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*Once was wood concertino for flute & chamber
orchestra*

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ONCE
WAS
WOOD

(2002)

Concertino for Flute
& Chamber Orchestra

by Anthony Mosakowski



Once Was Wood

approximate duration: 10 minutes

Instrumentation

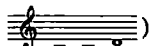
Flute Solo

Flute 1/Piccolo

Flute 2/Alto Flute

Percussion (1 player):

Glockenspiel

Tubular Chimes (itches used: )

Xylophone

Temple Blocks (5)

Harp

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello 1

Violoncello 2

Bass

Performance Notes: The Alto Flute sounds as written. Harp harmonics sound one octave higher than written. Bass harmonics sound one octave lower than written. All other harmonics sound as written. The Xylophone sounds one octave higher than written, and the Glockenspiel sounds two octaves higher. Words in square brackets in the percussion part indicate the type of stick or mallet to be used.

in memory of Jeffrey W. Prichard

ONCE WAS WOOD

Anthony Mosakowski

(2002)

mysterious

♩ = 54

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Solo Flute:** Features a melodic line with dynamic markings *p*, *fp*, *mf*, *pp*, *p*, *fp*, *mf*, and *pp*. It includes a triplet of eighth notes and a seven-measure rest.
- Flute 1/Piccolo:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Flute 2/Alto Fl:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Percussion:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Harp:** Provides accompaniment with the chord sequence *D4C4B4|E4F4G4A4*.
- Violin 1:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Violin 2:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Viola:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Violoncello 1:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Violoncello 2:** Rests throughout the piece.
- Bass:** Rests throughout the piece.

5

Solo Flute

p < *fp* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* > *mp*

Solo Flute

with more emotion

pp *mp* *ppp*

Alto Flute

Change to Flute.

p < *fp* *mp* *ppp*

Harp

p *mp* *p*

Va

pp *mp* *p* *mp*

Vc 1

pp *p* *mp* *p*

Vc 2

p

10

Vn 1

distant (echo) con sordino

pp *p* *ppp* *pp* > *ppp*

Vn 2

distant (echo) con sordino

senza sordino

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

Va

p *mf* *p* *mp* > *p*

Vc 1

mp > *p* *mp* *p* *mp* > *p*

Vc 2

mp > *p* *mp* *p* *mp* > *p*

Bs

p *mp* *p*

15

mysterious

The musical score consists of the following parts and markings:

- Solo Fl (Flute):** Treble clef, 4/8 time signature. Markings include *p*, *fp* (with a triplet of eighth notes), *mf*, and *pp*. A fermata is placed over the final note.
- Hp (Harp):** Treble and Bass clefs. Treble clef has a key signature change from B-flat to E-flat. Markings include *(LV) fp* and *mf*.
- Vn 1 (Violin 1):** Treble clef. Markings include *mp* and *n* (no bowing).
- Vn 2 (Violin 2):** Treble clef. Marking includes *ppp*.
- Va (Viola):** Alto clef. Markings include *p* and *ppp*.
- Vc 1 (Violoncello 1):** Bass clef. Marking includes *ppp*.
- Vc 2 (Violoncello 2):** Bass clef. Marking includes *ppp*.
- Bs (Double Bass):** Bass clef. Marking includes *ppp*.

The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the initial dynamics and articulation. The second measure features the *fp* and *mf* markings in the Solo Fl and Hp parts. The third measure concludes with the *pp* marking in the Solo Fl part and a fermata.

Solo Fl
p *fp* *mf* *pp* *p* *fp* *mf*

Fl 1
Flute *ppp*

Fl 2
Flute *ppp*

Prc
Chimes *mp* Change to Glockenspiel.

Harp
fp *p* *mf* *fp* *mf*
D \flat B \flat |F \sharp G \flat

Vn 1
ppp

Vn 2
ppp

Va
ppp

Vc 1
ppp

Vc 2
ppp

Bs
ppp

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc

Hp

Change to Piccolo.

Glockenspiel

Change to Xylophone [soft].

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

Piccolo *fp*

(LV)

D#C#B|G#

Solo Fl

Picc

Fl 2

Hp

20

ff dim. *fp* *mp* *p*

mf *ppp*

p *fp* *mf* *ppp*

p cresc. *mp*

molto espressivo but in strict rhythm

Solo Fl

Hp

25

p *mp* *p* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

p *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

Solo Fl

Hp

Vc I

Bs

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

3 *mp* *cresc.* *mp* *mp*

p *mp* *p* *mp*

pizz. *mp* *mp* *mp*



30

Solo Fl

Hp

Vc I

Bs

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

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

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

p *p* *mp* *p*

35

Solo Fl

Harp

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs

mp

mf 3

mp

mf

mp

3

3

5

5

p

mp

p

mp

mp

pp

p

mp

pizz

mp

mp

Solo Fl

Harp

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs

mp

mp

3

3

mf

mp

fp

7

5

5

5

5

p

p

mp

p

mp

p

p

mp

mp

40

Solo Fl

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

Hp

cresc. *mf* Ch

Va

mf *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vc 1

mf *mp* *pp*

Vc 2

mf

Bs

mf

45

Solo Fl

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

Hp

Gh Dh|Fh

Vn 1

mf *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Va

mf *mp* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vc 1

mp *mf* *mp* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vc 2

Bs

This musical score page features six staves. The Solo Flute (Fl) staff at the top contains a complex melodic line with dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, *f*, *f*, and *p*, along with articulation marks like accents and slurs. The Harp (Hp) staff below it provides harmonic support with chords such as F#, C#|Eb, Bb|GbAb, DbC#|F# (marked *cresc.*), and Bb. The Violin 1 (Vn 1) staff shows a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *mp* to *f*. Violin 2 (Vn 2) is mostly silent, with a final *mf* note. The Viola (Va) and Violin 1 (Vc 1) staves have similar melodic parts with dynamics from *mf* to *f*. Violin 2 (Vc 2) and Bass (Bs) staves provide a steady bass line with long notes.

50

Flute

Xylophone [soft]

f sempre

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

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

pp *pp* *f*

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

mf *f*

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 50-53. The Flute part (Fl 2) begins in measure 50 with a rest, then enters with a triplet of eighth notes (Bb, A, G) marked *f*, followed by a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*. The Xylophone part (Prc) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes throughout, marked *f* sempre. The Harp (Hp) part consists of chords: D4|E4|G4|A4 in measure 50, and sustained notes in the lower register in measures 51-53. The Violin I (Vn 1) part starts with a triplet of eighth notes marked *mf*, then moves to a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *f*, *mf*, and *pp*. The Violin II (Vn 2) part has a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, and *pp*. The Viola (Va) part is mostly rests, with a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp* in measure 53. The Violoncello I (Vc 1) part has a melodic line with dynamics *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *pp*, and *mf*. The Violoncello II (Vc 2) part has a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*, including an *arco* marking. The Bass (Bs) part has a simple melodic line starting with *f*.

Piccolo 55 Change to Flute.

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

Fl 2 *f* *mp* *mf* > *p*

Prc *dim.* *mf* *p*

Hp *dim.* *mf* (LV)

Vn 1 *f* *mp* *mf* > *p non dim.*

Vn 2 *mp* *mf* *p non dim.*

Va *mp* *mf* *p non dim.*

Vc 1 *f* *mf* *pp* *mf* *p*

Vc 2 *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *pp*

Bs *dim.* *mf*

quasi cadenza

Solo Fl *p* < *fp* *mf* *p* < *fp* *mf* *p*

60

Solo Fl *pp* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *f* *mf*

rit. accel. rit. accel. a tempo

Solo Fl

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

65 *con spirito*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} = 108$

Solo Fl

Flute

Fl 1

Fl 2

Xylophone [hard]

Prc

Hp

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

DbCbBb|EhFhGhAh Bb|Eb

70

75

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc

Hp

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

mf *pp* *pp* *mp*

mf *mf* *pp* *mp*

mf *mp*

mf *mp*

Bb

80

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc

Hp

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp*

mp *mf* *mp* Bb|Eb

85

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc

Hp

mf *mf* *f* *mf* *mf*

mf *pp* *mf* *pp*

mf *pp*

mf *mf*

mf *mf*

90 (♩ = ♩)

Solo Fl *f* *mp* *mf*

Fl 1 *mp*

Fl 2 *mp* *mf*

Prc *mp* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Hp *mp* *mf*

C4B4|GbAb



95

Solo Fl *mp* *mf*

Fl 1 *mp* *mf*

Fl 2 *mp* *mf* *mf*

Prc *mf*

Hp *mp* *mf*

D4C# G4A4

100 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} (= 144)$ 105

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc Temple Blocks (5) [hard]

Hp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va pizz.

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs arco (sul D)

mf *ppp* *mp* *mf* *ppp*

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} \rightarrow (= 144)$

110

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (= 144)$

Musical score for page 16, measures 108-111. The score includes parts for Solo Flute, Flute 1 and 2, Percussion, Harp, Violin 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello 1 and 2, and Bass. It features various dynamics (mf, ppp, mp) and articulations (pizz., arco). A chord diagram for the Harp is provided: D#C#Bb|E#F#G#A|.

Chord diagram: D#C#Bb|E#F#G#A|

Measure 108: Solo Flute (mf), Percussion (mf), Harp (mf), Violin 1 (pizz., mf), Violin 2 (mf), Viola (pizz., mf), Violoncello 1 (mf), Violoncello 2 (mf).

Measure 109: Solo Flute (mf), Percussion (mf), Harp (mf), Violin 1 (pizz., mf), Violin 2 (pizz., mf), Viola (pizz., mf), Violoncello 1 (pizz., mf), Violoncello 2 (pizz., mf).

Measure 110: Solo Flute (mf), Percussion (mp), Harp (mf), Violin 1 (pizz., mf), Violin 2 (pizz., mf), Viola (pizz., mf), Violoncello 1 (pizz., mf), Violoncello 2 (pizz., mf).

Measure 111: Solo Flute (mf), Percussion (mp), Harp (mf), Violin 1 (pizz., mf), Violin 2 (pizz., mf), Viola (pizz., mf), Violoncello 1 (pizz., mf), Violoncello 2 (pizz., mf).

115

♩ = ♩

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prc

Hp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs

120

Solo Fl *f*

Fl 1 *mp*

Fl 2 *mp*

Prc *mf*

Hp

Vn 1 *f*

Vn 2 *f*

Va *f*

Vc 1 *f*

Vc 2 *f*

Bs *p*

D4C4Bb|E4F4

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 120, features ten staves. The Solo Flute staff begins with a dynamic of *f* and contains melodic lines with slurs. Flute 1 and Flute 2 parts are marked *mp* and play similar melodic fragments. The Percussion part is marked *mf* and features a rhythmic pattern. The Harp part is mostly silent, with a chord sequence D4C4Bb|E4F4 indicated in the right hand. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts are marked *f* and play rhythmic patterns with accents. The Viola, Violoncello 1, and Violoncello 2 parts also play rhythmic patterns, with the Violoncello 1 part marked *f*. The Bassoon part is marked *p* and plays a simple melodic line.

with steady movement

(♩ = 72)

125

Solo Fl

Fl 1

Fl 2

Prco

Hp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs

pp

mp sempre

mp sempre

Change to Glockenspiel.

mf sempre

simile

pizz.

pp sempre

pizz.

pp sempre

pizz.

mp sempre

arco

mf

pp

mp

mf

mp

mf

pp

arco

mf

pp

mp

mf

mp

mf

pp

arco

mf

pp

mp

mf

mp

mf

pp

130

The musical score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are for Flute 1 (Fl 1) and Flute 2 (Fl 2). The third staff is for the Harp (Hp), with the instruction "simile" written above the right-hand part. The next three staves are for Violin 1 (Vn 1), Violin 2 (Vn 2), and Viola (Va). The bottom three staves are for Violoncello 1 (Vc 1), Violoncello 2 (Vc 2), and Bassoon (Bs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Dynamic markings include *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *mp*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

135

Change to Piccolo.

Fl 1

Fl 2

Hp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

Bs

mp *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp*

3 3 3

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 135 to 138. It features seven staves: Flute 1 (Fl 1), Flute 2 (Fl 2), Harp (Hp), Violin 1 (Vn 1), Violin 2 (Vn 2), Viola (Va), Violoncello 1 (Vc 1), Violoncello 2 (Vc 2), and Bass (Bs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The lower strings (Vc 1, Vc 2, Bs) feature triplet patterns and dynamic changes between *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A box containing the number '135' is located above the first measure of the Flute 1 staff. The instruction 'Change to Piccolo.' is written above the Flute 1 staff at the end of measure 138.

140

Picc *pp* Piccolo

Fl 2 *pp*

Prc *mf* Glockenspiel

Hp *mf sempre* simile

Vn 1 *arco* *pp* *mp* *p* *mf* *mp* *p* *p* *mp*

Vn 2 *arco sul tasto* *pp* *p* *pp* *mp* *p* *pp* *p*

Va *pizz.* *mp sempre*

Vc 1 *pizz.* *mp* *p* *n sempre*

Vc 2 *pizz.* *p sempre*

Bs *mp* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *pp*

145

This musical score page, numbered 145, features ten staves for various instruments. The Piccolo (Picc) and Flute 2 (Fl 2) parts are marked with a hairpin crescendo from *n* (pianissimo) to *pp* (pianissimo) across the first four measures. The Percussion (Perc) part has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the fifth measure. The Harp (Hp) part is marked *simile* and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The Violin 1 (Vn 1) and Violin 2 (Vn 2) parts have complex dynamics, including *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *f*, with several triplet markings. The Viola (Va) part has a steady eighth-note rhythm. The Violoncello 1 (Vc 1) and Violoncello 2 (Vc 2) parts play a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The Bass (Bs) part has a dynamic range from *mp* to *p* and *mf*.

150

Musical score for Picc, Fl 2, Prc, Hp, Vn 1, Vn 2, Va, Vc 1, Vc 2, and Bs. The score is divided into measures 148, 149, 150, and 151. The Picc and Fl 2 parts are marked with *n* and *pp*. The Prc part is marked with *mf*. The Hp part features a complex rhythmic pattern with accents. The Vn 1 and Vn 2 parts are marked with *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *f*, *p*, and *mf*. The Va part is marked with *p* and *mf*. The Vc 1 and Vc 2 parts are marked with *ppp*, *mf*, and *mp*. The Bs part is marked with *ppp*, *mf*, and *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

dramatic

The image shows a page of a musical score for measures 146, 147, and 148. The top staff is for Solo Flute (Fl), and the bottom staves are for strings: Piccolo (Picc), Flute 2 (Fl 2), Percussion (Prc), Harp (Hp), Violin 1 (Vn 1), Violin 2 (Vn 2), Viola (Va), Violoncello 1 (Vc 1), Violoncello 2 (Vc 2), and Bass (Bs). The Solo Flute part is marked 'dramatic' and features a complex melodic line with triplets and sextuplets. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some arco passages. The Harp part includes a chord change from Bb to Gb in measure 148. The score is in 2/4 time and includes a key signature change from two flats to one flat.

