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Portfolio of Compositions

A thesis
submitted in fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree

of

Master of Music

at

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by

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MMus Portfolio 2014-2015

Abstract

The compositions in this portfolio aim to synthesise aspects of contemporary Western classical composition with techniques from traditional Chinese classical music in a way unique to the composer. That aim generates a number of artistic and technical questions which require creative solutions. The portfolio of compositions addresses several of these issues, especially how to utilise selected performance techniques used in playing Chinese instruments such as qin, pipa and erhu on Western instruments such as the violin, cello and piano.

The portfolio includes music for a variety of ensembles. All the music was composed in 2014-15. The works span several genres, from the piano trio *Bamboo Groves* to the orchestral piece *Shadow*. Additionally, the piano trio *Bamboo Groves* integrates some sounds from the natural world into the composed musical texture, so stones, tree branches and water are played by the instrumentalists. The unusual and highly characterful ensemble of nine cellos, Cellophonics, which is based in the University of Waikato Conservatorium of Music, inspired the composition of *Sun Wukong*, the story being drawn from the classic Chinese novel *Journey to the West*. The theatrical monodrama *Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin* requires two performers playing a prepared piano along with a soprano, and uses some electronic amplification.

Introduction

I was born and grew up in Beijing, China and had my earliest musical experiences there. But my tertiary education in music has been at the University of Waikato, so I now have experienced two cultural worlds. Out of those two formative backgrounds has grown an interest in bringing these worlds together creatively. This desire has been inspired further by hearing a number of concerts, like that by the Forbidden City Orchestra of China given in collaboration with the New Zealand String Quartet. The compositions in this portfolio also have been influenced by the works of a spectrum of composers, including several from New Zealand and others from Asia, especially China and Japan.

Abstract

The abstract of this portfolio is the synthesising of contemporary Western classical composition with techniques from traditional Chinese classical music poses many questions which call for creative solutions. My portfolio of compositions addresses several of these issues, especially by incorporating performance techniques of Chinese instruments such as Qin, Pipa and Erhu on Western instruments such as the violin, cello and piano.

The portfolio includes writing for a variety of ensembles. It contains a selection of works composed in 2014. It features a range of works that span a variety of genres, from chamber group piece *Bamboo Groves* to orchestral music *Shadow*, and also unique 9 cellists ensemble work *Sun Wukong* and monodrama piece *Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin* for prepared piano and soprano.

How to integrate Chinese musical performance techniques and sounds into contemporary music for Western classical instruments which is the one of the most important research question for this portfolio.

Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks are extended to the following people, to whom the completion of this portfolio owes so much.

My parents: You have always given me the opportunity to study composition. All the support you have given, personal, spiritual and financial, has helped make my dream continue to come closer to being true. I will forever be grateful for all you have done for me. This portfolio and all my achievements are dedicated to you.

Martin Lodge: I have been studying with you since 2010. Especially during 2014-15 as my masters supervisor, you have given me ongoing help and support in both my work and life. I appreciate all your guidance on each composition, helping provide opportunities for performances of my work, and assisting with arrangements for rehearsals and recordings. Beyond that, I appreciate your having helped me to address some issues in my life, and thank you for sharing with me about your musical and life experience without any reservation.

All my performers: it has been a great pleasure to work with you all. I feel so lucky to have had an opportunity to work with such a group of talented people, from whom I have gained inspiration, skill and friendship. Thanks for all you have done: Charlotte Ketel, Catherine Kwak, Alexander Arai-Swale, Anna Mahon, Sam Lucas, Michael Williams, Jacky Siu, Anne-Marie Bird, Josh Helm, Dan Inglis, Matthias Balzat, Rachel Miles, James Tennant.

To anyone else I have not mentioned by name, I have not forgotten about what you have done for me and grateful thanks also extends to you.

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CD Track listing

1. ***Sun Wukong*** (movements II and III) - nine cellos
2. ***Bamboo Grove*** - piano trio
3. ***Shadow*** - orchestra
4. ***Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin*** - solo soprano and prepared piano

DVD Track listing

1. ***Sun Wukong*** - movement II
2. ***Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin***

ERRATUM

The track listing for the compact disc recordings should read as follows:

CD track listing

1-2 *Sun Wukong* for nine cellos, movements 2 and 3

3-4 *Bamboo Grove* for piano trio, movements 1 and 2

5-6 *Shadow* for orchestra, movements 1 and 2

Sun Wukong

for nine cellos

This work was commissioned by Cellophonics early in 2014. Cellophonics is an ensemble of nine cellos based in the Conservatorium of Music at the University of Waikato, directed by pre-eminent cellist and teacher James Tennant. *Sun Wukong* comprises three contrasting movements and was written after I finished some research on traditional music in China. I was born in China and grew up in Beijing so have an intuitive understanding of Chinese culture, and have been familiar with the sound world of Chinese traditional music all my life. Consequently part of the purpose of composing this piece was to try to infuse some elements of traditional Chinese music into a newly composed work for the Western music ensemble of nine cellos. In creating it I drew on a selection of elements from traditional Chinese culture, including geographical ideas, literature and drama as well as music.

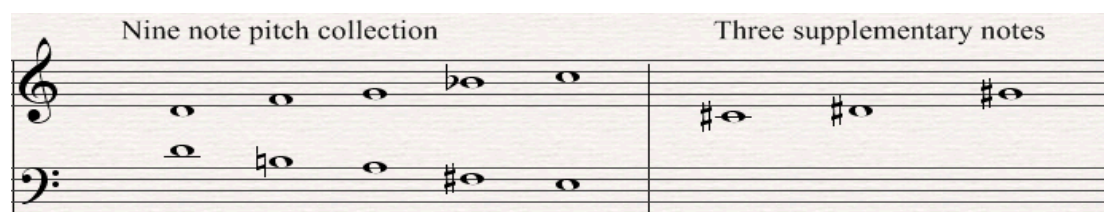
In June 2014 while on a return visit to Beijing, I visited some composers and performers of traditional music. After several conversations and demonstrations, I had a basic concept for the direction of this piece. I also studied some works by the so-called ‘fifth generation’ of Chinese composers. Members of this group were the first to go abroad after the political reforms of the 1980s and the opening of China to the world. They include Tan Dun, Chen Qigang, Qu Xiaosong, Mo Wuping, Guo Wenjing. Another source of inspiration was the movie *Jing Lei* by the Dutch director Eline Flipse. The movie documents the music and the world of these composers, revealing how the old and new values interacted at that time. In turn, this stimulated me to research further into Chinese traditional music.

In their works, the ‘fifth generation’ composers were not only influenced by 20th and 21st century contemporary Western classical music, but they also were keen to maintain features of their own traditional musics. During my research in China, the composer Guo Wenjing and his work became one of the main objects of study. I was able to find a fascinating book *A study on Guo Wenjing's music language* by An Lu Xin (2012), and a few of his scores.

The narrative idea for *Sun Kung* came from the Chinese novel *Journey to the West* by the revered novelist Wu Chengen of the Ming Dynasty. The three movements of *Sun Kung* developed out of reflecting on aspects of the personality of the main character in *Journey to the West*, the Monkey King - Sun Wukong.

In technical terms, the compositional process began by an exploration of pentatonic scales and their possible transformations and extensions. I was also interested to integrate several elements of traditional Chinese culture, such as regional character and Chinese traditional opera. In the former, the contour of some melodic lines reflects the flavour of the Sichuan province. This element features especially in the first movement, while the dramatic extremes of Beijing opera are found in the second and the third movements.

For pitch organization, a pentatonic scale and some variations on it provided the basis of a harmonic language for the piece. For example, taking the pentatonic scale D, F, B-Flat, G, C, I then selected D as the central note on which to construct another pentatonic scale in the opposite direction, that is, as a kind of inversion. The resulting nine notes were then treated as an unordered pitch collection, although still maintaining C as a central note or tonic. This leaves three 'chromatic' or 'supplementary' notes outside the collection.

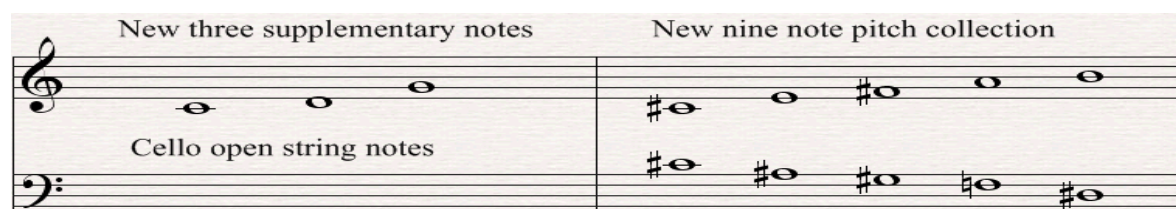
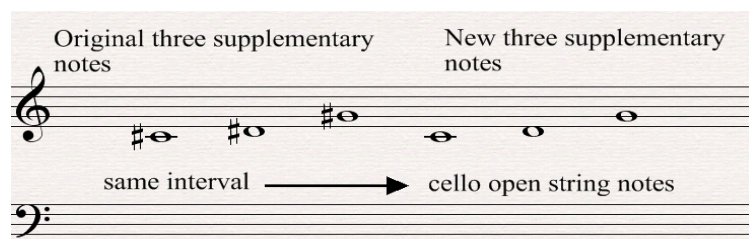


The choice of a nine note fundamental pitch collection was closely related to the ensemble of nine cellos which make up Cellophonics. The linkage provided by the number nine seemed appropriate and symbolically interesting.

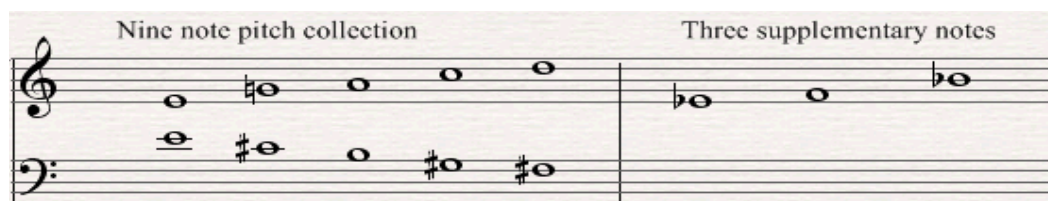
At the end of the first movement, a recently discovered new performing technique of strings is called for. This technique involves playing the open strings while lightly touching the strings on and off to produce alternating open string notes and harmonics.

Looking again at the three ‘chromatic’ or ‘supplementary’ notes for the nine-note pitch collection mentioned above, it was found that the interval relationship between these supplementary notes C#, D# and G# was a major second and a perfect fourth. This is the same as the interval relationship between three open strings of cello: C, D, G, if those notes are rearranged into close position.

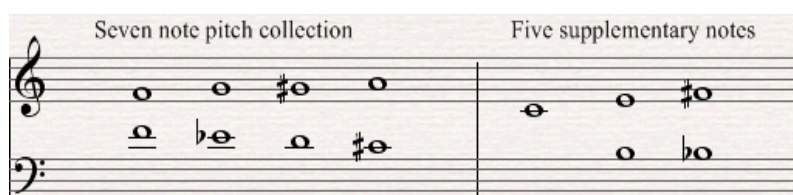
From there, I created a new pitch collection starting with the cello open string notes C, D and G. These pitches were removed from the twelve chromatic notes in the octave and the remaining nine notes treated as a new pitch collection. This not only creates a link between the original three supplementary notes and the nine notes of the fundamental pitch collection, but also gives a strong intervallic character to their role in the background and foreground levels of the musical texture.



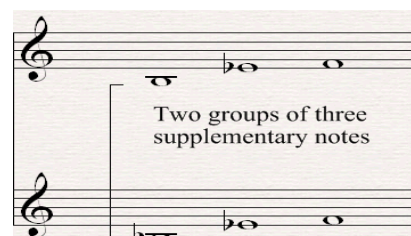
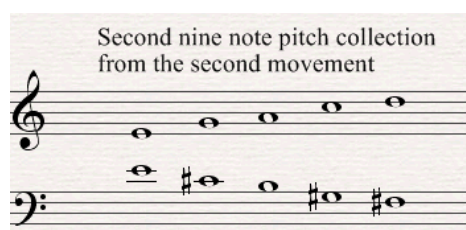
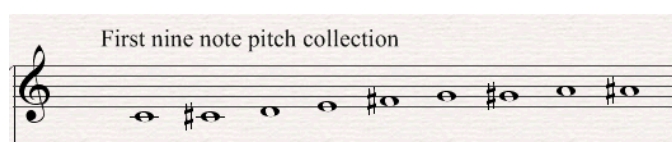
The interaction of a pitch collection and its supplementary notes is one of the most important techniques used to generate unity in this piece. In the second movement, another nine note collection is formed by taking a pentatonic scale and its inversion then adding another three supplementary notes. In this regards the new collection resembles a transposition of the fundamental pitch collection.



A seven note pitch collection was also created, where F is the central note: C sharp, D, E flat, F, G, G sharp, A. This leaves five supplementary notes: C, E, F sharp, B, B flat. The derivation of these collections can be shown as symmetrical inversions:



In the third movement, two different nine-note pitch collections were used. Looking once again at the interval relationships between the three supplementary notes in each case, (E flat, F, B) and (E flat, F, B flat) there is only a semitone difference between B flat and B. Therefore I took the two three-note groups as a bridge to connect the two different nine note pitch collections in the work. Both in the second and the third movements, this bridging function is applied quite often.



The process of transforming a traditional Chinese musical elements like the pentatonic scale into a contemporary international (Western) music technique of freely worked unordered pitch collections was an important aim in this piece.

Live performance and Recording note

Because of the performance schedule of the Cellophonics ensemble, the only movement of this work to be played live so far has been the second movement in 2014 in the University of Waikato's Spring Concert at the Gallagher Academy of Performing Arts. Due to the limited time for rehearsal, some elements were not able to be brought up to exactly what the score specifies. On the other hand, some of the performing techniques in the first movement, such as the seagull effect and the very free tempo from bar 62 to the end, and the use of microtones, all made the first movement very difficult to produce convincingly using programs like Protools with East West sound samples, let alone with Sibelius notation program. So unfortunately, a recording of the first movement is not able to be included in this portfolio. The second movement and the third movement were produced and mixed by composer using the East West Symphony Orchestra sound sample library.

Xu Tang

Sun Wukong

for nine cellos

Performance note



Slide note up and down slowly and try to evoke the glissando technique on Chinese traditional instrument erhu.



Hit the strings by palm

Duration: movement I approximately 9', movement II approximately 5',
movement III approximately 4'.

I

Xu Tang

Lento

Violoncello 1

Violoncello 2

Violoncello 3

Violoncello 4

Violoncello 5

Violoncello 6

Violoncello 7

Violoncello 8

Violoncello 9

The score is for nine Violoncello parts, all in 4/4 time. The tempo is Lento. The first two measures are mostly rests. In the third measure, Violoncello 3 and 4 play a half note G4 with a sordano (con sord.). Violoncello 5 plays a half note G3 with a sordano and pppp. Violoncello 6 plays a half note G3 with a sordano and pppp. Violoncello 7 plays a half note G3 with a sordano and pppp. Violoncello 8 plays a half note G4 with a sordano. Violoncello 9 plays a half note G4 with a sordano.

4

Vc. 1

con sord. a punta d' arco ord.

ppp *mp* *pppp*

Vc. 2

con sord. a punta d' arco ord.

pppp *mp* *pppp*

Vc. 3

a punta d' arco ord.

pppp *mp* *pppp*

Vc. 4

a punta d' arco ord.

mp *pppp*

Vc. 5

a punta d' arco ord.

mp *pppp*

Vc. 6

a punta d' arco ord.

mp *pppp*

Vc. 7

a punta d' arco ord.

mp *pppp*

Vc. 8

a punta d' arco ord.

pppp *mp* *pppp*

Vc. 9

con sord. a punta d' arco ord.

pppp *mp* *pppp*

senza sord. *pppp*

Vc. 1

pppp

Vc. 2

senza sord. *pppp*

pppp

Vc. 3

senza sord. *pppp*

pppp

Vc. 4

senza sord. *pppp*

a punta d' arco

Vc. 5

senza sord. *pppp*

a punta d' arco

ord. *p*

Vc. 6

senza sord. *pppp*

a punta d' arco

ord.

Vc. 7

senza sord. *pppp*

pppp

a punta d' arco

Vc. 8

senza sord. *pppp*

pppp

Vc. 9

senza sord. *pppp*

pppp

[illegible]

14

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

pp *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *p* *3*

pp *p* *pp*

3 *3* *3* *3* *p* *mp*

p *pp* *p* *pp* *a punta d' arco*

mp *pp* *mp* *a punta d' arco*

p *pp* *mp*

mp *p* *mp* *p*

3 *3* *p* *3* *3* *pp* *3* *mp*

p

18

Vc. 1

mf *pppp*

Vc. 2

mf *pppp*

Vc. 3

a punta d' arco

p *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 4

mp *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 5

pp *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 6

p *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 7

a punta d' arco

pp *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 8

a punta d' arco

p *mf* *pppp*

Vc. 9

a punta d' arco

pp *mf* *pppp*

22

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

sul pont.

ppp $\leftarrow$ *p* $\leftarrow$ *ff*

sul pont.

ppp $\leftarrow$ *p* $\leftarrow$ *ff*

ord.

ppp

pizz.

p

arco

ppp

pizz.

p

arco

ppp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

sul pont.

ppp $\leftarrow$ *p* $\leftarrow$ *fff*

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

28

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

arco

mf

arco

mf

arco

mf

mf *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *f* *fp* *ff*

arco

p

poco.sul pont.

battuto

mf

31 accel.

Vc. 1 *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. 2 *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. 3 *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. 4 *mp* *mf*

Vc. 5 ord. arco *f* *fp* *pp*

Vc. 6 *mp* *mf* *mp* *ff* 3

Vc. 7

Vc. 8 arco *f* *fp* *mp* *ff* 3

Vc. 9 arco *pp* *ff* 3

34 $\text{♩} = 65$

Vc. 1 *f* subito *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

Vc. 2 *f* subito *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

Vc. 3 *f* subito *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

Vc. 4 *f* subito *p* *mp* *p*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 *sffp* *mp* *p* *mp* *f* *p*

Vc. 7 *sfp* *mp* *p* *mp* *f* *p*

Vc. 8 *sfp* *mp* *p* *mp* *f* *p*

Vc. 9 *sfp* *mp* *pp*

The image displays a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The score is written in treble clef with a tempo marking of quarter note = 65. The first measure (measure 34) features a forte (*f*) dynamic for Vc. 1, 2, 3, and 4, while Vc. 6, 7, and 8 start with *sffp* and Vc. 9 with *sfp*. A 'subito' dynamic change occurs in the second measure, where Vc. 1-4 shift to piano (*p*). Vc. 6, 7, and 8 continue with *p* or *sfp*. The third measure shows a crescendo from *p* to mezzo-piano (*mp*) for Vc. 1-4, while Vc. 6, 7, and 8 remain at *p*. The final measure shows Vc. 1-4 returning to *p*, Vc. 6, 7, and 8 moving to *f*, and Vc. 9 moving to *pp*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

37

Vc. 1

pp *mf* *pp*

Vc. 2

pp *mf* *pp*

Vc. 3

pp *mf* *pp*

Vc. 4

mp *p* *mp*

Vc. 5

mp *p* *mp*

Vc. 6

p *pp* 5 3

Vc. 7

p *pp* 5 3

Vc. 8

p

Vc. 9

p

40

Vc. 1

mf *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 2

mf *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 3

mf *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 4

mf *p* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 5

mf *p* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 6

f *p* *p* *ff*

Vc. 7

f *p* *p* *mf* *ff*

Vc. 8

f *p* *p* *ff*

Vc. 9

f *p* *p* *mf* *ff*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for nine violas, numbered 40 in the top left. The page is divided into two systems by a double bar line. Vc. 1 through Vc. 5 are written in treble clef, while Vc. 6 through Vc. 9 are in bass clef. Vc. 1, 2, and 3 have identical parts, starting with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes, then a half note, and finally a whole note. Vc. 4 and 5 have a more sustained, arpeggiated-like line. Vc. 6, 7, 8, and 9 have a similar pattern, starting with a half note, then a quarter note, and finally a whole note. Vc. 6, 7, 8, and 9 have a triplet of eighth notes in the second system. Dynamics are marked throughout: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). The page number 26 is in the top right corner.

