

CANZONA I

THE EXORCISM

WALTER ROSS

F Horn 2

2nd F Horn

CANZONA I
(The Exorcism)Walter Ross
1969Introduction
Moderato $\text{♩} = 72$

8 *mute* 5 10 open 2

I Allegro $\text{♩} = 112$ *mf* 20 *pp* + 4

ff *sffz* *p* *ff* *sffz* *pp* *p* *p* 30 *marcato*

3 3 *mute* 2 40 1

mute *sfp*

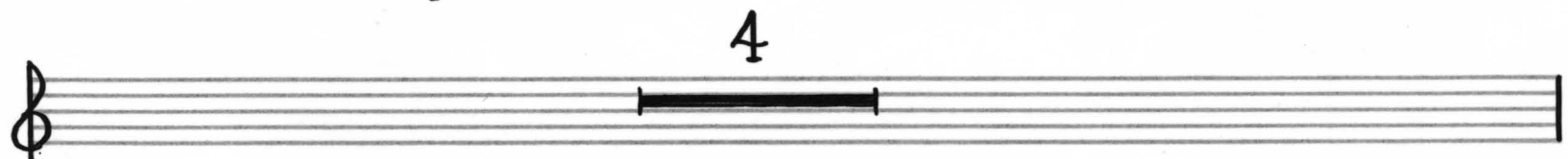
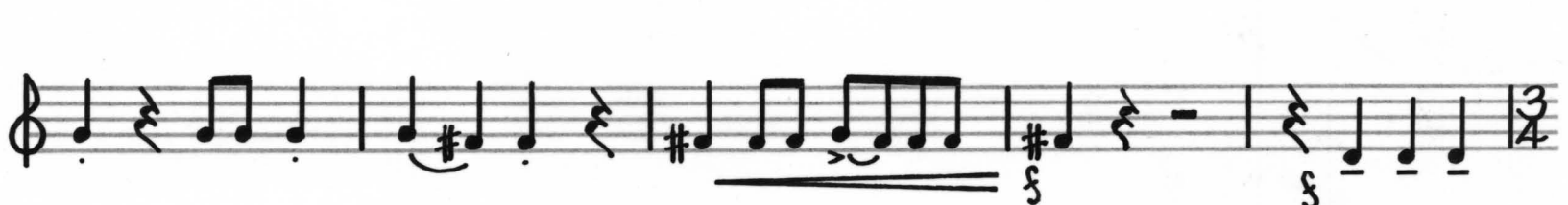
