

From Doug LeBow, Sibelius Ambassador

Separating Two Instruments on One Staff in the Score While Maintaining Dynamic Parts

1. There is no need to extract these parts.
2. The easiest way to handle this situation is to use the "Score" as a work view where you can create extra staves for each of the individual instruments, like Flute 1 and Flute 2.
3. Then, switching on "Focus on Staves" view only the Flutes 1&2, Flute 1, and Flute 2 staves. Copy and paste the individual Flute 1 and Flute 2 lines into the newly created staves using the filters, and keeping the original staff for reference.
4. Adding the new staves will also create new parts for them. This process will render your original score unusable due to the increased number of staves, and the difficulty of managing them all via "Focus on Staves", but you can easily make a new "Score" by creating an extra Dynamic Part™ called "Conductor Score" where you can put in all of those "composite" staves.
5. This process works very well, and in the end you keep all of the parts, score, and work area (original score) in the same file so that you can make whatever changes necessary easily.

From Sibelius Staff

Names and Bar Numbers

This is a very cool feature that many user don't know about. When working on scores for large-scale ensembles, or when zoomed in, it is very useful to be able to tell which staff you are working on, and which bar you are working in, without having to cast about looking for the instrument name and bar number. This option draws bar numbers in blue above every bar, and draws the name of each staff at the left-hand side of the screen when the instrument names are off the left-hand side of the screen.

Two Transposition Tricks

In Sibelius the use of the Notes > Transpose feature (Shift+T) is fairly straight-forward in most cases. There are two transposition situations that require some 'tricks' to get the desired result. If you wish to transpose enharmonically (i.e. from C# to Db) or wish to transpose modally (i.e from Major to Minor). Let's take a look at examples of both of these cases.

To transpose enharmonically from C# major to Db major:

1. Either 'select all' (Ctrl+A /Command+A) or use Ctrl+Click /Command+Click so you have the bars you wish to transpose selected with the double-walled purple box.
2. Go to Notes > Transpose (Shift+T)
3. Select Up and Minor 2nd. [Unmark the 'Use double sharps/flats' box if checked.]
4. Go to Notes > Transpose (Shift+T)
5. Select Down and Augmented Unison.

To transpose enharmonically from Cb major to B major:

Either 'select all' (Ctrl+A /Command+A) or use Ctrl+Click /Command+Click so you have the bars you wish to transpose selected with the double-walled purple box.

1. Go to Notes > Transpose (Shift+T)
2. Select Down and Minor 2nd.
3. Go to Notes > Transpose (Shift+T)
4. Select Up and Augmented Unison.

To transpose modally from C major to Cminor:

Either 'select all' (Ctrl+A /Command+A) or use Ctrl+Click /Command+Click so you have the bars you wish to transpose selected with the double-walled purple box.

1. Go to Notes > Transpose (Shift+T)
2. Select Up and Minor 3rd. Click OK.
3. Use the down arrow to move the notes diatonically back to the original starting pitch.