

William Tell Overture/Bonanza Medley

Gioachino Rossini/Jay Livingston and Ray Evans

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Intro...

Musical notation for the Intro section, measures 1-7. The key signature is 2/4. The notation shows a sequence of chords and notes on a five-line staff.

Musical notation for measures 8-14. The notation continues the sequence of chords and notes from the previous section.

Musical notation for measures 15-20. Measure 15 is marked with a 'D' chord. Measure 19 is marked with 'G: Part A...'. The notation includes fingerings and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 21-26. Measure 21 is marked with a 'D' chord. Measure 24 is marked with '1.G'. The notation includes fingerings and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 27-32. Measure 27 is marked with '2. G' and 'em: Part B...'. Measure 29 is marked with 'B7', 'em', and '(em)'. The notation includes fingerings and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 33-38. Measure 33 is marked with '(em)', 'D', '1.(D)', and '2.'. Measure 35 is marked with 'D: Part C...'. The notation includes fingerings and a repeat sign.

39 G D G D

45 G: (Part A) D G

51 D 1.G 2.G: Coda... G: Part D... C

57 G C G A 1.D

62 2. D G em: Part B... B7 em

68 (em) (em) D (D) D: Part C...

74

G D G

80

D G: Bonanza... D7

86

G C

92

G C

98

G C G D G C

105

G D G: Outro...

111

D7 G F G

Detailed description of the guitar tablature: The image shows four measures of music. Measure 111 is marked with a 'D7' chord and contains the sequence of notes 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0. Measure 112 is marked with a 'G' chord and contains the sequence 0 0 0 2 4. Measure 113 is marked with an 'F' chord and contains the sequence 0 0 0 3 1 2 3, with a 'R' (release) marking below the final notes. Measure 114 is marked with a 'G' chord and contains the sequence 5 4 3 5. The tablature is written on a six-line staff with fret numbers 0-5.

From Wikipedia:

The William Tell Overture is the instrumental introduction to the opera Guillaume Tell (in English, William Tell) by Gioachino Rossini. William Tell premiered in 1829 and was the last of Rossini's 39 operas, after which he went into semi-retirement, although he continued to compose cantatas, sacred music and secular vocal music. The overture is in four parts, each following without pause. There has been repeated use (and sometimes parody) of parts of this overture in both classical music and popular media, most famously as the theme music for the Lone Ranger radio and television shows.[1] Franz Liszt prepared a piano transcription of the overture in 1838 (S.552) which became a staple of his concert repertoire.[2] There are also transcriptions by other composers, including versions by Louis Gottschalk for two and four pianos and a duet for piano and violin.[3]

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Also From Wikipedia:

BONANZA: Theme song

Bonanza also featured a memorable theme song by Jay Livingston and Ray Evans that was orchestrated by David Rose and arranged by Billy May for the television series.

The Bonanza theme, emulating galloping horses, is one of the best known pieces of made-for-television music, and variations of it were used for twelve seasons of the series. Three of the cast members sang the original lyrics, sans music, on the pilot (Pernell Roberts, the sole professional singer of the quartet, abstained and untethered the horse reins). Before the pilot aired (on September 12, 1959), the song sequence was edited out of the scene and the Cartwrights headed back to the Ponderosa whooping. Five years later, a rendition more reflective of the show was introduced in Lorne Greene's song, "Bonanza", (Bear Box set, 1964). In 1968, a new horn and percussion-heavy arrangement of the original theme music was introduced; the new version was used until 1970. A new theme song, called "The Big Bonanza" was written in 1970 by episode scorer David Rose, and was used from 1970–1972. A faster rendition of the original theme returned for the 14th and final season.