

# Symphony No. 5, Mvt 3

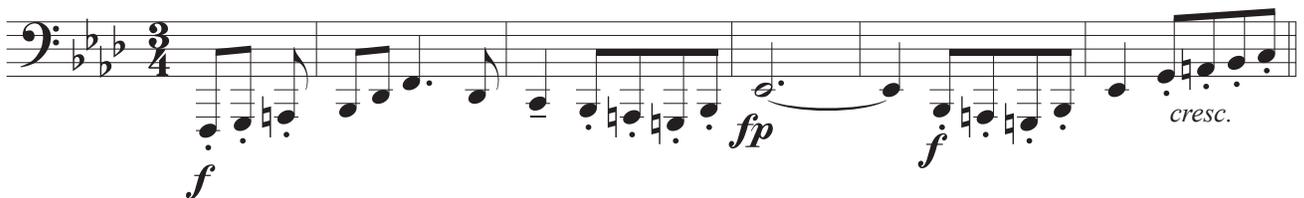
*Transposition Inquisition No. 89*

Gustav Mahler (1860-1911)

arr. Martorano

## About the Composer:

*"Austrian composer and conductor. He wrote large-scale symphonic works and songs (many with orchestra) and established a career as a powerful and innovatory conductor; while director of the Vienna Hofoper between 1897 and 1907 he provided a model of post-Wagnerian idealism for the German musical theatre. His compositions were initially regarded by some as eccentric, by others as novel expressions of the 'New German' modernism widely associated with Richard Strauss. Only during his last decade did they begin to enjoy the critical support and popular success that helped to ensure the posthumous survival of his reputation as a composer beyond the years of National Socialism in Germany and Austria. Mahler suffered the fate of innumerable banned composers of Jewish origin at a time when his music was still imperfectly known and understood outside the German-speaking countries of Europe."*



## About the Composition:

*"Symphony No. 5 by Gustav Mahler was composed in 1901 and 1902, mostly during the summer months at Mahler's holiday cottage at Maiernigg. Among its most distinctive features are the trumpet solo that opens the work with a rhythmic motif similar to the opening of Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, the horn solos in the third movement and the frequently performed Adagietto."*

*The musical canvas and emotional scope of the work, which lasts over an hour, are huge. The symphony is sometimes described as being in the key of C# minor since the first movement is in this key (the finale, however, is in D major). Mahler objected to the label: "From the order of the movements (where the usual first movement now comes second) it is difficult to speak of a key for the 'whole Symphony', and to avoid misunderstandings the key should best be omitted."*

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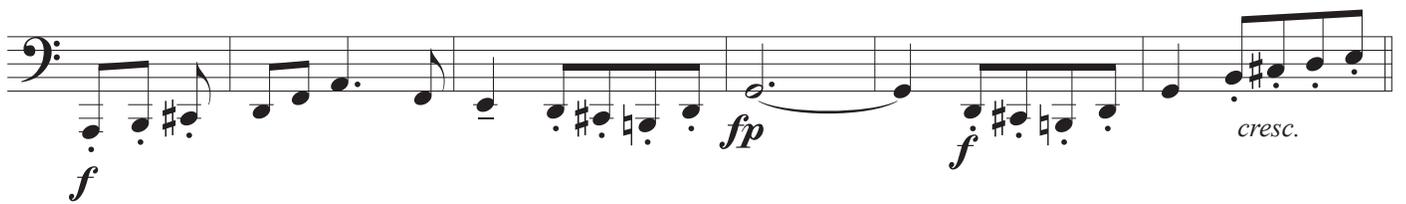
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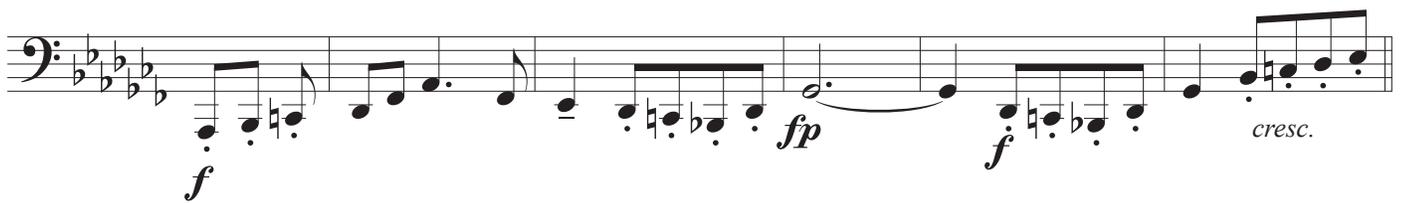
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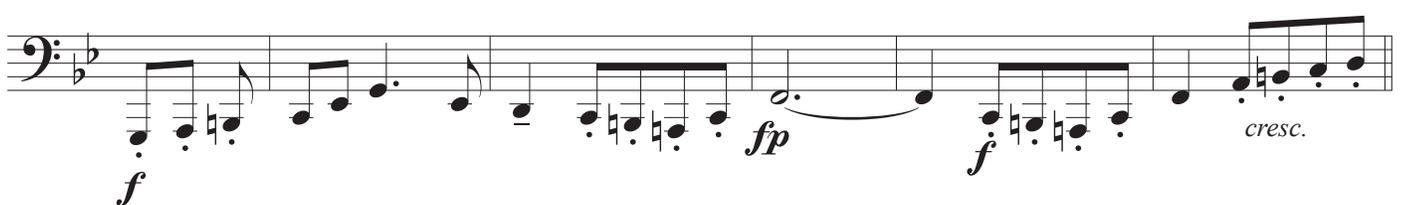
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⑤



⑥



7

Musical staff 7: Bass clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

8

Musical staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

9

Musical staff 9: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

10

Musical staff 10: Bass clef, key signature of four flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, and Db). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

11

Musical staff 11: Bass clef, key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

12

Musical staff 12: Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).