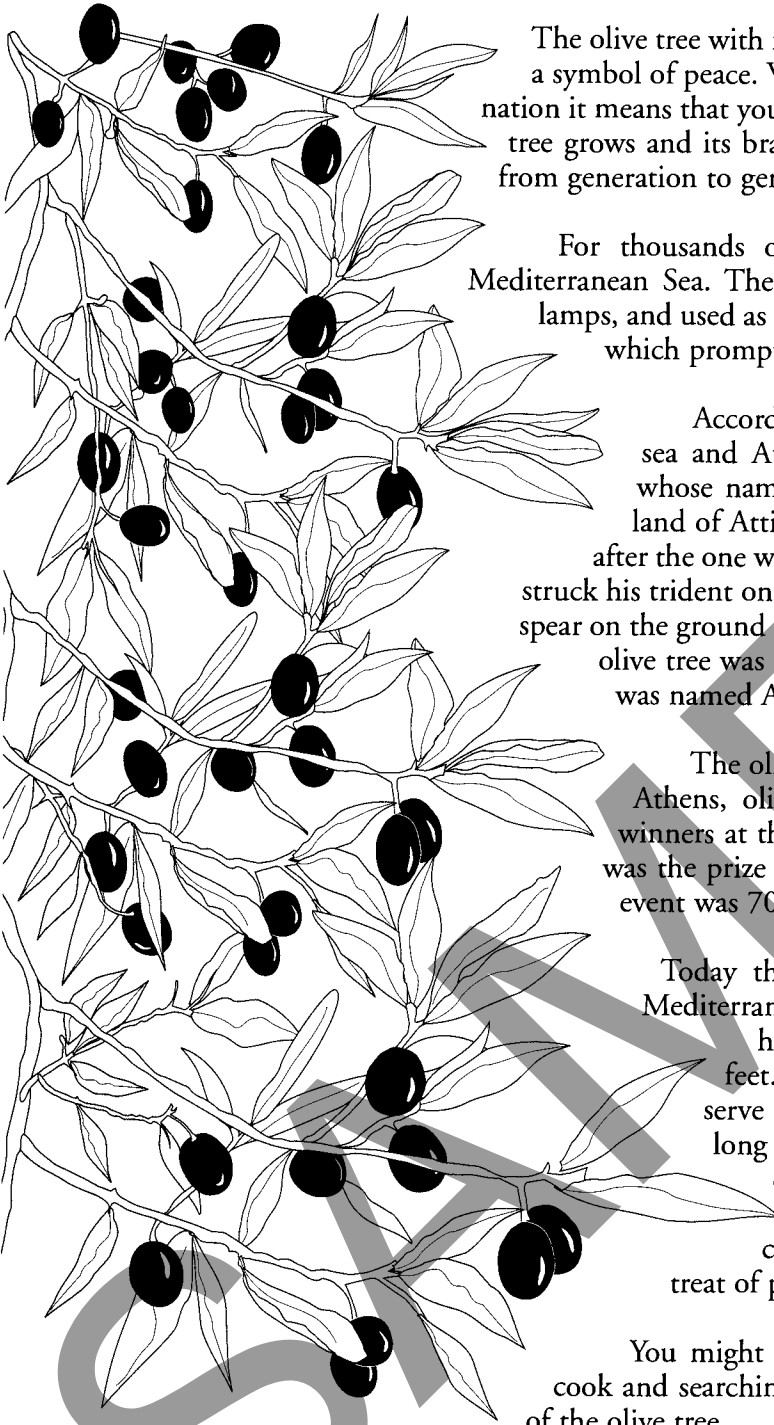


## The Composition



The olive tree with its gracefully elegant branches is traditionally known as a symbol of peace. When you “offer an olive branch” to another person or nation it means that you want to make peace and live in harmony. As the olive tree grows and its branches spread, they are linked like a family extending from generation to generation and from one peaceful nation to the next.

