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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FIVE RITUALS
FOR WOODWIND QUINTET AND TWO PERCUSSIONISTS

by



ALLAN BELL

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF MUSIC

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

SPRING, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research for acceptance, a thesis entitled "Five R&tuals for Woodwind Quintet and Two Percussionists" submitted by Allan Bell in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Music.

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Date APRIL 21, 1980

ABSTRACT

Five Rituals for woodwind quintet and two percussionists is a five movement work with the total duration of circa twenty-two minutes and forty-five seconds. It is music which is intended for the celebration of man's encounter with the known and the unknowable.

The first movement, "macrocosmos," has an aggressive character and a rapid tempo; "solitude," the second movement, has an introspective character and a slow tempo; the third movement, "vulnerability & communion," begins with a violent character and a fast tempo and ends with a lyric character and a slow tempo; "awakening," the fourth movement, has an introspective character and a slow tempo; and the last movement, "microcosmos," has a dynamic character and a rapid tempo.

An analysis of the formal structure and the pitch organisation is included.

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Introduction

As the title suggests, Five Rituals is music which is intended for the celebration of man's encounter with the known and the unknowable. It is a five movement work which is scored for woodwind quintet and two percussionists, and it has the total duration of circa twenty-two minutes and forty-five seconds.

With respect to the instrumentation of the piece, the standard woodwind quintet (flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon) is supplemented by the following doublings: flute and alto flute; oboe and cor anglais; and clarinet and bass clarinet. As well, each of the percussionists performs on a large battery of instruments. The first percussionist makes use of the following instruments: suspended cymbals, tam-tam, temple blocks, piccolo and ordinary wood blocks, slit drum, crystal wine glasses, glass chimes, bongos, snare drum, tenor drums, bass ~~drum~~, boobams, crotales, vibraphone, and metal sheet. The second percussionist makes use of the following instruments: suspended cymbals, gongs, wood-plate drums, log drum, plastic mixing bowls, tom-toms, bass drum, timpani, glockenspiel, marimba, lujon, tubular bells, and vibraphone. Both players share the same bass drum and vibraphone.

The analysis which introduces the work will not be addressed to the poetics behind the music. It will be restricted to an investigation of the elements which make the piece a unified musical experience. These elements are the

formal structures and the pitch organisation. An investigation of the former will elucidate relationships within the music and penetrate the elements which render the structure audible. As for the latter, the analysis will reveal the germinal intervallic materials and will demonstrate the flexibility and unifying capacity of the vocabulary.

Following the analysis will be the score itself. There the listener will encounter music which will explore both the standard and the more extended resources of the instruments. As well, the writing creates opportunities for the ensemble to explore music-making within both metric and improvisatory passages. However, all of the choices have been made for the purpose of expressing the emotional and spiritual content of an encounter with the process of life. It is ultimately to that issue that the listener and performer must address himself if an understanding of the piece is to be complete.

Formal Structure

Prelude

The analysis of the formal structure of Five Rituals will consist of a breakdown of the structural relationships within each of the movements preceeded by a discussion of the relationship that each movement has with the whole. Each intra-movement investigation will contain a formal schematic diagram which relates sections to measures within the score and, as well, a series of remarks about the salient structural features of the movement.

In order to facilitate a cogent discussion of these features with easy reference to the score, the following conventions will be used within the analysis:

- (a) Upper and lower case letters will indicate respectively the large sections and periods within those sections. Any time that a section bears a primary relationship to a previous section but has undergone some variation, superscript Arabic numerals will be used. A superscript "x" indicates that a shortened version of the material has been used. Sections which are developments of previous material will include letters in parenthesis which indicate the derivation of the material.
- (b) Measures within the movements will be indicated through reference to the rehearsal numbers found within the score. Numbers which occur before

the colon refer to the rehearsal number and those which occur after refer to the measure. Measures found before rehearsal number 1 will be referred to through the use of the number "0." Hence, the first measure of each movement will be referred to as 0:1. The numbering of measures within each rehearsal section begins with the number "1"; therefore, 7:1 refers to the first measure of rehearsal section 7 and 7:3 to the third measure of that same section. Movements 2 and 4 have a rehearsal number for each "measure" and are referred to accordingly.

- (c) The numbers in the right hand column indicate the number of measures involved in each of the sections.

The unifying element of the entire piece is the motivic and harmonic material shared by all of the movements. Since this will be dealt with in a separate section, the discussion of the formal structure of Five Rituals will restrict itself to an investigation of the sectional and periodic demarcations, how they are achieved, and how their relationships generate the structure of the whole.

