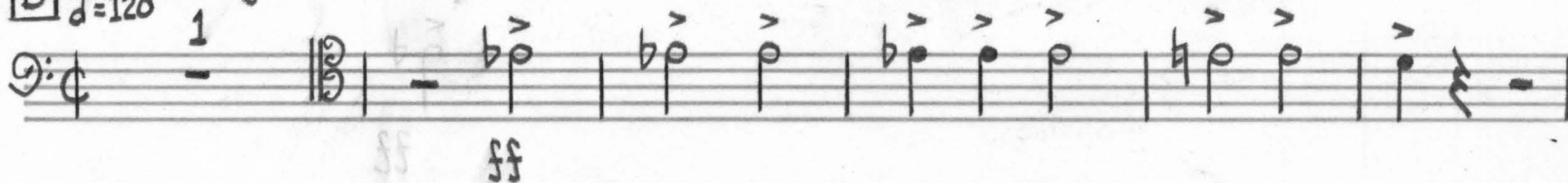
WALTER ROSS

Trombone 1

1ST TROMBONE

A JEFFERSON SYMPHONY

WALTER ROSS

I
REVOLUTIONAdagio $\text{♩} = 60$ [B] subito Allegro
 $\text{♩} = 120$ 

3. 1ST TROMBONE

220 3 F 7 230 10 240 2 G poco più mosso mute
d=96

mp f open p pp f 3

250 6 mute 3 4 open 2 260 2

mp pp

f

270 2 3 H subito Allegro d=120

f

280

290 1 5 5 10

300 2 HORNS 3

f

310 I 1 1

f

320 3 2

p f

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing data sets.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This may involve breaking the problem down into smaller, more manageable parts.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress as you go.

5. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results of the process. This involves comparing the actual outcomes to the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

III

NO. D 2 - 10 STAVE

30 5 [A] 1

40 10 [50] 10 [60] 10 [70] 2 ^{2ND} 3 [B] mutes

80 10 [90] mute open 8 [100] 10

110 [C] L'ISTESSO TEMPO 1 J=J. 9 [120] 10 [130] 10 [140] 10 [150] 10 [160] 10

170 [D] strings 4 poco rit... J=100 6 [180] 10 [190] 3 accel... J=120 7 [200] 5

E 5 [210] 1ST TRUMPET 8 [220] 10 [230] 8 [F] 2

240 10 [250] 10 [260] 10 [270] TUBAS 1

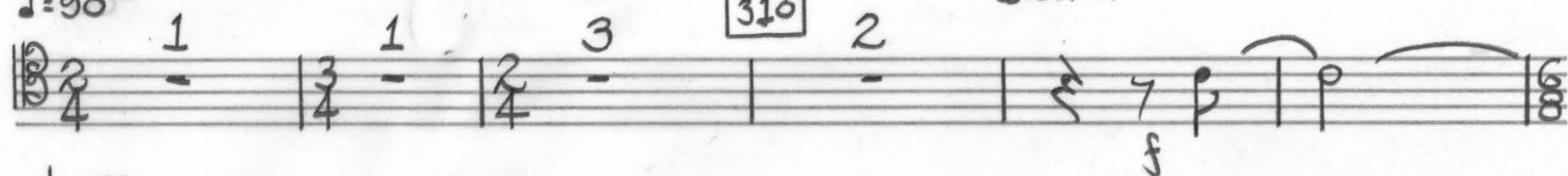
280 10 [290] 4

300 3 poco rit... 2

p

poco meno mosso

♩ = 90



... ♩ = 120