Solo Fl

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

Picc *fp* *fp*

Fl 2 *fp* *fp*

Prc *f* *f*

Hp *f* Bb|Gb

Vn 1 *p* *fp* *fp*

Vn 2 *p* *fp* *fp*

Va *arco* *fp*

Vc 1 *arco* *fp*

Vc 2 *arco* *fp* *fp*

Bs *fp* *fp*

155

- ♩ = ♩ → (= 72)

♩ = ♩ (= 108)

Solo Fl: *mp* → *mf* → *f* → *p* → *f*. Includes dynamic markings *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *f*. Includes fingerings 2, 7, 5, 5. Includes a trill.

Picc: *fp non dim.*

Fl 2: *fp non dim.*

Perc: *f*. Includes instruction "Change to Chimes."

Hp: *f*. Includes chords C#|G# and E|F#.

Vn 1: *fp non dim.*

Vn 2: *fp non dim.*

Va: *fp* → *fp non dim.*

Vc 1: *fp* → *fp non dim.*

Vc 2: *fp non dim.*

Bs: *fp non dim.*

The score is in 4/16 time, divided into three measures. The first measure is in 4/16, the second in 8/16, and the third in 8/8. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

160

with gradually increasing excitement

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with the following parts and markings:

- Solo Fl (Flute 1):** Features a melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. Fingerings of 6 are indicated.
- Picc (Piccolo):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*. A marking "Change to Flute." is present.
- Fl 2 (Flute 2):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*.
- Prc (Percussion):** Starts with "Chimes" at *f* and then "Change to Xylophone [hard]".
- Hp (Harp):** Features a rhythmic accompaniment of sixteenth notes, starting at *f* and ending at *mp*.
- Vn 1 (Violin 1):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*.
- Vn 2 (Violin 2):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*.
- Va (Viola):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*. Later, it has a melodic line at *mp*.
- Vc 1 (Violoncello 1):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*. Later, it has a rhythmic line at *mp* with a *pizz.* marking.
- Vc 2 (Violoncello 2):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*.
- Bs (Bass):** Plays a sustained note with a dynamic of *f*.

165

Xylophone [hard]

Musical score for measures 165-166. The score includes parts for Percussion (Prc), Harp (Hp), Violin 1 (Vn 1), Violin 2 (Vn 2), Viola (Va), and Violoncello 1 (Vc 1). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The Percussion part features a xylophone line starting in measure 165 with dynamics *mp* and *f*. The Harp part includes a guitar (Gt) part with dynamics *p* and *mp*. The Violin parts have dynamics *p* and *mp*. The Viola and Violoncello 1 parts have dynamics *mf* and *p*. A double bar line is present between measures 165 and 166.

170

Musical score for measures 170-173. The score includes parts for Percussion (Prc), Harp (Hp), Violin 1 (Vn 1), Violin 2 (Vn 2), Viola (Va), Violoncello 1 (Vc 1), Violoncello 2 (Vc 2), and Bassoon (Bs). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The Percussion part has dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. The Harp part includes an Eb instrument with dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *mp*. The Violin 1 part has dynamics *f* and *mf*. The Violin 2 part has dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *mp*. The Viola part has dynamics *mp*, *p*, *mp*, and *f*. The Violoncello 1 part has dynamics *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, and *mf*. The Violoncello 2 part has dynamics *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *mp*. The Bassoon part has dynamics *p*, *mf*, *mp*, and *pp*. A double bar line is present between measures 169 and 170.

(♩ = 54)

175

This musical score page contains measures 175 through 180. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 54. The score is for a solo flute and a full orchestra. The solo flute part (Solo Fl) features a melodic line with dynamics *ff*, *fff*, and *mf*. The woodwinds (Flutes I and II, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello I and II, Bass) all play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The woodwinds and strings have dynamic markings of *ff dim. poco a poco*. The strings have dynamic markings of *ff*, *mp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The score is written in 3/4 time and ends with a repeat sign.

Solo Fl
f *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp* *calm* **180**

Fl 1
p *mp*

Fl 2
p *mp*

Prc
p *mp* *mp* **Change to Glockenspiel.**

Hp
p *mp* *mp*

Vn 1
pp *p*

Vn 2
pp *p*

Va
pp *p*

Vc 1
pp *p*

Vc 2
p

Bs
p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 31, features a Solo Flute part at the top with dynamics ranging from *f* to *mp* and a *calm* marking. A box containing the number 180 is placed above the Solo Flute staff. Below the Solo Flute are staves for Flute 1 and Flute 2, Percussion (Prc), and Harp (Hp). The Percussion part includes the instruction "Change to Glockenspiel." The lower section of the score contains staves for Violin 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello 1 and 2, and Bass. Dynamics for these instruments are mostly *pp* and *p*. The score is written in 7/8 and 3/4 time signatures.

Musical score for Flutes 1, 2, and Solo Flute, measures 175-184. The Solo Flute part features complex rhythmic patterns with slurs and dynamic markings: *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*. The Flute 1 and 2 parts have similar dynamics: *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*. The Solo Flute part includes a *poco* marking and a triplet of eighth notes at the end of measure 184.

Musical score for Flutes 1, 2, and Solo Flute, measures 185-190. Measure 185 is boxed with the number 185. The Solo Flute part has dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *fp*, *mf*, *p*. The Flute 1 part has dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*. The Flute 2 part has dynamics: *p*, *fp*, *mf*, *p*. A "Change to Piccolo." instruction is placed above the Flute 1 staff at the end of measure 190.

Musical score for strings and Solo Flute, measures 190-194. Measure 190 is boxed with the number 190. The instruction "with gradually increasing tension" is written above the Solo Flute staff. The Solo Flute part has a dynamic marking of *mp*. The Violin 1 part has a dynamic marking of *pp*. The Violin 2 part has a dynamic marking of *pp*. The Viola part has a dynamic marking of *pp*. The Violoncello 1 part has dynamics: *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*. The Violoncello 2 part has dynamics: *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*.

This musical score page features the following parts and dynamics:

- Solo Fl (Flute 1):** Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *fp*, *f*, and *mp*. It includes a triplet and a five-note slur.
- Picc (Piccolo):** Dynamics include *pp*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes a triplet. A note at the end of the staff is marked "Change to Flute."
- Fl 2 (Flute 2):** Dynamics include *p*, *fp*, *mf*, and *pp*. It includes a triplet. A note at the end of the staff is marked "Change to Alto Flute."
- Prc (Glockenspiel):** Dynamic is *mp*.
- Hp (Harp):** Dynamic is *mp*. It includes a triplet and a nine-note slur.
- Vn 1 (Violin 1):** Dynamic is *pp*.
- Vn 2 (Violin 2):** Dynamic is *pp*.
- Va (Viola):** Dynamic is *pp*.
- Vc 1 (Violoncello 1):** Dynamics include *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Vc 2 (Violoncello 2):** Dynamic is *pp*.
- Bs (Bass):** Dynamic is *mp*. It includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking.

195

Solo Fl
p \curvearrowright *mf*

Fl I
Flute
pp

Alto Fl
Alto Flute
pp

Prc
mf Change to Temple Blocks [soft]. Temple Blocks [soft] *mp*

Hp
mf $\text{Db|F}\sharp\text{G}\flat$ *p* *mp*

Vn 1
mp \curvearrowright *pp*

Vn 2
pizz. *p*

Va
pp

Vc 1
pp \curvearrowleft *p* \curvearrowright *pp*

Vc 2
pizz. *pp* *p*

Bs
arco *pp*

This musical score page features ten staves for various instruments. The Solo Flute part begins with a dynamic of *f* and includes markings for *mp cresc.*, *fp*, and *f*, with fingerings 5, 3, 5, and 6. Flute I has a section change to Piccolo, with dynamics *mf*, *fp*, and *f*. Alto Flute plays *pp* and *f*. Percussion includes Glockenspiel and Chimes, with dynamics *mf*, *p cresc.*, and *mf*. Harp features chords in Bb and D#Bb, with dynamics *mf*, *pp*, *p cresc.*, and *mf*. Violin I starts at *f* and *pp*, ending at *f*. Violin II starts at *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*, ending at *f*. Viola starts at *pp* (*pizz.*) and *pp* (*arco*), ending at *f*. Violoncello I and II start at *pp* and end at *f*. Bass starts at *pp* and ends at *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

200

Solo Fl

Picc

Alto Fl

Prc

Hp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc 1

Vc 2

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

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

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

Chimes

mp

p

pp *pizz. (LV)* *p* *p* *pp* *pizz. (LV)* *p* *pizz. (LV)* *pp*

This musical score page, numbered 37, features a variety of instruments and dynamic markings. The instruments are arranged in staves from top to bottom: Solo Flute, Piccolo, Alto Flute, Percussion, Harp, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello 1, Violoncello 2, and Bass. The Solo Flute part includes a measure marked '205' with the instruction 'mysterious' and a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamic markings for the Solo Flute include *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *pp*, and *mf*. The Piccolo part has a 'Change to Flute.' instruction and a *pp* marking. The Alto Flute part also has a *pp* marking. The Harp part has a *pp* marking. The Viola part has an *arco* marking and a *pp* marking. The Violoncello 1 part has an *arco* marking and a *pp* marking. The Violoncello 2 part has an *arco* marking and a *pp* marking. The Bass part has a *pp* marking. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

This musical score page features a Solo Flute part with dynamic markings of *pp*, *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. It includes fingerings (5, 7, 3) and articulation marks. The Solo Flute part concludes with a double bar line. Below it are staves for Flute 1, Alto Flute, Percussion, Harp, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello 1, Violoncello 2, and Bass, all of which are silent for this section, indicated by rests and double bar lines.

Solo Fl
pp < *mf* *pp* < *mf* *p* *mf*

Flute
pp

Alto Fl
pp

Prc

Hp
pp

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va
pp

Vc 1
pp

Vc 2

Bs

210

rit.

Solo Fl *mp pp mp p*

Fl I *ppp*

Alto Fl *ppp*

Prc Glockenspiel *p pp*

Hp *p pp*

Vn 1 *arco ppp*

Vn 2 *arco ppp*

Va *ppp*

Vc 1 *pizz. (LV) mp p ppp arco*

Vc 2 *pizz. (LV) p pp ppp arco*

Bs *ppp*

COMMENTARY

on the

Portfolio of Compositions
submitted for the degree of
Ph.D. in Composition

by

Anthony F. Mosakowski

under the supervision of

Dr. Fabrice Fitch
Department of Music
University of Durham

February 2002



ABSTRACT

Portfolio of Compositions submitted for the degree of Ph.D. in Composition

Anthony Mosakowski
University of Durham

Wear (1996) an electro-acoustic composition employing sounds of water recorded in Durham; Duration: 18 minutes

Slender Rose (1997) for Javanese Gamelan, slendro tuning, 10 players; cipher notation and transcription; Duration: 8 minutes

calling at (1998) an electro-acoustic composition employing sounds recorded in Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central Railway Station; Duration: 13 minutes

COLLOQVIVM (2000) 8 movements; Instrumentation: Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet, Vibraphone, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello; Duration: 16 minutes and 30 seconds

The Seafarer (2000) a setting of the Old English poem *The Seafarer* for Soprano Solo, Chorus, & Orchestra; Instrumentation: 4 Flutes (3rd & 4th doubling Piccolo), Percussion, Harp, Piano, Soprano Solo, SATB Chorus, and Strings; Duration: 16 minutes

String Quartet (2001) 3 movements based on two string quartet movements by Haydn; Duration: 12 minutes and 50 seconds

Once Was Wood (2002) Concertino for Flute & Chamber Orchestra; Instrumentation: Flute Solo, Flute 1/Piccolo, Flute 2/Alto Flute, Percussion, Harp, and Strings; Duration: 10 minutes and 30 seconds

Commentary on the above compositions

The compositions contained in this portfolio share several issues and techniques in common, the most notable being experimentation with systematic procedures for the extension of musical material. These systematic procedures range from strict generative processes allied with serialism to mechanically derived formal frameworks which allow more freedom. Other concerns include the marrying of diatonic collections to the complete chromatic set. In the electro-acoustic works, "concrete" sounds are processed, mixed, sequenced, and transformed so that they may be heard in a new context organized to heighten their musical potential.

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The copyright of this thesis rests with the author. No quotation from it should be published without his prior written consent and information derived from it should be acknowledged.

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for Ashwina

Section 1

Introduction

Before beginning to comment on the contents of this portfolio, it may be useful to summarize the styles and concerns of my pre-Durham work. This may be most efficiently done by briefly surveying the works included in my Master's degree portfolio. These were a piano sonata, a short movement for piano trio, a song cycle for soprano and piano, a set of four Latin text-settings for SSAA choir, and a tape piece employing synthesizer-generated sounds controlled by MIDI sequencing software. Of these works, the most successful are probably the text settings. The choral set *Four Marian Antiphons* features the use of four different, purely diatonic collections, one in each movement. The song cycle also makes use of much diatonic material, but begins by dividing the full chromatic set into three parts: the C major triad, the "black key" pentatonic set, and the B half-diminished seventh chord. Procedurally both of these pieces make use of canon, sequence, and inversionally symmetric mirrors to extend musical material. They are short, compact pieces which strive to render their texts sensitively, clearly, and naturalistically with regard to speech rhythm and syllable emphasis. These compositions concisely exemplify most of the major compositional concerns and techniques with which I began my studies at Durham and which I have continued to explore during the creation of this portfolio.

The first issue is the use of pure diatonic materials. The term diatonic here is meant to refer to the "white key" modes and their transpositions which are primarily used in such a way as to deliberately avoid any suggestion of common-practice tonality or harmonic progression. The potential of the pitch collection is explored with special emphasis placed on the inherent dissonances of the set. These dissonances may be measured both individually within each sonority and in relation to a static tonal centre. The emphasis is on the moment-to-moment changes in sonority, especially as they relate to the meaning and imagery of the texts involved. Unfortunately, the limited range of pitch materials tends to make pieces of this type very brief, and it also goes against the twentieth-century tendency to utilize the complete chromatic set in a composition. While this tendency need not be taken for granted, it somehow remains a kind of unspoken assumption that composers must deal with whether that means acceptance or refusal. As these diatonic compositions show, I have never taken the use of the complete chromatic set as a given, but I have felt the presence of a sort of "atonal common practice" in which chromatic saturation seems to be an axiom. However, this is not to imply that I have rejected the chromatic either. There are many sonorities that I find appealing which demand a chromatic context. The challenge is to somehow blend the diatonic and chromatic together in a balanced and musical way. As an undergraduate I was given a composition assignment which was to somehow address the dichotomy of diatonic/chromatic. The song cycle mentioned above shows one attempt to continue to solve that problem. Most of the pieces in this portfolio also represent

further solutions. The motivation for this is twofold: to find ways to extend diatonic materials while continuing to avoid common-practice tonality and to reconcile my own personal diatonic predilections with that "call of the chromatic" mentioned above.