Five Rituals: Inter-movement Form

A brief outline of the formal features of the five movements will reveal the basic structure of the entire piece. If form, character, and tempo are used as determining factors, the following scheme arises:

- 1: Five part arch form (ABCB¹A¹), aggressive character, rapid tempo
- 2: Sectional fantasia, introspective character, slow tempo
- 3: Bipartite form, polarity in character between violence and lyricism, fast tempo in A section and slow tempo in B section
- 4: Sectional fantasia, introspective character, slow tempo
- 5: Rondo form (ABACABA), dynamic character, rapid tempo

The first and the fifth movements are closely related with respect to character and tempo. As well, the rondo form of the last movement has the arch form principle of the first movement with the additional interpolations of the A section. With respect to their form, character, and tempo, the second and fourth movements also bear a primary relationship to one another. From this outline it can be seen that the entire piece has the five part arch form (ABCB¹A¹). Hence the formal structure of the first movement is the same formal principle by which the whole piece is organised.

1. macrocosmos

The following is the structural scheme of the first movement:

A	0:1 - 7:9	75
a	0:1 - 2:7	22
b	3:1 - 3:13	13
a ^x	4:1 - 4:5	5
b ¹	5:1 - 5:13	13
a	6:1 - 7:9	22
B	8:1 - 9:11	19
a	8:1 - 8:8	8
a ¹	9:1 - 9:11	11
C	10:1 - 14:12	38
a	10:1 - 11:7	14
b	12:1 - 12:5	5
a ¹	13:1 - 14:12	19
B ¹	15:1 - 16:11	19
a	15:1 - 15:8	8
a ¹	16:1 - 16:11	11
A ¹	17:1 - 26:7	91
a	17:1 - 18:9	21
b	19:1 - 19:13	13
a ^x	20:1 - 20:5	5
c	21:1 - 24:12	32
Ba	21:1 - 21:7	7
Cb	22:1 - 22:7	7
Ba	23:1 - 23:6	6
Ca	24:1 - 24:12	12
a	25:1 - 26:7	20
Coda	27:1 - 27:8	8

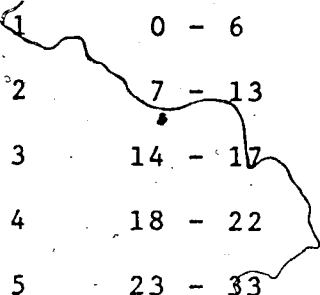
The first movement is a five part arch form (ABCB¹A¹) which ends with a short coda. Each of the sections exhibits a different internal structure: the A section has a five part arch form; the B section has the form of a period followed by a slight variation; and the C section has ternary (aba) form. The internal structure of A¹ has been altered from A in that Ab¹ has been replaced by a section (A¹c) which recapitulates material from sections B and C. This formal modification allows the A¹ section to act as a culminative peroration for the movement.

Since the tempo remains constant, sectional demarcations are achieved through changes in texture and metre. With regard to texture, the scheme of the movement is as follows: Aa is a tutti passage, Ab is a wind solo accompanied by the percussion, Ba is a duo which culminates in a tutti, Ca is a solo line with harmonic and rhythmic amplification, and Cb is an accompanied percussion solo. The rest of the sections (those with superscripts) are variations upon this basic, albeit simplified, textural scheme. The clarity of sectional demarcation is also established through the use of a different metric organisation for each main section. The use of duple, triple and quintuple metres reflects the movement's preoccupation with the number "5" in that the sum of the first two, without considering the unit of pulse, equals the third. Section C, the formal fulcrum of the movement, is in five-eight time which is the halfway mark between two-four and three-four when the unit of pulse is

taken into consideration.

2. solitude

The second movement, a sectional fantasia, has the following formal scheme:



Section 1	0 - 6
Section 2	7 - 13
Section 3	14 - 17
Section 4	18 - 22
Section 5	23 - 33

The factor which determines the structural demarcations within this movement is timbre. Section 1 is characterised by the use of percussion timbre only, section 2 by the introduction of breathy, unpitched sounds in the woodwinds, section 3 by the introduction of primitive and pitched lines in the woodwinds, section 4 by the reintroduction of the breathy woodwind sounds, and section 5 by the reintroduction of the percussion sonority from the beginning of the movement. The quarter tone inflections found in the woodwinds do not have a structural relationship with any of the other movements and have been chosen for the evocative character of the expression which they give to the melodic line.