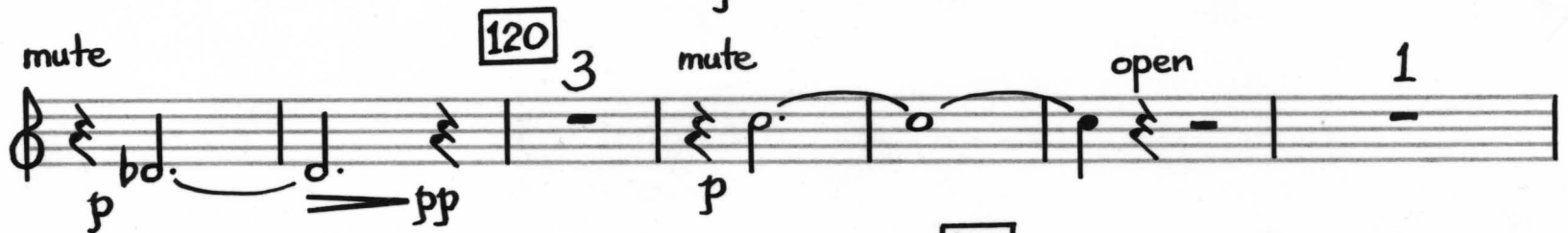
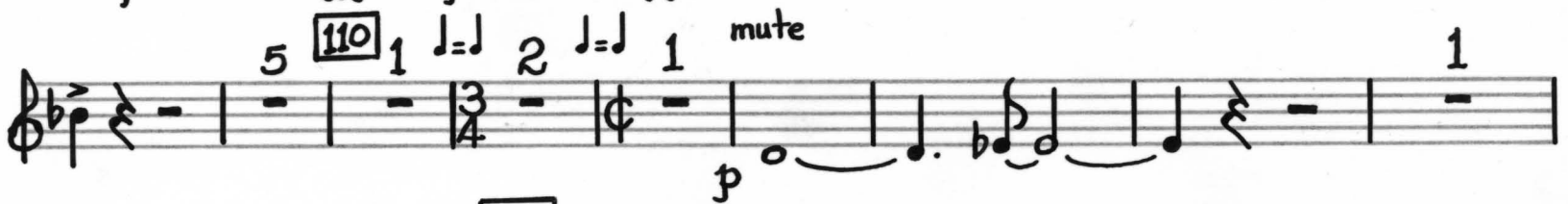
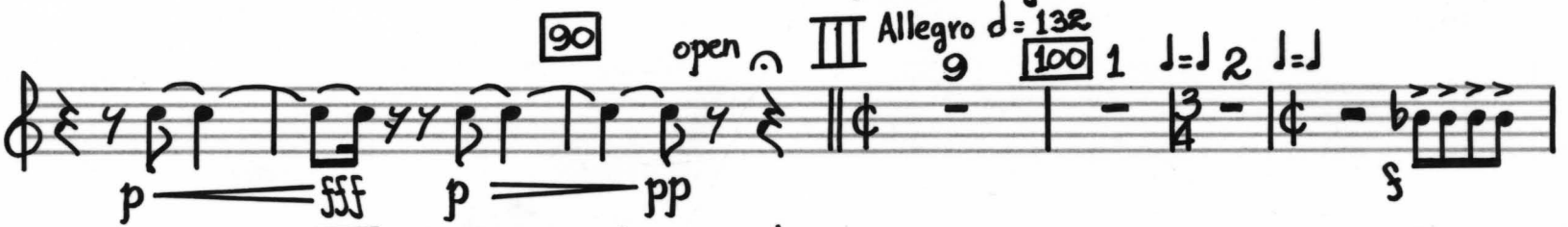
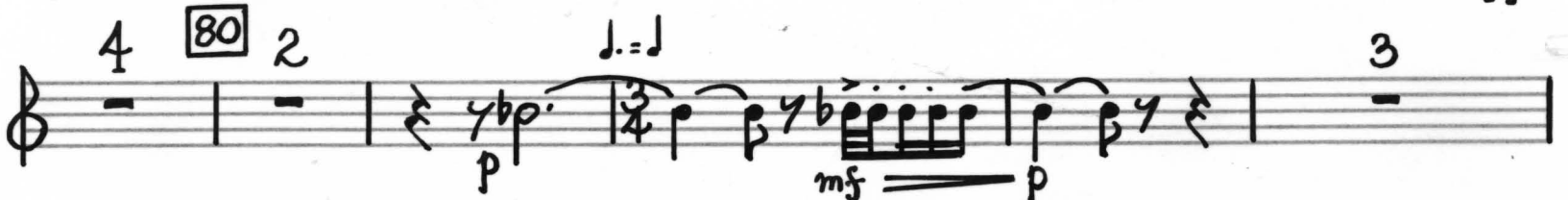
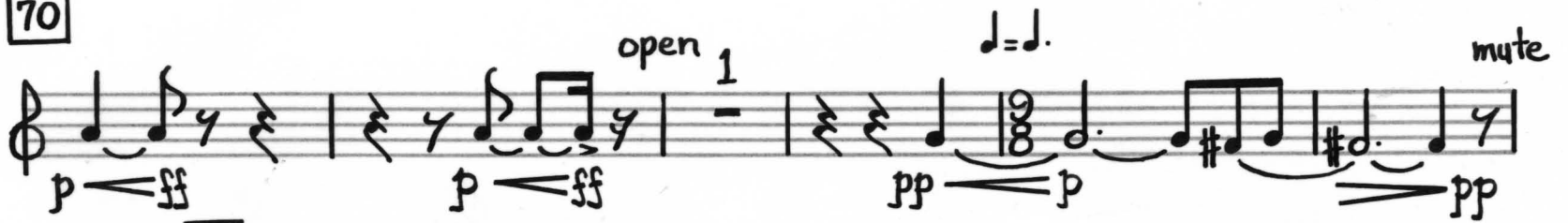
3 2 50 1

(*mute*) II Lento $\text{♩} = 56$

ff *sfp* 60 1

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ 4 (*mute*) *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

70



3.