Clearly, I am not the first composer to grapple with this diatonic/chromatic conflict. As best exemplified in the *Violin Concerto*, Berg's special use of serial techniques shows a desire to keep alive elements of diatonicism (and common-practice tonality) through the incorporation of triadic structures in a system originally intended for music which is chromatic in the purest sense. In the more recent climate of Post-Modernism, composers like George Rochberg have even gone so far as to write music in a deliberately "archaic" tonal idiom, partly in reaction to the assumption of chromatic saturation mentioned above. Rochberg in particular has shed interesting light on the diatonic/chromatic issue especially as it relates to another element found in my work, the use of symmetry. In a talk entitled *Polarity in Music: Symmetry and Asymmetry and their Consequences** he sets forth the idea that the tensions between diatonic and chromatic, polyphonic and harmonic, tonal and atonal throughout the entire history of Western music are specific manifestations of a "dance of polar opposites". These poles are symmetry, musically exemplified by the chromatic scale (a uniform series of semitones) and imitative polyphony (music generated by self-referential patterns) and asymmetry, the diatonic scale (an uneven pattern of tones and semitones) and music which features a primary melody with chordal support. He also asserts that now, more than ever, composers are trying to find a balance between these two poles.

The initial reaction in Durham to my earlier compositions indicated that the next best step would be to attempt a more systematic approach to composing, not in opposition to what was perceived to be the rather instinctive handling of materials in the above-mentioned pieces, but to enrich and mediate it. The first three pieces presented here show a variety of systematic approaches: from very strict, mechanical procedures used to generate almost every detail of a piece (*Slender Rose & COLLOQVIVM VIIΩ*) to more loosely applied systems and rules which govern only certain levels of musical structure, leaving others more free (*The Seafarer*). All the while these systems continue to expand on the pre-existing issue of diatonic/chromatic and often include aspects of canon, sequence, and symmetry.

An issue which arose later as a result of these attempts at greater systematization is the idea of idiomatic writing. One pitfall of the strict and equal application of systematic processes to all of the instrumental parts of a composition (particularly when compounded by the use of canon) is that the instrumental writing may be too uniform. This approach may in fact generate musical lines that do lie very well on all of the instruments, but the likelihood of it producing lines which are especially well suited for such different instruments as bass clarinet and vibraphone is more remote. The chamber piece *COLLOQVIVM* represents the main attempt at dealing with this issue by trying to find a balance between systematic process and idiomatic writing.

The pair of electroacoustic pieces (*Wear & calling at*) stand somewhat apart from the first three pieces. While they do employ systematic procedures, they are not nearly as preoccupied with them. Rather than relying on mechanical processes to extend musical material, they offer a different perspective on the form-generating aspects of systematic procedures. These pieces also represent the greatest departure from my previous compositions. They do not contribute in any important way to the diatonic/chromatic debate, and the only technique carried over from my earlier work in the electronic medium is the use of monophonic MIDI sequences to create relatively thick textures. In all other respects, these pieces are original essays inspired by the digital recording and sound processing tech-

*read 20 April 1995, published in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 141, No. 2, June 1997

niques to which I was introduced for the first time at Durham. Perhaps because of working with these new techniques and in a different medium, these pieces are more freely constructed than the earlier pieces and use systems and processes in a less literal way.

The last two compositions discussed here (*String Quartet & Once Was Wood*) were also the last to be composed. They continue the loosening of the restrictions of systematic processes begun in *The Seafarer*, and attempt to connect the diatonic/chromatic dichotomy of my earlier work to the freer use of mechanical procedures found in the electroacoustic pieces. They therefore, represent the truest synthesis of my compositional concerns to date.

Section 2

Slender Rose

The University of Durham is fortunate enough to be in possession of a *gamelan*, the traditional orchestra of Indonesia. I am also fortunate in that while at Durham I was an active member of Durham Gamelan, the student/community group which meets regularly to play the instruments. *Slender Rose* was commissioned by the group and subsequently performed in concert. It is perhaps of all the pieces contained in this portfolio, the best example of *Gebrauchsmusik*. It is also an example of one of my initial attempts at developing a systematic approach to composing (a few other earlier attempts are not included in this portfolio). *Slender Rose* uses very simple mechanical processes applied recursively to a limited set of materials, but in such a way that the end result is a complex interaction of numerous layers of sound, each working themselves out according to specific sets of rules.

The Durham *gamelan* is specifically of the Javanese type, and it is not a complete set of instruments. Ordinarily, a *gamelan* would consist of two separate sets of instruments, one set for each of the two tuning systems used in Javanese music. The *pelog* system is based on a seven-note scale rather different from the Western diatonic scale, and the *slendro* system is based on a five-note scale very close to the “black-key” pentatonic scale. The Durham *gamelan* has only the *slendro* set of instruments which are of several types including bronze-bar metallophones (*peking*, *saron barung*, *saron demung*, and *slenthem*); large hanging gongs (*kempul*, *gong suwukan*, and *gong ageng*); sets of horizontally mounted, smaller “pot” gongs (*bonang panerus*, *bonang barung*, *kenong*, and *kethuk & kempyang*); and a set of two double-sided, barrel-shaped drums (*kendang kalih*). All of the instruments are struck with hammer-like beaters or with yarn- or cloth-covered mallets with the exception of the drums which are played with the hands. Again with the exception of the drums (and also of the *kethuk* which is struck so that it produces a short, dry sound), the instruments have a rather long decay time so that one of the most complicated playing techniques involves damping a bar or gong with one hand while simultaneously striking the next note with the beater in the other hand in order to prevent the notes from overlapping. One of the requests included in the commission was that the composition not exceed the current level of expertise achieved by the performers, who ranged in experience from veterans of several years’ standing to absolute beginners. Also, since the membership included both musicians and non-musicians it was requested that the score and parts be notated in the numeric cipher notation usually employed for *gamelan* music.

The cipher notation system is fairly straightforward. Each of the five notes of the scale is assigned a number: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. (The *pelog* tuning system has notes numbered 1 through 7; therefore 4 is skipped in the *slendro* scale to avoid confusion.) These notes (at least on the Durham *gamelan*) are roughly equivalent to the pitches C D E G A. Dots are placed over or under numbers to distinguish

between high and low notes of the same pitch class. Javanese music is typically based on a very regular, four-beat cycle known as a *gatrå* which corresponds closely to a bar of common time, the main difference being that the strongest metrical position is at the end of the *gatrå* as opposed to the downbeat of the bar. In the cipher system, rhythm is indicated by the position of the number (indicating the pitch to be played) in the *gatrå*. Rests are indicated with dots (·), and notes are understood to ring until the next note is struck; so for most of the instruments a legato line is the norm. Further refinements of rhythm are effected with horizontal lines placed over the numbers and dots. A line over two numbers (or a number and an adjacent dot) indicates that they are to be played in the time of one “beat”, i.e. twice as fast as usual. Two lines indicate that they are to be played four times as fast, etc. The notation for the drums is slightly different in that it does not use numbers to represent the various sounds produced. And as the drums usually play a very steady pattern which subdivides every beat, the dot indicates one of the standard sounds rather than a rest.

Limitations on space do not permit the inclusion of more information regarding the instruments, their techniques, or cipher notation, but a few words must be said about the basic structure of Javanese music. Although it may be an inappropriate use of the term in an ethnomusicological sense, *gamelan* music is very canonic in the Medieval sense. All of the performers (again with the exception of the drummer who plays a fixed pattern) read from identical copies of a score (usually on one or two sheets of paper) which shows all the information needed by all the players to derive their individual parts according to certain rules specific to each instrument. A string of notes known as the *balungan* functions as a sort of cantus firmus. A few instruments such as the *sarons* and *slenthem* play the *balungan* exactly as written, while other instruments may play each note twice at twice the speed or repeat pairs of notes at twice the speed. The result is an emergent polyphony which grows out of the monophonic *balungan*. In addition to following the restrictions already stated above, *Slender Rose* also retains this “canonic” aspect of traditional Javanese music but applies it in a more extreme way.

The pitch material of the composition is derived from a very small initial cell (1 2 5) which is extended through transposition to generate the series 1 2 5 3 5 1 6 1 3 2 3 6 5 6 2. This series is rotated by reversing the order of each pair of notes beginning with the second and placing the first note at the end of the resulting row. (This particular permutation is partly related to the way in which the *bonangs* and the *peking* derive their parts from the *balungan* in certain Javanese musical forms.) This process is applied recursively to produce a series of eight fifteen-note rows (Figure 2.1) which are used sequentially throughout the piece as a kind of meta-*balungan*.

Figure 2.1: *Slender Rose* Pitch Material

```

1 2 5 3 5 1 6 1 3 2 3 6 5 6 2
  5 2 5 3 6 1 3 1 3 2 5 6 2 6 1
    5 2 6 3 3 1 3 1 5 2 2 6 1 6 5
      6 2 3 3 3 1 5 1 2 2 1 6 5 6 5
        3 2 3 3 5 1 2 1 1 2 5 6 5 6 6
          3 2 5 3 2 1 1 1 5 2 5 6 6 6 3
            5 2 2 3 1 1 5 1 5 2 6 6 3 6 3
              2 2 1 3 5 1 5 1 6 2 3 6 3 6 5

```

The rhythmic material is also based on a very small initial cell ((^g)1 1 1 · 1 1 · ·) which is extended through augmentation by multiplying the original rhythm by 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 (i.e. the same numbers used as code for the pitches of the *slendro* scale) (Figure 2.2). The initial rhythmic cell is a stock pattern played by the *bonangs* in traditional *gamelan* music. The initial (^g) indicates that it begins immediately after the fourth (“gong”) beat of the *gatrå*.

Figure 2.2: *Slender Rose* Primary Rhythm Material

```

1  (g)1 1 1 · 1 1 · ·
2  (g)· 1 · 1 · 1 · · · 1 · 1 · · · ·
3  (g)· · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · · · · 1 · · 1 · · · · · ·
5  (g)· · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · · · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · · · · ·
6  (g)· · · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · · · · · 1 · · · · 1 · · · · · · · ·

```

These rhythms are further extended by combining all of the five primary rows in pairs: 1+2, 1+3, 1+5, etc. Figure 2.3 shows the process with rhythm rows 2 and 3 as an example.

Figure 2.3: *Slender Rose* Secondary Rhythm Material

```

2  (g)· 1 · 1 · 1 · · · 1 · 1 · · · · 1 · 1 · 1 · · · 1 · 1 · · · · 1 · 1 · 1 · · · 1 · 1 · · · ·
3  (g)· · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · · · 1 · · 1 · · · · · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · · · 1 · · 1 · · · ·
2+3 (g)· 1 1 1 · 1 · · 1 1 · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · 1 · 1 · · · 1 · 1 · 1 · · 1 1 · 1 · 1 1 · 1 · 1 · · ·

```

All of these rhythmic materials are combined with the series of pitch rows to generate everything in the piece.

Various processes are set up to allow each instrumental part to cycle through the entire series of pitch and rhythm rows at least once. Most of the instruments function as parts of groups while the rest are independent. Two duets are formed by the pair of *bonangs* and the combination of *kenong* and *gongs*. The *saron* group (which includes the *peking*) and the *slenthem* functions as a quartet. The drums and the *kethuk* & *kempyang* are set apart primarily because they are not able to cycle through the pitches of the “*balungan*” in the same way as the other instruments. The solution for the drums is that the five standard sounds of the *kendang kalih* are equated with the five notes of the scale. In the case of the *kethuk* & *kempyang*, the *kempyang* (which has a pitch of 1) plays for the odd-numbered notes in the pitch series while the *kethuk* (which has a pitch of 2) plays for the even-numbered notes.

Due to the very traditional performance techniques maintained in this piece, the music sounds very much like traditional Javanese music in a superficial way. The main differences are structural. Whereas in the traditional music all players read from one score showing the *balungan* with a few additional indications particular to their instruments, the disparity of the “canonic rules” applied to the *balungan* for the various instruments in *Slender Rose* demands a full score with each part written out on its own line. Whereas traditional Javanese music depends largely on repetitions of several cycles of music, with sections of a piece demarcated by drastic changes in tempo, *Slender Rose* is through-composed with very little repetition. The greater-than-usual independence of the instrumental parts and the lack

of repeated patterns was a considerable challenge for the performers and may represent the greatest departure from *gamelan* tradition.

The strictly applied processes which generate this score serve several important ends. The limitation of using only five pitches presents a challenge that ironically must be very similar to the one faced by the first composers to systematically use the complete chromatic set, specifically in relation to the avoidance of repetition of pitches (and therefore the suggestion of a tonic) and the overall equality of all the pitches of the set.* In both cases, serial procedures provide a way of extending the initial material in a highly organized way. Also, this is not a piece which is about pitch in any meaningful sense. Therefore, the series of pitch rows maintains an overall balance between the pitches, creating a sort of pentatonic “haze” over the piece as a whole. There is no real sense of harmonic motion being attempted or simulated, and forward momentum depends largely on the almost constant quaver pulse. The level of interest in this music lies more in the textural changes created by the overlap and interplay of the various patterns and cycles played out by the different groups of instruments as they progress through the pitch and rhythm rows. (For example, at the beginning of the piece the *sarons* form two pairs of instruments each playing through the pitch meta-row using a different combination of rhythm rows. The *saron barung/demung* pair end their quaver-based cycle of rhythms in m. 30. The *peking/slenthem* pair whose rhythm cycle is based on a crotchet pulse extends beyond this point. The first pair finish out their statement of the pitch meta-row with long notes (whose durations are also derived from the rows) as if waiting for the other pair to finish. The second pair also finishes out the pitch row with long notes until both pairs coincide to begin a completely new texture in m. 49 in which the pitch row is distributed among all four instruments.) Still, on the local level there are harmonic events which cannot be entirely discounted. Whereas in my strictly diatonic pieces I have been content to seek out the best harmonic potential of the collection, with only five notes it seemed more sensible to let the various mechanisms detailed above do most of the work. The results on the local level would have been about the same. Once the mechanisms are defined, the main work of the composer is deciding which one to use and where to use it in order to shape the piece in a sensible way. This relationship of composer to material is at the other extreme from the one I had before coming to Durham, and *Slender Rose*[†]—as process-driven as it is—is not my last exploration of this issue.