3. vulnerability & communion

The formal scheme of the bipartite third movement is as follows:

A	0:1 - 6:9	54
a	0:1 - 2:11	23
a ¹	3:1 - 4:8	16
b	5:1 - 6:9	15
B	7:1 - 13:7	45
Coda (ab)	14:1 - 14:6	6

The first section of this movement is designed to express a maximum amount of violence to the listener. Aa and Aa¹ are both broad crescendi which exploit the percussion section and the shrill and raucous sonorities available from the quintet. The climax of Aa, the first crescendo, occurs when the quintet sounds a "g" in three octaves. The beginning of Aa¹ is indicated by the return of the timpani thumb-glissando which opened the movement. The second and louder climax of the section, at the end of Aa¹, is followed by a single "d" in the oboe. This same pitch, as it undergoes a timbric transformation when it is passed around the instruments of the quintet, acts as a transition (Ab) to the B section. Hence it can be seen that timbre, dynamic, and the use of a single pitch are the factors which delineate structure in the opening section.

The B section involves the use of an imitative, contrapuntal texture. Although it is continuous in its motion, this section can be divided with regard to the number of musical lines which are present. The texture is as follows: two-part (7:1-6), three-part (8:1-6), four-part (9:1-6), five-part (10:1-6), three-part (11:1-6), four-part (12:1-8), and

two-part (13:1-7). The climax of the section occurs where the texture is most dense (10:1-6). The approach to the climax is achieved by the cumulative addition of contrapuntal lines, whereas the peroration involves the subtraction of two lines, the addition of one line and the subtraction again of two lines. The manipulation of texture is therefore the determining factor in the shaping of this B section.

The apparently extreme dissimilarity of A and B is reconciled in the Coda through the use of the timbric transformation found in Ab and the chordal elements (the result of contrapuntal activity) from the end of B (13:5-7).

4. awakening

Although the fourth movement is heard as an unified whole, it will be divided into two simultaneously sounding formal schemes for the purpose of analysis. The percussion material has the form of a slow, upwardly rising melodic line which consists of three elements: single repeated pitches, chords, and arabesque figures resulting in chords. On the other hand, the quintet material involves the use of the following five elements:

- a: alto flute pitch bend
- b: woodwind multiphonics
- c: single melodic line
- d: timbric variations upon pitch
- e: melodic line in fifths

Bearing in mind that the two schematic diagrams indicate material which is heard simultaneously, the following is the formal scheme of the fourth movement:

Percussion material

Section 1	0 - 9
Section 2	10 - 18
Section 3	19 - 22
Section 4	23 - 26

Quintet material

a	0 - 3
b	4
c	5
d	6
e	8
b ¹ +c ¹	13 - 14
e ¹	15
c ²	16
d ¹	17
c ³	19 - 20
e ²	21
a	22 - 23
a+b ²	24

Within the percussion material, the formal structure is delineated through the introduction of a different instrument which continues the upward thrust of the line. The structure of the quintet material is achieved through the successive introduction of five recognisably different

musical elements which are reordered and developed while maintaining their timbric or melodic identity. As with the second movement, timbre is the fundamental factor determining structure within the fourth movement.

5. microcosmos

The final movement is a rondo which has the following formal scheme:

A	0:1 - 1:6	10
a	0:1 - 0:4	4
b	1:1 - 1:6	6
B	2:1 - 4:5	16
A ¹	5:1 - 6:8	12
a	5:1 - 5:4	4
b	6:1 - 6:8	8
C	7:1 - 9:7	20
a	7:1 - 7:10	10
b (Ax)	8:1 - 8:3	3
a ¹	9:1 - 9:7	7
A ²	10:1 - 12:7	17
a	10:1 - 10:4	4
a ¹	11:1 - 11:6	6
b	12:1 - 12:7	7
B ¹	13:1 - 15:6	16
A ³	16:1 - 17:7	11
a	16:1 - 16:4	4
b	17:1 - 17:7	7

Coda	18:1 - 23:4	32
a(A ² a ¹)	18:1 - 18:6	6
b(Aa)	19:1 - 19:3	3
c(B)	20:1 - 20:6	6
d(Ca)	21:1 - 21:8	8
e(ABC)	22:1 - 23:4	9

The rondo theme (A) is in two parts. It opens with a frenetic mass of sound, in constant sixteenth-note motion, which is treated antiphonally between the quintet and the percussionists. The second part of the theme is played only by the quintet. In this case, a melodic line surfaces above the mass of sound through the accentuation and octave reinforcement of the pitches involved in the melody. With each entry of the rondo theme, the instruments used by the percussionists are changed creating a new sonority for the antiphonal first section. The quintet part is modified by extending the melodic line of the second part of the theme.