2nd horn

150



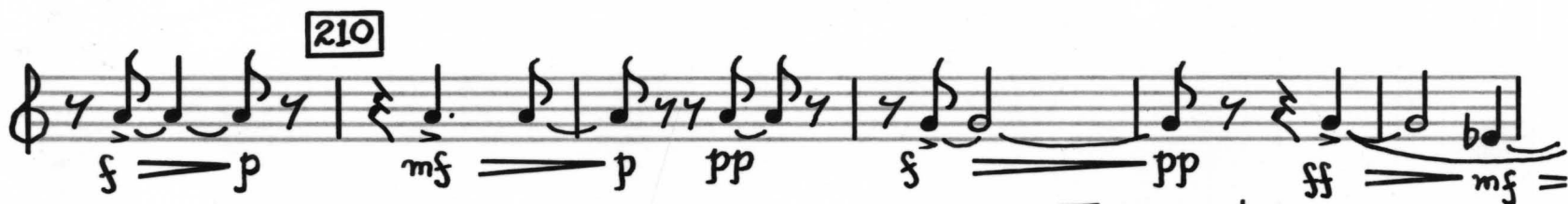
160



170



1 rit. IV Moderato ♩=90



musical score for 2nd horn

measures 260-290: mute, 1, 10, 10, 10, 1, rit. 3

measures 300-310: Pesante, 1, 1, 1, (mute), 2, rit. atempo, ff, p, ff

measures 320-330: 1, 3, (mute), 2, open, mf, pp, ff, p

measures 340-350: 9, 3, 2, gliss. (a), 1, ff

measures 360-370: 1, 1, gliss. (a), 2, 1, 1, gliss. (a), 2, 3

measures 380-390: 8, 2, 6, ff, ff

2nd horn

Handwritten musical score for guitar, measures 390-420. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 390 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 391 has a piano (p) dynamic and a half note. Measure 392 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a half note. Measure 393 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 394 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 395 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 396 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 397 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 398 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 399 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 400 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 401 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 402 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 403 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 404 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 405 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 406 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 407 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 408 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 409 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 410 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 411 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 412 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 413 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 414 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 415 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 416 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 417 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 418 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 419 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet. Measure 420 has a forte (f) dynamic and a sixteenth-note triplet.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the current market landscape, identify gaps, and determine the target audience.

2. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves brainstorming ideas, creating a prototype, and testing the concept with a small group of potential customers.

3. The third step is to develop a business plan. This involves outlining the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. It also includes identifying the resources needed to launch the product and the marketing plan to promote it.

4. The fourth step is to secure funding. This can be done through various channels, including venture capitalists, angel investors, and crowdfunding. It is important to have a solid business plan and a clear understanding of the market need to attract investors.

5. The final step is to launch the product. This involves manufacturing the product, distributing it, and promoting it through various marketing channels. It is important to monitor the product's performance and gather feedback from customers to make improvements.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. 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 solve the problem. This plan should outline the steps to be taken and the resources needed.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks outlined in the plan and monitoring progress as you go.

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

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand what customers want and what problems they are facing.

2. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that addresses that need. This involves brainstorming ideas and creating a prototype.

3. The third step is to conduct a feasibility study to determine if the product is viable. This involves assessing the technical, financial, and market feasibility of the product.

4. If the feasibility study is positive, the next step is to develop a business plan. This involves outlining the business model, marketing strategy, and financial projections.

5. The final step is to launch the product and monitor its performance. This involves creating a marketing campaign, launching the product, and tracking sales and customer feedback.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand what customers want and what problems they are facing. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses this need. This is often done through brainstorming sessions and the creation of a prototype. The third step is to conduct a feasibility study to determine if the concept is viable. This involves assessing the technical, financial, and market aspects of the idea. If the study is positive, the next step is to develop a business plan. This plan outlines the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. Finally, the product is launched into the market, and the company monitors its performance and makes adjustments as needed.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement or further action.

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to understand the preferences and behaviors of potential customers.

2. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept for the new product. This involves brainstorming ideas and creating a detailed description of the product's features and benefits.

3. The third step is to create a prototype of the product. This allows the development team to test the product's design and functionality before moving forward with full-scale production.

4. After the prototype is tested, the next step is to conduct a feasibility study. This involves evaluating the product's potential for success in the market, considering factors such as production costs and competition.

5. Finally, once the feasibility study is complete, the development team can move forward with the production and distribution of the new product. This involves setting up a manufacturing process and establishing a distribution network.