*“The construction of a basic set of twelve tones derives from the intention to postpone the repetition of every tone as long as possible. I have stated in my *Harmonielehre* that the emphasis given to a tone by a premature repetition is capable of heightening it to the rank of a tonic. But the regular application of a set of twelve tones emphasises all the other tones in the same manner, thus depriving one single tone of the privilege of supremacy.” [Arnold Schoenberg, *Style and Idea* Ed. Leonard Stein. Trans. Leo Black. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984) 246]

[†]The title of this composition is a pun on the words “*slendro*” and “rows”.

Section 3

COLLOQVIVM

COLLOQVIVM, like *Slender Rose*, began as a work composed for a specific occasion: a composers' workshop hosted by members of Northern Sinfonia in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This piece represents a further attempt at systematization of the compositional process while at the same time beginning to address the issue of idiomatic instrumental writing. It is also an example of my continuing investigation into the diatonic/chromatic issue. Here, serial techniques are used again, but only with respect to pitch.

The initial pitch material is derived from the names of the instruments in a way inspired by Ravel's *Menuet sur le nom d'Haydn* of 1909. VIIA is the original workshop movement (the others being added later), and it fulfils an introductory function for the set as a whole. At first each instrument's "motto" is treated freely, more as a general pitch-class contour than as a fixed series. However, by the end of the movement each instrument, through the insistent repetition of an ostinato figure, firmly states the final form of its motto which is used as an *idée fixe* for the rest of the movements. Figure 3.1 shows the initial pitch-class contours for each instrument name on the left and the final forms attained by the end of the movement on the right. Throughout the remaining movements, these final forms are used as pitch rows extended by a variety of transformations, including the original and transposed Prime, Retrograde, Inversion, and Retrograde Inversion forms. The Inversion forms used most frequently are those that fit within the pitch compass of the Prime forms as shown in Figure 3.2.

The primary motivation to compose additional movements based on this material stems from the potential hinted at in the first movement for a more idiomatic style of instrumental writing. This is perhaps more true of the first part of the movement where the texture is more free as the mottos are being explored than in the last part where they become fixed. However, these two modes of operation—improvisatory exploration vs. machine-like process—form the poles between which the set as a whole moves. Aside from the two outer movements which use the full ensemble, each movement has a different instrumentation. The distribution of the instruments themselves among the movements deliberately maintains a certain balance. If taken in sequential order as they are in the score, there is an additive, alternating pattern to the distribution which ensures that each movement (with the exception of I) has a mixed ensemble of winds and strings. However, this sequential ordering of the movements is purposely prevented by the rules set up to determine the order of the movements in performance. While preventing a sequential ordering, these rules still preserve one aspect of the original pattern of distribution: the non-uniformity of instrumentation between successive movements. The result is a shuffling of the original distribution so that on the small scale the relationships from movement to movement are variable, while on the large scale balance is maintained. The reason VI is stipulated to be the penultimate movement is a part of maintaining this balance, since, as will be seen below, VI and

Figure 3.1: COLLOQVIVM Initial Pitch Material

A B C D E F G
 H I J K L M N
 O P Q R S T U
 V W X Y Z

Flute
F L U T E

Oboe
O B O E

Bass Clarinet
B A S(S) C L A R I N E T

Vibraphone
V I B R A P H O N E

Violin
V I O L I N

Viola
V I O L A

Violoncello
V I O L O N C E L(L) O

VII Ω are the polar opposites of the set. Another reason for this built-in variability in movement order has to do with the title and extra-musical theme of the piece. By inviting the performers to shape the overall form of the music, they are given the opportunity to take part in the “conversation” in a more proactive way than that allowed by their usual roles as mere interpreters.

Since each instrument carries with it its peculiar series of pitches, each movement presents a different pitch collection which is treated in a characteristic way, some movements being more strict and/or literal than others in their presentation of the pitch material. Once again, canonic techniques are used frequently, and much of the music has a machine-like quality which is a result of setting up processes based on very simple patterns. In each case however, the approach adopted is an attempt to explore the potential of the pitch collection at hand. Movements VI and VII Ω offer two very different approaches for comparison.

VI is based on a long pitch row which is the result of combining the rows of all the instruments

Figure 3.2: COLLOQUIVM Extended Pitch Material

The musical score for Figure 3.2, titled "COLLOQUIVM Extended Pitch Material", is presented in two systems. The first system is labeled "P →" and the second "← R I → ← RI". The instruments are Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet, Vibraphone, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello. The Flute part shows a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Oboe part shows: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Bass Clarinet part shows: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The Vibraphone part shows: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Violin part shows: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Viola part shows: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7. The Violoncello part shows: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6.

used in the movement in a nearly palindromic arrangement. The pitches of this series are distributed among the instruments as long, sustained notes. The duration of these long notes is proportional to the frequency of recurrence of the pitch in the series. For example, F# which appears seven times is held the longest (eight beats) before the attack of the next note in the series, E, which appears six times and is held for six beats. Furthermore, each long note is held—overlapping with the succeeding long note—for an additional length of time equal to half the duration of this succeeding note. This forms the skeleton structure of the composition—a device to be found again later in *The Seafarer*—, but the rest of the notes are chosen freely from the series and are not bound by the original order. The only other predetermined detail is that each of the freely composed statements must somehow lead into the following long note. Again there are sequential and mechanistic details on the local level, but on the whole the instrumental gestures are more heuristic (and therefore idiomatic) than in other movements.

VIIΩ however is much more rigidly and tightly structured. It is in fact a veritable jigsaw puzzle. Each instrument plays through a long pitch series which is the result of extension of the original motto through a process of intervallic expansion—also to be found later in *The Seafarer*. These rows are divided into diatonic segments, each instrumental part progressing through its series one segment at a time, with concurrent statements in other instruments linked by the circle of fifths. The first bar of the movement shows this relationship: the diatonic collections (i.e. major scales) connected to the

statements of the vibraphone, violin, viola, and cello are A, E, A/E, and B respectively, all adjacent on the circle of fifths. (The two notes in the oboe also fall within this range of scales.) In addition to predetermining the order of pitches for each instrument, the process of intervallic expansion also results in a fixed registral placement for these pitches which is retained note-for-note in the music. Here, the primary focus of compositional decision-making is to rhythmically accommodate each of the row segments—some of which involve very large leaps due to the fixed registers of the pitches—so that it is playable, and also to assemble all of these row segments into a coherent whole.

In the case of VI, the individual gestures of each instrument are freely composed, restricted only by the skeleton of the long pitch series which provides only an underlying framework and does not dictate very much on the local level. With VII Ω , the pitch series and the processes related to them generate the whole piece in a way similar to *Slender Rose*. The difference is that whereas in *Slender Rose* the mechanical devices are used to move within a pitch collection wherein the tension between consonance and dissonance is negligible, here they are used to bind disparate elements, some of which on their own are quite awkward.

Another way in which mechanical processes are controlled and counterbalanced is the reaction to “accidents” thrown out by the processes. An accident here is some detail which stands out from the rest of the music generated by following a process strictly. These accidents need not mean that the process which generated them must be abandoned or applied in a different way in order to create a more uniform result. Rather, they present an additional opportunity for the composer to interact with the material, or at the very least they invite the composer to comment on their presence.

In COLLOQVIVM II for example, the bass clarinet and cello cycle through each other’s pitch collections extended by a series of transpositions based on their own collections. The result is that several unisons occur between the two instruments. These unisons may simply be seen as one of the possible pitch events of the piece alongside dyads, single notes, and rests. However, fleeting as they are, it may not be possible for a listener to hear these unisons on a par with these other events due to the peculiar history of the treatment of the unison in counterpoint. The solution here is to highlight the occurrences of these unisons by multiplying their durations by 1, 2, 3, or 4, the same numbers used to generate the rhythm of the piece. Additionally these unisons are distinguished by a quick dynamic/timbral cross-fade between the instruments. A similar effect is applied to several consecutive, hocket-like unisons which occur. These additional interactions with the material effect a mediation of the output of the strictly applied process. Also, as in the case here where the augmentation used to highlight the unisons is itself systematically related to the original process, these interactions mean that the process/material/composer relationship is not completely relegated to the area of precomposition but operates on varying levels throughout the piece.

One additional particular opportunity/pitfall of this type of process music is that one shape or contour can be replicated on many different levels, in a manner similar to a computer-generated fractal design. However, although the theory behind this technique is inspired by certain properties found in nature, the imitation of this type of formal symmetry may inadvertently lead to rigid, sterile results, regardless of how many accidents are built into the design. The realization of this potential problem led me to explore various alternatives in the later pieces contained in this portfolio.

Section 4

The Seafarer

The Seafarer is an Old English poem contained in the collection known as the *Exeter Book*. (The specific edition of the text used in my setting is based on several standard, published editions with further emendations made through consultation and personal correspondence with John Vickrey, an Anglo-Saxonist who has published many articles on the poem.) The text of the poem presents several challenges not usually faced when setting words to music. First of all there is the language itself. Old English (sometimes also called Anglo-Saxon) has not been spoken as a living language for nearly a millennium. There is a fairly large amount of well-preserved Old English literature, most of which probably had an oral-formulaic genesis, at least in part. Ironically the sound of the spoken language is all but lost to modern students, who must content themselves with reading poetry which was almost certainly intended only to be recited aloud. However, the sound of the language can be reconstructed approximately through the application of various phonological laws and theories and by comparing words with cognates in related modern Germanic languages. Regardless of the procedures used to recapture the sounds of any dead language, there will always be a certain amount of guesswork involved and a fairly large margin of error associated with the end result. Therefore information has been synthesized from a variety of sources to produce a practical singers' diction of Old English. The reason this is given such prominence in the score—the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) transcription appearing under the Old English text in each voice part—is that the sound of the language must be given very careful and special consideration in rehearsal and performance. The sound of the words are as important and interesting a feature of the music in performance as anything else. It is therefore necessary to be sure the words can be sung correctly without a great deal of difficulty before putting them to music. From the compositional perspective, however, the sound of the language is not quite as important as the rhythm.

Rhythm is perhaps the most important factor in creating a text-setting which sounds natural and meaningful, specifically with regard to word emphasis and syllable stress. (Of course, a naturalistic text-setting is not necessarily a foregone conclusion in any style of music, but when dealing with an unfamiliar language, an approach which attempts at first to represent a faithful if somewhat stylized version of natural speech patterns will enjoy the added historical interest that accompanies this type of project.) A stressed syllable or important word can most effectively be made to stand out by setting it on a metrically strong beat or through the use of syncopation. Pitch, melodic contour, articulation, and dynamics can either enhance or undermine the effect of rhythm, but rhythm remains the main determining factor. Again, Old English provides a challenge in this regard. Like Modern English, Old English depends on heavy emphasis (mainly through relative loudness) on certain syllables for

meaning and the flow of the language in general. Similarly Modern and Old English verse rely on patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables. One of the main distinguishing features of Old English verse, however, is the importance of alliteration. In each line of verse there will usually be three or four heavily stressed syllables at least two of which must alliterate. However, unlike Modern English, Old English also has a fixed system of syllabic quantity or duration. This is primarily important in determining which syllables may be stressed, but it may also have some bearing on the natural rhythm of the language as well. Modern English does have some degree of quantity, but it is fairly flexible. One may say a word slowly or quickly without changing its meaning. It is possible however that this flexibility did not exist in spoken Old English, that the quantity of syllables was fixed or perhaps flexible but only within a narrow range. While presenting a challenge, this possibility also presents an opportunity for experiment. Whereas in Modern English (for example) there may be many rhythmic interpretations of a line of verse all of which are equally natural in that they may represent variant readings of the text which may emphasize different things, Old English may be much more limited in this regard. The nature of the language and its poetic style may impose more restrictions on the range of interpretations while allowing the possibility of approaching what may be considered to be an ideal reading of the text.

In order to be able to begin to reproduce the natural rhythm of Old English poetry the following types of syllables must be taken into account: long/stressed, short/stressed, long/unstressed, and short/unstressed. By assigning each of these values a fixed duration or a narrow range of possible durations and combining this with the above-mentioned principal of highlighting stressed words or syllables through the use of metric accent or syncopation, a rhythmic "skeleton" of the entire text may be produced. This forms a blueprint from which to work, a necessity when there is no available tradition of text setting in this type of poetry. It need not be adhered to strictly, but it will at least show the norm against which any deviations may be gauged.

There is in fact very little deviation at all in the piece from the original rhythmic skeleton of the entire poem, i.e. the word-to-word and phrase-to-phrase relationships and proportions are as naturalistic as possible. This means that there is not a great deal of rhythmic variety in the vocal parts. Short rhythmic formulæ recur over and over again. But, rather than limiting the expression of the poem, this repetition serves to highlight the formulaic nature of the text. It mirrors the tight-knit structure of the verse in which other elements such as meaning and imagery are more free to move. And, from a musical perspective, the constantly shifting play of long and short, stressed and unstressed syllables, and the frequent changes in meter which this implies create a movement which at least on the local level is quite dynamic and fluid.