Episodes B and C bear a primary relationship to one another. The material in C is a development of the rhythmic motives found in B. As well, B features melodic material in the woodwinds accompanied by the percussion whereas C features melodic material in the percussion accompanied by the woodwinds. In both cases the accompaniments are characterised by constant sixteenth-note rhythmic patterns.

The Coda recapitulates material from the rest of the movement (a and b) and further develops earlier material (mini-fugato of c, new accompaniment found in d). This

provides a culmination for the movement, and because of the length of the Coda with respect to the rest of the movement, a culmination for the entire piece.

Although the entire movement is a moto perpetuo and the sections move smoothly from one to the next, the formal divisions are audible. This is because of the distinctive character of each of the sections.

Pitch Organisation

Five Rituals makes use of an harmonic and melodic vocabulary which is based upon the intervals of the minor second and the perfect fourth and their inversions, the major seventh and the perfect fifth. Each movement, and the melodic and harmonic materials therein, functions as a development of these germinal intervals.

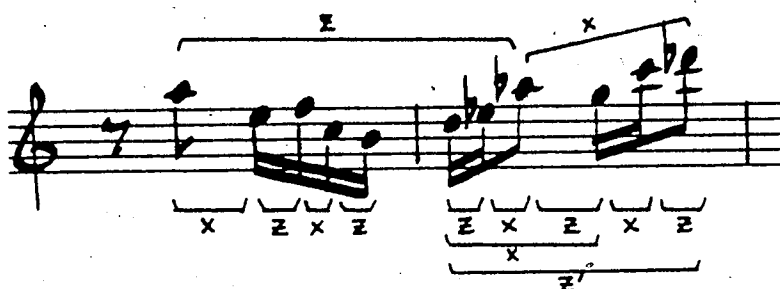
A series of examples chosen from the score will demonstrate the means through which the germinal intervals are transformed into motives and therefore into manipulatable musical materials. The following system will be used to refer to the intervals that are found in the examples:

x:	perfect fourth
z:	minor second
x ¹ :	perfect fifth
z ¹ :	major seventh

Ex. 1, Mov't 1 0:1-2



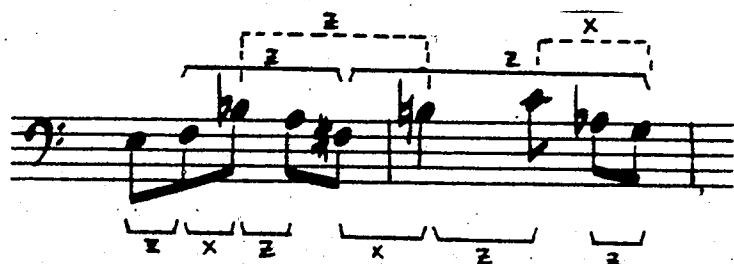
Ex. 2, Mov't 1, 1:6-7



Ex. 3, Mov't 1, 8:1-2



Ex. 4, Mov't 1, 10:1-2



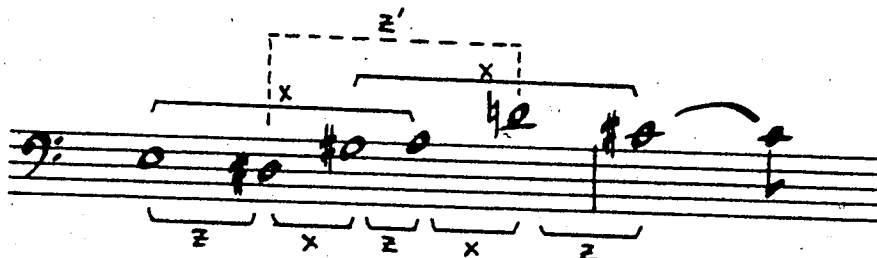
Ex. 5, Mov't 3, 7:1-3



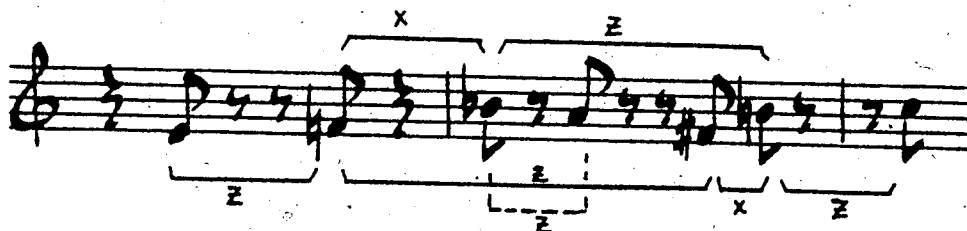
Ex. 6, Mov't 4, 3



Ex. 7, Mov't 4, 5



Ex. 8, Mov't 5, 1:1-3



As well as the germinal intervals, other intervals occur within the musical fabric as a result of the various levels of interaction between the germinal intervals. For example: the tritone "b-flat" to "e" in Ex. 1, the major second "e" to "d" in Ex. 3, the minor third "a" down to "f-sharp" in Ex. 4, the minor seventh "a" to "g" in Ex. 5, and the major sixth "e" down to "g" in Ex. 6. These are all intervals which occur because of the flexible means through which the germinal intervals are manipulated.

