



# Brian Gray

Arranger, Composer

United States (USA), Erie, Pennsylvania

## About the artist

Brian S. Gray is a self-taught musician / composer. He also has an interest in amphibians and reptiles, thus, many of his compositions have herpetological titles. Brian Gray started playing guitar when he was 13. He became interested in classical guitar and composition while in high school. Several of his herpetological publications can be downloaded at: [http://cnah.org/cnah\\_pdf.asp](http://cnah.org/cnah_pdf.asp)

## About the piece



<b>Title:</b>	Dance of the Crotalus
<b>Composer:</b>	Gray, Brian
<b>Licence:</b>	Copyright © 2008 Brian Gray
<b>Publisher:</b>	Gray, Brian S.
<b>Instrumentation:</b>	Flute and Piano
<b>Style:</b>	Classical

## Brian Gray on [free-scores.com](http://free-scores.com)

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# Dance of the Crotalus

moderato ♩ = 100

Brian S. Gray

Violin  
or flute

Piano

Vln.

Pno.

Vln.

Pno.

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dance of the Crotalus

Vln. 16

Pno. 16

This system contains measures 16 through 20. The Violin part (Vln.) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a fermata over the first measure. The Piano part (Pno.) is written for both hands in a grand staff, providing harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Vln. 21

Pno. 21

This system contains measures 21 through 25. The Violin part continues its melodic development, ending with a fermata and a repeat sign. The Piano part provides accompaniment with chords and rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) is present above the final measure of the Violin part.

Vln. 26

Pno. 26

This system contains measures 26 through 30. The Violin part features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note passages. The Piano part continues with harmonic accompaniment, including some chordal textures.

dance of the Crotalus

30

Vln.

Pno.

36

Vln.

Pno.

40

Vln.

Pno.

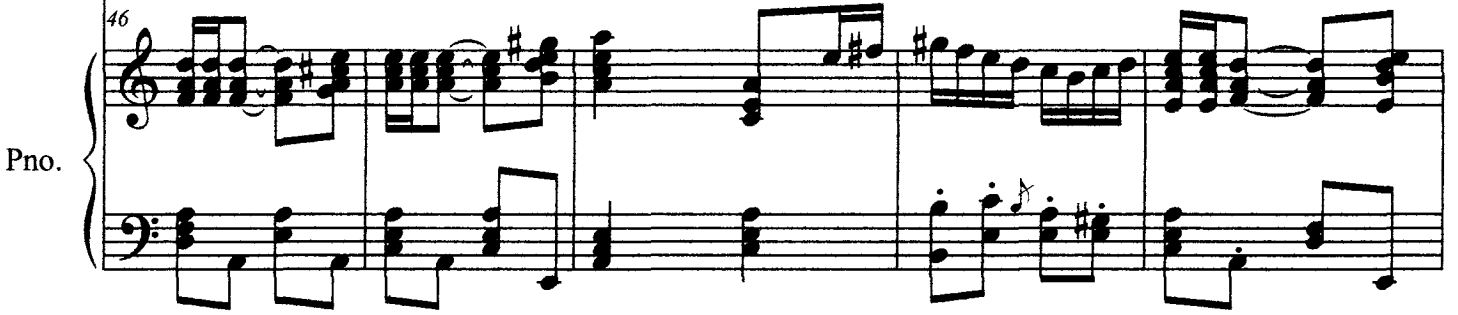
dance of the Crotalus

Vln. 46



Violin staff 1, measures 46-50. The music begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note Bb4, and a dotted quarter note G4. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill on A4 in measure 48. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

Pno. 46



Piano accompaniment, measures 46-50. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

Vln. 51



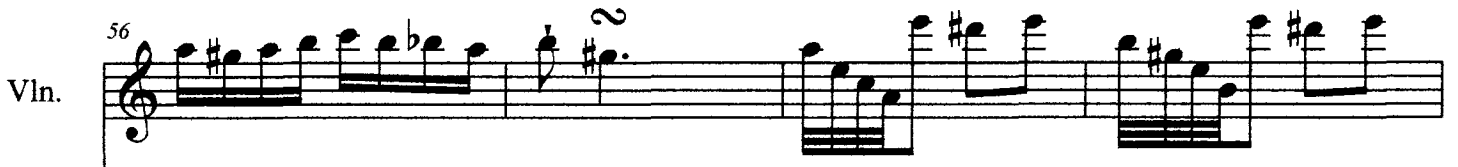
Violin staff 1, measures 51-55. The melody continues with a trill on A4 in measure 51, marked with a fermata. The music concludes with a half note G4. A fermata is also present over the final note.

Pno. 51



Piano accompaniment, measures 51-55. The right hand continues with its intricate rhythmic accompaniment, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

Vln. 56



Violin staff 1, measures 56-60. The melody starts with a trill on A4 in measure 56, marked with a fermata. The music ends with a half note G4. A fermata is also present over the final note.

Pno. 56



Piano accompaniment, measures 56-60. The right hand continues with its intricate rhythmic accompaniment, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

dance of the Crotalus

60

Vln.

Pno.

Violin staff 60-64: Treble clef, starting with a sixteenth-note triplet. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals (flats and sharps).  
Piano staff 60-64: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has chords and single notes. Bass clef has eighth-note triplets and chords.

65

Vln.

Pno.

Violin staff 65-67: Treble clef, starting with a trill (tr) on a dotted quarter note. This is followed by eighth-note triplets. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes.  
Piano staff 65-67: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has chords with long horizontal lines indicating sustained notes. Bass clef has chords and single notes.

68

Vln.

Pno.

Violin staff 68-72: Treble clef, starting with eighth-note triplets. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, many with sharps.  
Piano staff 68-72: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has quarter notes with accents. Bass clef has eighth-note chords and single notes.

dance of the Crotalus

The image shows a musical score for Violin (Vln.) and Piano (Pno.) for measures 71 through 75. The Violin part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 71, followed by a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note in measure 72. Measure 73 features a sixteenth-note triplet, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 74 contains a sixteenth-note triplet, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 75 is a whole note. The Piano part is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 71 has a quarter rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 72 has a quarter rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 73 has a quarter rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 74 has a quarter rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 75 has a quarter rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass.