

# Delphia

Concert Lead Sheet

composed by F. Hubbard

48 **A**  
**A<sup>o7</sup>** **D-7** **D<sup>b7</sup> b13** **C-** **F7** **B<sup>b</sup>** **A<sup>o</sup>** **D<sup>7</sup> b9**

11 **G-** **C<sup>7</sup> b9** **F<sup>Δ</sup>7** **E-7** **A7**

19 **B<sup>b</sup>** **E<sup>b7</sup> #11** **D-7**

27 **B-7** **F<sup>#7</sup>** **A-7** **D7** **B<sup>b-7</sup>** **E<sup>b7</sup>**

35 **B** **F** **B<sup>b</sup>** **F** **B<sup>b</sup>** **F** **B<sup>b</sup>** **F** **B<sup>b</sup>**

43 **B<sup>b7</sup>** **C7**

51 **F7** **B<sup>b7</sup>** **F7** **B<sup>b7</sup>**

59 **F7** **E<sup>b7</sup>** **D<sup>b7</sup>** **D7**

63 **F7** **B<sup>b7</sup>** **F7** **E<sup>o</sup>** **A7**

The musical score is written for a concert lead sheet in B-flat major (two flats). It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time signature. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the harmony is indicated by chords written below the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as accidentals, ties, and slurs. The chords are labeled with letters and numbers, indicating specific harmonic structures. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 48, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59, and 63 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The final measure of the score is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.