Harmonically, the piece makes consistent use of sonorities which are created through the superimposition of the germinal intervals. The following chords form the basis of the harmonic language:

Ex. 9 Harmonic vocabulary



These basic chords, which are arranged from left to right in increasing levels of relative tension, can be transposed and revoiced depending upon the voice-leading considerations of the passage involved. As well, the chords may be expanded to five or more voices by the addition of any of the

germinal intervals. They may also be contracted by the reverse process. In every case, the choice of chords is dependent upon the intensity of the sonority required by the musical passage.

The vocabulary is flexible in that it can generate large numbers of melodic possibilities and harmonic structures that have varying degrees of inherent acoustical tension. It is also the primary unifying element of the piece because it provides an aural framework of recurring intervals which ground the music in an audible intelligibility.

FIVE RITUALS

For Woodwind Quintet

For the celebration of

1. macrocosmos
2. solitude
3. vulnerability & communion
4. awakening
5. microcosmos

FIVE RITUALS

Instrumentation

flute (& alto flute)

oboe (& cor anglais)

clarinet in b flat (& bass clarinet)

horn

bassoon

percussion 1: 3 suspended cymbals, tam tam, temple blocks, piccolo & 3 wood blocks, slit drum, 2 crystal wine glasses, glass chimes, bongos, snare & 2 tenor drums, bass drum, bodhrans, crotales, vibraphone, xylophone, metal sheet

percussion 2: 3 suspended cymbals, 3 gongs, 3 wood plate drums, 4 plastic mixing bowls, 4 tom toms, bass drum, timpani, glockenspiel, marimba, tujon, tubular bells, vibraphone

Duration

1 4:00

2 4:30

3 4:30

4 4:45

5 5:00

Total: 22:45

Score in C

1 macrocosmos

Handwritten musical score for "1 macrocosmos". The score is written on multiple staves, including Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, and Bassoon. The tempo is marked "2/4" and the mood is "Aggressively". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mp*, *f*, *cresc*, *ff*, *mf*, *espress*). The score is divided into sections, with the first section marked "1" and the second section marked "2". The score concludes with a large number "3" at the bottom.

Instrumentation:

- Percussion 1: Xylophone
- Percussion 2: 4 Tomtoms, Timp sticks
- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet
- Horn: stopped
- Bassoon: *cresc*

Tempo and Mood: 2/4, Aggressively

Dynamic Markings: *mp*, *f*, *cresc*, *ff*, *mf*, *espress*

Section Markers: 1, 2, 3

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The first system consists of two staves. The second system consists of four staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*), and articulation marks. A circled number '3' is present in the second system.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. Above the staff, the text "rubber mallets, snares off" is written.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The text "mp" and "poco a poco cresc." are present.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The text "f sub mf" and "mf" are present.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The system consists of two staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The text "sempre cresc." is present.

Handwritten musical score, measures 4 and 5. The score is written on four staves (treble and bass clefs). Measure 4 is marked with a boxed '4' and measure 5 with a boxed '5'. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *espress*.

Handwritten musical score, measures 6 and 7. The score is written on four staves. Measure 6 is marked with a boxed '6' and measure 7 with a boxed '7'. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *cresc*, and *mp*.

Handwritten musical score, measures 8 and 9. The score is written on four staves. Measure 8 is marked with a boxed '8' and measure 9 with a boxed '9'. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *cresc.*, and *sempre*.

Xylophone

6

mf espress

7

Timpani

8/4

snare off, rubber mallets

poco a poco cresc

cresc

cresc

cresc

cresc

9

mf

poco a poco cresc

cresc

cresc

cresc

poco a poco cresc

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ sempre

Sus cym ♩ choke

cresc

10.5

Boobams

3 Sus cym

mf *f* *choke*

Damp

11

Temple blocks

mf *f* Boobams

mf Timpani

f *gliss*

12

Handwritten musical score for "The Temple of the Holy Spirit" by J. S. Bach. The score is written on multiple staves, including a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "Allegro" and the key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mp*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *ppp*, *ppp cresc*, *Sus cym*, *choke*). The score is divided into sections, with the first section marked "Temple blocks" and the second section marked "Booahms". The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and annotations visible.