The rhythmic skeleton of the first five lines of the poem (Figure 4.1) shows most of these details and several of the recurring rhythmic formulæ. Throughout the piece, short/unstressed syllables are generally given the value of a quaver (or crotchet triplet or quadruplet); long/unstressed syllables are crotchets; long/stressed syllables are either minims or dotted crotchets; and short/stressed syllables range from quaver to crotchet quadruplet but are always placed on a downbeat. The resulting formulæ are relatively varied considering the small range of note values involved, and their juxtaposition creates a fair amount of rhythmic interest without being unduly taxing on the choir who may have their hands (or rather their mouths) full just coping with the language. The meter changes mentioned above are entirely dependent on the rhythm of the words. Whereas the pattern of long and short syllables is mirrored in the rhythm according to the scheme outlined above, the meter changes as necessary both to accommodate the varying length of phrases (which depends primarily on the number of unstressed syllables) and also to ensure that an unstressed syllable falls on a weak beat while a stressed syllable

Figure 4.2: Seafarer Expanded Phrygian Sets

The musical score consists of four systems, each containing a grand staff and a single-line staff. The grand staves show chords and arpeggios, while the single-line staves show a melodic line with notes and accidentals. Labels in boxes are placed below the single-line staves, corresponding to specific measures:

- System 1: P+0, P+5, P+1, P+6, P+2
- System 2: P+7, P+3, P+8, P+4, P+9
- System 3: I+9, I+4, I+8, I+3, I+7
- System 4: I+2, I+6, I+1, I+1, I+0

All of the above discussion of rhythm and meter applies primarily to the vocal parts. The instrumental parts are not directly dependent on the predetermined skeleton but rather serve to either accentuate or undermine it. One primary role of the orchestra is to highlight the punctuation in the text. Where punctuation is signified in the vocal parts by a rest, the orchestra at times fills up the rest, alternating with the voice(s) in a hocket-like manner. In the second section of Paragraph I, already mentioned above, the strings and flutes play on the rests separating each of the soprano's phrases. All but two of these fall on a downbeat, so that in addition to emphasizing the short pauses between phrases, the downbeat is reinforced, thus clarifying the context of the initial notes of each successive vocal phrase, helping to make the distinction between an unstressed syllable (anacrusis) and a stressed syllable (syncopation). The first parts of Paragraphs VI and VII, also mentioned above, illustrate a more pronounced example of this reinforcement of meter and support of the metric accent articulated by the voices. Other rhythmic structures in the orchestra either fill in gaps between punctuating figures by dividing the intervening duration into equal (or roughly equal) parts, or set up layers of rhythmic movement based on simple cycles which may or may not coincide with the prevailing meter. An example of the division of the time between punctuations may be found in the piano in mm. 94–97 where a total duration of $13\frac{1}{2}$ crotchets is divided into seven dotted crotchets and one minim. Here this almost-equal division happens to coincide with the metrical changes dictated by the rhythmic skeleton. However, as mentioned above, in the first parts of Paragraphs VI and VII the piano's seven-crotchet ostinato does nothing to underline the changes in meter and may serve instead to partly undermine it. There is therefore a varying tension between the voices and the orchestra, at times working together within the meter changes defined by the rhythmic skeleton and at times working on two different planes which may or may not share points of convergence.

Thus far, rhythm and meter have been discussed without regard to pitch. This is no accident since the two areas are really quite independent in the piece. Whereas rhythm and meter are rather uniform throughout the entire piece, changing only locally as dictated by the poetry, the pitch structure of the music is based on a separate plan only coincidentally aligned with the structure of the text. The pitch material is based on an intervallic expansion of the Phrygian-mode collection which begins the piece. Figure 4.2 shows all of the pitch collections in the order in which they appear in the piece. With the notes of the original collection (P+0) stacked vertically, one semitone is added to the intervals between adjacent pitches resulting in the first expansion (P+1), the third in the series. The expansion is roughly centred on the midpoint of the original set so that the outer notes of each successive expansion are roughly equidistant from the outer notes of the previous set with the restriction that the bass note must be a part of the original Phrygian collection. The expansion halts at P+9 since P+10 would yield the three-note set F F# G. The same expansion principle applied to the inversion of the original Phrygian set (the E Ionian set) generates a further nine pitch collections making a total of twenty. In Figure 4.2 each collection is shown in two forms, the upper one showing the vertical arrangement of the collection and the lower one showing the collection collapsed into a scale starting on the bass note of the vertical arrangement. Rather than being arranged in sequential order (P+0, P+1, P+2, etc.) the sets succeed each other following an outward/inward contour which mirrors the wave imagery that pervades the first part of the poem. Once the climax of the expansion (P+9) is reached, the order reverses as the sets derived from the inversion of the original set collapse inward towards I+0, with the restriction here that the bass notes must belong to the Ionian set. Again here, the principle of symmetry is apparent on two levels: the roughly equal outward/inward expansion of the sets and the palindromic/mirror-image ordering of the entire series of pitch collections.

In addition to the wave-imagery aspect, this ordering of the pitch sets also coincides very well with the changes of mood and tone throughout the poem. The poem may be divided into ten paragraphs, and each paragraph into two parts usually signalled by a change in mood, tone, and/or meaning. The twenty pitch sets therefore correspond very neatly to the twenty sections of the text. The fact that this arrangement works on both the mechanical, sequential level of the ordering of the pitch sets and the more fluid, semantic level of the poem makes it a strong foundation for the large-scale structure of the piece. For example, the almost-complete diatonic set P+3 is suggestive of the suddenly softer nature imagery of the first part of Paragraph IV, while the gloomier mood of the second part of the paragraph is supported by the more dissonant chromatic content of the succeeding P+8 set. Each section of the text is treated as a somewhat static tableau, coloured by the overall sonority of its accompanying pitch set. Within each section, the designated pitch set is used freely as an unordered collection based on its collapsed scale form, but there is also in each section at least one prominent reference to the registrally fixed vertical form produced by the process of expansion, the outer sections of the piece being exceptions to this since their sets are already scales. Many sections begin with this reference to the vertical form of the set; again, the second section of Paragraph I is an example of this. The gradual rising motion of the first section of Paragraph I purposefully leads into this widely spaced chord which then gradually collapses towards the fixed vertical form of P+1 at the beginning of Paragraph II, the result being that the outward/inward contour of the whole series of sets is made audible on a large scale throughout the composition. Another result of using the vertical forms as points of reference is that the bass notes of each sonority function as tonal centres adding to the impression that each section is individually coloured by its particular pitch set. Many of the local harmonic events in the orchestra are simply the result of moving sequentially (often with inversional symmetry) from one vertical pitch set to the next as in the connection of P+5 in the second part of Paragraph I to P+1 at the beginning of Paragraph II (mm. 33–71). Other possibilities include fragmentation of the full sonority so that individual portions of the total verticality are heard either as separate harmonies or as a gradual unfolding of the full chord. Examples of this include the stripping away of notes from the full string chord (P+6) in the second section of Paragraph II (mm. 91–97) and conversely the layer-by-layer building up of P+7 in the full orchestra in part two of Paragraph III (mm. 179–195). The vertical forms of the two sets P+3 and I+3 appear not as points of departure or arrival in their respective sections (Paragraphs IVa, mm. 199–218 and VIIB, mm. 355–375) but rather as static, delimiting frames for the music of the voices; they are both sounded as punctuating chords played by the harp in IVa and pizzicato strings in VIIB.

In contrast to the rather process-oriented way in which the pitch material is treated in the orchestra, the voices exploit and explore more of the expressive potential of the material. As stated above, melodic contour is one means by which the rhythmic declaration of the words may be enhanced or undermined. Although they are not as predetermined as the rhythmic formulæ which constantly recur, there are numerous recurring melodic formulæ present in the piece as well. For example, three-syllable, compound words such as *brēostceare* and *cearselda* found in the opening lines of the poem are frequently given a melodic contour of three, descending pitches. As opposed to the rhythmic formulæ which remain fixed throughout the piece, these melodic formulæ vary considerably from section to section depending on the interval content of the corresponding pitch set. So whereas in Paragraph Ia the nature of the wholly conjunct P+0 collection allows this descending, three-note formula to be conjunct regardless of the starting pitch (mm. 15 and 19), in Paragraph IIb the P+6 collection dictates that this same contour starting on certain scale degrees must yield disjunct motion (m. 92 and following). Thus by applying similar melodic formulæ to different pitch collections, the differences between

those sections are emphasized.*

The distribution of the sections of the poem among the voices is based mainly on their meaning, so that passages written in the first person are sung by the soloist, the remaining ones being sung by the chorus. There is however no first-person narrative in the second half of the poem, so here the soloist and choir alternate more freely. Aside from the formulaic melodic aspects discussed above, the pitch material in the voices is treated in a way that is characteristic of almost all the choral music which precedes *The Seafarer* in my output. The main difference is that whereas previously this style has been most frequently applied to purely diatonic collections, here most of the piece is based on collections which are non-diatonic. This composition represents a revisiting of some of the styles and procedures with which I was preoccupied before beginning my studies at Durham. Now however they have been enriched with elements of the results of my experimentation with the other more strictly process-oriented pieces presented here. More importantly, I believe that the composition of *The Seafarer* must have been influenced (largely unconsciously) by the way in which I had already begun to use systematic procedures in my electroacoustic pieces. This synthesis of old and new will be more fully realized in the last two pieces presented here.

A final word must be added concerning the unusual orchestration of this piece. It is intended to represent a kind of updated version of the Anglo-Saxon "orchestra". There are many instruments mentioned in Old English literature, but the most famous is the harp (or lyre) which is a part of the hoard of goods found at the Sutton Hoo ship burial site. The harp is mentioned frequently in Old English literature as the instrument which accompanies the recitation (which may have been more like singing than speaking) of the poetry itself. The piano and strings alongside the harp may be seen as its distant, modern relatives. The flutes, drums, and other percussion instruments, although not as poetically important as the harp must certainly have been known to the Anglo-Saxons in some primitive form also. The instrumentation, as is also the case with the systems of pronunciation and rhythm applied here to the Old English language, is meant to be more of a stylized, practical evocation of the past rather than a scientifically rigorous recreation of it.

*The idea of melodic formulæ as an inherent feature of Old English poetry is most notably explored by Thomas Cable in his book *The Meter and Melody of Beowulf* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974) in which he suggests a system based on melodic contour as an alternative to more traditional analyses of Old English prosody based on rhythm.

Section 5

Wear and calling at

Wear and *calling at* belong to a different category of music from the pieces discussed in this portfolio thus far, not only because they are electroacoustic works, but because they share concerns which are different from those dealt with in most of the other pieces. Although they were composed two years apart from each other, they form a kind of diptych. Both pieces make use of source sounds recorded outside the studio, and although the source sounds differ considerably between the two pieces, the techniques used to extend them are practically the same, and the overall forms of the pieces are very similar.

Wear was composed for the Durham University Festival of Environment held in May of 1996 where it appeared as part of the Music Department's contribution to the festival: a series of performances of "water" music. *Wear* uses a series of sounds recorded on the banks of the River Wear in Durham and also in my bedroom in one of the Graduate Society halls of residence. In keeping with the theme of the festival, the prevalent sound used is that of water. The fairly long segment of sound recorded by the river does not actually contain any sounds of water but rather of birds singing on the riverbanks and the noise of traffic and construction machinery on nearby streets. The water sounds come instead from the bedroom washbasin, and one other group of sounds not directly related to water comes from the "Grad Soc Disco" that was in progress in the adjacent residence hall on the night the other sounds were recorded.

calling at was not composed for any specific occasion, and its choice of theme came about quite by accident. A few of the women who make the announcements over the public address system in Newcastle Central Railway Station have a particular style of declamation which to some ears sounds more like singing than speaking. It is possible that when in the right frame of mind and with circumstances coinciding in just the right way, a person can have a very musical experience in a train station. The song-like announcements echoing under the long roof; the horns, bells, and whistles; the laughter of young children—all of these mesh together to form a kind of "un-composed" tone poem. *calling at* is an attempt to capture this elusive moment, but in a decidedly *composed* way. The source material for this piece consists of recordings made in Newcastle Central Station on two different days. Very little attempt was made to capture specific sounds other than ensuring that the announcements—the main inspiration for the piece—were well represented. Other captured sounds include trains arriving and departing and the sounds of passengers coming and going.

There are two contrasting approaches to the material used in both pieces. Some sounds are taken as short, isolated entities which are used as individual musical events and/or combined with other such sounds to build more complex events and gestures. Other sounds are used very much in their raw state,

particularly those longer sequences of uninterrupted recording which capture a whole series of events. In *Wear*, the sounds of splashing heard in the second section of the piece are examples of the short, isolated type of sound. By sampling the sounds and triggering them with a sequencer they are used as a type of percussion instrument. Sounds of individual water droplets and short gushes of water produced by quickly raising and lowering the drain-plug with the sink full of water are used in a similar way. The very first sound heard in *calling at* is another example of the isolated type of sound, but one that is derived and used in a different way. As the splash used in *Wear* is already a discrete sound there is not much difficulty in getting a clean sample from it. However, the opening sound of *calling at* is the result of much more editing and signal processing. It is a segment of one of the train announcements: only the words "calling at". These words are first excised from the rest of the announcement and then heavily filtered to remove as much of the ambient noise as possible. The first sound heard is this filtered "calling at" time-stretched to 128 times its original length. At the halfway point of this first sound, the words are repeated, stretched to 64 times their length, and then again to 32 times, etc. to build up one layer of the opening section of the piece.

The long sequence of sound recorded on the banks of the River Wear is an example of a sound consisting of multiple events used in its entirety. This is the only such source sound used in *Wear*, and it appears in several of the layers that make up the first section of the piece, both time-stretched and compressed as well as transposed and panned from side to side. In contrast, almost all of the source sounds in *calling at* are of this type as there is no way to get a clean recording of individual sounds in the noisy environment of a train station. (There is always the background hum of engines, even in the quietest segments.) Several different complete announcements are used in the piece, including one in the first section which is time-stretched and played forwards and backwards simultaneously. Another long sequence of sound is used in the following section. Rather than being altered in duration or pitch, this sequence which includes many sounds of people coming and going is gated so that the continuity of the sound is broken.

Some of the processing techniques used have already been mentioned above, but it may be useful here to summarize the most frequently used techniques and briefly to describe the devices used to obtain them. Both pieces make use of software and hardware signal processing. All of the primary sound editing (truncating, filtering, reversing) as well as time stretching and compression was done on the Macintosh. Panning, reverb, and gating were applied using external hardware devices such as the Eventide Harmonizer. This device is mainly responsible for those surf-like, "watery" flange effects used in both pieces and also for the ringing comb filters at the end of *Wear*. The MIDI passages which make use of short, sampled sounds were sequenced using Digital Performer on the Macintosh. The final mix of all sounds and sequences for *Wear* was done on a digital 8-track, whereas for *calling at*, all of the mixing was done using Digidesign Pro Tools on the Macintosh.