43

Vc. 1

pp *p* *mf*

Vc. 2

pp *p* *mf*

Vc. 3

pp *p* *mf* *f*

Vc. 4

p *f* *p*

Vc. 5

pp *p* *mf* *f*

Vc. 6

3 *p* *mp* *p*

Vc. 7

pp *mf*

Vc. 8

3 *p* *mp* *p*

Vc. 9

pp *p* *mf* *f*

6/4

46 **molto accel.** **molto rit.** $\text{♩} = 80$

Vc. 1 *pp* *ff* *fp* *pp* *tr*

Vc. 2 *pp* *p* *ff* *fp* *pp* *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr*

Vc. 3 *pp* *p* *ff* *fp*

Vc. 4 *pp* *ff* *fp*

Vc. 5 *pp* *p* *ff* *fp* *pp* *tr*

Vc. 6 *pp* *ff* *fp* *pp* *tr*

Vc. 7 *pp* *p* *ff* *fp*

Vc. 8 *pp* *ff* *fp*

Vc. 9 *pp* *ff* *fp* *pp* *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr*

*From measure 48 to measure 53, all trills are in minor second.

[illegible]

rit. $\text{♩} = 70$

52

Vc. 1 *f* *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 2 *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 3 *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 4 *tr tr tr tr tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *f pp* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 5 *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr* *f* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 6 *tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr* *f* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 7 *tr tr tr tr tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *f pp* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 8 *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *fp fp fp fp*

Vc. 9 *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *tr tr* *fp fp fp fp*

56

rit.

Vc. 1

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 2

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 3

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 4

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 5

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 6

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 7

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 8

fp *fp* *p*

Vc. 9

fp *fp* *p*

59

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. Each staff begins with a treble clef (Vc. 1, 5, 6) or a bass clef (Vc. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. In the first measure, each staff has a half note followed by a half rest, with a dynamic marking of *f* (fortissimo) and a *molto dim.* (much diminuendo) hairpin leading to a *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic at the end of the measure. In the second measure, each staff has a half note followed by a half rest, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and a *molto cresc.* (much crescendo) hairpin leading to a *ppp* dynamic at the end of the measure. Additionally, staves Vc. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 have a *pizz.* (staccato) marking above the second half note in the second measure. The score concludes with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

Vc. 1

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff*

Vc. 2

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Vc. 3

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Vc. 4

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Vc. 5

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff*

Vc. 6

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff*

Vc. 7

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Vc. 8

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Vc. 9

f *ppp* *molto dim.* *molto cresc.* *ff* pizz.

Lento

62 ad lib.

Vc. 6

mf *mp* *p* *sf* *mf* *p*

3 2"

66

Vc. 1

sul pont. arco *ff*

Vc. 2

arco ad lib. disappearing . . . *fp*

Vc. 3

pizz. *ff* arco *fp* ad lib. 3" accel. *mf*

Vc. 4

arco ad lib. sul pont. disappearing . . . *fp*

Vc. 5

arco ad lib. moving microtonally *pp* *mf* *ppp*

Vc. 6

3 *sfp* *mf* battuto *sf*

Vc. 7

arco *sf*

Vc. 8

arco ad lib. sul pont. disappearing . . . *fp*

Vc. 9

arco ad lib. moving microtonally *pp* *mf* *ppp*

70

senza misura, libre

3"

pizz.

Vc. 1

pp

f

Enter about 1" after cello 1 repeat ad lib. e accel.

3"

Vc. 2

pp

p *mf*

Vc. 3

p *fp* *f* *p* *mp* *mf*

Enter about 1" after cello 1 repeat ad lib. e accel.

3"

Vc. 4

pp

p *mf*

Enter about 1" after cello 2 repeat ad lib. e accel.

3"

Vc. 5

pp

p *mf*

Vc. 6

pizz.

f

senza misura, libre

3"

Vc. 7

pp

p *mf*

Enter about 1" after cello 1 repeat ad lib. e accel.

3"

Vc. 8

pp

p *mf*

Enter about 1" after cello 2 repeat ad lib. e accel.

3"

Vc. 9

pp

pizz.

f

73 arco senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 2

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 senza misura, libre *p*

Vc. 3 poco sul pont. battuto *f fp* ord. *mf* *f* *mp*

Vc. 4 senza misura, libre *p*

Vc. 5 senza misura, libre *p*

Vc. 6 arco senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 1 *p*

Vc. 7 senza misura, libre sul pont. *p*

Vc. 8 senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 2 *p*

Vc. 9 arco senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 4 *p* 3"

75

Vc. 1

poco sul pont.

ad.lib

5"

accel.

p

Vc. 3

ad.lib

poco sul pont.

3"

accel.

ord.

pp

mf

f

fp

p

2"

accel.

fp

f

fp

poco sul pont.

Vc. 4

sul pont.

p

f

Vc. 5

senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 1

poco sul pont.

5"

accel.

Vc. 6

Enter about 1" after cello 4

sul pont.

p

f

Vc. 7

7"

mp

Vc. 8

7"

mp

Vc. 9

Enter about 1" after cello 6

sul pont.

p

f

78

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 *p*

Vc. 3 *p* *fp* *f* *mp* *f*

Vc. 4 ad.lib ord. *p*

Vc. 5 *p*

Vc. 6 senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 4 ord. *p*

Vc. 7 senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 9 3" accel. *p*

Vc. 8 senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 6 *p*

Vc. 9 ad.lib 3" accel. *p*

81

Vc. 1 con sord. *pp*

Vc. 2 con sord. *pp*

Vc. 3 *pp*

Vc. 4 con sord. *pp*

Vc. 5 con sord. *pp*

Vc. 6 con sord. *pp*

Vc. 7 senza misura, libre
Enter about 1" after cello 9 *p* con sord. *pp*

Vc. 8

Vc. 9 ad.lib *p* con sord. *pp*

Detailed description: The score is for nine violas. Vc. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8 each play a single sustained note in the bass clef, marked 'con sord.' and 'pp'. Vc. 3 plays a melodic line in the treble clef, starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a half note marked 'pp'. Vc. 7 enters with a triplet of eighth notes marked 'p', followed by a half note. Vc. 9 is marked 'ad.lib' and plays a triplet of eighth notes marked 'p', followed by a half note. Vc. 7 and Vc. 9 also have sustained notes in the bass clef marked 'con sord.' and 'pp'.

83
Lightly touch the string on and off to
produce alternating open string note and any harmonic.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

con sord.
ad lib

p

ad lib

ad lib
con sord.

p

86

Vc. 1

p

Vc. 2

p

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

p

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

p

Vc. 7

ad.lib

p

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

89

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Lightly touch the string on and off to produce alternating open string note and any harmonic.

Senza misura e libre

Repeat poco.sul pont.

The score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. Vc. 1 is in bass clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur. Vc. 2 is in bass clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur and two bowing techniques indicated by diagonal lines and a downward arrow. Vc. 3 is in bass clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur. Vc. 4 is in treble clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur. Vc. 5 is in bass clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur and two bowing techniques indicated by diagonal lines and a downward arrow. Vc. 6 is in treble clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur. Vc. 7 is in treble clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur. Vc. 8 is in treble clef, playing a sequence of notes marked with a 'c' (crescendo) and a 'p' (piano), with a box around the first four notes labeled 'Senza misura e libre'. After the box, there is a section labeled 'Repeat poco.sul pont.' with a tremolo. Vc. 9 is in bass clef, playing a sustained note with a long slur and three bowing techniques indicated by diagonal lines and a downward arrow.

92

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Seagull

Enter about 1" after cello 7

Enter about 1" after cello 6

Enter about 1" after cello 5

Enter about 1" after cello 4

Enter about 1" after cello 3

Enter about 1" after cello 2

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

a punta d' arco

93

disappearing . . .

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Harmonic notes gradually becoming fewer and further apart to the end.
As if disappearing into the distance

93

disappearing . . .

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Harmonic notes gradually becoming fewer and further apart to the end.
As if disappearing into the distance

II

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

Violoncello 1

Violoncello 2

Violoncello 3

Violoncello 4

Violoncello 5

Violoncello 6

Violoncello 7

Violoncello 8

Violoncello 9

The score consists of nine staves, each for a Violoncello part. The music is written in bass clef. The first measure is in 4/4 time, the second in 2/4, and the third in 6/4. The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). Articulation includes *pizz.* (pizzicato). Some parts feature triplets in the third measure.

4 $\text{♩} = 150$

Vc. 1 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 2 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 3 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 4 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 5 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 6 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

Vc. 7 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4
mp

Vc. 8 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4
mp

Vc. 9 3/4 6/4 4/4 3/4 4/4

8

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf

f

p

f

p

Detailed description: The score is for nine violas. Measures 1 and 2 are in 4/4 time, and measures 3 and 4 are in 3/4 time. Vc. 1-6 are silent throughout. Vc. 7 starts in measure 1 with a half note G4, rests in measure 2, and continues in measure 3 with a half note A4 (marked *f*), a half note G4 (marked *p*), and a half note F#4 in measure 4. Vc. 8 starts in measure 1 with a half note G#4 (marked *mf*), rests in measure 2, and continues in measure 3 with a half note A4 (marked *f*), a half note G#4 (marked *p*), and a half note F#4 in measure 4. Vc. 9 starts in measure 1 with a half note G4 (marked *f*), rests in measure 2, and continues in measure 3 with a half note F#4 (marked *p*), a half note E4, and a half note D4 in measure 4.

12

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1): Measure 3 has eighth notes G2, F2, E2, D2 with dynamic *p*. Measure 4 has eighth notes G2, F2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 2 (Vc. 2): Measure 3 has eighth notes G#2, F#2, E2, D2 with dynamic *p*. Measure 4 has eighth notes G#2, F#2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 3 (Vc. 3): Measure 3 has eighth notes G2, F2, E2, D2 with dynamic *p*. Measure 4 has eighth notes G2, F2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 4 (Vc. 4): Measure 3 has eighth notes G#2, F#2, E2, D2 with dynamic *p*. Measure 4 has eighth notes G#2, F#2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 5 (Vc. 5): All measures are rests.

Violoncello 6 (Vc. 6): All measures are rests.

Violoncello 7 (Vc. 7): Measure 3 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2 with dynamic *mp*. Measure 4 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 8 (Vc. 8): Measure 3 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2 with dynamic *mp*. Measure 4 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2.

Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9): Measure 3 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2 with dynamic *mp*. Measure 4 has quarter notes G2, F2, E2, D2.

[illegible]

19

Vc. 1 *ff*

Vc. 2 *ff*

Vc. 3 *ff* *subito p*

Vc. 4 *ff* *subito p*

Vc. 5 *ff*

Vc. 6 *ff*

Vc. 7 *ff*

Vc. 8 *ff*

Vc. 9 *ff*

22

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp

mp

25

The musical score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The notation is as follows:

- Vc. 1:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest. Measure 3: Rest. Measure 4: Rest.
- Vc. 2:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest. Measure 3: Rest. Measure 4: Rest.
- Vc. 3:** Measure 1: Quarter note (F#4). Measure 2: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 3: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G#4). Measure 4: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G4).
- Vc. 4:** Measure 1: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 2: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 3: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 4: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4).
- Vc. 5:** Measure 1: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 2: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 3: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 4: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Dynamics: *f* in measure 3, *mp* in measure 4.
- Vc. 6:** Measure 1: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 2: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Measure 3: Quarter note (F#4), Quarter note (G4). Measure 4: Quarter note (F4), Quarter note (F#4). Dynamics: *f* in measure 3, *mp* in measure 4.
- Vc. 7:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest. Measure 3: Rest. Measure 4: Rest.
- Vc. 8:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest. Measure 3: Rest. Measure 4: Rest.
- Vc. 9:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: Rest. Measure 3: Rest. Measure 4: Rest.

29

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

f — *p*

p

f — *p*

34

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The time signature alternates between 2/4 and 3/4 across the four measures. Measures 1 and 3 are in 2/4 time, while measures 2 and 4 are in 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests) and dynamics (f). The key signature is not explicitly shown, but the notes suggest a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

Vc. 1: Rest in all measures.

Vc. 2: Rest in all measures.

Vc. 3: Bb (half), G (half) in measure 1; Bb (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter) in measure 2; G (quarter), F (quarter), E (quarter) in measure 3; Bb (quarter), G (quarter), F (quarter) in measure 4.

Vc. 4: G (half), F (half) in measure 1; G (half), F (half) in measure 2; F (half), E (half) in measure 3; F (half), E (half) in measure 4.

Vc. 5: Bb (half), G (half) in measure 1; Rest in measure 2; G (half), F (half) in measure 3; G (half), F (half) in measure 4.

Vc. 6: Bb (half), G (half) in measure 1; Rest in measure 2; G (half), F (half) in measure 3; G (half), F (half) in measure 4.

Vc. 7: Bb (half), G (half) in measure 1; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 2; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 3; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 4.

Vc. 8: Bb (half), G (half) in measure 1; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 2; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 3; Bb (half), G (half) in measure 4.

Vc. 9: Rest in all measures.

37

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9) are shown. The score is written in bass clef with a complex time signature change: 3/4, 2/4, 4/4, 6/8, 2/4. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 are silent. Vc. 3, 4, 5, and 6 play a steady eighth-note pattern. Vc. 7 and 8 play a more complex eighth-note pattern with slurs and ties. Vc. 9 is silent.

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9) are shown. The score is written in bass clef with a complex time signature change: 3/4, 2/4, 4/4, 6/8, 2/4. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 are silent. Vc. 3, 4, 5, and 6 play a steady eighth-note pattern. Vc. 7 and 8 play a more complex eighth-note pattern with slurs and ties. Vc. 9 is silent.

41

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

mf

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

p

Vc. 8

p

Vc. 9

45

Vc. 1 *mf* *p* *mf*

Vc. 2 *f* *p*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The notation is in bass clef. The time signature is 2/4 for measures 1 and 3, and 5/8 for measures 2 and 4. Vc. 1 has a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. Vc. 2 has a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. Vc. 3, 4, 5, and 6 have harmonic lines. Vc. 7 and 8 have melodic lines. Vc. 9 is silent throughout.

49

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The first measure is in 5/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Vc. 1 has a melodic line with a crescendo from *p* to *mf*. Vc. 2 has a simple harmonic line. Vc. 3 has a melodic line with a crescendo from *p* to *mf*. Vc. 4, 5, and 6 have harmonic lines. Vc. 7 and 8 have melodic lines. Vc. 9 is silent. The second measure changes to 2/4 time. Vc. 1 continues its melodic line. Vc. 2 has a harmonic line. Vc. 3 has a harmonic line. Vc. 4, 5, and 6 have harmonic lines. Vc. 7 and 8 have melodic lines. Vc. 9 is silent. The third measure continues the 2/4 time signature. Vc. 1 continues its melodic line. Vc. 2 has a harmonic line. Vc. 3 has a melodic line with a crescendo from *p* to *mf*. Vc. 4, 5, and 6 have harmonic lines. Vc. 7 and 8 have melodic lines. Vc. 9 has a melodic line with a crescendo from *p* to *mf*.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

52

Vc. 1 *p* *mf*

Vc. 2 *p* *mf*

Vc. 3 *p* *mf*

Vc. 4 *p* *mf*

Vc. 5 *p* *mf*

Vc. 6 *p* *mf*

Vc. 7 *p* *mf*

Vc. 8 *p* *mf*

Vc. 9 *p* *mf*

54

Vc. 1

p *ff* *p*

Vc. 2

p *ff*

Vc. 3

p *ff*

Vc. 4

p *ff*

Vc. 5

p *ff*

Vc. 6

p *ff*

Vc. 7

p *ff*

Vc. 8

p *ff*

Vc. 9

p *ff* *p*

57

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

p

Detailed description: This musical score page contains nine staves for violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The music is organized into four measures. Vc. 1 (treble clef) begins in measure 1 with a melodic line, featuring a key signature change from one flat to one sharp between measures 2 and 3. Vc. 2 (treble clef) is silent in measures 1 and 2, then enters in measure 3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests. Vc. 3 (bass clef) is silent in measures 1-3 and ends measure 4 with a fermata. Vc. 4 (bass clef) is silent in measures 1-3 and ends measure 4 with a fermata. Vc. 5 (bass clef) is silent throughout. Vc. 6 (bass clef) is silent throughout. Vc. 7 (treble clef) is silent throughout. Vc. 8 (bass clef) is silent in measures 1-2, enters in measure 3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic, and plays a melodic line. Vc. 9 (treble clef) plays a continuous rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests across all four measures.

[illegible]

65 disappearing . . .

Vc. 1 *f* *ppp*

Vc. 2 *f*

Vc. 3 *f* *p*

Vc. 4 *f* *p*

Vc. 5 *ppp*

Vc. 6 *f* *p*

Vc. 7 *f* *p*

Vc. 8 *f* *p*

Vc. 9 disappearing . . . *f* *p*

68

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 3

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

p

mf

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 8

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 9

72

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

disappearing . . .

ppp

pp *arco* 3

ff *subito* *p*

disappearing . . .

ppp

76

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

mp 3

pp 3

arco

p 3

mf 3

f

p

p

79

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

arco

mf

mf

p

mf

pp

mp

pp

p

mp

p

mf

85

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

arco

mp

mp

mp

mf

mp

mp

pp *3*

p *3*

mf

pp *3*

mf

mf

mf

mp

90 pizz. arco

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 *mf* *p*

Vc. 3 *mf* *p*

Vc. 4 *mf* *p*

Vc. 5 *mp* *p* 3 *mf*

Vc. 6 *p* 3 *mf* 3 *mf*

Vc. 7 *mf* *p*

Vc. 8 arco *mf* *p*

Vc. 9

The musical score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems of five measures each. Vc. 1 starts with a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction and a dynamic of p. Vc. 2-4 have a dynamic of mf in the first system and p in the second. Vc. 5-6 have a dynamic of mp in the first system and mf in the second. Vc. 7-8 have a dynamic of mf in the first system and p in the second. Vc. 9 has no dynamic markings. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplets.