For thousands of years, olive trees have lined the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The oil from its olives was used in cooking, burned in lamps, and used as a lotion to soften the skin. The wood is extremely hard which prompted its use as a symbol of force.

According to ancient Greek mythology, Poseidon, god of the sea and Athena, goddess of peace and wisdom, disputed over whose name would be given to the new city being built in the land of Attica. To end the dispute, they decided to name the city after the one who gave the most precious gift to the citizens. Poseidon struck his trident on a rock and salt water began to flow. Athena struck her spear on the ground and it turned into an olive tree. It was decided that the olive tree was more valuable to the people of Attica, so the new city was named Athens in honor of Athena.

The olive branch also became a symbol of victory. In ancient Athens, olive branches were made into wreaths to crown the winners at the Olympic Games. The juice from its fruit, olive oil, was the prize of the winners. The prize for the winner in the track event was 70 amphorae filled with 2.5 tons of olive oil.

Today the evergreen olive tree can be seen throughout the Mediterranean region and in parts of California. It grows to a height of about 50 feet and has a spread of about 30 feet. Its graceful gray-green foliage and gnarled branches serve as an interesting garden accent. The trees can live as long as 500 years and can sprout back to life even when chopped to the ground. The olive fruit can be picked green or when it is fully ripe and dark brown in color. People around the world enjoy the great taste treat of preserved olives.

You might enjoy tasting some olives, using olive oil when you cook and searching for wooden objects made from the beautiful wood of the olive tree.

## Quick Facts

- Spain is the largest grower of olives.
- The olive tree is among the oldest known cultivated trees in the world.
- Traditionally, olive oil was the oil burned in the Menorah during Hanukkah.
- 20 medium-sized olives will make just about one tablespoon of oil.
- Franciscan missionaries, who established missions throughout California during the 1700-1800s, planted olive trees. Some groves still exist today.
- Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson brought olive trees and seeds to the United States after traveling abroad. Their goal was to further the development of agricultural production.

# The Olive Tree

Full Conductor Score  
Approx. time – 3:20

Arlene C. Stein  
Arranged by Doris Gazda

Flowing and relaxed (♩ = 104)

Violins 1 & 2

Viola

Cello

String Bass

Harp

Piano

Measures 1-5

Measures 6-11

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12 13 14 15 16

Vlns. 1 *p*

Vlns. 2 *unis.* *p*

Vla. *p*

Cello *p* *mf*

Str. Bass *p* *mf*

Harp *p* *mf*

Piano *p* *mf*

17 18 19 20 21 22

Vlns. 1 *pizz.* *mf*

Vlns. 2 *pizz.* *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Cello *mf*

Str. Bass *pizz.* *mf*

Harp

Piano

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 12 through 22. It features six staves: Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, Str. Bass, Harp, and Piano. Measures 12-16 show a melodic line in the violins and a rhythmic accompaniment in the other instruments. Measure 14 includes the instruction 'unis.' for the violins. Dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). Measures 17-22 feature a pizzicato (pizz.) texture for the strings, with the violins playing a rhythmic pattern and the piano providing harmonic support. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is visible across the score.

23 24 25 26 27 arco div. 28

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

29 unis. 30 31 32 33

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

mf

mp

p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 23 through 33. The instrumentation includes Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, Str. Bass, Harp, and Piano. Measures 23-26 show a rhythmic pattern in the strings and woodwinds. At measure 27, the strings are marked 'arco div.' and the woodwinds 'arco div.'. Measures 29-32 feature a melodic line in the violins, with 'unis.' (unison) markings. At measure 33, there is a dynamic shift to 'mf' for the violins and 'mp' for the other strings. The harp and piano parts provide harmonic support throughout.