As mentioned above, another similarity shared by the pieces is their overall form. Both pieces can be divided into several connected sections which act almost like movements played *attacca*. This is the result of using the same approach in assembling all of the sounds. In both cases, the sounds are ordered and layered in such a way that there is a timbral (and sometimes melodic/harmonic) connection between adjacent sounds and also between the larger complexes formed by them. For these pieces, this assembly of sounds was performed largely "by ear" and by intuition. Some complexes of sound are made up of excerpts from the same source recording, such as the time-stretched/compressed riverbank sequence which comprises most of the first part of *Wear*. Other complexes are made up of sounds from different sources that have a similar timbral quality as a result of processing. In *calling at*, sounds of doors closing and conductors' whistles are transposed, filtered, and stretched in similar ways and

then used together as a kind of percussion instrument in the second section of the piece. The effect of assembling sounds in this way is of a type of musical journey in which similar sounds are heard throughout the piece in a variety of contexts. In fact, when I have played *Wear* for groups of non-musicians not at all accustomed to hearing electro-acoustic music, I have suggested an extramusical program to help them follow the piece: a journey along the entire length of the River Wear, from its source in the bleakness of the Durham Dales to the place where it empties into the sea through the mouth of the once busy shipbuilding centre of Sunderland. The aspect of journey also binds these pieces together with *The Seafarer*. In addition to the obvious transportation analogies that can be made with the subject-matter of all three pieces, there are also formal similarities between the pieces. This primarily involves the episodic stringing together of sections which within themselves are somewhat static, like discrete steps along the way from the point of departure to the place of arrival. However, there is an important difference here also. The type of journey suggested by *Wear* and *calling at* is an incomplete one, or perhaps each piece shows a glimpse of a much larger journey. This is due perhaps to the manner in which both pieces end: a gradual receding into the distance of a static haze which may hide further episodes yet unheard. *The Seafarer* however suggests a different type of journey. Here, the narrative of the poem and the palindromic nature of the pitch structures coincide to reinforce the idea of a circular journey which is completed by a return to the point of departure, albeit in a transformative way.

On a more mundane level, the way in which the sounds are assembled in *Wear* and *calling at* shows a difference in approach to the idea of systematic composition. There are systems and processes at work in these pieces, just as in the first three discussed, but it seems that in these two electroacoustic pieces they are used in a less literal way. It may have something to do with the *musique concrète* nature of these pieces: the source materials are already created and not themselves the result of any process or system. Perhaps when my musical materials are themselves the result of, or bound up in a systematic process it is difficult for me ever to let these processes come to a halt; whereas when the materials are “found”, I feel more free to adopt a dual approach including both the rigour of mechanical processes (as in the assembly of the variously time-stretched versions of the words “calling at”) as well as the spontaneity of intuition (as in the method of combining sounds according to timbral resemblance) and improvisation. This notion is investigated further in the last two pieces included in this portfolio.

Section 6

String Quartet and Once Was Wood

String Quartet and *Once Was Wood* are both part of an effort to loosen up the restrictions encountered in the earlier acoustic compositions presented here. As has been stated above, the first three compositions were the result of an attempt at developing a systematic approach to composing. However, it is possible that some of those early efforts (not included in this portfolio) may have yielded results that are at times sterile and impersonal. Therefore, in these two latest compositions, a change of approach may be noted. Rather than allowing systematic processes to govern the composition of a piece from the genesis of the basic material to its extension and development, here processes are applied in a freer way to material which preexists in a spirit similar to that encountered in the electroacoustic pieces. This change of approach was the result of the realization that my composing seems to benefit from using some sort of “found object” — whether that be a text, a “concrete” sound, or borrowed material — as a starting point.

6.1 *String Quartet*

The first inspiration for *String Quartet* came during a performance given by the Kreutzer Quartet during one of Durham University Music Department’s Lunchtime Concerts. The programme included Haydn’s *String Quartet Op. 64, No. 2* in B minor. I was struck by the opening few bars of this piece and immediately imagined that the opening motive might make an interesting subject for a minimalist-style composition. I have never been particularly interested in minimalism, but recent investigations into the music of John Adams (particularly Part I. of *Harmonielehre* and *Short Ride in a Fast Machine*) have broadened my appreciation of the potential of this compositional aesthetic. *String Quartet* is therefore a belated realization of this moment of inspiration.

Perhaps the most notable thing about those opening bars of Haydn’s Op. 64 quartet is their tonal ambiguity. The first violin’s motive at first seems to imply the key of D major. It is only when the rest of the quartet enters on the last quaver of m. 2 that B minor is confirmed as the tonic. Haydn had used this musical “joke” in the first movement of an earlier quartet as well: Op. 33, No. 1, also in B minor. In this quartet, the implication of a D major opening is even stronger, and again it is only at the end of the second full bar that the listener is directed towards B minor as the tonic. Material from the openings of both of these works by Haydn is used in *String Quartet*, and it is primarily this use of borrowed vs. original material that separates *String Quartet* from *Once Was Wood*.

Figure 6.1: Haydn, *String Quartet Op. 64, No. 2* in B minor; Mvt. I, mm. 1–4

The three-movement structure of *String Quartet* and in particular the order of movements—fast, slow, fast (*Scherzo*)—is modelled on Karol Szymanowski's *String Quartet I in C major, Op. 37*.^{*} There is no intended significance in the cross-referencing of Haydn with Szymanowski. It is rather that this order of movements provides a suitable frame for the exploration of Haydn's material, and at the same time gives the *Scherzo* special prominence. (Emphasizing the *Scherzo* was one of my primary intentions in composing this piece, in part because of the joke-like nature of Haydn's opening material.) The two outer movements were composed first, each based on one of Haydn's opening themes, while the second movement acts as a bridge by combining the themes used in the outer movements.

The opening music of Haydn's Op. 64, No. 2 provides the material for mvt. I. (*Vivace*), which is a sort of *moto perpetuo*. Figure 6.1 shows Haydn's original music and labels the parts of the first violin's opening statement that are used. The movement is made up of four sections, each of which moves from one point of stasis to another. After the exact quotation of Haydn's opening music in m. 1, the four notes (G F# C# D) of motive 'B' are constantly repeated, varied only by duration until this opening episode is broken down beginning in m. 30. Then the demisemiquavers of motive 'A' gradually reappear amongst the repeated notes in the violins. These eventually spread to the increasingly compressed statements of motive 'C' in the viola and cello until a new point of momentary stasis is reached in m. 43. The third section which follows is marked by a very gradual move from one point of stasis to the next, and is an illustration of the type of minimalist procedure that I admire in the work of John Adams, particularly in reference to the pacing of the musical change or metamorphosis. There are several mechanical processes at work here simultaneously. Initially (m. 43) both pairs of instruments share a similar kind of musical figuration. Then the ostinato in the upper strings is extended intervally, tending towards staccato, increasingly disjunct motion. Concurrently, the lower strings' ostinato is also extended as more notes are added to the ending scale figure, tending towards legato, conjunct motion. However, not long into these processes, interpolations are made into the music of each pair of strings. The material interpolated into each pair of instruments is related to the music of the opposite pair, so that by the climax of the section in m. 77, a different kind of stasis has been reached by way of

^{*}The first movement of Szymanowski's quartet has a variety of tempi, but for the most part the tempo is fast.

a combination of contradictory processes that assures an overall balance of motion (disjunct/conjunct) and articulation (staccato/legato). The climax is interrupted by the abrupt return of 'B' in m. 78 which also signals the gradual unwinding of the processes of the third section and another move towards a new point of stasis: the return of the predominance of 'B' itself at the end of the movement.

This movement may seem to progress no further than the most systematic of the process-driven compositions among the earlier works presented here, and although it does revisit many of their techniques, I believe there are several differences. First of all, in the earlier pieces, mechanical processes are most often used to generate and/or maintain fairly static textures or episodes, whereas here they are used to move from one point of stasis to another. In general it is this impression of movement that may be the most important difference. Obviously the diatonic/chromatic issue is still in evidence. This movement represents the diatonic extreme of the three of the quartet. Its use of decidedly non-chromatic material—it even avoids the raised leading-tone of Haydn's B minor—is reminiscent of *Slender Rose*, but here there is a little more room for movement within the pitch collection: from the four-note 'B' set of the opening to the diatonically saturated third section and back, vs. the constant pentatonicism of *Slender Rose*. In general, the processes in this movement are not uniformly applied as strictly as they are in some of the earlier pieces. For example, although there is a systematic plan which determines the positions and lengths of the interpolated fragments in the third section, the pitches of the interpolations are not strictly regulated, being chosen rather according to vertical sonority. It is in the relationship of the music to its original source material that this movement differs most significantly from the previous acoustic compositions.

An analogy may be made between the way Haydn's music is used in this movement as a found object and the way in which some of the short, discrete sounds are used in the electroacoustic pieces. In both cases the motives/sounds are used as fragments taken from larger contexts. In both cases they are then subjected to various processes and transformations. They are filtered, transposed, stretched, compressed, combined, truncated, and sequenced to create larger complexes of sound. Both the way in which the individual sounds are combined to create these larger complexes and also the way in which the larger complexes are layered and ordered to generate the music of the piece represent a combination of mechanical processes and heuristic decision-making. Another aspect of this analogy can be seen in the third movement.

In mvt. III. (Scherzo), the borrowed material is treated more like one of the extended source recordings that are used in the electroacoustic pieces. Here the opening of Haydn's Op. 33, No. 1 (Figure 6.2) is quoted in full, albeit transformed into a *scherzo*. Then it is fragmented and used in a way similar to that found in the first movement, including gradual shifts from one point of stasis to another, largely controlled by mechanical processes. One such shift occurs beginning in m. 105. This section eventually leads to the return of the opening material in m. 135, again stated in full, but transformed differently. Here, as in the electroacoustic pieces, there is another level of interplay between the original material and the resulting music. The incorporation of full statements of the original material as well as short fragments allows additional points of reference to be set up. For example, in both *Wear and calling at*, long stretches of source recording are allowed to run their original lengths, modified but unimpeded. These statements then form layers of sound over, within, and around which other sounds (both complex and discrete) are heard and with which they interact. In *String Quartet III.*, the sounds are not layered, but are rather used as horizontal points of reference and moments of stasis. In both cases the materials are allowed to stand in their (nearly) original states and are not the result of arbitrary processes.

Figure 6.2: Haydn, *String Quartet Op. 33, No. 1* in B minor; Mvt. I, mm. 1–11

Allegro moderato

The musical score consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature is B minor (two sharps). The tempo is **Allegro moderato**. The score includes dynamic markings (*p*, *cresc.*, *f*) and articulation (accents). A box labeled 'D' highlights the first measure of the Violin I and Violoncello parts. Another box labeled 'D'' highlights the first measure of the Violoncello part in the second system. Measure numbers 5 and 10 are indicated in boxes above the Violin I staff.

(Obviously there are clear and important differences between the ways the material borrowed from Haydn and the source sounds are used as found objects in *String Quartet* and the electroacoustic pieces respectively. In *Wear and calling at*, the source sounds are taken from contexts that are not musical in a traditional sense. They are then recontextualized and treated as musical entities with a considerable amount of freedom. In *String Quartet*, the found objects are themselves already music, and furthermore, music in the very same genre. Therefore, the treatments and transformations are far less drastic and the recontextualization is much more subtle. It is mainly the idea of using “found objects” as a starting point that forms the link between these pieces.)

As stated above, the second movement (*Largo*) forms a thematic bridge between the outer two. However, from the points of view of style and technique it is more of an excursion. The thematic links are found at the very beginning of the movement. The viola’s figure in m. 1 is an inversion of the cello figure (‘D’) found in m. 3 of Haydn’s *Op. 33, No. 1* (minus the anacrusis) and which figures so prominently as an ostinato in mvt. III. A transposition of motive ‘B’ from mvt. I (starting on the downbeat rather than the anacrusis) is presented by the viola and cello together in the first two beats of m. 2. These two small motivic cells are rather freely developed and extended for the remainder of the movement using primarily traditional types of techniques. The importance of mechanical processes is negligible in this movement, perhaps the most mechanistic section being the rising sequence in

mm. 32–38. The most obvious issue here is that of the chromatic, tonal style of the music. This is best discussed in reference to the two other movements.

The very use of borrowed material in this quartet raises several issues, perhaps the most important of which is the relationship between the borrowed material and what is produced from it. Since, in this case, the borrowed material is in the Classical style, some sort of comment on common-practice tonality is unavoidable. Each movement positions itself differently in relation to Haydn's original music and to tonality. In Haydn's original Op. 64, No. 2 movement, the initial perception of D major is quickly dispelled by the half cadence in B minor in mm. 3 & 4. However, the music does return to D major at the end of the exposition, and assuming this section is repeated, the impression of D major in mm. 1 & 2 will be even stronger the second time. Haydn seems to be capitalizing on the relative minor/major key relationship to create a tonal ambiguity which at least momentarily makes the listener uncertain as to exactly which mode the movement is in. The first movement of *String Quartet* does not play on ambiguity as does Haydn, but rather prolongs the feeling of uncertainty by choosing to avoid the A \sharp leading-tone. In the end it hints at neither D major nor B minor, but perhaps most strongly suggests a tonic of F \sharp (Phrygian). As many of my pieces do, this movement uses the diatonic scale as an artefact of tonality, but in a non-tonal way.

Mvt. II leaves diatonicism behind and enters a rather different sound world. Here tonality is explored in a much more chromatic milieu. Aside from a more overt reference to tonality, this movement may seem to have hardly any relation to Haydn's music at all. However, I have always felt that Haydn's use of chromaticism is very much a prefiguration of the Romantic style. Whereas mvt. I quotes Haydn's quartet literally but avoids common-practice tonality, this movement "paraphrases" Haydn's material, but provides a tonal context. It is up to the third movement to bring these two opposites together.

The *Scherzo* begins with a literal "translation" of Haydn's original material with the original tonality intact. However, rather than the diatonic scale being used as an artefact, it is tonality itself that is used. Harmonic progression is small-scale only, and not of structural importance. Haydn's material is heard both in tonal episodes and as an element in areas of non-tonal (and non-diatonic) development. On the whole, *String Quartet* explores Haydn's original material in relation to the axis of diatonic-chromatic—already common in many of my earlier pieces—as well the axis of tonal-atonal—one which I have not used as frequently. In contrast to a piece such as Schnittke's *3rd String Quartet* which quotes and uses material from three different sources/styles/eras, my *String Quartet* uses two very similar sources in three different ways.

6.2 Once Was Wood

The last piece presented here, *Once Was Wood*, is perhaps the best example of a synthesis of my compositional concerns and techniques to date. It is envisaged as a summation of the various trends present in my compositions both before and during my studies in Durham. Once again, the diatonic/chromatic issue is revisited but without the common-practice tonality of the borrowed material of *String Quartet*. Systematic procedures are used, but in the freer manner of the electroacoustic pieces, the musical materials being treated somewhat as found objects. Also, in *Once Was Wood*, greater attention is paid to the concern of idiomatic writing which was first taken up in *COLLOQVIVM*. A new concern which this piece addresses is the dynamic of soloist vs. ensemble. This generally goes against the grain of my tendency towards an "egalitarian" type of canonic polyphony and is perhaps the biggest personal challenge contained in composing this piece.