95

Vc. 1 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 2 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 3 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 4 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 5 *p* *f*

Vc. 6 *p* *f*

Vc. 7 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 8 *f* *pp* *ff*

Vc. 9 *p* *ff*

98 $\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score consists of five measures for nine violas. The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute. The dynamics for each measure are as follows:

Measure	Vc. 1	Vc. 2	Vc. 3	Vc. 4	Vc. 5	Vc. 6	Vc. 7	Vc. 8	Vc. 9
1	<i>mf</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>mp</i>
2						<i>mf</i>			
3									
4	<i>mp</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>mp</i>	<i>p</i>
5	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>

Violins 1 and 2 (Vc. 1 and 2) play a sequence of notes: Bb_2 , C_3 , Bb_2 , C_3 , Bb_2 . Violins 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 play a sequence of notes: G_2 , A_2 , G_2 , A_2 , G_2 . Violins 3, 6, 7, and 9 have a *pizz.* marking in the first measure.

103

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The first measure (measure 103) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 have a whole note F# in the first measure. Vc. 3 has a half note F# in the first measure. Vc. 4 has a whole note F# in the first measure. Vc. 5 has a half note F# in the first measure. Vc. 6 has a whole note F# in the first measure. Vc. 7 has a whole note F# in the first measure. Vc. 8 has a whole note F# in the first measure. Vc. 9 has a whole note F# in the first measure. The second measure (measure 104) has a 3/4 time signature. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 have a whole note F# in the second measure. Vc. 3 has a half note F# in the second measure. Vc. 4 has a whole note F# in the second measure. Vc. 5 has a half note F# in the second measure. Vc. 6 has a whole note F# in the second measure. Vc. 7 has a whole note F# in the second measure. Vc. 8 has a whole note F# in the second measure. Vc. 9 has a whole note F# in the second measure. The third measure (measure 105) has a 2/4 time signature. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 have a whole note F# in the third measure. Vc. 3 has a half note F# in the third measure. Vc. 4 has a whole note F# in the third measure. Vc. 5 has a half note F# in the third measure. Vc. 6 has a whole note F# in the third measure. Vc. 7 has a whole note F# in the third measure. Vc. 8 has a whole note F# in the third measure. Vc. 9 has a whole note F# in the third measure. The fourth measure (measure 106) has a 3/4 time signature. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 have a whole note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 3 has a half note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 4 has a whole note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 5 has a half note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 6 has a whole note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 7 has a whole note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 8 has a whole note F# in the fourth measure. Vc. 9 has a whole note F# in the fourth measure.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

mp

pizz.

p

p

p

p

p

p

106

Vc. 1 *mp*

Vc. 2 *mp*

Vc. 3 *pp*

Vc. 4 *f* *mp*

Vc. 5 *pp*

Vc. 6 *f*

Vc. 7 *f*

Vc. 8 *f*

Vc. 9

109

Vc. 1 3/4

Vc. 2 3/4

Vc. 3 3/4
mp

Vc. 4 3/4
f *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Vc. 5 3/4
mp

Vc. 6 3/4

Vc. 7 3/4

Vc. 8 3/4

Vc. 9 3/4
f

Detailed description: The musical score consists of nine staves, each for a viola (Vc. 1 to Vc. 9). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 109 is the starting point. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 play a dotted quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a dotted quarter note in the third. Vc. 3 has a whole note in the first measure, a whole note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 4 plays a quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 5 has a whole note in the first measure, a whole note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 6 has a quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 7 has a quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 8 has a quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Vc. 9 has a quarter note in the first measure, a quarter note in the second, and a quarter note in the third. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

112

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 *p*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4 *p*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 *p*

Vc. 7 *p*

Vc. 8 *p*

Vc. 9 *p*

115

Vc. 1 *mp*

Vc. 2 *mp*

Vc. 3 *pp* *mp*

Vc. 4 *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Vc. 5 *pp* *mp*

Vc. 6 *f* *p*

Vc. 7 *f* *p*

Vc. 8 *f* *p*

Vc. 9 *f* *p*

Detailed description: The musical score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The time signature is 2/4. Measure 115 is indicated at the top left. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 play a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 3 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 4 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 5 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 6 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 7 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 8 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Vc. 9 plays a half note in the first measure, followed by a half rest in the second and third measures. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano).

118

Vc. 1 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 2 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 3 *p* *f* *pp* *mp*

Vc. 4 *p* *f* *pp*

Vc. 5 *p* *f* *pp* *mp*

Vc. 6 *f* *p*

Vc. 7 *mf* *f* *p*

Vc. 8 *mp* *mf* *f* *p*

Vc. 9 *p* *f* *p*

121

Vc. 1 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 2 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 3 *pp* *f* *pp*

Vc. 4 *pp* *f* *pp*

Vc. 5 *pp* *f* *pp*

Vc. 6 *mp* *mf* *f*

Vc. 7 *mp* *mf*

Vc. 8 *mp* *f*

Vc. 9 *mp* *mf*

124

Vc. 1 *f* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *mf*

Vc. 2 *f* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *mf*

Vc. 3 *f* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *mf*

Vc. 4 *f* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *mf*

Vc. 5 *p*

Vc. 6 *mp*

Vc. 7 *mp*

Vc. 8 *mp*

Vc. 9 *mp*

127

Vc. 1 pizz. *p* arco *mf*

Vc. 2 pizz. *p* arco *mf*

Vc. 3 pizz. *p* arco *mf*

Vc. 4 pizz. *p* arco *mf*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 *p* *f*

Vc. 7 *p* *f*

Vc. 8 *p* *f*

Vc. 9 *p* *f*

130

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *pp*

Violoncello 2 (Vc. 2): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *pp*

Violoncello 3 (Vc. 3): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *pp*

Violoncello 4 (Vc. 4): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *pp*

Violoncello 5 (Vc. 5): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4.

Violoncello 6 (Vc. 6): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *p*, *f*, *p*

Violoncello 7 (Vc. 7): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *p*, *f*, *p*

Violoncello 8 (Vc. 8): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *p*, *f*, *p*

Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9): 3/4, 2/4, 3/4. *p*, *f*, *p*

133

Vc. 1 *pp*

Vc. 2 *pp*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 arco

Vc. 7 arco *pp*

Vc. 8 arco *pp*

Vc. 9 arco *pp*

137

Vc. 1

f *ppp*

Vc. 2

f *ppp*

Vc. 3

f *ppp* disappearing . . .

Vc. 4

f

Vc. 5

ppp

Vc. 6

ppp

Vc. 7

f

Vc. 8

f *ppp* disappearing . . .

Vc. 9

f *ppp*

141 $\text{♩}=150$

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

disappearing . . .

ppp

Cello 5 continues alone in previous tempo, gradually dying away.

Do not synch with other cellos in the new tempo.

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

pizz.

ppp

Vc. 7

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Detailed description: The image shows a page of a musical score for nine cellos, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The page number 83 is in the top right. At the top left, the number 141 is written. At the top center, the tempo is marked as 150 with a quarter note symbol. The score is divided into three measures. Vc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 have rests in the first two measures. Vc. 4 has a short melodic phrase in the first measure, labeled 'disappearing . . .' and 'ppp'. Vc. 5 has a continuous melodic line across all three measures, with a note above it stating 'Cello 5 continues alone in previous tempo, gradually dying away.' and 'Do not synch with other cellos in the new tempo.' Vc. 6 has a short melodic phrase in the third measure, labeled 'pizz.' and 'ppp'. Vc. 7 has a short melodic phrase in the first measure, labeled 'disappearing . . .' and 'ppp'. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 at the beginning of the third measure.

144

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

disappearing . . .

mf

ppp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

Detailed description: This page contains measures 144 through 147 of a musical score for nine violas. The time signature is 3/4. Vc. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are marked with rests in every measure. Vc. 5 plays a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note pattern across all measures. Vc. 6 plays a half-note line, starting on a whole note in measure 144, changing to half notes in measures 145-147. It includes dynamic markings *mf* and *ppp*. Vc. 7, 8, and 9 play pizzicato half-note patterns, starting with a whole rest in measure 144 and then alternating half notes and whole rests in the following measures. All three have a dynamic marking of *p*.

148 pizz.

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 pizz. *p*

Vc. 3 pizz. *p*

Vc. 4 pizz. *p*

Vc. 5 pizz. *p*

Vc. 6 *p*

Vc. 7 *mp*

Vc. 8 *mp*

Vc. 9 *mp*

Measure 148: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).
Measure 149: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).
Measure 150: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).
Measure 151: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).
Measure 152: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).
Measure 153: Vc. 1 (pizz. p), Vc. 2 (pizz. p), Vc. 3 (pizz. p), Vc. 4 (pizz. p), Vc. 5 (pizz. p), Vc. 6 (p), Vc. 7 (mp), Vc. 8 (mp), Vc. 9 (mp).

152

Vc. 1 *ff* *pizz.* *p*

Vc. 2 *ff*

Vc. 3 *ff*

Vc. 4 *ff*

Vc. 5 *ff mp*

Vc. 6 *f*

Vc. 7 *ff*

Vc. 8 *ff*

Vc. 9 *ff* *pizz.* *p*

152

Vc. 1 *ff* *pizz.* *p*

Vc. 2 *ff*

Vc. 3 *ff*

Vc. 4 *ff*

Vc. 5 *ff mp*

Vc. 6 *f*

Vc. 7 *ff*

Vc. 8 *ff*

Vc. 9 *ff* *pizz.* *p*

158

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

ppp

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

Detailed description: This is a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The score begins at measure 158. Vc. 1 is in treble clef and plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Vc. 2 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction and a piano (p) dynamic, playing an eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Vc. 3 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction and a piano (p) dynamic, playing an eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Vc. 4 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a rest. Vc. 5 is in bass clef and plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb, with a ppp dynamic marking in measure 162. Vc. 6 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a rest. Vc. 7 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction and a piano (p) dynamic, playing an eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Vc. 8 is in bass clef and has a rest until measure 162, where it enters with a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction and a piano (p) dynamic, playing an eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Vc. 9 is in treble clef and plays a continuous eighth-note pattern: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb.

163

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The notation is as follows:

- Vc. 1:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter note G4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter rest, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter rest, eighth note B4, quarter note A4. Measure 4: quarter rest, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter rest, eighth note B4, quarter note A4, *pp*.
- Vc. 2:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter note Bb4, half note A4. Measure 4: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*.
- Vc. 3:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter note Bb4, half note A4. Measure 4: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*.
- Vc. 4:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: *pizz.* quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter note Bb4, half note A4. Measure 4: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*.
- Vc. 5:** Bass clef. Measure 1: quarter note G3, half note A3. Measure 2: quarter note G3, half note A3. Measure 3: quarter note G3, half note A3. Measure 4: quarter note G3, half note A3. Measure 5: quarter note G3, half note A3.
- Vc. 6:** Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4. Measure 4: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4.
- Vc. 7:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter note G4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter note G4, half note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter note G4, half note A4. Measure 4: quarter note G4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter note G4, half note A4, *f*.
- Vc. 8:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter note G4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4. Measure 4: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*.
- Vc. 9:** Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter rest, eighth note Bb4, quarter note A4, *f*. Measure 2: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*. Measure 3: quarter note Bb4, half note A4. Measure 4: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *f*. Measure 5: quarter note Bb4, half note A4, *p*.

168

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 3

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 4

p

Vc. 5

ppp *p* *mf*

Vc. 6

p

Vc. 7

disappearing . . .

p *ppp*

Vc. 8

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 9

173

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

disappearing . . .

ppp

pp *3*

arco

ppp *subito* *p* *p* *f*

disappearing . . .

ppp

arco *p* *3*

179

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2

Vc. 3 *mp* 3 *pp* 3

Vc. 4 *mf* 3

Vc. 5 *p* arco *p* 3 *mf*

Vc. 6 arco *p* 3 *mp*

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9 *p*

183

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

arco

mf

Vc. 3

arco

mf

Vc. 4

mf

Vc. 5

pp

3

mp

3

pp

3

mp

Vc. 6

p

3

mf

3

p

3

Vc. 7

arco

mf

Vc. 8

arco

mf

Vc. 9

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The score begins at measure 183. Vc. 1 is in treble clef and plays a continuous eighth-note melody. Vc. 2 and Vc. 3 are in bass clef and play a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, marked 'arco' and 'mf'. Vc. 4 is in bass clef and is silent until measure 187, then plays a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, marked 'mf'. Vc. 5 and Vc. 6 are in bass clef and play a triplet of eighth notes, marked 'pp' and 'p' respectively in measures 183-184, 'mp' and 'mf' in measure 185, 'pp' and 'p' in measure 186, and 'mp' and 'p' in measure 187. Vc. 7 and Vc. 8 are in treble clef and are silent until measure 187, then play a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, marked 'arco' and 'mf'. Vc. 9 is in bass clef and plays a continuous eighth-note melody.

188

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

arco

pizz.

mp

mp

mf

mp

mf

pp 3

mf

pp 3

mf

p 3

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

[illegible]

197

Vc. 1 Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Measure 2: whole note G4. Measure 3: quarter note G4, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 2 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 2: whole note G3. Measure 3: quarter note G3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 3 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 2: whole note G3. Measure 3: quarter note G3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 4 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Measure 2: whole note F3. Measure 3: quarter note F3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 5 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter rest, eighth notes G3, A3, B3, C4. Measure 2: eighth notes G3, A3, B3, C4, quarter rest. Measure 3: quarter rest. Dynamics: *p* (M1), *f* (end of M2).

Vc. 6 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: eighth notes G3, A3, B3, C4, quarter rest. Measure 2: eighth notes G3, A3, B3, C4, quarter rest. Measure 3: quarter rest. Dynamics: *p* (M1), *f* (end of M2).

Vc. 7 Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Measure 2: whole note G4. Measure 3: quarter note G4, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 8 Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Measure 2: whole note G4. Measure 3: quarter note G4, quarter rest. Dynamics: *f* (end of M1), *pp* (M2), *ff* (M3).

Vc. 9 Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measure 1: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 2: quarter notes G3, A3, B3, C4, D4. Measure 3: quarter note G3, quarter rest. Dynamics: *p* (M1), *ff* (M3).

200 $\text{♩} = 120$

Vc. 1 *mf* *mp* *p*

Vc. 2 *mf* *mp* *p*

Vc. 3 *mp* *p* *p*

Vc. 4 *mf* *mp* *p*

Vc. 5 *mp* *p* *p*

Vc. 6 *mf* *mp* *p*

Vc. 7 pizz. *mp* *p* *p*

Vc. 8 *mf* *mp* *p*

Vc. 9 *mp* *p* *p*

203

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

p mp

Vc. 4

p

Vc. 5

p mp

Vc. 6

p pizz.

Vc. 7

p

Vc. 8

p pizz.

Vc. 9

p

207

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note G2, quarter rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2. Dynamics: *mp* at measure 210.

Violoncello 2 (Vc. 2): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2. Dynamics: *mp* at measure 210.

Violoncello 3 (Vc. 3): Treble clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Eighth-note triplet (F4, G4, A4), eighth-note triplet (G4, F4, E4), quarter note D4, half note C4, quarter note B3, eighth-note triplet (A3, G3, F3), eighth-note triplet (G3, F3, E3), quarter note D3. Dynamics: *pp* at measure 210, *mp* at measure 211.

Violoncello 4 (Vc. 4): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note G2, quarter rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2. Dynamics: *f* at measure 210, *mp* at measure 211.

Violoncello 5 (Vc. 5): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Eighth-note triplet (F3, G3, A3), eighth-note triplet (G3, F3, E3), quarter note D3, half note C3, quarter note B2, eighth-note triplet (A2, G2, F2), eighth-note triplet (G2, F2, E2), quarter note D2. Dynamics: *pp* at measure 210, *mp* at measure 211.

Violoncello 6 (Vc. 6): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note G2, quarter rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2. Dynamics: *f* at measure 210.

Violoncello 7 (Vc. 7): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2, quarter rest, quarter note C2. Dynamics: *f* at measure 210.

Violoncello 8 (Vc. 8): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note G2, quarter rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2. Dynamics: *f* at measure 210.

Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measures 207-211: Rest, quarter note G2, quarter rest, quarter note F2, quarter rest, quarter note E2, quarter rest, quarter note D2. Dynamics: *f* at measure 210.

212

Vc. 1 *p*

Vc. 2 *p*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4 *p*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 *p*

Vc. 7 *p*

Vc. 8 *p*

Vc. 9 *p*

215

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter rest, then half note Bb (mp). Measure 216: quarter rest, then half note Bb (mp). Measure 217: whole rest. Measure 218: whole rest. Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 2 (Vc. 2): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter rest, then half note Bb (mp). Measure 216: quarter rest, then half note Bb (mp). Measure 217: whole rest. Measure 218: whole rest. Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 3 (Vc. 3): Treble clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: half note Bb (pp), tied to measure 216. Measure 216: half note Bb (mp), tied to measure 215. Measure 217: eighth notes Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Measure 218: eighth notes Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 4 (Vc. 4): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter note Bb (f), then quarter note Bb (mp). Measure 216: quarter note Bb (f), then quarter note Bb (mp). Measure 217: whole rest. Measure 218: whole rest. Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 5 (Vc. 5): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: half note Bb (pp), tied to measure 216. Measure 216: half note Bb (mp), tied to measure 215. Measure 217: eighth notes Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Measure 218: eighth notes Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb. Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 6 (Vc. 6): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter note Bb (f), then quarter rest. Measure 216: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (f). Measure 217: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Measure 218: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 7 (Vc. 7): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter note Bb (f), then quarter rest. Measure 216: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (f). Measure 217: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Measure 218: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 8 (Vc. 8): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (f). Measure 216: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (f). Measure 217: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Measure 218: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Final time signature: 3/4.

Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9): Bass clef, 2/4 time. Measure 215: whole rest. Measure 216: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (f). Measure 217: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Measure 218: quarter rest, then quarter note Bb (p). Final time signature: 3/4.

219

Vc. 1 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 2 *mf* *pp*

Vc. 3 *f* *pp* *mp*

Vc. 4 *pp* *f* *pp*

Vc. 5 *f* *pp* *mp*

Vc. 6 *f* *p* *mf*

Vc. 7 *f* *p* *mf*

Vc. 8 *f* *p* *mf*

Vc. 9 *f* *p* *mf*

3/4 2/4 2/4 3/4

223

The musical score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The piece begins at measure 223. The first measure is in 3/4 time, and the subsequent measures transition to 2/4 time, with the final measure returning to 4/4 time. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Vc. 1:** Starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a crescendo to *pp*, then a *f* dynamic. The first measure is marked *Hit string*. The second measure is marked *pizz.* and the third *arco*.
- Vc. 2:** Similar to Vc. 1, with *mf*, *pp*, and *f* dynamics. Marked *Hit string*, *pizz.*, and *arco*.
- Vc. 3:** Dynamics *p*, *f*, and *pp*. Marked *Hit string*, *pizz.*, and *arco*.
- Vc. 4:** Dynamics *pp*, *f*, and *pp*. Marked *Hit string*, *pizz.*, and *arco*.
- Vc. 5:** Dynamics *p*, *f*, and *pp*. The second measure is marked *p*.
- Vc. 6:** Dynamics *f* and *p*.
- Vc. 7:** Dynamics *f* and *p*.
- Vc. 8:** Dynamics *f* and *p*.
- Vc. 9:** Dynamics *f* and *p*.