Boobams

Sus cym

choke

choke

choke

14

mf solo

mf solo

mf solo

mf solo

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Hochzeitsmarsch" (Wedding March). The score is written on five staves. The first staff is for the flute, marked "flauto" and "mf-f". The second staff is for the violin, marked "violin". The third staff is for the viola, marked "viola". The fourth staff is for the cello, marked "cello". The fifth staff is for the double bass, marked "basso". The music is in 2/4 time and features a lively melody with many slurs and ties.

chose

15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Musical score for measures 15-16. The score is written for a choir and a band. The choir part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The band part consists of five staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 15 is marked with a box containing '15' and a '3/4' time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'cresc'.

Rubber mallets, snare off

Marimba

16

Musical score for measures 16-17. The score is written for a marimba and a choir. The marimba part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The choir part consists of five staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 16 is marked with a box containing '16'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'cresc'.

Musical score for measures 17-18. The score is written for a choir and a band. The choir part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The band part consists of five staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'cresc'.

Handwritten musical score, measures 17-24. The score is written on five staves. Measure 17 is marked with a box containing "17" and a "2" above it. The tempo/mood is marked "molto cresc" (molto crescendo) in measures 17-19. The dynamics are marked "mp" (mezzo-piano) in measures 20-24. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score, measures 25-32. The score is written on five staves. The tempo/mood is marked "mf" (mezzo-forte) in measure 25. The dynamics are marked "mf" (mezzo-forte) in measures 26-32. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score, measures 33-40. The score is written on five staves. Measure 33 is marked with a box containing "18". The tempo/mood is marked "cresc" (crescendo) in measures 33-35. The dynamics are marked "mp" (mezzo-piano) in measures 36-40. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamic markings including *mf* and *f*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and some melodic fragments. The notation is dense with many accidentals and slurs.

19

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 7-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamic markings including *mf* and *f*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and some melodic fragments. The notation is dense with many accidentals and slurs.

Handwritten musical score for the third system, measures 13-18. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamic markings including *f*, *sub mf*, and *mf*. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and some melodic fragments. The notation is dense with many accidentals and slurs.

20

21 $\frac{3}{4}$

22 $\frac{5}{8}$

Temple blocks
Anabaras
Lantans

mf solo
poco a poco cresc
mp
cresc
ff
mp
fp

23 $\frac{3}{4}$

cresc molto

cresc

24 $\frac{5}{8}$

cresc *mf* *mf solo*

cresc *mf* *mf solo*

cresc *mf* *mf solo*

cresc *mf* *mf solo*

cresc *mf* *mf solo*

Bombard

mf - f

Xylophone

25 $\frac{2}{4}$

26

Handwritten musical score, measures 25-27. The score is written on five staves. Measure 27 is marked with a box containing the number 27. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff*.

Handwritten musical score, measures 28-31. The score is written on five staves. Measures 28-30 feature a *Flutter* effect, indicated by the word "Flutter" written above the notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

2. solitude

Handwritten musical score for "Crystal Wine Glasses". The score is written on a grand staff with five systems of staves. The first system includes a staff for "2 Crystal wine glasses" and a staff for "Vibraphone". The second system includes a staff for "Alto flute". The score is marked with "mp" (mezzo-piano) and "arco" (arco). The tempo is marked "10" and "15". The score is divided into two sections, "1" and "2", indicated by brackets. The score is written in a simple, handwritten style.

- * Repeat pattern until brown line ends
- * Individualized provides care to the ensemble
- ** turned a unique service upon E

Handwritten musical score for "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written on a grand staff with piano (p) and mezzo-piano (mp) dynamics. The lyrics "Hello darkness, my old friend" are written below the piano part. The score includes a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Andante". The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing rests and others containing notes. The piano part features a melodic line with a descending scale in the first measure. The lyrics are: "Hello darkness, my old friend", "I've come at last to know", "That darkness is my friend", "And I've accepted what you've said", "That silence is my friend", "Then silence in your voice", "I really do exist."

- Blow air into instrument without creating a pitch.

Handwritten musical score for a percussion ensemble. The score is divided into measures 8 through 12, with dynamic markings and performance instructions.

Measure 8: Snare drum (mp), Cymbal (mf), Auxiliary (p). Duration: 3".

Measure 9: Snare drum (p), Cymbal (mf), Auxiliary (p). Duration: 12".

Measure 10: Snare drum (mp), Cymbal (mf), Auxiliary (p). Duration: 5".