There are four motives that provide the material for *Once Was Wood*. Although these motives are original, resulting from precompositional improvisations, they are used as if they were found objects (unlike those which are the result of mechanical processes or sets of rules as in my three earlier acoustic pieces) in order to tap into the freer spirit of the treatment of material found in the electroacoustic pieces. The first motive—which is diatonic but somewhat modally ambiguous—is found in the solo flute’s first measure and in the immediate extension found in m. 2. This is answered by an extended chromatic variation of the opening gesture beginning in m. 3, the most important part of which is the descending arpeggio heard first in the second half of m. 4. The third motive begins with the viola in m. 8 and continues with the lower strings. It is diatonic, more modally stable than the flute’s opening music, and is also given a polyphonic, imitative texture. Out of this grows the fourth motive beginning with the viola in m. 10 and continuing with the violins. Like the second flute motive, it is an extension of the preceding one; however, it remains diatonic and combines motive 3 with the rising demisemiquaver figure of the flute’s motive 1. Presented in fairly quick succession as they are, these motives establish a considerable degree of instability in the opening section of the piece. This provides the impetus for the forward motion of the music as various strategies for developing and reconciling these four opening motives are explored. Unlike *The Seafarer* (and to some extent *String Quartet*), where the music is contained within a predetermined formal framework, this exploration takes place in a way similar to that of the electroacoustic pieces: the form of the piece is generated as it is composed and is the result of a combination of mechanical procedures and improvisation.

After a brief recapitulation of motives 1 and 2 (mm. 16–20), the harp’s version of the downward arpeggio of motive 2 becomes an accompaniment figure for a *passacaglia* episode. The inclusion of a *passacaglia* was one of my initial ideas for the piece. I have always liked this form, and here it serves a dual purpose: allowing for a rather free development of the musical material in a soloistic manner while also providing an episode of relative stasis following the instability of the opening music. In fact, the regular meter combined with the somewhat ambiguous E Ionian/B Mixolydian diatonic collection mark this section as the pole of maximum stability of the composition. The flute begins in an improvisational way, mainly developing elements of motives 1 and 2 with occasional hints of motive 3. As more instruments enter, the flute begins to incorporate elements of motive 3 and also to introduce a new figure marked by short, repeated notes (e.g. m. 41). This signals a change from diatonic to chromatic as well as a movement away from the first point of stasis. For the climactic, final “variation” of the *passacaglia* (mm. 49–55), the full ensemble (minus the solo flute) join to combine motives 3 and 4 with a hybrid consisting of the rising figure of motive 1 and the downward arpeggio of motive 2.

Following a brief solo cadenza based primarily on motive 2 (mm. 56–64) there is an obvious change of tempo and mood. In response to the previous section, there is now another episode, but one of relative instability. Most of the music is derived from motive 1 only, and although locally the diatonic identities of the motivic elements are maintained, the rapid movement from one diatonic area to another through sequential transpositions results in a cumulative chromaticism. This chromaticism is further emphasized by short interruptions such as those found in mm. 73–76 and 85–90 which are based on intervallic expansions of elements of motives 1 and 2. When the strings enter in m. 99, the diatonic/chromatic relationship is reversed: now the sequential statements result in a denser cumulative chromaticism while the interruptions (mm. 103–106, 112–115) are more diatonic. The last two of these interruptions (beginning in m. 120) introduce a new theme which is based on an inversion of the melodic contour of motive 1.

This new theme figures prominently in the following section (mm. 124–151) which represents the

second episode of relative stasis. Here, instead of in the ground bass of the Western *passacaglia*, that stability is found in a reference to the style of Javanese *gamelan* music. The new theme begins the melodic statement in the lower strings and is also used as part of the “*balungan*” (found in the accented line of crotchets in the harp).[†] This section leads to another episode of instability which climaxes in m. 175 (at which point elements of motives 1, 3, and 4 are combined) and gradually winds down to the end of the piece, recalling earlier sections on its way.

The relationship of the soloist to the ensemble varies throughout the piece. At first the solo flute is a sort of narrator or presenter of themes. During the *passacaglia* episode, it may be seen as the leader of the whole ensemble until it grows larger, at which point the solo flute steps aside to allow the ensemble to take the lead momentarily. In the following section, the soloist takes part in the ensemble in a more egalitarian way until once again, it steps aside for a longer period of time during the *gamelan* episode. Then the solo flute combines its roles of narrator/presenter and leader for the final section of the piece.

In general this composition attempts to present and develop musical ideas in a balanced way without resorting to the tight restrictions and rules imposed by some of the systems I have experimented with in earlier pieces. As mentioned above, the overall form of the piece was not predetermined at all (other than my wish to include a *passacaglia*). The construction of the piece from the four initial motives is analogous in principle (and perhaps more so here than in *String Quartet*) to the way in which sounds were combined in the electroacoustic pieces: a mixture of mechanical process and improvisation. A freer interaction and juxtaposition of diatonic and chromatic materials (rather than the codification of their relationship in a systematic way) more fully realizes the expressive potential of both types of materials. For example, whereas in a piece such as *Colloquium*, I was very interested to apply a strict set of rules to some material and then puzzle out the best way to utilize the results (which was a meaningful exercise in expanding the range of my musical vocabulary and adding new ideas to my repertoire), in *Once Was Wood* I have not applied rules and processes in as literal a manner. This allows for different possibilities: the non-literal transformation of motive 1 mentioned above becomes a new motive suggestive of *gamelan* music, something which is already part of my musical experience on which I now have an opportunity to shed a new light.

The title, *Once Was Wood*, is meant to be vaguely poetic and suggestive of two things primarily: wood as the original material used to make many types of flute, and wood as a raw material for craftsmanship generally (Jeffrey W. Prichard to whom the composition is dedicated was a maker of fine, handcrafted historical furniture reproductions). This work is one of my most personal creations, in which I feel that I have been able to combine techniques and sounds gleaned from previous (and perhaps more “academic”) experiments with both large issues and small details that have always been central to my identity as a composer.

[†]The use of *gamelan* technique and tradition here differs from that found in *Slender Rose*. The accompaniment figures are derived from the “*balungan*” in a very traditionally Javanese way rather than serially. Also, the pitch collection employed is intended to evoke the sound of *pathet barang* (*Pathet* is very roughly equivalent to mode.) which I had occasion to experiment with in another composition of mine not included in this portfolio: *Missa Veni Sancte Spiritus Filius Leonis* (2001), a setting of the Latin mass for choir and Javanese *gamelan* which uses the *pelog* tuning system rather than the *slendro* used in *Slender Rose*.

Section 7

Conclusion

From the canonic and diatonic/chromatic preoccupations of my pre-Durham work to the results of my experiments with systematization and attempts at more idiomatic instrumental writing and finally to my latest efforts to synthesize and mediate all of these concerns, there are several threads which run throughout the compositions in this portfolio. First of all, those early issues are still present throughout the works in one way or another. I still regard canon as a very effective and economical means for extending musical material in an organic way. The unifying function of strict imitation and the transformation of a single melodic line into polyphony remains a phenomenon that still has potential for much exploration. Besides obvious examples of canon such as COLLOQVIVM V and the “*gamelan*” episode in *Once Was Wood*, there are canonic procedures at work even in *Wear* and *calling at*, in which as alluded to briefly in the introduction, certain passages are generated by the distribution of the notes of a monophonic MIDI sequence among several different sampled sounds to produce a texture much thicker than that implied by the original line. Symmetry is also seen in several different ways in this portfolio, most notably in the palindromic and inversionally symmetric series of pitch collections of *The Seafarer*. There is something in the neatness of palindromes and inversional symmetries that I find very attractive. Perhaps the next step will be to look at ways of counterbalancing them so that the interaction of symmetry and asymmetry may be developed as another layer of musical dialogue.

The issues surrounding pitch also invite further exploration. Although these concerns began with an undergraduate assignment and may still seem to be elementary to some, I hope to remain flexible with regard to my use of pitch collections. Part of this concern has to do with my desire to write for different audiences. From my purely diatonic choral pieces to the chromatic/diatonic serialism of COLLOQVIVM, I would hope to be able to reach many different kinds of people with my music. I am too much of a realist to ignore the fact that diatonicism is alive and well in the musical experience of the vast majority of my prospective audience. One goal of my diatonic music has been to use the diatonic collection in unusual ways. In a piece such as COLLOQVIVM VIIΩ, the diatonic collection functions only as a link between chromatic musical entities. In either case, the listeners are given a thread which may connect their experience of my music to their experience of the larger musical world. However, the most important reason that this issue remains is that I still like the sounds of both the diatonic and chromatic collections, and I hope that by continuing to find new ways to bring them together I will continue to be able to enjoy the best of both worlds. I am obviously not the first modern composer to question the assumption of a chromatic/atonal axiom vs. continuing possibilities for diatonic/tonal language. And as Berg, for one, shows so skilfully in his *Violin Concerto*, the two worlds need not be kept apart.

The experimentation with systematic processes—sometimes to extremes—was at first an attempt to mediate what was seen to be the largely “instinctive” nature of many of my earlier pieces. An additional result of following some of these mechanical constructs through to their conclusions is the creation of musical ideas which I might never have discovered through more traditional practices alone. In very strict process-driven pieces such as *Slender Rose* and certain of the movements of *COLLOQVIVM*, there is a sense in which the process *is* the piece. In a rather circular way, the processes which generate the piece can be justified only as long as they produce musically meaningful results. If the above-mentioned pieces are fair representatives of this type of composing, then it seems that the most important details involved are the choice and/or generation of the initial materials, a great deal of trial and error in order to find combinations of material and process that produce satisfactory results, and perhaps a bit of luck. Here the burden of compositional decision-making is shifted to the front end of the whole process—the area of precomposition. The distinction between process music and other types of composition is that with process music, most of the composer’s work is done before the notes are written. This however does not necessarily invalidate the music nor does it release the composer from any responsibility once the processes are allowed to run their individual courses. The composer’s first responsibility is to ensure that the material and processes are well designed and well matched so as to produce the desired output. Of course there is a middle ground here as suggested above. Processes may sometimes produce results not previously considered which may later be deemed suitable for inclusion in a composition provided that they fit in with the logic/aesthetic of the piece as a whole. For example, if a process generates something truly unplayable, then this result may not be justified simply because it was produced by the process—unless of course an important aspect of the composition involves playability/un-playability. In the case of *COLLOQVIVM*, one of the main objects of the composition was to develop my idiomatic instrumental writing. It was therefore necessary that I intervened occasionally—as in movement VIIΩ—to ensure that some of the events generated by the processes would fit well on a certain instrument.

A further evolution of the use of systematic processes is represented by movement VI of *COLLOQVIVM* and *The Seafarer*. Here a systematic, pre-compositional design lies behind the form of the piece as a type of skeleton or blueprint, partly determining and limiting local events, but not subordinating their generation to the rules of any one process or set of processes. In these two pieces, systematically conceived formal designs are embellished by musical gestures which are partly limited by certain restrictions of the designs but which on the whole are the result of heuristic reactions to local events. They may also be the result of separate, small-scale systematic procedures which in turn interact with the large-scale structural design forming another level of musical dialogue. The structural designs may be completely arbitrary arrangements of elements like that in *COLLOQVIVM* VI or, as in the case with *The Seafarer*, a convergence of mathematical pattern and extramusical congruence. Whatever the combination, the interaction of formal and local levels holds many interesting possibilities for musical expression and for the role of the composer. It is a further development of the process/material/composer relationship described previously in relation to *COLLOQVIVM* II (p. 12). Here instead of reacting to accidents in the output of mechanical processes, the composer deliberately inserts a whole layer of “accidental” music thus allowing for a much more complex musical narrative. The relative freedom provided by this approach also allows for more attention to idiomatic writing while still maintaining the balance between gestures, and between gesture and form.

The electroacoustic pieces operate on different principles, and the relationship of local event to formal design is the opposite of that described above. With *Wear* and *calling at*, there are no predetermined moulds into which the sounds are poured. Instead, the sounds are assembled in an almost

stream-of-consciousness manner to build up the formal structure event by event. Here, the important compositional decisions include choosing the sounds to be recorded, the subsequent editing and processing of these sounds to transform them by varying degrees, and finally determining how they may be put together into a coherent whole. Possible new directions for my electroacoustic work include returning to pieces with computer-generated sounds as well as source recordings, investigation into non-equal tempered tuning systems and microtonal pitch structures, and experimentation with the generation and destabilization of tonal/rhythmic/aural symmetries.

The final two compositions benefit from the combined experience of all of the previous ones, especially the use of new possibilities that might not have been encountered except as the result of mechanical processes and the realization that my composing seems most fruitful when it begins with a found object. They also display a less literal dialogue of diatonic and chromatic elements, especially in *Once Was Wood*.

The pieces contained in this portfolio represent various steps along the way of musical discovery. Some of the devices and techniques employed may be nearing the end of their usefulness and may soon need to be discarded or recycled, while others have perhaps been used in an incomplete way. This portfolio is part of a continuous evolution of compositional thought and process, which as demonstrated above, comes full circle to revisit old ideas while at the same time suggesting new directions for further exploration.

The Seafarer

(2000)

for Soprano Solo,
Chorus, & Orchestra

by Anthony Mosakowski



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approximate duration: 16 minutes

Instrumentation

4 Flutes (3rd and 4th doubling Piccolo)

Percussion (2 players):

Bass Drum, Single-Headed Hand Drum, Tambourine,

Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbals, Triangle,

Woodblock, Claves, Shaker (Maracas)

Harp

Piano

Soprano Solo

SATB Chorus

Strings

Performance Notes: Harp harmonics sound one octave higher than written. Bass harmonics sound one octave lower than written. Words in square brackets in the percussion parts indicate the type of stick or beater to be used.

Acknowledgements: I first encountered *The Seafarer* in the dual language edition of Richard Hamer. My understanding and appreciation of the poem were then increased by the edition of Ida Gordon, the tutelage of Ann Squires, and many articles by numerous Anglo-Saxonists. I am most greatly indebted however to Mr. John Vickrey whose writings on the poem and whose personal assistance to me in preparing my edition made this work possible. This composition is therefore dedicated to him.