227 pizz. arco

Vc. 1 *p* *f*

Vc. 2 *p* *f*

Vc. 3 *p* *f*

Vc. 4 *p* *f*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6 *p*

Vc. 7 *p*

Vc. 8 *p*

Vc. 9 *p*

The musical score for nine violas (Vc. 1-9) begins at measure 227. The first measure is in 4/4 time, with Vc. 1-4 playing a pizzicato melody starting on G2, moving stepwise up to Bb3, then down to A2. Vc. 5 plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. Vc. 6-9 play sustained notes or rests. The second measure is in 3/4 time, with Vc. 1-4 switching to arco and playing a melody starting on Bb3, moving stepwise up to D4, then down to Bb3. Vc. 5 continues the sixteenth-note pattern. Vc. 6-9 play sustained notes or rests. The third measure is in 2/4 time, with Vc. 1-4 continuing the arco melody. Vc. 5 continues the sixteenth-note pattern. Vc. 6-9 play sustained notes or rests. The score ends with a double bar line in 3/4 time.

230 arco

Vc. 1 *f* *pp*

Vc. 2 *f* *pp*

Vc. 3 *f* *pp*

Vc. 4 *f* *pp*

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

234

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f *ppp*

f *ppp*

f

f

f *ppp*

arco

arco

arco

f *ppp*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The page number 105 is in the top right corner, and the measure number 234 is at the top left. The score is organized into four measures. Vc. 1 and 2 play a melodic line in the first three measures, then change to a sustained note in the fourth measure, marked with a dynamic change from *f* to *ppp*. Vc. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the first three measures, then change to a sustained note in the fourth measure, marked with a dynamic change from *f* to *ppp*. Vc. 6, 7, and 8 have 'arco' markings above them in the second measure. Vc. 9 has a dynamic change from *f* to *ppp* in the fourth measure.

238

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

ppp

Vc. 6

ppp

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

disappearing . . .

ppp

Vc. 9

241

♩=150

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

disappearing . . .

ppp

disappearing . . .

ppp

Cello 5 continues alone in previous tempo, gradually dying away.
Do not synch with other cellos in the new tempo.

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

244

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9). The score is in 2/4 time. Measures 244, 245, and 246 are shown. Vc. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are mostly silent. Vc. 3 and 4 play simple rhythmic patterns. Vc. 5 plays a complex, fast-moving melodic line with many accidentals.

Measures 244, 245, and 246 are shown. The time signature is 2/4.

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9).

247

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

disappearing . . .

pizz.

mp

pizz.

mp

251

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9) score, measures 251-254. The score is written for nine violas. The key signature changes from 5/8 to 3/4 in measure 252, and then to 2/4 in measure 254. The dynamics for Vc. 2, 5, and 6 are *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Violoncello 1 (Vc. 1) to Violoncello 9 (Vc. 9) score, measures 251-254. The score is written for nine violas. The key signature changes from 5/8 to 3/4 in measure 252, and then to 2/4 in measure 254. The dynamics for Vc. 2, 5, and 6 are *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

255

Hit strings

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

mf

mf

pizz.

259

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Hit strings

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

pizz.

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

col legno battuto

ppp *f* *mp*

The musical score is for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature changes across the measures: 3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 2/4, 4/4, and finally 6/8. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 have rests in the first two measures, then play eighth notes in the third measure, followed by sixteenth notes in the fourth measure, and eighth notes in the fifth measure. Vc. 3 and Vc. 4 play a continuous eighth-note pattern throughout. Vc. 5 is marked 'pizz.' and plays eighth notes. Vc. 6 plays eighth notes. Vc. 7 and Vc. 8 play eighth notes with slurs. Vc. 9 is marked 'col legno battuto' and plays a pattern of eighth notes with 'x' marks indicating bowing. Dynamic markings include *ppp* (pianississimo) at the start of Vc. 9, *f* (forte) in the third measure, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the fifth measure.

264

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

pizz.
mf

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

p

Vc. 8

pizz.
p

Vc. 9

f

ppp *f*

268

The musical score consists of nine staves, each for a viola (Vc. 1 to Vc. 9). The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *ppp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). Articulations include *arco* (arco) and *Hit strings Stomp*. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests.

Vc. 1 *mf* *p*

Vc. 2 *mf*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7 *p* *arco*

Vc. 8 *p*

Vc. 9 *ppp* *f* *Hit strings Stomp* *p* *f*

274

Vc. 1 *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vc. 2 *p* *f*

Vc. 3 *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vc. 4 *p* *f*

Vc. 5 *p* *f*

Vc. 6 *p* *f*

Vc. 7 pizz. *p* *f*

Vc. 8 *p* *f*

Vc. 9 *p*

279

Vc. 1 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 2 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 3 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 4 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 5 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 6 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 7 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 8 *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

Vc. 9 *f* *p* *ff* *ppp* col legno battuto

282

Vc. 1 arco *f*

Vc. 2 arco *f*

Vc. 3 arco *f*

Vc. 4 arco *f*

Vc. 5 arco *f*

Vc. 6 arco *f*

Vc. 7 arco *f*

Vc. 8 arco *f*

Vc. 9 arco *f*

III

Allegro ♩=105

Violoncello 1

pizz. *ff* arco *pp* *mp*

Violoncello 2

pizz. *ff* col legno *pp*

Violoncello 3

pizz. col legno *pp*

Violoncello 4

pizz. *ff* arco *pp* *f*

Violoncello 5

pizz. *ff* col legno *pp*

Violoncello 6

pizz. *ff* arco *pp* *f*

Violoncello 7

pizz. col legno *pp*

Violoncello 8

pizz. *ff* col legno *pp*

Violoncello 9

pizz. *ff* arco *pp* *mp*

5

arco

Vc. 1

ff

Vc. 2

f *p*

Vc. 3

f *p*

Vc. 4

p *mf* *p* *ff*

arco

Vc. 5

ff

arco

Vc. 6

p *mf* *p* *ff*

Vc. 7

f *p*

Vc. 8

f *p*

arco

Vc. 9

ff

9 pizz. arco

Vc. 1 *ff* *pp* *mf* *p* *f* *mp* *p* tr

Vc. 2 pizz. *ff* *pp* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. 3 pizz. *ff* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. 4 pizz. *ff*

Vc. 5 pizz. *ff* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. 6 pizz. *ff* arco *f* *fp* 3

Vc. 7 pizz. col legno *pp* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 sul pont. arco *ff*

Vc. 8 pizz. col legno *pp* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. 9 pizz. *ff*

13 (tr)

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

ff *pp*

sul pont.
arco

pizz.

ff

pizz.

ff

arco

pp *mf* *p* *fp* *ff* *pp*

sul pont.
arco

pizz.

ff

mf *p* *ff* *pp*

pizz.

ff

arco

p *f* *p* *f*

17 (tr)~~~~~

Vc. 1 *f* *p*

Vc. 2 arco *pp* *ff* *p*

Vc. 3 arco *pp* *ff* pizz. *mf*

Vc. 4 pizz. *ff* arco *pp* *ff* pizz. *mf*

Vc. 5 arco *pp* *ff* pizz. *mf* *p* *f*

Vc. 6 *f* *pp* *ff* pizz. *p* *f*

Vc. 7 arco *pp* *ff* pizz. *p* *f*

Vc. 8 arco *pp* *ff* pizz. *p* *f*

Vc. 9 *ff* *p* *f*

20

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

hit the string

mp *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f*

mp *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f*

mp *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f*

mp *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f*

mp *p* *f* *mp* *p* *f*

hit the string

Detailed description: This is a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure is in 4/4 time, the second in 4/4, and the third in 5/4. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 play continuous sixteenth-note patterns. Vc. 3 and Vc. 4 play eighth-note patterns. Vc. 5 through Vc. 9 play sustained notes with dynamic markings: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). A 'hit the string' instruction is placed above Vc. 5 and Vc. 9 at the beginning of the third measure. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

23

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f

p *mp*

f *mp*

mp

mp

f *mp*

f *mp*

p *mp*

f *mp*

hit the string

hit the string

hit the string

hit the string

25

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf

p

mp

hit the string

Detailed description: This musical score page contains nine staves, each labeled 'Vc.' followed by a number from 1 to 9. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure begins with a measure rest and a tempo marking of 25. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 play a continuous eighth-note pattern: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Vc. 3 and Vc. 4 play a dotted quarter note (F#4) followed by an eighth note (G4). Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 play a half note (F#4) followed by a quarter note (G4). Dynamics are indicated below the notes: *mf* for Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the first measure; *p* for Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the second measure; and *mp* for Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the second measure. A 'hit the string' instruction is written above Vc. 7 in the second measure, with an 'x' mark on the note. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

27

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

The musical score for measures 27 and 28 features nine violas. Vc. 1 and Vc. 2 play a continuous eighth-note melody. Vc. 3 and Vc. 4 play a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. Vc. 5, Vc. 6, Vc. 7, Vc. 8, and Vc. 9 play a half note followed by a quarter note, with the first measure marked 'mf'.

29

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

Detailed description: This page shows measures 29-31 of a musical score for nine violas. The time signature is 5/4. Vc. 1 and 2 play a complex, fast-moving sixteenth-note pattern in the upper register. Vc. 3 and 4 play a more rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Vc. 5 and 6 play a simple eighth-note pattern. Vc. 7, 8, and 9 play a pattern of eighth notes with rests. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) for Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

32

Vc. 1 *pp*

Vc. 2 *pp*

Vc. 3 arco *pp*

Vc. 4 arco *pp*

Vc. 5 Stomp arco *f* *pp*

Vc. 6 Stomp arco *f* *mp*

Vc. 7 Stomp arco *f*

Vc. 8 Stomp arco *f* *mp*

Vc. 9 Stomp arco *f* *mp*

34

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf *p* *f* *p* *pp*

mf *p* *f* *p* *pp*

mp

36

Score for Violins 1 through 9, measures 36 to 54.

The score is divided into two systems of measures (36-44 and 45-54). The time signature changes from 5/4 to 4/4 at measure 45.

Violins 1-4 (Vc. 1-4): Play a continuous eighth-note pattern in the left hand, starting on G#2 and ascending to G#4. The pattern is: G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4.

Violins 5-6 (Vc. 5-6): Play a melodic line in the right hand, starting on G#2 and ascending to G#4. The line is: G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4. Dynamics: *mf* (measures 36-44), *p* (measures 45-54).

Violins 7-9 (Vc. 7-9): Play a melodic line in the right hand, starting on G#2 and ascending to G#4. The line is: G#2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4. Dynamics: *f* (measures 36-44), *mp* (measures 45-54).

38

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp *f* *p*

p *mf* *f*

p *mf* *f*

Detailed description: The score consists of nine staves for violas. Measures 1 and 2 are in 5/4 time, with a 4/4 time signature change between them. Vc. 1-4 play a continuous eighth-note pattern. Vc. 5-6 have a melodic line with dynamics *mp*, *f*, and *p*. Vc. 7 has a melodic line. Vc. 8 has a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *f*. Vc. 9 has a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *f*.

40

Vc. 1 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 2 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 3 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 4 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 5 *ff*

Vc. 6 *ff*

Vc. 7 *ff*

Vc. 8 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 9 *pp* *ff*

42

Vc. 1 *pizz.* *mf*

Vc. 2 *pizz.* *mp* *mf*

Vc. 3 *pizz.* *mp*

Vc. 4 *pizz.* *mp*

Vc. 5 *p*

Vc. 6 *pp* *mf*

Vc. 7 *pp* *mf*

Vc. 8 *p* *f* *p*

Vc. 9 *p* *f* *p*

44

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp

mp

mp

mp

pp *mf*

pp *mf*

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

46

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

p

p

p

p

pp

pp

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

arco

arco

48

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f p

mp p

p

arco

p

f p

p

f p

p

f p

p

mf

p

f p

p

mf

50

Vc. 1 *pp* *f* arco

Vc. 2 *pp* *f* arco

Vc. 3 *f p mf f*

Vc. 4 *f p mf f*

Vc. 5 pizz. *ppp f*

Vc. 6 *f*

Vc. 7 *f*

Vc. 8 *p p f*

Vc. 9 *p p f*

[illegible]

54

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f

fp < *mf* *fp* — *f* *fp* < *f*

The musical score consists of nine staves for violas (Vc. 1-9) and one staff for a violin (Vc. 5). The first measure (measure 54) shows Vc. 1-4 and Vc. 6-9 playing a continuous eighth-note pattern. Vc. 5 plays a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note. The second measure continues the patterns for Vc. 1-4 and Vc. 6-9. Vc. 5 plays a melodic line with dynamic markings: *fp* < *mf*, *fp* — *f*, and *fp* < *f*. Vc. 6-9 have a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure.

56

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

The musical score consists of nine staves for violas (Vc. 1-9) and one staff for a violin (Vc. 5). The score is divided into two measures. Vc. 1-4 and Vc. 6-9 play a steady eighth-note pattern. Vc. 5 plays a more complex melodic line with dynamic markings: *fp*, *f*, *p*, and *mp*. Vc. 6-9 have a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure.

58

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

fp *mf* *fp* *f* *fp* *mf* *mp* *fp*

60

Vc. 1 *f* *pp*

Vc. 2 *f* *pp*

Vc. 3 *f* *pp*

Vc. 4 *f* *pp*

Vc. 5 *f* *p* *f*

Vc. 6 *f* *pp*

Vc. 7 *f* *pp*

Vc. 8 *f* *pp*

Vc. 9 *f* *pp*

62

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

arco

fp < *mf* *fp* ————— *f* *fp* < *f* *fp*

p

The musical score consists of nine staves, each labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. Vc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are in bass clef. Vc. 5 is in treble clef. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. Vc. 1 and 2 have a half note, a quarter rest, a half note, and a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a continuous eighth-note pattern in the second measure. Vc. 3 has a half note, a quarter rest, a half note, and a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a half note, a quarter rest, and then a continuous eighth-note pattern in the second measure, marked 'arco' and 'p'. Vc. 4 has a continuous eighth-note pattern in both measures. Vc. 5 has a half note, a quarter rest, a half note, and a quarter rest in the first measure, followed by a continuous eighth-note pattern in the second measure. The dynamic marking for Vc. 5 is 'fp < mf fp' followed by a crescendo to 'f', then 'fp < f' and 'fp'. Vc. 6, 7, 8, and 9 have a continuous eighth-note pattern in both measures, with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure.

64

Vc. 1

arco

p

Vc. 2

arco

p

Vc. 3

pizz.

mf *p*

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

f *p* *mf* *fp* *mf* *mp*

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

arco

p *f* *p*

Vc. 9

66

Vc. 1

mp *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. 2

f *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

fp *fp* *mf*

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

pizz.
p

Vc. 9

68

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

pp

mp

pp

mp

fp

arco

pp

mp

pp

pp

70

Vc. 1 pizz. *f* arco *pp*

Vc. 2 pizz. *f* arco *pp*

Vc. 3 *f* arco *pp*

Vc. 4 *f* arco *pp*

Vc. 5 pizz. *f* arco *pp* *f*

Vc. 6 *f* arco *pp* *f*

Vc. 7 pizz. *f* arco *pp* *f*

Vc. 8 pizz. *f* arco *pp* *f*

Vc. 9 pizz. *f* arco *pp* *f*

72

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

The image displays a musical score for nine violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The score is written in 5/4 time. Measure 72 is the starting point, indicated by a bracket and the number 72. Vc. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are active in measures 72 and 73, playing a complex bass clef pattern. Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are silent in measures 72 and 73. In measure 74, Vc. 1, 2, 3, and 4 continue their pattern, while Vc. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 remain silent. The score is written in bass clef for Vc. 1-4 and treble clef for Vc. 5-9. The time signature is 5/4, and the key signature is one sharp (F#).

74

Vc. 1 *pp*

Vc. 2 *pp*

Vc. 3 *pp*

Vc. 4 *pp*

Vc. 5 arco *f* *pp*

Vc. 6 arco *f* *mp*

Vc. 7 arco *f*

Vc. 8 arco *f* *mp*

Vc. 9 arco *f* *mp*

Detailed description: The score consists of nine staves, each for a viola (Vc. 1-9). The first measure is in 5/4 time. Vc. 1-4 play a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on G#4, moving up stepwise. Vc. 5-9 have specific arco markings and dynamics. Vc. 5 and 6 have a forte (f) dynamic in the first measure and a piano (pp) or mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in the second. Vc. 7-9 have a forte (f) dynamic in the first measure and a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in the second. The second measure is in 4/4 time. Vc. 1-4 continue their patterns. Vc. 5-9 have specific arco markings and dynamics. Vc. 5 and 6 have a mezzo-piano (pp) dynamic in the second measure. Vc. 7-9 have a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic in the second measure.

76

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf *p* *f* *p* *pp*

mf *p* *f* *p* *pp*

mp

78

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mf *p* *f* *f* *mp* *mp* *f*

80

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp *f* *p*

p *mf* *f*

p *mf* *f*

82

Vc. 1 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 2 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 3 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 4 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 5 *ff*

Vc. 6 *ff*

Vc. 7 *ff*

Vc. 8 *pp* *ff*

Vc. 9 *pp* *ff*

The musical score consists of nine staves for violas, labeled Vc. 1 through Vc. 9. The first measure is in 5/4 time, and the second measure is in 4/4 time, indicated by a change in the time signature at the bar line. Vc. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9 play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern in the left hand, starting in 5/4 time and switching to 4/4 at the bar line. Vc. 5, 6, and 7 play a melodic line in the right hand, also switching from 5/4 to 4/4. Vc. 1-4 and Vc. 8-9 start at piano (pp) and end at fortissimo (ff). Vc. 5-7 start at fortissimo (ff). Vc. 7 has a fermata over the final note in the first measure.