This musical score page contains two systems of music. The first system covers measures 34 to 39, and the second system covers measures 40 to 45. The instruments are arranged as follows:

- Violins (Vlns.):** Two staves (1 and 2) in treble clef. Measures 34-39 show melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics. Measures 40-45 continue these lines, with dynamics like *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) indicated.
- Viola (Vla.):** One staff in alto clef. Measures 34-39 show sustained notes and melodic fragments. Measures 40-45 show more active melodic lines.
- Cello:** One staff in bass clef. Measures 34-39 show sustained notes. Measures 40-45 show melodic lines with triplets and other rhythmic patterns.
- String Bass (Str. Bass):** One staff in bass clef. Measures 34-39 are mostly rests. Measures 40-45 show bass lines with triplets and other rhythmic patterns.
- Harp:** Two staves (treble and bass clef). Measures 34-39 show arpeggiated chords and sustained notes. Measures 40-45 continue this texture with some melodic movement.
- Piano:** Two staves (treble and bass clef). Measures 34-39 show arpeggiated chords and sustained notes. Measures 40-45 continue this texture with some melodic movement.

Measure numbers 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective measures. Dynamics such as *p* and *pp* are used throughout the score to indicate volume levels.

Musical score for measures 46-57, featuring Vlns., Vla., Cello, Str. Bass, Harp, and Piano. The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 46-51, and the second system covers measures 52-57. The instruments are: Vlns. (Violins), Vla. (Viola), Cello, Str. Bass (String Bass), Harp, and Piano. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (mp, mf, f), and articulation marks (V for breath mark). A large watermark 'SAMPLE' is overlaid on the score.

Measures 46-51:

- 46: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 47: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 48: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 49: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note. Dynamics: *mp* for Vlns., *mf* for Vla., *f* for Cello and Str. Bass.
- 50: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 51: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.

Measures 52-57:

- 52: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 53: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 54: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 55: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 56: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.
- 57: Vlns. 1 and 2 play eighth notes. Vla. plays a half note. Cello and Str. Bass play a half note.

58 59 60 61 62 63

Vlins. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

64 65 66 67 68 69

Vlins. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 9, containing measures 58 through 69. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with six systems. The first system (measures 58-63) includes Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, Str. Bass, Harp, and Piano. The second system (measures 64-69) includes Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, Str. Bass, Harp, and Piano. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'SAMPLE' is oriented diagonally across the page. In the second system, measures 64-69, there are dynamic markings: 'f' (forte) is written above the Violin parts and below the Cello part, and 'f' is written below the Harp part. Measure numbers 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 are placed above their respective measures. The Harp and Piano parts in the second system have a boxed measure number '65' above the first measure of that system.

70 71 72 73 74 75

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

76 77 78 79 80 81

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

*p* *div.* *p* *p* *p* *p*

*mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 70 through 81. It features six staves: Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, String Bass, Harp, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 70-73 are in the key of D major. At measure 74, the key signature changes to D minor. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*). Performance markings include 'div.' for divisi in the violins and various accents and slurs. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid on the page.



82 83 84 85 86 87

Vlns. 1 2 unis.

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Harp

Piano

88 89 90 91 92 93

Vlns. 1 2 *p* *pp* *div.* *unis.* *rit.*

Vla. *p* *pp* *rit.*

Cello *p* *pp* *rit.* *V*

Str. Bass *p* *pp* *rit.* *V*

Harp *p* *pp* *rit.*

Piano *p* *pp* *rit.*

8<sup>va</sup>

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 82 through 93. It features six staves: Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, String Bass, Harp, and Piano. The Violin parts include dynamics like *p* and *pp*, and performance instructions such as *unis.* and *rit.*. The Viola, Cello, and String Bass parts also feature *p* and *pp* dynamics, with the Cello and Bass parts including *V* (vibrato) markings. The Harp and Piano parts use *p* and *pp* dynamics. A large, semi-transparent watermark is visible across the center of the page. The page number '11' is in the top right corner, and the code 'SO255' is in the bottom right corner.

SAMPLE

**KPS**