

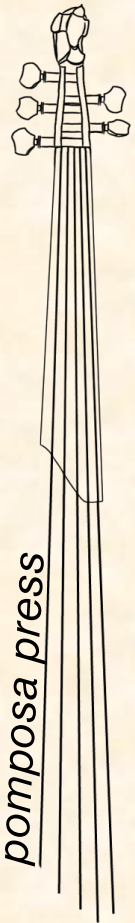
**RUDOLF  
HAKEN**

**THE ANIMALS  
WHICH ESCAPED  
FROM THE ZOO**

**Trio Version  
for  
narrator, violin, cello, and piano**

**composed in 1976 at age 10**

**SCORE**



*pomposa press*

“The Animals which Escaped from the Zoo”, for narrator and orchestra, was composed in August 1976 at age 10. It was premiered March 30, 1977 at a children’s concert with the Champaign-Urbana Symphony at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, Urbana, IL. Conducted by Rudolf Haken; narrated by Paul Vermel. The composer subsequently transcribed the piece for a trio touring public schools.

### **Narration**

measure 1: *It was night time in the city.*

measure 18: *A monkey stole the key to help all the animals escape from the zoo.*

measure 27: *Soon it was morning and the rooster crowed.*

measure 44: *When the town awakened, the camel, who had a bad leg, was limping away as fast as he could.*

measure 52: *And the birds were singing as usual.*

measure 67: *The king and his band came out of the palace and were teased by the monkeys.*

measure 80: *Then the peacock started acting as if he were director of the band.*

measure 94: *Soon two lions got into a fight.*

measure 102: *The king got mad with all this commotion and ordered the animals to be caught immediately.*

measure 119: *The cars tried to honk the animals out of the streets.*

measure 131: *When the animals were caught and brought back to the zoo, the band played on.*

measure 151: *And afterwards, everyone had a nice party.*

violin

cello

piano

"It was night time in the city."

2

Vivace ♩=100

*p*

*f*

*f*

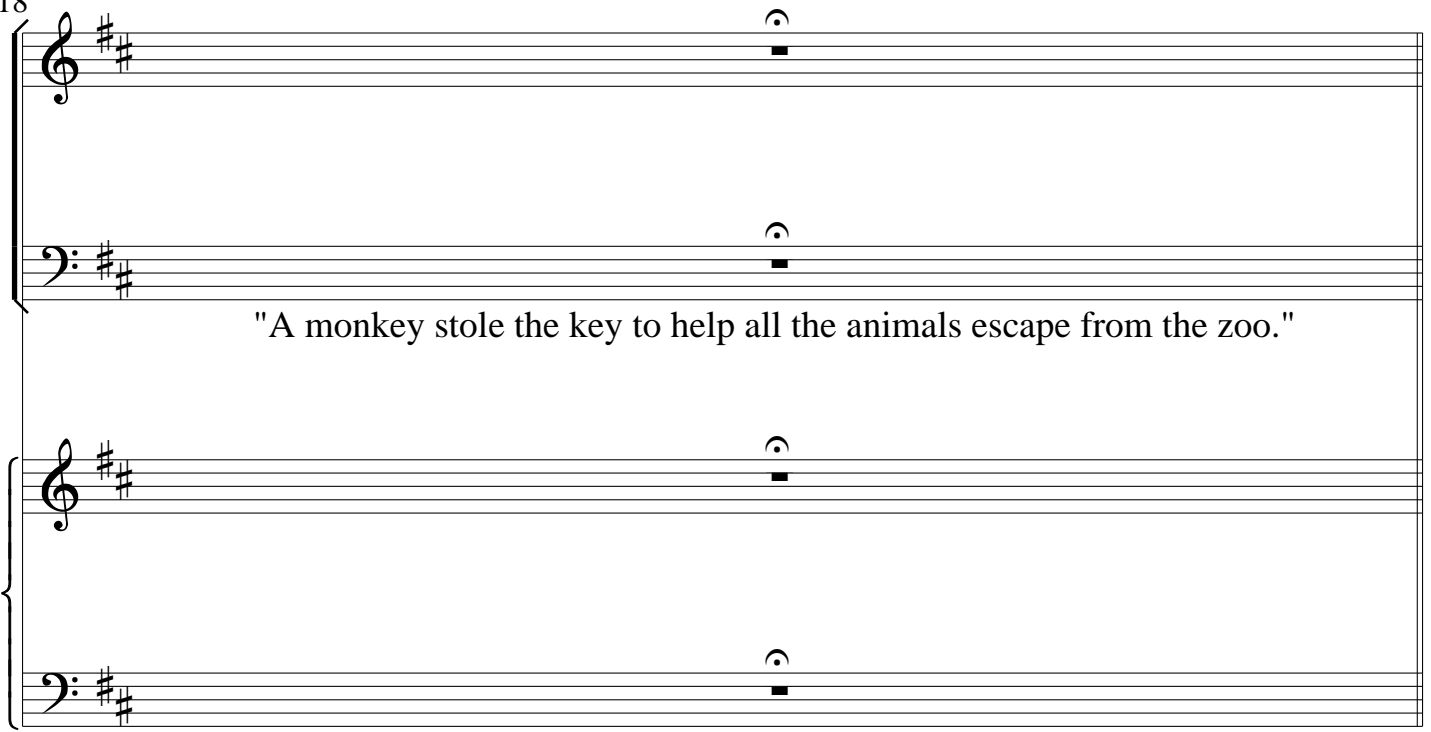
*f*

7

Musical score for measures 7-10. The score is written for four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano and Bass) and two piano staves (Right and Left Hand). The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The first staff (Soprano) features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a fermata and a *p* dynamic marking. The second staff (Bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes, also ending with a fermata and a *p* dynamic marking. The third staff (Right Hand Piano) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a fermata and a *p* dynamic marking. The fourth staff (Left Hand Piano) features a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata and a *p* dynamic marking.