84

Vc. 1

f p mp p

Vc. 2

f p mp p

Vc. 3

arco
p f p p

Vc. 4

arco
p f p p

Vc. 5

p f

Vc. 6

p f

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

p f p mf pp

Vc. 9

p f p mf pp

86

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

f *p* *mf* *p*

f *p* *mf* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *mf* *pp*

p *f* *p* *mf* *pp*

arco

arco

88

Vc. 1

p *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vc. 2

pp *arco* *f*

Vc. 3

f *p* *mf* *f*

Vc. 4

f *p* *mf* *f*

Vc. 5

pizz. *pp* *f*

Vc. 6

f

Vc. 7

f

Vc. 8

mf *f*

Vc. 9

mf *f*

90

Vc. 1 *f* *ff* *f* *p*

Vc. 2 *f* *ff* *f* *p*

Vc. 3 *f* *ff* *p*

Vc. 4 *f* *ff* *p*

Vc. 5 *f* *ff* *arco* *p*

Vc. 6 *f* *ff* *p* *f*

Vc. 7 *f* *ff* *f*

Vc. 8 *f* *ff* *p* *f*

Vc. 9 *f* *ff* *p* *f*

93

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp *p* *f* *p*

mp *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

p *f* *p* *p* *f*

p *f* *p* *p* *f*

p *mf* *pp* *p* *f*

p *mf* *pp* *p* *f*

arco

95

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

mp *p* *f* *p* *mf*

mp *p* *f* *pp*

f *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf*

f *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf*

f *pp*

pizz.

f *p*

f *p* *mf*

p *p* *f* *p*

p *p* *f* *p*

97

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Vc. 3

Vc. 4

Vc. 5

Vc. 6

Vc. 7

Vc. 8

Vc. 9

Bamboo Grove

for piano trio and found objects

Since the 1980s, Tan Dun and a number of other composers contemporary with him have become known as important pioneers of current music in China. One of the notable things they have done is explore how to deal with the relationship between traditional and contemporary composition, and how to deconstruct and reconstruct both in the new China.

These pioneers of new music have had a significant influence on composers in many countries, not just China, with their innovative creative concepts. These composers of the late twentieth century are strikingly bold and free in expressing their musical ideas. They seem to embody a spirit of innovation with a unique take on Chinese traditional cultural background combined with international perspectives. They have been brave in breaking down barriers between the traditional and the contemporary, the elegance of classical music and the immediacy of popular, between eastern and western, and they have integrated diverse cultural sources. This has made their music stand out in the musical world.

Inspired by this group of composers such as Tan Dun, I have employed a few similar methods to construct and develop this piano trio through using a diverse range of sounds, some improvisation, and keeping in mind the performance elements of visual theatricality.

To enrich the predictable sound palette of the traditional piano trio, sounds from the world of nature are called for. Each performer produces diverse tones by rubbing and hitting different surfaces of two pieces of stone at different angles. The stones themselves have an extremely ancient and primitive character. Rubbing and hitting the stones not only introduces a percussion part, but also is intended to create sense of the natural environment, which is the main idea behind *Bamboo Grove*.

Tree branches are used to further enhance this sense of a natural environment becoming part of the concert piece. The sound of the leaves rustling by being shaken by the players is meant to act as an extension of their music making. Similarly, the sound of water stirred by hands, dripping and splashing brings the outdoors inside and into the music.

In terms of performance practice on the piano, violin and cello, a key idea is to 'transplant' some of the techniques of performing on traditional bowed string Chinese *huqin* instruments. One powerful technique, for example, is called *rou*. For this, the left hand varies between simply pressing down on the string, through sliding up or down to the next note, to vibrato by swaying the relaxed hand. There can be as many as 15 different forms of vibrato.

Plucking the strings with fingernails, hitting the strings with the palm of the hand, sweeping across the strings in different directions, and tapping the body of the instruments are also called for. Precise pitch is not so important when the performers are hitting the strings, as these techniques focus above all on extracting the colour of the sonority. They emphasise variation and contrast through the velocity and the tones created by the flexibility of attack on the instruments. Through these techniques, my aim was to find new sounds for the piano trio ensemble: playing conventional instruments in unconventional ways, but ones derived from another musical tradition, in this case the Chinese one.

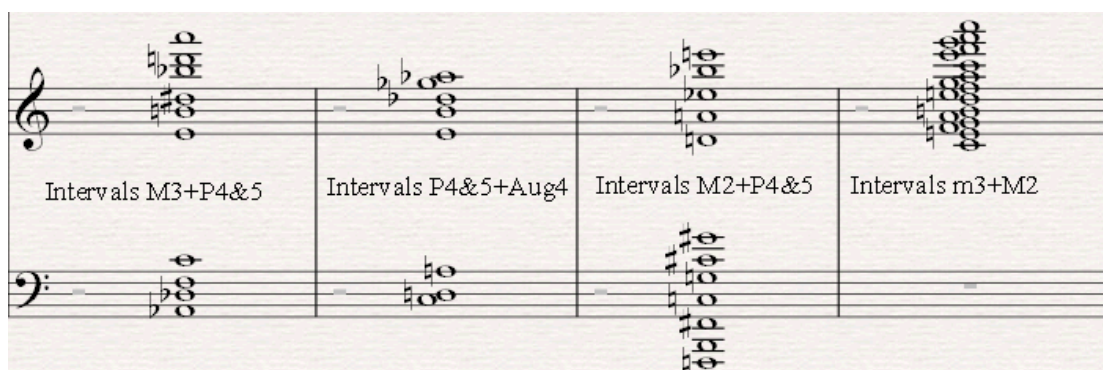
In thinking about the music materials themselves, I tried to go beyond the limited sound worlds of existing piano trios, and added natural sounds, to some extent introducing a “noise” element. My intention in doing this was to make the music more closely connected to daily life. I believe it enhanced the expressive power of the music too.

Generating an interaction between ‘natural instruments’ and ‘traditional instruments’ (piano, violin, cello) was an essential factor in the composition of the first movement. I attempted to find common points between them in tones, and used those as a bridge in the work to accomplish a steady transition. For example a sound similar to hitting and rubbing the stones can be gained by hitting the string instruments, muffling the strings and pizzicato. Two or more kinds of sound element were integrated by giving musical gestures common to both. For example, dropping the stones into the water can make a sound very rapidly rising pitch, and a similar effect can be gained by glissandoing up rapidly and briefly on the cello.

Combining and transitioning between these different sounds not only was a thread running through the work, but also formed an audible link between the ancient sounds of nature and musical instruments of the piano trio.

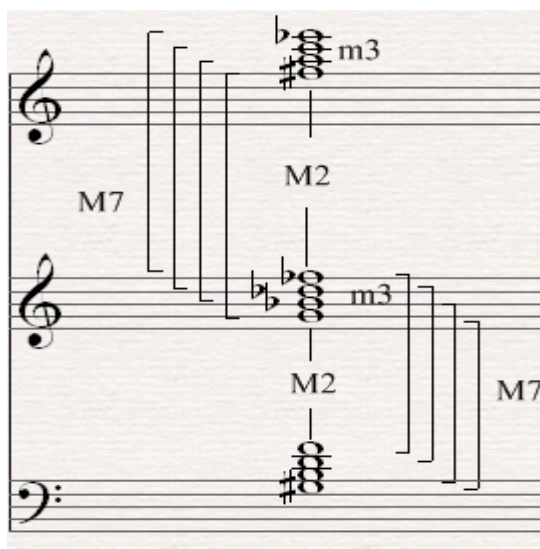
This piano trio has been inspired in part by Witold Lutoslawski’s sound language and harmony. There are many different ways of constructing twelve note chords in the 21st century., but the pitch material of this work has been influenced by Lutoslawski’s twelve note pitch organization, especially, the chord aggregate. In *Bamboo Grove*, the main pitch collections can be classified according to the number and types of intervals they contain.

The principal harmonic aggregates used are:



I started developing the first movement with elementary chords containing only one or two kinds of interval between neighbouring notes. Then I tried to build up by introducing more types of interval. Lutoslawski has said that: “the fewer different intervals between neighbour notes the chord contains, the more characteristic the result is” (quoted by Charles Bodman Rae in his book *The Music of Lutoslawski*). I have followed his advice and restricted the types of intervals I use harmonically.

Complex twelve note chords are those containing three or more different types of interval. Here is an example of the complex twelve-note chords which containing three different types of interval.



There is an enormous range of possibilities for constructing such chords. But I selected the interval material based on sonorities which I felt possessed some oriental colour.

Live performance and recording note

I was fortunate that the first movement of *Bamboo Grove* was given a reading at the Nelson Composers Workshop in 2014. However, due to the limited time available for rehearsal, some of the parts in this live performance were missed out and some elements were not played accurately. All the same, I am grateful for having been able to hear a live performance. The present recording is from the Nelson Workshop reading. The second movement was produced and mixed by composer using the East West Symphony Orchestra sound sample library.

Xu Tang

Bamboo Grove

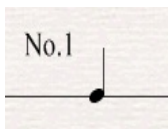
for piano trio and found objects

Performance Notes

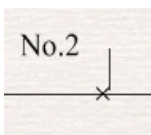
The performers use the stones, tree branch, water and whispering as extra sounds in this piece. If possible, the water sounds should be amplified.

Sound effects of water, tree branch, stones and other extended techniques are notated in a separate stave for each instrument.

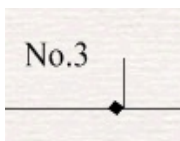
How to play the stones



Holding one stone in each hand, hit the flatter parts of them together



Prepare by pressing stones silently against one another (unless following technique no.1 In this case, do not separate stones after hitting them together), then one is slid rapidly across the face of the other in a single gesture, to create a rasping noise (imagine striking a match).



Holding one stone in each hand, hit the flatter part of one with the apex of the other.

Note about the piano part: if it is not possible to play inside the piano then the ossia alternative should be played.

Pizzicato notes in the violin and cello should be sustained for the whole audible period of decay.

Conductor

It is the composer's intention that the conductor should play the water perform the whispering in movement I. At these points the conductor becomes a member of the piano trio group at the front of the stage.

Duration: movement I approximately 9', movement II approximately 6'.

Bamboo Groves
I

Xu Tang

Violin

Violoncello

Piano

ad lib.

♩ = 65

(♩) Slow to fast. Evoke *erhu* technique.

mp *fp* *mf*

Silently press down and hold

if it is not possible to play inside the piano then the ossia alternative should be played

p

Ped.

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

Hit the string inside the piano and move slightly up to achieve a mysterious sound

from slow to as fast as possible

fp *mf* *p* *3* *mp* *p* *f* *p*

Vln. *pp* *f* *fp* *fp* *tr* (b)

Vc.

Pno.

Vln. *mf* *pp* *f* *p* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mp* *f* *fp* *mp*

Vc. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Pno. *p* *f* *mp*

FX *mp* *f*

Slow to fast (tr)

slide

Hit front of the violin

Whispering

Te - Sa Ca

Hit the string inside the piano and move slightly up to achieve a mysterious sound

Silently press down and hold

from slow to fast

as fast as possible

Hit under the piano

17

Vln. *pp* *p*

Vc. *pp*

Pno.

FX Hit the water and hear the water drop *f* Hit under the piano *mp* *f*

19

Vln. *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Vc. pizz. with the fingernail *mf* slow gliss. *mf*

FX shake the tree branch *p* *fp* *f*

Pno. Silently press down and hold *mp* from slow to as fast as possible

FX Hit the water *p* *mp*

26

Vln.

FX

shake tree branch

p *f* *p*

Vc.

mp *mf*

FX

p *f* *p*

Pno.

f

p

8^{vb}

FX

p

≡

28 accel. A tempo ♩=85

Vln.

ppp

FX

fp *fp* *fp* *f* *p*

Vc.

pp *f* *mp* *p* *mf* *pp* *mf*

arco

FX

fp *pp*

Pno.

8^{vb}

accel. ♩=85 A tempo

Hit under the piano

mf *mp* *f*

32

Vln. *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *pp* *p*

Vc. from slow to fast *pp* *mp* *pp* *mf* *p*

Pno.

FX Hit the water shake the branch *fp* *f*

35

Vln. *pp* *p* *mf* *mp*

Vc. pizz. *mf* *pp* *fp* *mf* *pp* from slow to fast

Pno.

FX hit the water *mf* *f* *fp* *f* *p*

39

Vln. *p* *mf* *p* *pp*

Vc. from slow to fast *p* *mf* *p*

Pno. *mp*

FX

Silently press down and hold

Hit the string inside the piano and move slightly up to achieve a mysterious sound

from slow to fast

as fast as possible

hit the water



42

Vln. *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *fp* pizz. Jeté

Vc. *pp*

Pno. *mp* *p* *8^{vb}*

FX

Hit under the piano

hit the water

45

Vln. *arco* *p* *f* *pizz.*

Vc.

Pno.

FX hit the water Hit under the piano *mp* *f* *mf* 8^{vb}

47

Vln. *arco* *p* *fp* *mf* *pp* *pp*

Vc. *p* *mp*

Pno.

FX (8) hit the water Hit under the piano *p*

52

Vln. *p* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *pp* *fp* *f* *p* *f*

slow to fast
(♩)

Pno.

FX make sounds with the water



55

Vln. *pp* *f* *pp* *ff*

FX

Vc. *p* *f* *pizz.* *arco* *f*

FX

Pno. *f* *pp*

Red.

FX hit the water hit the water

57

Vln. less staccato
ppp ————— *p*

Vc. *5*

Pno. *f* *mp*

FX Hit under the piano
mp



59

Vln.

Vc. battuto col legno
f *p* *f*

Pno.

FX hit the stone (technique no.2)
mp

61

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

FX

p *f*



63

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

FX

hit the stone (technique no.1)

mf

mf

foot stomp

65

Vln. *mf*

Vc. *p* *f*

Pno.

FX *mp* *mf*

68

Vln. *p* *f* $\text{♩} = 80$

FX hit the stone (techniques 1, 2) *mp*

Vc. *pp* *f*

FX hit the stone (techniques 1, 2) *mp*

Pno.

FX $\text{♩} = 80$ *ff* *pp* *ff* *pp* *mp*

73

Vln.

FX

p *f* *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

hit the stone (technique no.3)

Vc.

FX

f *mp* *p* *mp* *f*

hit the stone (technique no.3)

Pno.

FX

throw the stones into the water

mf



76

Vln.

FX

Vc.

FX

p *mf*

Pno.

FX

p *mf*

79

Vln.

FX

Vc.

FX

Pno.

FX

hit the stone (technique no.3)

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

83

Vln.

Vc.

FX

Pno.

FX

(b) Slow to fast

mp *fp*

87

Vln. *mf*

FX

Vc.

FX

Pno.

FX

2"

90

Vln. *mf* *p* *mp*

Vc.

FX *mp*

Pno.

FX *mp*

(b) *tr* Slow to fast

3

93

Vln.

Repeat this motive with any order
from slow to fast

FX

7"

pp

Whispering

3"

f

scha

Vc.

Repeat this motive in any order
from slow to fast

FX

7"

pp

Whispering

3"

f

scha

Pno.

Repeat this motive in any order
from slow to fast

FX

7"

pp

Whispering

3"

f

scha

==

98

Vln.

FX

mp *p* *f* *mp f* *mf* *f*

Vc.

pizz. gliss ad lib.

mp

Top: battuto

Middle: muffle the strings and play with bow

Bottom: hit the strings with palm

FX

mf

Pno.

FX

mp *f* *mp* *p* *mp* *f*

102

Vln.

FX

mp *p* *f* *mp f* *mp*

Vc.

Pno.

FX

mp *f* *mp* *p* *mp*



106

Vln.

FX

p *f* *mp*

Vc.

Pno.

espress. freely

legato *p* *Red.*

FX

f *mp* *mp*

109

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

f

pp

Red.

Measures 109-112. Violin and Viola parts are mostly rests. Piano part features a complex bass line with triplets, quintuplets, and triplets, and a treble line with a forte (f) dynamic and a piano (pp) dynamic. Redaction lines are present below the piano part.



113

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mp

Red.

Measures 113-116. Violin and Viola parts are mostly rests. Piano part features a complex bass line with triplets, quintuplets, and triplets, and a treble line with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. Redaction lines are present below the piano part.

116

Vln. *con sord.* *mp*

Vc.

Pno. *p* *5* *3* *Red.*

(tr) *Slow to fast*

119

Vln. *fp* *mf* *fp*

Vc.

Pno. *pp* *3* *Red.*

(b) *Slow to fast*

122

Vln. *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *accel.*

Vc.

Pno.

Red.



125

Vln. *pp*

Vc.

Pno.

Red.

128 **accel.**

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

Ped.

5



131

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

pp

Ped.

5

134 ♩=130 accel.

Vln.

Vc.

pizz with fingernail

Pno.

Red.

f

p

Red.

5

5

Red.

136 ♩=85

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

Red.

139

Vln.

ppp *mf* *p* *mf*

Vc.

p

Pno.

p

3

5

Ped.



142

Vln.

> p *pp*

Vc.

Pno.

f

3

Ped.

Ped.

144

Vln.

p *pp* *p*

Vc.

Pno.

mp

3 3 5

Red.

Double bar line

146

Vln.

mf *mp*

Vc.

Pno.

p

5 5 3

p Red.

Double bar line

148

Vln.

p *mf* *p* *pp*

Vc.

Pno.

ppp

Red.

151

Vln.

rit.

FX

throw the stones into the water

mp

Vc.

Pno.

mp

Repeat ad lib. these notes from slow to as fast as possible.

Red.

155

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

FX

throw the stones into the water

mf *mp* *p* *pp*

p *pp*



158

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

FX

Repeat until fading away

mp *p* *pp* *ppp*

II

Violin

$\text{♩} = 90$

fff

3 pizz.

arco

ppp

Violoncello

pizz.

fff

f

fff

Piano

fff

3

mp

6

fff

ppp

Vln.

mf

pp

ff

ppp

Vc.

arco

ppp

f

pp

f

Pno.

mp

ppp

mp

5

Vln. *ff ppp* *ppp*

Vc. *pp* *f p f fp*

Pno. *ppp* *mf ppp* *mp ppp*

Red.

7

Vln. *f pp f* *ppp* *espress.* *mp p mp p fp*

Vc. *f p mp* *mf* *pizz.* *arco* *p f p f p* *pizz.*

Pno. *mp* *ppp* *mp ppp*

Red.

9

Vln. *f ppp* *f p f* *pizz.* *arco* *p pp*

Vc. *arco* *p f p f p f* *espress.*

Pno. *mf* *ppp* *mp ppp*

Red.

11

Vln. *f pp mp pp ppp p*

Vc. *pp f*

Pno. *mp ppp mp*

Red.

13

Vln. *pp*

Vc. *p mf pp mf*

Pno. *ppp mp ppp mp*

Red.

15

Vln. *pizz. p arco pp f*

Vc. *p mf p f*

Pno. *ppp mp ppp mp*

Red.

17 *battuto* *pizz.* *arco* *battuto*

Vln. *mf* *pp* *f* *mp*

Vc. *p* *f* *p* *mf*

Pno. *ppp* *mp* *ppp* *L.H.*

Ped.

19 *pizz.* *arco*

Vln. *p* *ppp* *f*

Vc. *mp* *f* *p* *battuto* *pizz.* *p*

Pno. *R.H.* *L.H.*

mp *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Ped.

21 *arco* *pizz.*

Vln. *pp* *f* *p* *mf*

Vc. *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.* *arco*

mp *pp* *f* *mf* *p*

Pno. *mp*

Ped.

23 arco

Vln. *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *pizz.* *p* *arco* *pp* *mp*

Vc. *mf*

Pno. *ppp* *mp ppp* *mp ppp*

Red.

25 pizz. arco

Vln. *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf*

Vc. *f*

Pno. *mp ppp*

Red.

27

Vln. *p* *f* *p* *ff*

Vc. *p* *f* *p* *ff*

Pno. *mf*

Red.

29

Vln. *pp* *f* gliss.

Vc. *pp* *f* gliss.

Pno. *ppp* *f*

Red.