Measure 11: Snare drum (mp), Cymbal (mf), Auxiliary (p). Duration: 6".

Measure 12: Snare drum (p), Cymbal (mf), Auxiliary (p). Duration: 5".

Performance Instructions:

- Cymbal suspended over timpani
- glass with timp pedal

Wine glasses

mp

gliss

21 3" 22 7" 23 5" 24 5" 25 3"

niente

niente

niente

niente

niente

p

mp

mp

mp

mp

Vibraphone

Arco

26 10" 27 3" 28 4" 29 8" 30 5"

p

mp

p

mp

p

mp

mp

p

mp

Crotales

mp

31 5" 32 10" 33 2"

mp

ppp

mp

ppp

mp

ppp

mp

ppp

3 vulnerability & communion

Handwritten musical score for the first system of "The Death of Beethoven". The score includes staves for Bass Drum, Timpani, Flute, and Bass Clarinet. The tempo is marked "Violently with unexpressible anguish" and the time signature is 4/4. The music features dynamic markings like "ff" and "f", and various musical notations including slurs, accents, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score for "The Firebird" by Igor Stravinsky. The score is written on multiple staves, including a piano part and an orchestral part. The piano part features dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *cresc molto*. The orchestral part includes various instruments and dynamic markings like *ff* and *f*. The score is written in a handwritten style with musical notation including notes, rests, and accidentals. The tempo is marked *Allegretto* and the key signature is one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, with lyrics written below them. The bottom eight staves are for piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and six individual staves for various instruments. The music is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc. molto*, *ff*, *mp*, and *p*. A large number "2" is written in a box in the middle of the piano accompaniment staves, indicating a second ending or a repeat. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for the vocal melody, with lyrics "Hello, hello, good morning to you" and "Hello, hello, good afternoon to you". The bottom eight staves are for the instrumental accompaniment, including guitar, bass, and drums. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cresc molto", "ff", and "f with timp sticks". The tempo is marked "moderato".

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for piano (p) and timpani (Timp). The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mp*, *ff*, and *ff*. The timpani part includes a *chord* marking. The bottom eight staves are for strings, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is marked with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The title "The Rose Tree" is written in the top right corner. The score is handwritten in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, with lyrics written below them. The bottom eight staves are for the piano accompaniment, arranged in four pairs. The music is in 2/4 time and G major. The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *mp*, and *ffp*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

4

poco a poco cresc.

Metal sheet

cresc sempre

Handwritten notes: *poco a poco cresc.*, *Metal sheet*, *cresc sempre*, *(mf)*, *(f)*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *L.V.*

5

Handwritten notes: *(ff)*, *(ffff)*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *L.V.*, *mp espress.*

Handwritten notes: *mf*, *L.V.*, *mp espress.*

mp
mp
6

mp, *espress.*
mp, *espress.*
niente
niente

7

Timpani
p
mp
pp
subito adagio
cillo

Cor anglais
niente
niente
mp solo cantabile *espress.*

mp en dehors

8

Handwritten musical score for measures 8-9. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 8 and 9. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). There is a large, dark ink smudge or correction mark over the middle of the first system.

9

Handwritten musical score for measures 10-11. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 10 and 11. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The text "en dehors" is written below the first staff of the first system.

10

Handwritten musical score for measures 12-13. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 12 and 13. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The text "en dehors" is written below the first staff of the first system.

Handwritten musical score for measures 11-12. The score is written on five staves. The first staff is empty. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The third staff contains a bass line. The fourth and fifth staves contain additional musical notation. A box containing the number '11' is placed above the second staff. Dynamic markings include 'mf' and 'mp'. A phrase 'en dehors' is written above the third staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 13-14. The score is written on five staves. The first staff is empty. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The third staff contains a bass line. The fourth and fifth staves contain additional musical notation. A box containing the number '12' is placed above the second staff. Dynamic markings include 'mf' and 'mp'. A phrase 'en dehors' is written above the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 15-16. The score is written on five staves. The first staff is empty. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with various notes and rests. The third staff contains a bass line. The fourth and fifth staves contain additional musical notation.

Handwritten musical score, measures 12-13. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 12 contains a whole note chord. Measure 13 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The bass clef part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical score, measures 14-15. Measure 14 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bass clef part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 15 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bass clef part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Handwritten musical score, measures 16-17. Measure 16 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bass clef part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 17 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bass clef part features a rhythmic accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

4 awakening

Vibraphone

Luton

mp

5"

1

10"

2

10"

Alto flute (head joint)

Oboe

Clarinet

* lower and raise pitch by progressively raising and lowering the end of the instrument with the right hand

soft melits

Ped

3

15"

4

10"

to Flute

Flute

mp

mp

mp

mp

Ped

* Play the notes in the figure (A11) rapidly, without accent, in the manner of an arpeggio

Ped

5

15"

6

15"

mp

longano (ad libitum, quasi legato, within one breath)

Ped

16 17

mp 2p

Ped. Bra.

