



# Brian Gray

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.

**Qualification:** moderate

## 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>	Piano, Flute
<b>Style:</b>	Classical

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



Violin staff starting at measure 16. The music features a melodic line with a trill-like figure in the first measure, followed by eighth-note patterns. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Pno. 16



Piano accompaniment for measures 16-20. The right hand plays chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords.

Vln. 21



Violin staff starting at measure 21. The melodic line continues with eighth-note patterns and a repeat sign with first and second endings. A fermata is placed over the final note of the first ending.

Pno. 21



Piano accompaniment for measures 21-25. The right hand features chords and moving lines, while the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Vln. 26



Violin staff starting at measure 26. The melodic line is more active with sixteenth-note passages.

Pno. 26



Piano accompaniment for measures 26-30. The right hand plays chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords.

dance of the Crotalus

30

Vln.

Pno.

36

Vln.

Pno.

40

Vln.

Pno.

dance of the Crotalus

The image displays a musical score for the piece "dance of the Crotalus". It is organized into three systems, each containing a Violin (Vln.) part and a Piano (Pno.) part. The first system starts at measure 46, the second at measure 51, and the third at measure 56. The Violin parts are written in treble clef, while the Piano parts are in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings. A fermata is present over a note in the first system's Vln. part, and a similar marking appears in the second system's Vln. part. The overall style is classical, with a focus on rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

dance of the Crotalus

60

Vln.

Pno.

65

Vln.

Pno.

68

Vln.

Pno.

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. Measures 73 and 74 feature a rapid sixteenth-note scale ascending from G4 to D5, with a final half note in measure 75. The Piano part is written on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. It provides harmonic support with chords in measures 71-72 and sustained chords in measures 73-75.