30 $\text{♩} = 100$

Vln. -

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

32

Vln. -

Vc. *f* *mf* 3

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*



40

Vln. *mp* *mf* *f* *fp*

Vc. *3* *3*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

42

Vln. *fp* *mp* *pp* *mf* *3*

Vc. *3*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

44

Vln. *espress.* *pp*

Vc. *3* *mf*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

46

Vln.

mf *mp*

Vc.

3

3

Pno.

pp *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

48

Vln.

fp *pp* *mf* pizz.

Vc.

arco *espress.*

p *f* *p*

Pno.

as fast as possible

mf 5

Ped.

pp *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

50

Vln.

3

3

Vc.

fp *mf* *fp*

Pno.

as fast as possible

mf 5

Ped.

pp *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

52

Vln. *arco* *mp* *pp*

Vc. *p* *mf* *espress.* *pp* *f*

Pizz. *mf*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *mf*

54

Vln. *mp*

Vc. *3*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *mf*

56

Vln. *pp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf*

Pno. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

60 $\text{♩} = 95$ pizz. *f*

Vln.

Vc.

61 *mf*

Pno.

62 *mf*

61

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

p

arco

mp

arco

ff

3/4

62

Vln. *pizz.* *mp* *f* *ff*

Vc. *pizz.* *mp* *f* *ff*

Pno. *mf* *p* *ff*

64

Vln. *arco* *mp*

Vc. *arco* *mp*

Pno. *p*

65

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

66

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

68

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

70

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

72

Vln.

Pno.

pp

Double bar line

74

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

pizz.

mp

mf

f

ff

p

ff

Double bar line

76

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf

arco

mf

mp

Double bar line

77

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

78

Vln.

Vc.

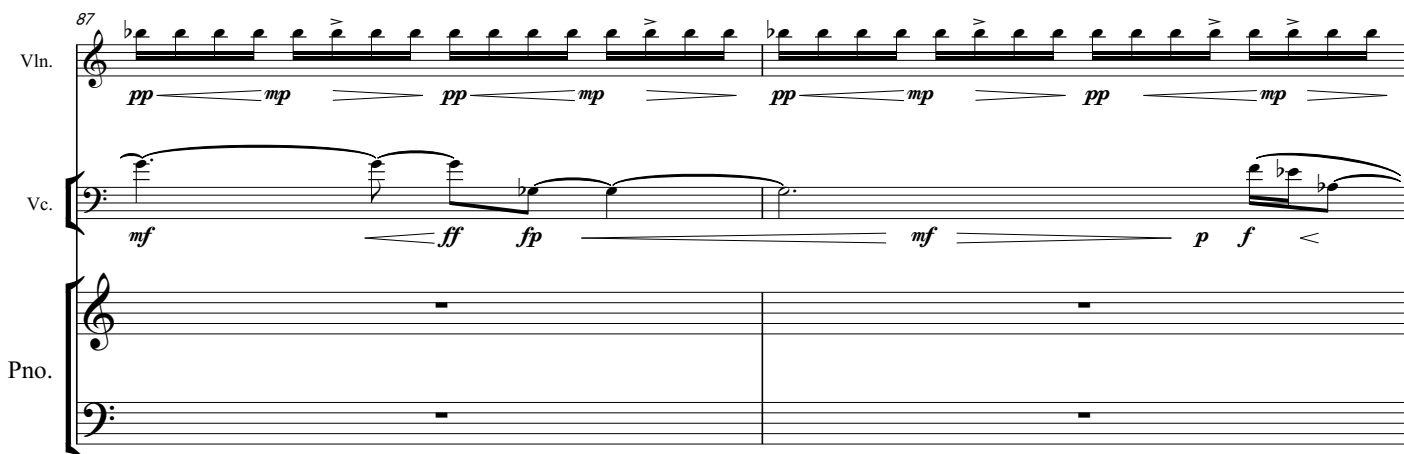
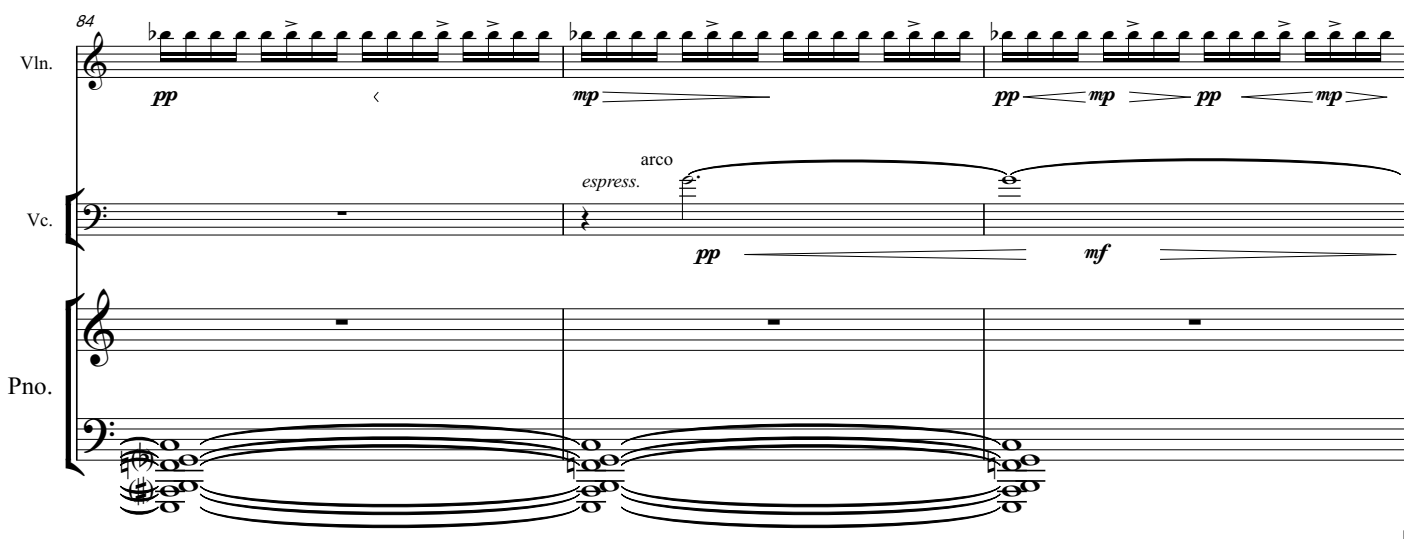
Pno.

80

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.



89

Vln. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vc. pizz. *mp* *fp*

Pno. *ppp* *fff*
Ped.

91

Vln. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *f* *fp* *mf*

Pno. *ppp* *fff* *ppp* *f*
Ped.

93

Vln. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vc. *mp* *f* *mp*

Pno. *p* *mp* *pp*

95

Vln. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *fp* *fp* *f* *ppp*

Pno. *ff*

Ped.

p

97

Vln. *pizz.* *f* *mp*

Vc. *pizz.* *ff* *arco* *mf* *p* *ff*

Pno.

99

Vln. *pp* *pizz.* *mp* *arco* *pp*

Vc. *fp* *mf* *p* *f* *pp* *ff*

Pno.

101

Vln. *mp* *mf* *f*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *f*

Pno. *p* *f*

Ped.

103

Vln.

Vc. *ff*

Pno. *pp*

105

Vln. *pp* *mf* *ppp* *p*

Vc. *f* *pp* *espress.* *mf* *f*

Pno. *p* *f* *p* *Ped.*

107

Vln.

mp *pp* *p* *mf* 3

Vc.

Pno.

109

Vln.

mp

Vc.

Pno.

pp

111

Vln.

f *p* *f*

Vc.

f *p* *f*

Pno.

p *f*

113

Vln. pizz. arco

Vc. pizz.

Pno. *f*

Measures 113-114. Violin and Viola parts are marked *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco). The Piano part features a descending scale in the right hand and an ascending scale in the left hand, both marked *f* (forte).

115

Vln. arco *mp*

Vc. arco *mf* *p*

Pno. *pp*

Measures 115-116. Violin and Viola parts are marked *arco*. The Violin part is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and the Viola part is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in both hands, marked *pp* (pianissimo).

117

Vln.

Vc. *mf* *p*

Pno.

Measures 117-118. Violin and Viola parts continue with arpeggiated chords. The Viola part is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The Piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

119

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mp *p* *f* *arco* *mf* *f*

121

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mf *pizz.*

123

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

f *arco* *mp*

125

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.



127

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

mp



129

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

p *p* *mf*

p *p* *mf*



131

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

f

f

133

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

ff

ff

f

ff

arco

135

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

ff

pizz.

ff

ff

137

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

arco

Measure 137: Vln. and Vc. play eighth-note patterns. Pno. has a bass line with chords and triplets. Measure 138: Similar patterns. Measure 139: Similar patterns. Measure 140: Similar patterns, ending with a double bar line.

139

Vln.

Vc.

Pno.

ff

fff

Hit bottom of the Piano

Measure 139: Vln. and Vc. play eighth-note patterns. Pno. has a bass line with chords and triplets. Measure 140: Similar patterns. Measure 141: Similar patterns. Measure 142: Similar patterns, ending with a double bar line.

Shadow

for orchestra

Composed in November 2014, this piece was informed and inspired by the music of a number of 20th century composers. One could say it was written ‘in the shadow’ of these great composers. Approaches to sonority and form were influenced by the works of Witold Lutoslawski, Bela Bartok and John Adams. Reading the unpublished PhD thesis *A Study Of Toru Takemitsu's Harmonic Techniques* by Wang Zho (Shanghai Conservatory of Music, 2008) stimulated new thoughts during the planning of the harmonic language for this piece.

Takemitsu inherited the numerous creative compositional techniques of the 20th century, especially being influenced by the musical perceptions and compositional techniques of Claude Debussy, Olivier Messiaen and John Cage. Added to that, Takemitsu seemed to blend the aesthetic consciousness of his oriental origins into his music. These two aspects are exactly the central themes I wanted to address in *Journey*. In my own way I have tried to explore and discover commonalities of musical language between the conventional and contemporary, between Eastern and Western, in order to discover the musical personality of the composer himself.

In terms of pitch organisation, the main compositional technique applied was the use of a unifying short series of notes throughout. The combination of three notes is the smallest viable unit for a musical pitch series. The three note series [0,1,6] was used as the permeating thematic material of this work. As it happens, this three notes series is also characteristic of some of the Takemitsu's work, for example in his *Winter* for orchestra. The series contains the intervals of a minor second and perfect fourth. Other composers who have used similar three notes series motivically in their works include György Ligeti, Pierre Boulez and Anton Webern. That suggested to me that it should be possible to use the motive to compose in any

style.

To provide extensions of sonority, three permutations of the motive were developed. These were intended to generate increasing internal tension. In order they are: [0,2,6], [0,1,6], [0,1,7], [0,2,8]. These three note series are the main musical material in this work.



Shadow bar 8



Shadow bar 10



Shadow bars 33-34

To provide additional colour, a four note series was also used. The four note series consists of two pairs of perfect fifth intervals, where the relationship between them is a major or minor second. For example C–G/C#–#G. This type of series adds

some oriental colour to sonority.

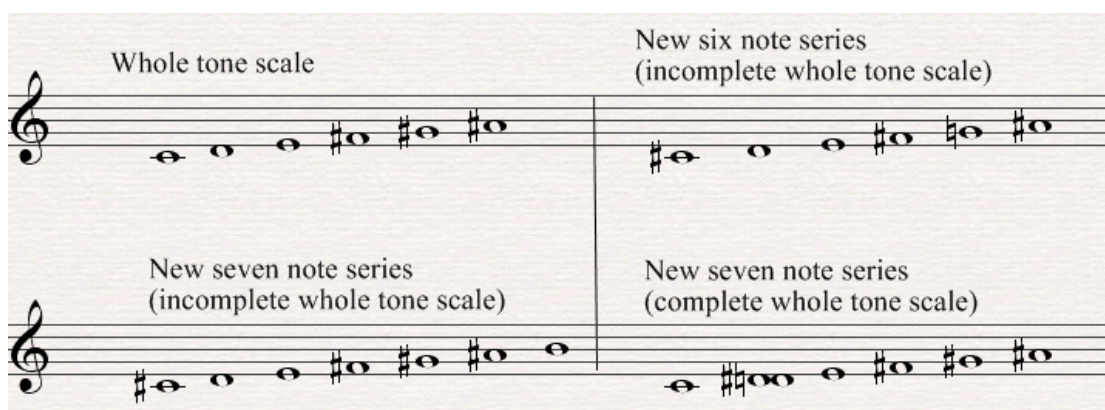


Shadow bars 42-47

In approaching the construction of harmony, I treated the vertical element fairly freely, adding extraneous notes to chords intuitively to create ‘mutant’ chords. Triads become mutants when one or more notes of the triad are split into two. So the mutant additions to three notes of triad will normally be added minor seconds. This produces a characteristic type of chord in the work. These triads with added mutant notes can produce quite dissonant harmonies. I noticed that similar kinds of sounds had previously been used by some famous composers in the early twentieth century, such as Debussy, Ravel, Bartok, but in different contexts.

So in summary: Horizontally, the note series was at the core of melodic development in this piece. Vertically, the same note series set up the semi-triadic structure of the harmonic language.

Added to these core structural elements, a six note group of pitches also is introduced from time to time. The six note pattern is familiar as the whole tone scale. These six notes are equivalent major second relationship. In this work the composer applied incomplete whole tone scale, omitting one or two notes from the six notes of the scale and adding in their place two mutants instead, which in order to increase the density of harmony and lessen the clichéd whole tone scale sonority.



This method was also applied to other scales and note series in this work. for example to the pentatonic scale, and to the so-called ‘oriental scale’.

As the composition progressed, I became increasingly interested in these extraneous notes. I remembered having read once that Messiaen was supposed to have said something along the lines of mutant notes having invasive and supplemental functions. That idea turned out to be coincident with what I found I wanted pursue in this work. Overall the aim was to use mutant notes to combine and blend with the more conventional sounds and so reveal some new musical sonorities.

Recording note

The first movement and the second movement were produced and mixed by composer using East West Symphonic Orchestra sound samples.

Xu Tang

Shadow

for orchestra

Instrumentation

Piccolo

2 Flutes (Flute 2 doubling Piccolo)

2 Oboes (Oboe 2 doubling Cor Anglais)

2 Clarinets in B $\flat$ (Clarinet 2 doubling Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$)

2 Bassoons

4 Horns in F

2 Trumpets in C

Tenor Trombone

2 Bass Trombones

Tuba

Timpani (4 drums)

Percussion 1 Tam-tam, Snare drum, Triangle, Xylophone

Percussion 2 Bass Drum, Crotales

Strings

Transposed score

Duration: Movement I approximately 12' , movement II approximately 7'

Shadow Movement I

Xu Tang

Lento $\text{♩} = 65$

Flute 1, 2

Oboe 1, 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1, 2

Bassoon 1, 2

Horn in F 1, 2

Horn in F 3, 4

Trumpet in C 1, 2

Tenor Trombone

Bass Trombone 1, 2

Tuba

Timpani

Tam - tam

Snare drum

Crotales

Bass drum

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

pp

$\text{♩} = 65$

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

ppp

cresc.

7

1.

Bsn. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Hn. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Hn. 3. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

C Tpt. solo con sord. *mp*

Tbn. 1. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f* *mf* $\curvearrowright$ *p*

B. Tbn. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f* *mf* $\curvearrowright$ *p*

Tba. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Timp. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *ff*

Sn-d. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Cro. bowed *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Vln. I *pp* $\curvearrowright$ *pppp*

Vln. II *pp* $\curvearrowright$ *pppp*

Vla. *ppp* $\curvearrowright$ *f*

Vc. *f*

Db. arco *f*

10

Picc. *pppp* 5

Fl. *pppp* 5

C Tpt. *p* 3

B. Tbn. *pp*

Tba. *ppp*

Temp. *ppp < f* 3 *pp*

Sn-d. *ppp < f* 3 Tam - tam *pp* Snare drum

Cro. *ppp < f* 3 Bass drum *pp* Crotales

Vln. I disappearing . . .

Vln. II disappearing . . .

Vc. *ppp* mute

Db. *pp* pizz.

17

Picc. *f* *pp* 5

Fl. *f* *pp* 5

Ob. *f* a2.

Cl. *f* a2.

Bsn. 1. *fp* a2. *fp*

Hn. 1. *fp* *f* a2. *fp*

Hn. 3. *fp* *f*

Tbn. 1. *pp* *f* *fp* *f* a2. *fp*

B. Tbn. *f* *fp* *f* *fp*

Tba. *f* *fp* *f* *fp*

Tim. *tr* *ppp* *< ff* *ppp* *< fff*

Sn-d. *tr* *ppp* *< ff* *ppp* *tr* *ppp* *< ff*

Cro. bowed *ppp* *< ff* *ppp* *< f*

Vln. I *pp* div. *fp*

Vln. II *pp* div. *fp*

Vla. *fp* *f* *ppp* *ff* *fp*

Vc. *f* *fp* *f* *ppp* *ff* *fp*

Db. arco *f* *fp* *f* pizz. *ppp* *ff* *fp* arco

33

Picc. *pppp* disappearing . . .

Fl. *pppp* disappearing . . .

B. Cl.

Bsn. *mp* *pp*

C Tpt. solo ad lib. con sord. *mp* *f* *p*

B. Tbn. *mp* *pp*

Tba. *mf* *pp*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *p* *pp*

Vc. *mp* *pp*

Db. *mf* *pp*

35

B. Cl. *ppp*

Bsn.

C Tpt. *mf* *f* *fp* *f* *p*

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

36

C Tpt. *f* *fp* *f* *p*

Timp. *tr* *tr* *ppp* *f* *ppp*

Sn-d. *tr* *ppp* *f*

Cro. *tr* *ppp* *f*

Vln. I disappearing . . .

Vln. II disappearing . . .

Vla.

Vc.

Db. *f*

42

Cl. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

B. Cl. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tbn. *pp*

B. Tbn. *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mp*

Tba. *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mp*

Timp. (tr)

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *f*

Db. *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *6*

48

Cl. *mf* *pp* *mp*

B. Cl. *mf* *pp* *mp*

Bsn. *pp* *mp* *p*

Tbn. *mf* *pp*

B. Tbn. *p* *mp* *p*

Tba. *p* *mp*

Timp. (tr)

Vla. *f* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *f* *mp* *p*

Db. *3* *3* *3* *3*

51

Cl.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

B. Cl.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Bsn.

mf *pp* *mf* *p*

Hn.

1. *pp* *mf* *p* *mp*

Hn.

3. *p* *mf* *p*

B. Tbn.

mf *pp* *mf* *p*

Timp.

(tr) *p* *mp* *f* *mp* *p* *mf*

Vla.

f *mp* *f*

Vc.

mf *mf* *f*

Db.

6 *mp* 3 *p* *pp* *mf* *f*

61

Picc. *mp* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Fl. *mp* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

C. A. *mp* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Cl. *p* *mp* *mf* *p* *pp* 1. *mp* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

B. Cl. *p* *mp* *mf* *p* *pp*

Bsn. *espress. solo* *p* *mf* *mp* *3*

Hn. *pp* *mp* *pp* 1. *pp* *mp* *pp* 2. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Timp. *(tr)* *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *ppp*

Cro. *Crotales* *hit* *pp* *pizz.*

Vln. I *pp* *pizz.*

Vln. II *pp* *pizz.*

Vla. *ff* *ppp*

Vc. *ff* *ppp*

Db. *ff* *ppp*

72

B. Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Hn.

