

# Buckeye Fanfare

Ohio was the first state formed out of the Northwest Territory in 1803. The buckeye is the official state tree of Ohio; hence, Ohio is called the Buckeye State. Even residents of the state are called "Buckeyes." Columbus, the state capital, is located in the middle of the state and is Ohio's largest city. The Ohio State University is in Columbus, and its football team is called the Ohio State Buckeyes. Ohio Stadium is the third largest college stadium in America, seating 101,568 spectators. The stadium was built in 1921–22 and was the first double-decked horseshoe-shaped stadium in the country.

Robert D. Vandall

Marked (♩ = ca. 120)

5

1 2

1

1 2

to Coda ⊕

9

1 2

1 2

13

1 2

# Taking Flight

Dayton, Ohio's sixth largest city, is home to the National Museum of the United States Air Force. It is said to be the oldest and largest military aviation museum in the world, featuring more than 300 aircraft and missiles in 17 acres of indoor space. Wilbur and Orville Wright, who made the first powered flight in 1903, lived and worked in Dayton. On February 20, 1962, John Glenn, a native of New Concord, became the first U. S. citizen to circle the Earth three times in a space capsule.

Neil Armstrong, a native of Wapakoneta, became the first human being to walk on the moon in 1969.

Judith Resnik, of Akron, was the the second woman astronaut in outer space. She and her six associates were killed in January, 1986, when the Challenger spacecraft exploded shortly after takeoff.

Robert D. Vandall

Soaring (♩ = ca. 120)

The musical score for "Taking Flight" is written for piano and treble clef. It is in 4/4 time and consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a "cantabile" marking. The second system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a "simile" marking. The third system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings.

**System 1:** Treble clef has a whole rest. Bass clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the treble clef starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The bass clef has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *cantabile*.

**System 2:** Treble clef has a whole note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The bass clef has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *simile*.

**System 3:** Treble clef has a whole note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The bass clef has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

**System 4:** Treble clef has a whole note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The bass clef has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp*.

# Boom Town

Cincinnati, Ohio's third largest city, is located in the southern tip of the state on the Ohio River. Its location close to important modes of travel—the river, the canals, and the railroad—made it the fastest growing city in the United States between 1835 and 1850. There were so many jobs there that it was considered the first boom town in the West. Civic boosters started referring to Cincinnati as the “Queen City.” This term started showing up in newspapers of the day. After the poet Longfellow used it in a poem, the name got its official blessing. Cincinnati became Queen City of the West.

Robert D. Vandall

Lively (♩ = ca. 152)

The musical score for "Boom Town" is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of "Lively (♩ = ca. 152)". It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding triplet in the left hand. The second system starts with a measure rest of 4 measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding triplet in the left hand. The third system begins with a measure rest of 8 measures and includes a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding triplet in the left hand. The fourth system begins with a measure rest of 11 measures and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding triplet in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, fingerings, and dynamic markings.

# Rockin' at the Hall

Cleveland, Ohio's second largest city, began in 1796 when Moses Cleaveland picked his townsite on Lake Erie. It grew slowly until the late 1820s when New York finished its Erie Canal and Ohio decided to build a canal of its own. The city grew into a shipping and industrial giant. The first rock concert was hosted by DJ Alan Freed in Cleveland in 1952. The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Museum is located in downtown Cleveland. It has 150,000 square feet of space dedicated to music from Delta blues, rock and roll, and alternative styles.

Robert D. Vandall

Fast and rhythmic (♩ = ca. 132)

The score is written for piano (f) and consists of 17 measures. The tempo is marked 'Fast and rhythmic (♩ = ca. 132)'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The first system (measures 1-4) includes fingerings (1, 2, 5) and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) includes a measure number box with '5' and fingerings (1, 2, 5). The third system (measures 9-12) includes a measure number box with '9' and fingerings (1, 2, 5, 4, 1). The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes a measure number box with '13' and fingerings (1, 2, 5, 4, 1). The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a measure number box with '17' and fingerings (1, 2, 5, 4, 1). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as articulations like accents and slurs.