Glackenspiel

soft mallets, mute with cloth

18 19 20

10'' 12'' 8''

Artificial harm Fundamental

mp pp

Ped. Bra.

Ped. Bra.

Craxiales

21 22 23

10'' 10'' 10''

Alto flute head joint

(bend)

mp pp

Handwritten musical score on page 30. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The notation includes notes, rests, and a fermata. Above the staff, there are handwritten annotations: "Glass chimes" and "Crotales". Below the staff, there are handwritten measurements: "12\"", "8\"", and "5\"". The page number "30" is visible at the bottom.

5 microcosmos

Piccola wood block
Small drum
Toy drum

Flute

Tutti sempre 4" 5" 4"

4" 14

* Alternate breathing 2/2: notes under slur may be omitted if necessary

2

The musical score is written on multiple staves. The top section includes parts for wood block, small drum, and toy drum, followed by a flute part. The middle section features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. The bottom section continues with more complex rhythmic patterns. Performance instructions like 'Tutti sempre' and 'Alternate breathing' are included. A large number '14' is written in a box, and a '2' is written in a box at the bottom right.

A handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves: a vocal melody at the top, a piano accompaniment in the middle, and a bass line at the bottom. The second system also has three staves, continuing the same parts. The music is written in treble and bass clefs. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "mp" (mezzo-piano) and "mf solo espress" (mezzo-forte solo expressive). A large number "3" is written in a box above the third staff of the second system. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The top system contains a piano introduction and the first line of the song. The piano introduction is marked with 'mf' and 'mp' dynamics. The first line of the song is marked with 'mp' and 'mf' dynamics. The bottom system contains the second line of the song, marked with 'mf' and 'mp' dynamics. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staves. The score is a single system, with the piano introduction and the first line of the song. The piano introduction is marked with 'mf' and 'mp' dynamics. The first line of the song is marked with 'mp' and 'mf' dynamics. The bottom system contains the second line of the song, marked with 'mf' and 'mp' dynamics. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staves.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is a single melodic line with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking "poco a poco cresc" and a dynamic marking "mf". The second staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It includes various musical notations such as "cresc.", "mf", "ff", and "Flutter". The score is written in ink on aged paper.

5 6" 5" 4"

Snare off

Snare drums

Tenor drums

6 4

Snare drums

Tenor drums

Snare drums

Tenor drums

7

mp mf f Press

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

mf Press

8

94

mf

mp

f

Prest

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

sempre staccato e mp

10

mf

f

ff

Xylophone

M. 111-120

mf

f

4

5

6

11 4" 5" 4"

* left hand
 * right hand * both hands

3" 3" 6"

xylophone
 Maraca

12 4

Handwritten musical score for measures 12 and 13. The score is written on multiple staves. Measure 12 is marked with *mp*. Measure 13 is marked with *mp solo espress* and features a triplet of eighth notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for measures 14 and 15. The score is written on multiple staves. Measure 14 is marked with *mp* and *mp solo espress*. Measure 15 is marked with *mp* and *mp solo espress*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for measures 16 and 17. The score is written on multiple staves. Measure 16 is marked with *mp* and *mp solo espress*. Measure 17 is marked with *mp* and *mp solo espress*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

f *ff*

16

6"

Flutter

Flutter

Flutter

Flutter

Flutter

mf

mf

5"

5"

5"

Snare off

Tam tams

Record wood block

Wood block

Snare drum

Wood block

Cong. drum

174

mp — mf

18

6"

Mixing DC-1

5"

5"

5"

3"

3"

19

5"

Handwritten musical score, measures 21-22. The score is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves. The tempo/mood is marked *marcato*. The dynamic is *f* (forte). Measure 22 is boxed and labeled "22".

Handwritten musical score, measures 23-24. The score is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves. The tempo/mood is marked *marcato*. The dynamic is *f* (forte). Measure 23 is boxed and labeled "23". The word "flutter" is written in the right margin next to the final notes of measures 23 and 24.

Handwritten musical score, measures 25-26. The score is written on five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves. The tempo/mood is marked *marcato*. The dynamic is *f* (forte). Measure 25 is boxed and labeled "25".

Percussion Layout

Audience

Quintet