Cro.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

p *mp* *p* *pp*

p *mf* *pp* *p* *3* *mp* *p* *mp* *pp*

pp *mp* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *mp* *pp*

pp *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *p* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

ppp

ppp

ppp

p

p

p

84

Ob. *a2.*
p *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

B. Cl. *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

Bsn. *a2.*
p *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

Hn. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. *mp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tbn. *p* *p*

Vln. I *arco*
p *f* *mp*

Vln. II *arco*
mf *p* *mf* *p*

Vla. *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Db. *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

97

Ob. *pp* *mp* *pp* 1. *pp* *mp* *pp*

B. Cl. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Bsn. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. a2. *mp* *mf* 1. *p* *f*

Hn. a2. *mp* *mf* 3. *p* *f*

Vln. I *f* *mp* *f* *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p*

Vln. II *mf* *p* *mf* *mp* *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *mp* *p*

Vla. *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *mp* *p*

Vc. *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *mp* *p*

Db. *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *mp* *p*



110

Picc. rit. *pp* *pppp* *♩*=70

Fl. 1. *ppp* 9

Cl. 1. *ppp* 9

Vln. I *mf* *f* *pppp* rit. *♩*=70

Vln. II *f* *pp* *ppp*

Vla. *f* *pp* *ppp* *ppp*

Vc. *f* *pp* *ppp* *ppp*

Db. *f* *pp* *ppp* *ppp*

119

Fl. *9*

Ob. *1.*
p mp pp

Cl. *9*

Tbn. *pp*

Vln. I

Vla.

Vc.

Db.



124

Fl. *9*

Ob. *mp pp pp mp pp pp mp pp*

C. A. *p mp mf p*

Cl. *9*

Tbn. *mp pp mp pp mp*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

129

Fl. *9*

Ob. *pp* *mp* *pp*

C. A. *pp* *p* *pp* *mf*

Cl. *9*

Tbn. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vla. *9*

Vc. *9*

Db. *9*

133

Fl. *9*

Ob. *pp* *mp* *pp*

C. A. *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Cl. *9*

Tbn. *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Vla. *9*

Vc. *9*

Db. *9*

[illegible]

147

Picc. *ppp*

Fl. *ppp*

Ob. *p* *pp* *ppp* *pp* 1.

C. A. *p* *pp* *ppp*

Cl. *p* *pp* *ppp*

Bsn. *p* *pp* *ppp*

Hn. *p* *pp* *ppp*

Hn. *p* *pp* *ppp*

C Tpt. *pp* *mf*

Tbn. *pp* *ppp*

B. Tbn. *pp* *ppp*

Tba. *pp* *ppp*

Vln. II *ppp* *p* *mf*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Db. *pp*

161

Picc. *mp* > *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp*

Fl. *mp* > *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp*

Ob. *mf* *p* < *mp* *p* *pp* *p*

C. A. *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp*

Cl. 1. *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp*

B. Cl. *pp* *mp* > *pp*

Bsn. 1. *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp* *mp* <

Hn. 1. *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *mp* *p*

Hn. 3. *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *ppp* *mp* > *pp* *p*

C Tpt. *pp* senza sord. *pp* *mf*

Tbn. a2.

B. Tbn.

Vln. I *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp*

Vln. II *pp* *pp* < *mp* > *pp* *pp* *mp* > *pp*

Vla. *mf* *pp*

Vc. *mf* *pp*

Db. *mf* *pp*

175 accel.

Picc. *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Fl. *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Ob. a2. *ppp* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

C. A. *mf*

Cl. *mf* *f* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

B. Cl. *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

Bsn. a2. *f* *p* *mp* *p* *p* *mf*

Hn. *mp* *f* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *mf* *p*

Hn. *mp* *f* *mp* *mp* *mf* *p*

Tbn. *mp* *mf*

B. Tbn. *mp* *mf*

Tba. *mp* *mf*

Timp. tr. *ppp* *p*

Vln. I *f* *p* *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mp* *p*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *p*

Db. *mp* *mf* *p*

accel.

188 rit. -65

Picc. *p* *f* *p* *f*

Fl. *p* *f* *p* *f*

Ob. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Cl. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

B. Cl. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Bsn. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Hn. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *pp*

Hn. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *pp*³

C Tpt. *p* *f* *mp* *f* *pp*

Tbn. *p* *f* *p* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *pp*³

B. Tbn. *p* *f* *p* *mp* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *pp*³

Tba. *p* *f* *p* *f* *mp* *mf* *f* *pp*

Timp. *mp* *ppp* *mp* *ppp* *mp* *f* *ff* *pp*

Vln. I *f* *ppp* *f*

Vln. II *f* *f*

Vla. *f* *mf* *f*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f*

Db. *f* *mf* *f*

rit. -65

200 $\text{♩} = 110$

Picc. *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *fp* *f*

Fl. *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *fp* *f*

Ob. *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *fp* *pp*

Cl. *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *fp* *f* *pp*

B. Cl. *pp*

Bsn. *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *fp* *f* *pp*

Hn. *fp* *fp* *fp* *f*

Hn. *fp* *fp* *fp* *f*

C Tpt. *fp* *fp* *fp* *f*

Tbn. *fp* *mf* *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *f*

B. Tbn. *fp* *mf* *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *f*

Tba. *fp* *mf* *fp* $\leq$ *f* *fp* *f*

Timp. *fp* *fp* $\leq$ *f* *p* *fp* *ff*

Cro. Crotales bowed *p* $\leq$ *f*

Tam-tam Tam - tam bowed *p* $\leq$ *f*

Vln. I *fp* *fp* *fp* *f*

Vln. II *fp* *fp* *fp* *f*

Vla. *fp* *mf* *fp* *fp* *f*

Vc. *fp* *mf* *fp* *fp* *f*

Db. *fp* *mf* *fp* *fp* *f* *pp*

210 *accel.* *rit.*

Cl. *ppp*

B. Cl. *ppp*

Bsn. *ppp*

Hn. *mf*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf*

Tba. *mf*

accel. *rit.*

Vln. I *ppp* *unis.* *f* *ppp*

Vln. II *ppp* *unis.* *mf*

Vla. *ppp* *mp*

Vc. *ppp* *mp*

Db. *mf*

214 $\text{♩} = 60$ $\text{♩} = 65$

Picc. fp fp ff ppp

Fl. fp fp ff ppp

Ob. fp fp ff

Cl. fp fp ff 1.

B. Cl. p mp

Bsn. fp fp ff

Hn. fp fp ff

Hn. fp fp ff

C Tpt. fp fp ff

Tbn. fp fp ff

B. Tbn. fp fp ff

Tba. fp fp ff

Timp. f ff pp

Cro. $\text{♩} = 60$ bowed p f $\text{♩} = 65$

Tam-tam $\text{♩} = 60$ bowed p f

Vln. I fp ff p unis.

Vln. II fp ff p unis.

Vla. ppp fp ff mf

Vc. ppp fp ff

Db. f fp ff

disappearing . . .

220

Picc. *ppp*

Fl. *ppp* disappearing . . .

B. Cl. *mf*

Bsn. *mp* *pp* 3

B. Tbn. *mp* *pp* 3

Tba. *mf*

Timp. (tr)

Vln. I *pppp*

Vln. II *pppp* disappearing . . .

Vla. *p* *pp*

Vc. *mp* *pp* 3

Db. *mf*

222 rit. $\text{♩} = 60$

Picc. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Fl. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Cl. *pp*

B. Cl. *pp* *pp*

Bsn. 1. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. 1. *pp* *mp*

Hn. 3. *pp* *mp*

B. Tbn.

Tba. *pp*

Cro. Cortales $\text{♩} = 60$ bowed *p*

Tri. Triangle *p*

Vln. I disappearing *ppp*

Vln. II disappearing *ppp*

Vla.

Vc.

Db. *p*

227

Picc. *ppp* *p* *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp*

Fl. *ppp* *p* *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp*

Ob. *pp* *p* *pp* *pp*

Cl. *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

B. Cl. *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Bsn. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp*

Hn. *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp*

C Tpt. *pp* *mp* *pp* *p*

Tbn. *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

B. Tbn. *pp* *mp* *p* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tba. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Cro. *p*

Tri. *p*

Vln. I *p*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. *p*

Db. *p*

238

Ob.

p *pp*

Bsn.

pp *p* *pp*

Hn.

pp *p* *pp* *p* *ppp* *pp* *ppp* disappearing

Hn.

pp *pp* *p* *pp* *p* *ppp* *pp* *ppp* disappearing

Tbn.

pp *p* *pp*

Tba.

ppp

Cro.

pp *ppp*

Tri.

pp *ppp*

Vln. I

ppp

Vln. II

ppp

Vla.

ppp

Vc.

disappearing *ppp*

Db.

disappearing *ppp*

Movement II

Allegro moderato

♩=110

Flute 1, 2

Oboe 1, 2

Clarinet in B♭ 2

Bassoon 1, 2

Horn in F 1, 2

Horn in F 3, 4

Trumpet in C 1, 2

Tenor Trombone

Bass Trombone 1, 2

Tuba

Timpani

Bass drum

Xylophone

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

f fp *f* *p* *f fp* *f* *mf mp* *p f* *f mp* *p f*

ff *mp* *ff* *mp ff* *mp f*

f *p*

div.

♩=110

10

Bsn. *a2.*
p $\leftarrow$ *f*

Tbn. *a2.*
p $\leftarrow$ *f*

B. Tbn. *f* *mp* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *f* *fp* *f* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f*

Tba. *f* *mp* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *f* *fp* *f* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f*

Timp. *mp* *f* *mf* *mp* *f*

Vla. *ff* *p* *f*

Vc. *mp* *ff* *3* *mp* *f* *ff* *3* *mp* *f* *p* *ff* *p*

Db. *f* *p* *mf*

==

17

Bsn. *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *f* *3* *1.* *mp* *f*

Tbn. *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *p* $\leftarrow$ *f* *f* *3* *1.* *mp* *f*

B. Tbn. *mp* *f* *fp* $\leftarrow$ *f* *p* *mf* *f*

Tba. *mp* *f* *fp* $\leftarrow$ *f* *p* *mf* *f*

Timp. *mp* *f* *p* *f* *mp*

Vla. *p* *ff* *3* *p* *f* *ff* *3* *3*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f* *3* *p* *f* *ff* *3*

Db. *p* *mf*

24

Bsn. *p* *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p*

Tbn. *mp* *f* *fp* *f* *p*

B. Tbn. *mp* *f* *fp* *f* *p*

Tba. *mp* *f* *fp* *f* *p*

Timp. *f* *p* *f* *mp* *f*

Vln. II *f* *p* *mf* *p* *f* *p*

Vla. *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Vc. *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *f* *p*

Db. *mp*

30

Bsn. *mf* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tbn. *f* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *fp* *f*

B. Tbn. *f* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *fp* *f*

Tba. *f* *p* *p* *mf* *p* *fp* *f*

Timp. *f* *p* *f* *mp* *f*

Vln. I *f* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vln. II *f* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vla. *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Db. *f*

36

Fl.

1. pp $mf > p$

2. p mf

Ob.

1. pp $mf > p$

2. p mf

Cl.

1. pp $mf > p$

2. p mf

Bsn.

a2. p mf p p

Hn.

1. p mp fp mf p

2. fp mf mp f

Hn.

3. p mp p

4. fp mf

Tbn.

$fp < f$ fp f

B. Tbn.

$fp < f$ fp f

Tba.

$fp < f$ fp f

Timp.

Vln. I

f p mf pp mf pp

Vln. II

f pp mp

Vla.

f pp f

Vc.

pp

Db.

p f p f

43

Fl. *p* 1. *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Ob. *p* 1. *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Cl. *p* 1. *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Bsn. *mp* *mf* *p* 2. *pp* *mf* *p* *mf*

Hn. *mf* a2. *fp* *f* *p* *fp*

Hn. *mp* a2. *fp* *f* *p* *fp*

C Tpt. *fp* *f* *fp*

C Tpt. *fp* *f* *fp*

Tbn. *fp* *f* *fp* *f* *fp*

B. Tbn. *fp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *fp*

Tba. *fp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *fp*

Timp.

Vln. I *pp* *mp* *mf* *f*

Vln. II *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Vla. *f* *p* *f*

Vc. *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Db. *p* *mf*

[illegible]

55

Fl. *mp* *p* *mp*

Ob. *mp* *p* *mp*

Cl. *mp* *p* *mp*

Bsn. 1. *pp* *< mp* *pp* *p* 2. *mp*

Hn. *mp* *p* *pp* *mp* *pp* *p* *mp*

Hn. *mp* *p* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *p*

Tbn. 1. *pp* *< mp* *pp*

B. Tbn. *pp* *< mp*

Xyl. *pp*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. *pp* *p*

Db. unis. *pp* *p*

64

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Bsn. *mp* *p* *pp*

Hn. *p* *mp* *pp* *mf*

Hn. *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

C Tpt. *pp*

C Tpt. *pp*

Tbn. *pp* *mp* *p* *mf*

B. Tbn. *pp* *mp* *p* *mf*

Tba. *pp* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mp*

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. *p*

Db. *p*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 64 through 69. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The instruments and their parts are as follows: Flute (Fl.) plays a melodic line starting in measure 64 with a *pp* dynamic. Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.) have similar melodic lines, also starting in measure 64 with *pp* dynamics. Horns (Hn.) play sustained notes with dynamics *p*, *mp*, *pp*, and *mf* across the measures. Trumpets (C Tpt.) and Trombones (Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba.) have sustained notes with dynamics *pp*, *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. Xylophone (Xyl.) has a rhythmic pattern. Violins (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.) have a rhythmic pattern. The Double Bass part has a *p* dynamic in measure 69.

70 $\text{♩} = 130$

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp* 1. 3 3 3 3 *mp*

Bsn. *mp* 1. *p* 3

Hn. *p* *f*

Hn. *mf* *p* *f*

C Tpt. *p* *f*

C Tpt. *p* *f*

Tbn. *p* *f*

B. Tbn. *p* *f*

Tba. *p* *f*

Timp. *ff* *tr* *fff* $\text{♩} = 130$

B-d. *ff* $\text{♩} = 130$

Xyl. *f*

Vln. I arco *f*

Vln. II arco *f*

Vla. div. arco *f*

Vc. div. arco *f*

Db. div. arco *f*

[illegible]

This page of the musical score, numbered 80, contains the following parts and markings:

- Flute (Fl.):** Features a melodic line with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking at the end.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Includes a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Features a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** Includes a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Horn (Hn.):** Features a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking.
- Trumpet (C Tpt.):** Includes a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Trumpet (C Tpt.):** Features a melodic line with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Includes a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Trombone (B. Tbn.):** Features a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Tuba (Tba.):** Includes a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *fp* (fortissimo) marking.
- Bass Drum (B-d.):** Features a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Violin I (Vln. I):** Includes a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Violin II (Vln. II):** Features a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Viola (Vla.):** Includes a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Features a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.
- Double Bass (Db.):** Includes a rhythmic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

86 a2.

Fl. *f* *pp* *pppp*

Ob.

Cl. 1. *ppp* *pppp*

Bsn. 1. *ppp* *pppp*

Hn. a2. *f*

Hn. *f*

C Tpt. *f*

C Tpt. *f*

Tbn. 1. *p* *f* *mp* *f*

B. Tbn. *p* *f* *mp* *f*

Tba. *p* *f* *mp* *f*

Timp. *p*

B-d. *p* *f*

Vln. I

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. pizz. *ppp* *f* *ppp*

Vc. pizz. *ppp* *f* *ppp unis.*

Db. *mp*

92

Picc. *ppp*

Fl. *ppp*

Timp.

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *p* *pp*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

≡

97

Picc.

Fl.

Timp.

Vln. I *p* *pp* *ppp*

Vln. II *f*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

102

Ob. a2. *pp*

Cl. a2. *pp*

Bsn. a2. *pp*

Timp.

Vln. I *mp* *pp* *mf*

Vln. II *p* *mf* *p*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

107

Picc. *pp*

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *pp* *ppp*

Bsn. *pp*

Hn. 1. *p* *mf* *p* *p*

Hn. 3. *fp* *mf* *p* *fp*

C Tpt. *p* *mf* *p*

C Tpt. *ppp* *mf* *p*

Tbn. a2. *pp* *mp* *pp*

B. Tbn. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tba. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Timp.

Vln. I *pp* *mp* *mf*

Vln. II *f*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

112

Picc. *pp* *f*

Fl. *pp* *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. a2. *f* *mp* *mf* *f*

Hn. *mp* *f* *p* *mf* *f*

C Tpt. *p* *f* *f*

C Tpt. *pp* *f* *p* *f*

Tbn. *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f*

B. Tbn. *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f*

Tba. *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f*

Timp. *f*

Snare drum

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f* unis. arco

Vc. *f* unis. arco

Db. *f* arco

117

Picc. *ppp*

Fl. *ppp*

Ob. *espress.* *solo* *pp* *mp* *f* *mp* *mf* *p* *mf*

Cl. *ppp*

Bsn. *ppp*

Hn. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

Hn. *ppp* *p* *ppp*

C Tpt. *ppp*

C Tpt. *ppp*

Tbn. *ppp*

B. Tbn. *ppp*

Tba. *ppp*

Timp. *ppp* *tr*

Snare drum

Vln. I *ppp*

Vln. II *ppp*

Vla. *ppp*

Vc. *ppp*

Db. *ppp* *div.*

p

124

Ob. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*³

Cl. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*³

Bsn. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*³

Hn. *mp* *ppp*

Hn. *mp* *ppp*

Tbn. *cresc.* *solo* *p* *mp* *p* *pp* *ppp*

Timp. *pp*

Xyl.

Vla. *p* *mf* *pp* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

Db. *ppp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

132

Ob. *mf* *p* *pp* *p* *mp*

Cl. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*³

Bsn. *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*³

Hn. *pp* *mf*

Hn. *ppp* *p* *mp*

Timp. *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *pp*

Vln. I *ppp* *p*

Vln. II *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp*

Vla. *mf* *pp* *p* *mf* *mp* *f* *mp* *p* *mf*

Vc. *pp* *mp* *mf*

Db. *ppp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

140

Fl. *ppp* 6 6 6 6

Ob. *pp* *ppp* *ppp* *pp*

Cl. *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Bsn. *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Hn. *p*

Hn. *mf* *p* *pp* *mp*

C Tpt. *p*

C Tpt. *ppp*

Tbn. *ppp* a2. *ppp*

B. Tbn. *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p*

Tba. *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p*

Timp. *mp* *pp* *p*

Vln. I *mf* *pp* *p* *mf* *p*

Vln. II *pp*

Vla. *p* *f* *pp* *mf* 3

Vc. 3 *f*

Db. *p* unis. 5

147

Fl. *pp* 6 6 6 6 *p* 6 6 6 6 *mp* 6 6 6 6

Ob. *p* *mp*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Bsn. *mf* *f*

Hn. *mf* *f*

Hn. *mf* *f*

C Tpt. *p* *mf* *f*

C Tpt. *p* *f*

Tbn. *p* *f*

B. Tbn. *pp* *f*

Tba. *pp* *f*

Timp. *f* *ppp*

Vln. I *p* *mf*

Vln. II *p* *mf*

Vla. pizz. div. *ppp*

Vc. pizz. div. *ppp*

Db. *p* *mf*

150

Fl. *pp* 6 6 6 *ppp* 6 6 6

Ob. *pp* *mp* *mf*

Timp. *mf*

Vln. I *mf* *pp*

Vln. II *p* *mf*

Vla. *mf* *ppp*

Vc. *mf* *ppp*

Db. *mf* pizz.