11

Musical score for measures 11-14. The score continues with the same four-staff format. The key signature changes to D minor (two sharps and one natural). The first staff (Soprano) has a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata and a *tr.* (trill) marking. The second staff (Bass) provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata. The third staff (Right Hand Piano) contains a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a fermata. The fourth staff (Left Hand Piano) features a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata.



"A monkey stole the key to help all the animals escape from the zoo."



23

Musical score for measures 23-26. The score is written for four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamic marking *mf* is present on each staff. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand.

27

Musical score for measure 27. The score is written for four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line contains a single note with a fermata. The piano accompaniment contains a single chord with a fermata. The lyrics "Soon it was morning and the rooster crowed." are centered below the vocal staves. A treble clef is positioned at the end of the bass staff.

*f* *p* *f* *gliss.* *p* *f*  
*mf*  
**Meno mosso** ♩ = 76  
*f* *p* *f* *mf*

*gliss.* *f*  
*f*  
*p*

38

44

"When the town awakened, the camel, who had a bad leg,  
was limping away as fast as he could."

45

*Bartok pizz.*

*mf*

*Piu mosso* ♩=96

*mf*

*pizz. mf*

50

*arco* *mf*

*arco* *f*

*f*

52

"And the birds were singing as usual."

53

*mp*

*p*

*gva tr*

*tr*

*tr*

*tr*

*p*

57

*mf*

*mf*

*gva tr*

61

61

*f* *p* *f*

*f* *p* *f*

64

*p* *f* *p*

*p* *f* *p*

*gva*

67

"The king and his band came out of the palace and were teased by the monkeys."

68

*Vivace* ♩=100

*f*

*molto rall.*

*a tempo*

Musical score for measures 73-75. The score is written for four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major. Measure 73 features a vocal line with eighth-note patterns and a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line. Measure 74 continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Measure 75 concludes the section with a final vocal note and piano accompaniment.

Musical score for measures 76-80. The score is written for four staves: two for the vocal line (treble and bass clefs) and two for the piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major. Measures 76-80 feature a vocal line with dynamic markings *p* and *f* and a piano accompaniment with chords and a melodic line. Above the vocal staff, there are square and 'V' symbols indicating phrasing or articulation. Measure 76 starts with a vocal rest and piano accompaniment. Measure 77 continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Measure 78 continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Measure 79 continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. Measure 80 concludes the section with a final vocal note and piano accompaniment.



94

"Soon two lions got into a fight."

95

*f* *f* *f*

**Piu mosso** ♩=112

98

*mp*

"The king got mad with all this commotion  
and ordered the animals to be caught immediately."

This section contains the vocal line and piano accompaniment for measures 102 and 103. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are centered between the vocal and piano staves.

*pp* *pp* *ff*

*f* *pp* *f* *pp* *ff*

**Molto meno mosso** ♩=80

*f* *pp* *f* *pp* *ff* tremolo

This section contains the piano accompaniment for measures 103 through 107. It features various dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). A tempo change is indicated by the instruction "Molto meno mosso" with a metronome marking of ♩=80. The right hand of the piano part includes a tremolo effect in the final measure. The key signature remains D major.

This section contains the piano accompaniment for measures 108 through 111. It features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) in both the right and left hands. The key signature remains D major.



"The cars tried to honk the animals out of the streets."

*f*

*f*

**Poco piu mosso** ♩=88

124

Musical score for measures 124-127. The score is written for a piano trio in D major. It consists of four staves: two for the piano (treble and bass clefs) and two for the strings (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, while the strings play a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present at the beginning of the first two staves.

128

Musical score for measures 128-131. The score continues from the previous page. It features four staves: two for the piano and two for the strings. The piano part has a more active role, with a melodic line in the bass clef starting in measure 128. The strings provide harmonic support. The dynamic marking *f* is used in measure 128. The tempo marking *rit.* (ritardando) appears in measures 130 and 131.

131

"When the animals were caught and brought back to the zoo, the band played on."

132

*p*

**Vivace** ♩=100

*p*

137

*pizz.*  
*mf*

*mf*

*mp*

Musical score for measures 141-144. The score is written for a piano trio. The top staff is in treble clef, and the two bottom staves are in bass clef. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of a melodic line in the treble and accompaniment in the bass.

Musical score for measures 145-148. The score is written for a piano trio. The top staff is in treble clef, and the two bottom staves are in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The music includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), and performance instructions like *arco* and *tremolo*. There are also double bar lines (//) indicating repeat points.

151

"And afterwards, everyone had a nice party."

152

156

*f*

*f*

**Presto** ♩=112

*rit.*

*rit.*

*f*

*f*

159

*a tempo*

*a tempo*

*a tempo*

163

Musical score for measures 163-165. The score is written for a piano trio in 3/4 time, featuring a violin, a cello, and a bassoon. The key signature is two sharps (D major). The violin and cello parts consist of rapid sixteenth-note passages with slurs. The bassoon part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The music concludes with a fermata over a final chord.

166

Musical score for measures 166-168. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. The violin and cello parts feature a long, sweeping melodic line that spans across the measures, marked with a fermata. The bassoon part continues with its accompaniment. The tempo is marked *rall.* (rallentando) starting in measure 167. The piece ends with a final chord in measure 168.