154

Picc. *pp*

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *p* *mp* *ppp*

Hn. 1. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Hn. 3. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Timp.

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *p* *pp*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

159

Picc. *pp* *mp* *p*

Fl.

Ob.

Tbn. 1. *mf* *f*

B. Tbn. *mp*

Timp.

Vln. I *p* *pp* *ppp* *mp*

Vln. II *f* *pp*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

==

164

Ob. *mf*

Cl. 1. *p* *mf*

Bsn. 1. *pp* *mp* *mf*

Tbn. *p* *p* *mp* *f*

B. Tbn. *mf* *p* *pp*

Timp.

Vln. I *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vln. II *mp* *p*

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

169

Picc. *pp*

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *f* *p* *a2.* *pp*

Cl. *f* *p* *a2.* *pp*

Bsn. *a2.* *pp*

Hn. 1. *p* *mf* *f* *p*

Hn. 3. *pp* *mp* *mf* *p* *mf*

C Tpt. *p*

C Tpt. *pp*

Tbn. *a2.* *fp* *mp* *fp*

B. Tbn. *fp* *mp* *fp*

Tba. *fp* *mp* *fp*

Timp.

Vln. I *mp* *mf*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

Db. *f*

174

Picc. *pp* *mf* *f*

Fl. *pp* *mf* *f*

Ob. *mf* *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Bsn. *mf* *f*

Hn. a2. *f* *fp* *mp* *mf* *f*

Hn. *fp* *mf* *f*

C Tpt. *mf* *f*

C Tpt. *mf* *f*

Tbn. *mp* *mf* *f*

B. Tbn. *mp* *mf* *f*

Tba. *mp* *mf* *f*

Timp. *f*

Snare drum

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f* *unis.* *arco*

Vc. *f* *unis.* *arco*

Db. *f*

184

Picc. 

Fl. 

Ob. 

Cl. 

Bsn. 

Hn. 

Hn. 

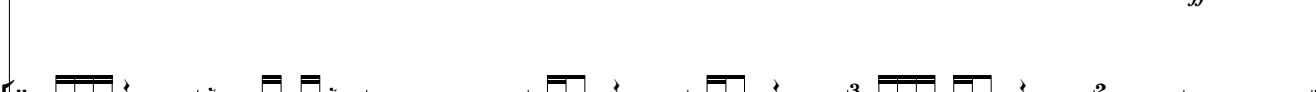
C Tpt. 

C Tpt. 

Tbn. 

B. Tbn. 

Tba. 

Timp. 

Snare drum 

Vln. I 

Vln. II 

Vla. 

Vc. 

Db. 

f

ff

ff

Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin

for soprano and prepared piano (2 players)

This monodrama was written in September 2014 for solo soprano and prepared piano. The story of the piece draws on a character created by a leading figure of modern Chinese literature, Lu Xun. This was the pen name of Zhou Shuren (September 25, 1881 - October 19, 1936). He is widely considered to be China's greatest modern writer.

In treating the story of Xiang Lin, I adapted her character from Lu Xun's novel *Blessing*. In the novel, Xiang Lin is a woman whose son was eaten by a wolf and she is sold into domestic slavery. Eventually she is expelled from the house of slavery and dies alone in the snow. In my melodrama I expanded this tragic story by turning her into a crazy woman as a result of losing her son.

In the *Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin*, the soprano is required not only to sing in two different languages (English, Mandarin) but also to produce a convincing theatrical performance through acting. Prepared piano was chosen as the accompanying instrument because, as many contemporary musicians have found, the interior of the piano can be a very rich source of unusual sounds. My piece requires extensive piano preparation and works best on a large concert grand, but can also be performed to good effect on a smaller grand piano. In discussion with the performers who gave the premiere, I also designed clothing, lighting and acting directions. The wide range of musical possibilities available on the prepared piano, and from the soprano, is utilised to evoke the emotions of insanity and sorrow.

Piano preparations include inserting some classic items such as coins (to detune strings to produce a bell like sound), electrical wiring insulation (to create a wood-block like sound when inserted between strings), a bouncing ball, nylon fishing line and various mallets. The ideas for the piano preparation for this piece were informed by preparations used by John Cage, and in particular by Annea Lockwood's composition *Ear-Walking Woman* (1996). When I started exploring sounds with these objects in a piano, I found that even a slight change of the method of producing the sound can create tremendous variations in sonic detail.

Rather than creating a conventional piece, I tried to set up the piece as an free exploration. The different sound sources were designed to be used in particular sections, thus creating special character and colour in each section. The pianists need to listen closely to the sound materials in each section and be aware of the tiny variants. The two pianists will be exploring how the sound changes with different hand

pressures, and with timing the contact area between their hands and the piano.

This work has three structural sections. The first is performed only on the piano. When the first time climax is reached, the second section opens with the soprano/actress appearing. In the second and third sections, the pianists need to listen very carefully when the actress is performing. They need to follow her emotional leadership and select the most appropriate timing to produce the sounds prescribed. More than that, they need also to try to match the emotional detail which she expresses.

The duration of the performance is flexible, and depends largely on the performers. Dynamics have been notated in score but the accompaniment should followed the emotional leadership of the character unless specified otherwise.

The score for this piece is a combination of traditional and graphic notation.

The various graphic symbols in the music are explained in the performance instructions at the front of the score.

For the soprano, *bel canto* style singing is required but also extended vocal techniques, including *Sprechstimme*. In this piece, other voice production techniques include speaking, shouting, groaning and sobbing, as well as other less traditional singing techniques.

A note on preparing the premier performance

As well as refining and adapting the musical content, the composer also gave a lot of thought to costume design, visual effects, lighting, stage direction and properties. The performers contributed suggestions for changes and improvements during the rehearsal period in collaboration with the composer. I found this a very congenial way to work.

Since the character of Xiang Lin was based on a Chinese story from the early 20th century, the soprano's costume was chosen to suit that period. The tragic core of the story concerns a woman who lost her child, so the soprano was asked to perform with

untidy hair, which can contribute to the character expressing her extreme sorrow, even to the point of craziness. In order to increase the tragic and volatile emotional atmosphere, and also help them blend into the storyline, both the pianists were requested to blank wear white masks. Throughout the whole performance, the soprano character was asked to carry a candle for dramatic effect. To heighten this, the overall lighting was dark.

The composer discussed lighting options and possibilities in detail with the technician, focusing on how changes in the character's mood could be supported with lighting subtle changes. On the stage, some props like a chair, a bear doll and a few pages of paper were placed strategically. The soprano was able to use these props to heighten her performance. As composer I also directed the stage action, and was pleased that the soprano also contributed further suggestions about that. I felt it was important to direct the stage action myself to be sure the drama was strongly projected on stage. For example, at the end of the work, the soprano half lies on the floor while singing a sorrowful tune. Then she throws the papers to the sky and gradually turns her body to fully lie down on the floor. This series of motions aims to help the soprano to reveal the inner world of the character.

I conceived of this piece from the beginning as a monodrama, not just as a piece of music. The aim was to combine music with lighting, costume and acting.

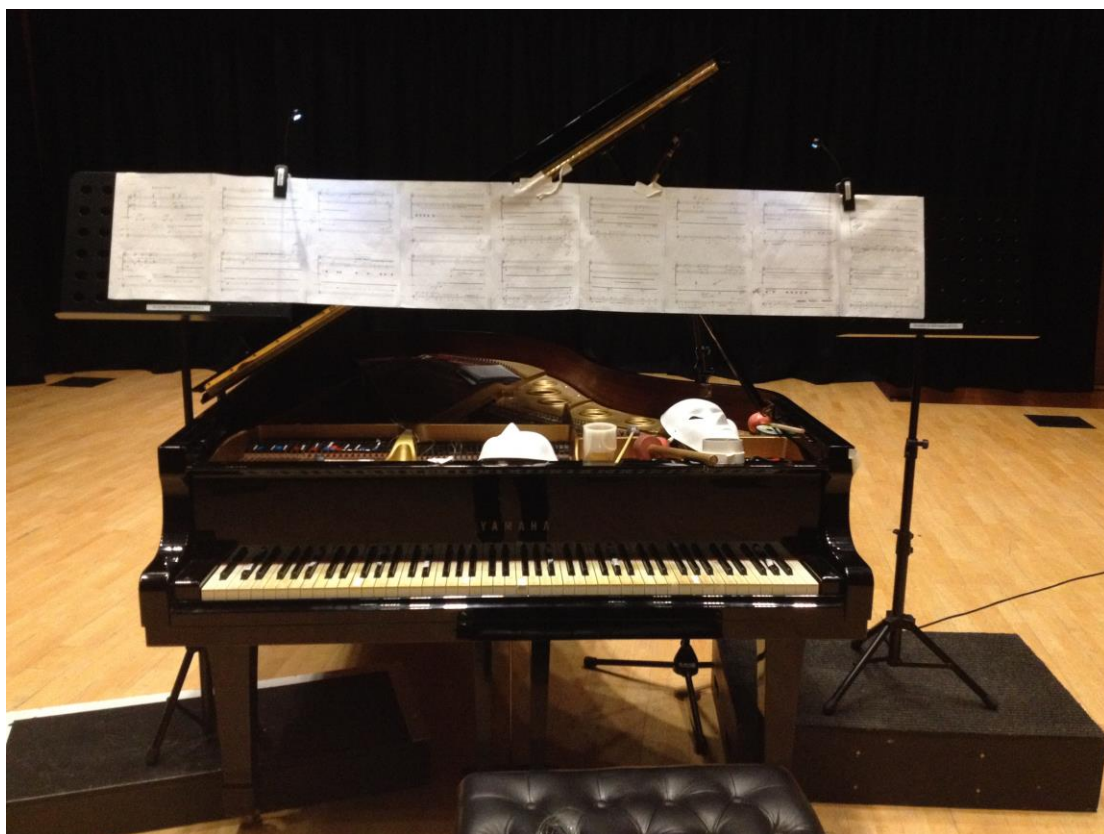
Live performance and recording note

This piece has been performed several times at the University of Waikato by soprano Anna Mahon with the prepared piano played by Charlotte Ketel and the composer.

In the 2014 University of Waikato Lilburn Student Composition Awards, adjudicated by Associate Professor John Elmsly, the work won first prize. A live recording was organized by supervisor Dr Martin Lodge, the video being recorded and edited by film maker Dan Inglis. Lighting and audio were operated by Dion Rutherford. This live recording was selected as the performance to be included in this portfolio.

Below are selected photographs by Abby Thomson, also from this performance.





Xu Tang

Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin

monodrama for

prepared piano and solo soprano

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PIANO PREPARATION:

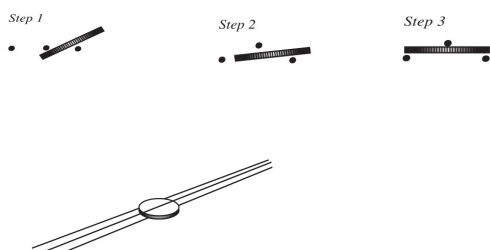
The piano preparations for this piece are based on the preparations used for the composition *Ear-Walking Woman* (1996) by Annea Lockwood.

Electronic amplification can make these more effective.

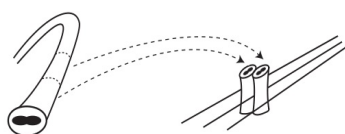
For this piece, the following objects are required:

- 3-5 dimes
- 6 two-inch lengths of plastic wire insulation sheathing large enough for inserting between two strings
- large superball mallet
- 3 small size superballs
- wooden ball mallet
- Ping Pang balls
- Hard rubber mallet
- Steel ruler
- Nylon fishing line

1. Insert a dime under the middle string of these notes. Experiment with the positioning of the dimes to get the richest and most bell-like tone. Make sure the dime doesn't touch the strings adjacent notes.



2. Remove the inner wire and cut four two-inch lengths of the plastic insulation sheathing and insert as in the following diagram for these notes, positioning the tubing to produce the pitch alterations given; they should not touch one another, nor touch the piano soundboard and should produce a clear, resonant and wood-like timbre.



Duration approximately 13'

Thanks to Annea Lockwood, on whose work these preparations are based.

PERFORMANCE INSTRUCTIONS:

Notes:

This piece requires extensive piano preparation and works on a large concert grand, but can also be performed to good effect with a smaller grand piano.

The score of this piece is a combination of traditional and graphical notation.

The various graphical symbols in the score should be interpreted as follows:



Strike the strut with mallet indicated



Hold the small size superballs very close to the strings. Drop it so that it bounces (a battute effect).



Slowly move the bounce ball mallet along the strut towards you, producing a changing pitch like whale song. Experiment with pressure. The resonance builds so the more you do it, the richer are the resulting sounds.



Roll across bass strings with mallet indicated in one smooth motion



Drop the steel ruler on the strings range indicated.



Slide on a strings with mallet indicated to bring out the richest mix of pitches. Experiment with pressure and position



Strike the piano with both hands alternately



Move the Nylon fishing line from inside of the piano to create strings sounds

Implement list/indications:

S.B. = Bounce Ball mallet

R.M.= Hard rubber mallet

S.M. = Small mallet

Lament of Mistress Xiang Lin

Xu Tang

Piano

ff 13" 11" 15"

f mf

Red. →

7" 3" 5" 2" 7" 6"

Effect

ppp < fff ppp < fff PP < mf > PP

Effect 2

1" 11"

pp < f > pp

Soprano

5

Repeat this motive until while the other performer gets ready. Then stamp sustain pedal down hard and hold to produce a dull echo.

Slow and mysterious

15"

pp

mf

Red. →

FX 1

R. M.

ppp < f

Move towards to pianist

On D

fp < fp < f < fp

S.

Pno.

9"

15"

11"

9"

mf

f

FX 1

p

f

ppp

FX 2

On G

On F

fp

mp

ppp

p

fp

S.

13

9"

pp

f

pp

8vb

FX 1

p

FX 2

On D

ppp

fp

f

fp

S.

30"

accl.

Pno.

17 (8)-1

pp *f*

8va-1

FX 1

accl.

FX 2

On G

p *fp*

fp

S.

15"

accl.

improvise based on the these motives

Pno.

21 A Tempo

(8)-1 S. M.

mf *pp* *f*

FX 1

A Tempo

R. M.

f

FX 2

A Tempo

ppp *p* *ppp*

S.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains parts for Piano (Pno.), two FX tracks (FX 1, FX 2), and a Soloist (S.). The Piano part begins at measure 17 with a triplet of eighth notes (8)-1. It includes a 30-second section with a crescendo from *pp* to *f*, marked with 'x' symbols. An acceleration (accl.) instruction follows. The FX 1 track has a wavy line and an acceleration instruction. The FX 2 track has a wavy line, a 'p' to 'fp' crescendo, and an 'On G' instruction. The Soloist part includes a 15-second section with an acceleration instruction and a note to 'improvise based on the these motives'. The Piano part resumes at measure 21 with a triplet (8)-1 and a 'S. M.' instruction, followed by a *mf* dynamic and a crescendo to *f*. The FX 1 track has a 'f' dynamic and a 'R. M.' instruction with a wavy line. The FX 2 track has a wavy line and a 'p' to 'ppp' dynamic. The Soloist part is marked 'A Tempo'.

25

Pno. *improvise based on the previous motives*

FX 1 *improvise based on the previous motives*

FX 2 *Wait for singer, then stop*

S. *Stop!*

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

29

Pno. *Pedal off*

FX 1 *pp* *R. M.* *S. B.*

FX 2 *On D* *pp* *fp*

S. *Freely, singer leads* *Sprechstimme* *30"*

mf *mp* *p* *mp* *f*

Stop! Please Stop Have you seen my son? Have you seen my son

33

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

mf *mp* *f* *p*

Sigh! Have you seen my son? *Laugh* Have you seen my son *Laugh*

45"

37

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

mp *f* *p* *fp*

mp *f* *f* *p* *mf*

Whispering *Laugh* *No!* *No No...* *No*

25"

41

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

mf

gliss with strong vibrato

30"

Laugh Wo de hai zi Wo de hai zi

[My Son] [My Son]

45

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

20"

sf *mp* *f* *mp* Whispering *mf* *p* *mf*

Laugh No! Laugh No! Who is tal-king Laugh No Who

49

Pno.

mf

FX 1

FX 2

S.

10"

mf *p* *mf*

is there Laugh Wo de hai zi Laugh No Laugh

My Son

53

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

No No No Ah Laugh Ah Laugh Ah Ah

15"

f

R. M.

improvise based on these motives

57

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

p

f

20"

Scream *My Son* *Ah* *Laugh* *Scream* *My Son*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for measures 57 to 76. The Piano (Pno.) part features a melodic motif in the right hand, boxed and labeled 'improvise based on these motives'. The left hand has a tremolo. FX 1 is silent. FX 2 has a tremolo and three rectangular pulses, with a dynamic of *f*. The Singer (S.) part has lyrics and musical notation, with a 20-second measure line. The lyrics are 'Scream', 'My Son', 'Ah', 'Laugh', 'Scream', and 'My Son'.

61

Pno.

FX 1

FX 2

S.

fff

fff

5"

ff

My *Son* *Scream!!!*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for measures 61 to 76. The Piano (Pno.) part has a tremolo and a final chord marked *fff*. FX 1 is silent. FX 2 has a tremolo and two rectangular pulses, with a dynamic of *fff*. The Singer (S.) part has lyrics and musical notation, with a 5-second measure line. The lyrics are 'My', 'Son', and 'Scream!!!'.

Lento

65 *Sorrowful*

mf *improvise based on this pitch collection*

Ped. →

Lento

FX 1 *On D*

pp *fp* *mf* *pp*

FX 2

Lento
Extremely Sorrowful

f freely *fp* *mp* *fp* *fp* *mf*

Repeat three times. Each time should be softer until fading away

Wo di hai zi ah wo

[My Son] [My

in the second repeat, pianist starts using bouncy ball mallet to hit the strut of piano with the left hand. Let it bounce. Meanwhile the motive still should be played by the other hand on piano keyboard.

When singer has stopped, one of the performers stops playing and the other pianist keeps hitting the strut of the piano. Fading away. Over 15"

69 *Sorrowful*

mf *improvise based on this pitch collection*

Ped. →

FX 1

FX 2 *fp* *f* *mp* *f* *ppp*

mp *p* *fp* *f* *mp* *p* *p*

di hai ah wo di hai zi

[Son] [My Son]