The Seafarer

- I Mæg ic be mē sylfum sōðgied wrecan,
 sīþas secgan, hū ic geswincdagum
 earfoðhwile oft þrōwade,
 bitre brēostceare gebiden hæbbe,
 5 gecunnad in cēole cearselda fela,
 atol yþa gewealc, þær mec oft bigeat
 nearo nihtwaco æt nacan stefnan,
 þonne hē be clifum cnossað, calde geþrunge.
 Wæron mine fēt forste gebunden,
 10 caldum clommum, þær þa ceare seofedun
 hāt' ymb heortan; hungor innan slāt
 merewērges mōd. Ðæt se mon ne wāt
 þe him on foldan fægrost limpeð:
 hū ic earmcearig iscealdne sǣ
 15 winter wunade wræccan lāstum,
 winemægum bidroren,
 bihongen hrimgicelum.
- II Hægl scūrum flēag,
 þær ic ne gehyrde būtan hlimman sǣ,
 iscaldne wæg. Hwilum ylfete song
 20 dyde ic mē tō gomene, ganetes hlēoþor
 ond huilpan swæg fore hleator wera,
 mǣw singende fore medodrince.
 Stormas þær stānclifu bēotan þær him stearn oncwæð,
 isigfepera; ful oft þæt earn bigeal,
 25 hyrnednebba. Nænig hlēomæga
 fēasceftig ferð frēfran meahte,
 for þon him gylýfeð lýt, se þe āh lifes wyn
 gebiden in burgum, bealosīpa hwōn,
 wlonc ond wīngāl, hū ic wērig oft
 30 in brimlāde bīdan sceolde.
- III Nāp nihtscūa, norþan sniwde,
 hrīm hrūsan bond, hægl fēol on eorþan,
 corna caldast. For þon cnyssað nū
 heortan gepōhtas, þæt ic hēan strēamas,
 35 sealtýpa gelāc, sylf cunnige;

Translated by Anthony Mosakowski

I I will recite a true story about myself,
 tell of journeys; how I in days of hardship
 often suffered times of trouble,
 and experienced bitter heart-ache;
 [5] how I on board ships explored many abodes of sorrow,
 hateful rolling of waves, where anxious night-waking
 often befell me at the stem of the ship,
 whenever it would crash along the cliffs, pressed on by the cold.
 My feet were bound with frost,
 [10] with cold fetters, while worries sighed
 hot around my heart; hunger from within
 tore the spirit of the sea-weary one. All this is unknown
 to those who fare most happily on land:
 how I, wretched and sorrowful on the ice-cold sea,
 [15] spent the winter in paths of exile,
 deprived of friendly kinsmen,
 hung around with icicles.

II Hail showers flew,
 wherein I heard nothing but the roaring of the sea,
 the ice-cold wave. At times I had the swan's song
 [20] as my entertainment, the cry of the gannet
 and the sound of the curlew instead of men's laughter,
 the singing sea-gull in place of mead-drink.
 Storms beat the rock-cliffs where the tern answered them,
 icy-feathered; very often the eagle screamed round about,
 [25] horny-beaked. None of the protecting kinsmen
 could console the wretched spirit,
 because he who has experienced the joy of life
 in cities, few painful journeys,
 proud and flushed with wine, little believes how I
 [30] often had to remain weary on the sea-way.

III The night-shadow grew dark, from the north it snowed,
 frost gripped the earth, hail fell on the ground,
 the coldest of grains. Therefore thoughts now
 impel the heart that I myself, humble, venture upon the ocean,
 [35] the salt-waves' tumult;

the spirit's desire constantly urges me
 to journey, that I far away from here
 seek the dwelling-place of pilgrims:
 because no man throughout the earth is so proud in spirit,
 [40] nor so generous with his gifts, nor in youth so vigorous,
 nor in his deeds so brave, nor his lord so gracious to him,
 that he does not always have sorrow of a sea-voyage.

His lord will do too little for him:
 his thought is not of the harp, nor of receiving of rings,
 [45] nor of the delight of woman, nor of the joy of the world,
 nor about anything else, except the tossing of the waves;
 but he who eagerly sets out on the sea always has longing.

IV Groves blossom, cities grow fair,
 meadows become beautiful, the world hastens;
 [50] all these things urge one eager of spirit,
 urge the heart to journey in one who thinks
 to depart on the far flood-ways.
 Likewise urges the cuckoo with melancholy voice,
 summer's guardian sings, forbodes sorrow
 [55] bitter in the heart. All this is unknown
 to the man prosperous in turn: what is endured by those
 who lay the tracks of furthest exile.

V Therefore my mind now travels beyond the heart's enclosure,
 my spirit with the sea-flood,
 [60] travels wide over the whale's home,
 the world's surface, comes back to me again
 ravenous and greedy, the lone-flier yells,
 irresistably incites the heart on the whale-way,
 over the ocean's waters, because to me the Lord's delights
 [65] are warmer than this dead,
 transitory life on land.

VI I do not believe
 that earth-wealth remains forever.
 Always one of three things in every circumstance
 brings uncertainty before his final hour:
 [70] sickness or age or violence
 wrests life from one doomed to die, about to depart.

For þon biþ eorla gehwām æftercweþendra
 lof lifgendra lāstworda betst,
 þæt hē gewyrce, ær hē on weg scyle,
 75 fremum on foldan wið fēonda niþ,
 dēorum dædum dēofle tōgēanes,
 þæt hine ælda bearn æfter hergen,
 ond his lof siþþan lifge mid englum
 āwā tō ealdre, ēcan lifes blæd,
 80 drēam mid dugeþum.

VII Dagas sind gewitene,

ealle onmēdlan eorþan rices;
 nearon nū cyningas ne cāseras
 ne goldgiefan swylce iū wæron,
 þonne hi mæst mid him mærpā gefremedon
 85 ond on dryhtlicestum dōme lifdon.
 Gedroren is þeos duguð eal, drēamas sind gewitene;
 wuniað þā wācran ond thās woruld healdþ,
 brūcað þurh bisgo. Blæd is gehnæged,
 eorþan indryhto ealdað ond sēarað,
 90 swā nū monna gehwylc geond middangeard.

VIII Ylde him on fareð, onsȳn blācað,

gomelfeax gnornað, wāt his iūwine,
 æþelinga bearn, eorþan forgiefene.
 Ne mæg him þonne se flāschoma, þonne him þæt feorg losað,
 95 ne swēte forswelgan, ne sār gefēlan,
 ne hond onhrēran, ne mid hyge þencan.
 Þeah þe græf wille golde strēgan
 brōþor his geborenum, byrgan be dēadum
 māþmum mislicum þæt hine mid wille,
 100 ne mæg þære sāwle þe biþ synna ful
 gold tō gēoce for Godes egsan,
 þonne hē hit ær hȳdeð þenden hē hēr leofað.

IX Micel biþ se Meotudes egsa, for þon hi sēo molde oncyrrēð;

se gestapelade stiþe grundas,
 105 eorþan scēatas ond ūprodor.
 Dol biþ se him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ; cymeð him se dēað unþinged.
 Ēadig bið se þe ēaþmōd leofaþ; cymeð him sēo ār of heofonum.

Therefore for every warrior the praise of posterity,
 the living, is the best epitaph,
 which he may earn before he must go away,
 [75] by good deeds on earth against the hatred of the enemy,
 by brave deeds against the devil,
 so that children of men praise him afterwards,
 and his praise live from then on among the angels
 for ever and ever, in the glory of eternal life,
 [80] bliss among the heavenly host.

VII Gone are the days,
 all the magnificence of the kingdoms of earth;
 now there are neither kings nor caesars
 nor gold-givers such as there formerly were,
 when among themselves they accomplished the greatest of glorious deeds
 [85] and lived in the most lordly glory.
 Fallen is all this noble company, pleasures are gone;
 weaker men live and hold this world,
 possess it through toil. Glory is brought low,
 the nobility of earth grows old and withers,
 [90] as does everyone now throughout this world.

VIII Old age overtakes him, the face grows pale,
 the gray-haired one mourns, realizes that is former friends,
 children of princes, are given to the earth.
 When he loses his life, his body will be of no use to him,
 [95] neither to swallow sweetness, nor to feel pain,
 nor to move the hand, nor to think with the mind.
 Even though a brother will strew with gold
 his sibling's grave, bury beside the dead one
 various gifts which he wishes to go with him
 [100] gold can be of no help to the soul which is full of sin
 in the presence of the terrible power of God,
 when he hides that gold while he lives here.

IX Great is the Creator's terrible power, before which the earth turns itself aside;
 he established firm ground,
 [105] the surface of the world and the heavens above.
 Foolish is he who dreads not his Lord; death will come to him unprepared for.
 Blessed is he who lives humbly; the grace of heaven will come to him.

Meotud him þæt mōd gestapelað, for þon hē in his meahte gelȳfeð:
 stieran mon sceal strongum mōde, ond þæt on stapelum healdan;
 110 ond gewis wērum, wīsum clāne,
 scyle monna gehwylc mid gemete healdan.
 (111.1)* Se þe welan fylgeð Waldend forlæteð;
 āh lufan wiþ lēofne ond wið lāþne bealo,
 þeah þe hē hine fȳres fulne wille
 oþþe on bæle witan forbærnedne
 115 his geworhtne wine; wyrd biþ swiþre,
 Meotud meahtigra þonne ænges monnes gehygd.
 X Uton wē hycgan hwær wē hām āgen,
 ond þonne geþencan hū wē þider cumen,
 ond wē þonne ēac tilien þæt wē tō mōten
 120 in þā ēcan ēadignesse,
 þær is lif gelong in lufan Dryhtnes,
 hyht in heofonum. Þæs sȳ þām Halgan þonc,
 þæt hē ūsic geweorþade, Wuldres Ealdor,
 ēce Dryhten, in ealle tīd. Amen.

*This and the following three lines have been emended and reconstructed by John Vickrey; they are used by his permission.

The Creator establishes his spirit in him, because he believes in his might:
 a man must control a strong spirit, and hold it steadfast;
 [110] and true to his pledges, pure in his ways,
 should each man hold himself with moderation.

[(111.1)] He who follows wealth abandons the Ruler;
 he loves the one and despises the other,
 even though he will know himself full of fire
 or his wrought friend burned up
 [115] in fire; fate is stronger,
 the Creator mightier than anyone can comprehend.

X Let us think where we have a home,
 and then consider how we may come to that place,
 and then also strive that we may go there
 [120] into that eternal blessedness,
 where there is long life in the love of the Lord,
 bliss in heaven. Let there be thanks to the Holy One,
 that he may honor us, Prince of Glories,
 Eternal Lord, for all time. Amen.

Old English Pronunciation Guide

	OE letter(s)	IPA symbol(s)	modern equivalent(s)
Vowels:	a/ā	[ɑ]	Latin <i>pax</i>
	æ/ǣ	[æ]	English <i>cat</i>
	e	[ɛ]	Latin <i>et</i>
	ē	[e]	German <i>leben</i>
	i	[i]	English <i>wit</i>
	ī	[i]	Latin <i>gloria</i>
	o	[ɔ]	Latin <i>gloria</i>
	ō	[o]	German <i>Dom</i>
	u	[u]	English <i>foot</i>
	ū	[u]	Latin <i>hominibus</i>
	y	[ʏ]	German <i>Glück</i>
	ȳ	[y]	German <i>Tür</i>
Diphthongs:	ea/ĕa	[æə]	These diphthongs do not have exact modern equivalents. They may be formed by combining the appropriate vowel listed above with the neutral "schwa" sound [ə].
	eo	[eə]	
	ĕo	[ɛə]	

Consonants: b, d, m, p, t, and x are pronounced as in English or Latin.

cg	[dʒ]	English <i>edge</i>
sc	[ʃ]	English <i>ship</i>

The remaining consonants have more than one sound value depending on their environment. Please consult the IPA transcription in the score to determine which sound is called for.

c	[k]/[tʃ]/[ç]	English <i>cat</i> /English <i>chat</i> /German <i>Ich</i>
f	[f]/[v]	English <i>foot</i> /English <i>heaven</i>
g	[g]/[j]/[ɣ]	English <i>God</i> /English <i>yet</i> /voiced form of [x] (See 'h' below.)
h	[h][x]	English <i>house</i> /German <i>macht</i> /h also has the effect of de-voicing an immediately following l, r, n, or w.
l	[l]/[ʎ]	English <i>luck</i> /[ʎ] devoiced by preceding h
n	[n]/[ŋ]/[ɲ]	English <i>nice</i> /English <i>ring</i> /[n] devoiced by preceding h
r	[r]/[ʀ]/[ʁ]	Latin <i>gloria</i> /English <i>word</i> /[r] devoiced by preceding h
s	[s]/[z]	English <i>self</i> /English <i>wiser</i>
ð/þ	[ð]/[θ]	These letters interchangeably represent both the voiced [ð] and unvoiced [θ] "th" sounds in English <i>weather</i> and <i>thick</i> respectively.
w	[w]/[ʍ]	English <i>will</i> /[w] devoiced by preceding h (carefully pronounced English <i>why</i>)

to John Vickrey
The Seafarer
(2000)

Old English Poem
ca. 9th-10th century

Anthony Mosakowski

I $\text{♩} = 96$ 5

Flutes (1-4): Four staves, mostly rests.

Percussion (1-2): Bass Drum (soft) with dynamics *f* and *pp cresc.*

Harp: Chord sequence D^bC^bB^b|E^bF^bG^bA^b. Dynamics *f sempre*, *8^{va} until loco*.

Piano: Dynamics *f sempre*, *8^{va} until loco*.

Soprano Solo: *f sempre*. Lyrics: Mæg ic be mē sylf - um soð - gied wrec - an, sip - as secg - an, [mæ] ic be me svl - vum so ðjed wre tʃan si ðas se ðʒan

Vocalists (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass): Rests.

Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola: Rests.

Violoncello, Bass: Dynamics *f sempre*.

10

15

1 *f sempre*

2 *f sempre*

3 *f sempre*

4 *f sempre*

1 *f dim.*

2 *pp cresc.*

Sus. Cym. [soft]

Hp *loco*

Pn *loco*

Solo

hū ic ge - swinc - dag - um ear - fōð - hwī - le oft þrō - wa - de, bit - re brēost - cea - re ge - bi - den hæb - be, ge -
 hu ic je swinck da yum æa vo θwi le ofθ þro wa de bi tre breast: tʃæ re je bi den hæb: be je

Vn 2 *f sempre*

Va *f sempre*

Vc

Bs

20

1
2
3
4

cun - nad in cēo - le ceas - sel - da fe - la, a - tol y - þa ge - wealc, þær mec oft bi - geat
 kun: nad in tŕeo le tŕeo sel da fe la a tol y ða je wæolk þær mec oft bi jæot

1
2

(*sf*)

n

Hp

Pn

Solo

cun - nad in cēo - le ceas - sel - da fe - la, a - tol y - þa ge - wealc, þær mec oft bi - geat
 kun: nad in tŕeo le tŕeo sel da fe la a tol y ða je wæolk þær mec oft bi jæot

Vn 1

f sempre

Vn 2

Va

Vc

25 30

1
2
Fl
3
4

Pc
1
2

Hp

Pn

Solo

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc

nea-ro niht - wa - co æt nac-an stef - nan, þon - ne hē be clif-um cnos - sad, cal - de ge - þrun - gen.
 næa ro niht wa ko æt na kan stev non þan: ne he be kli vom knos: sað kal de je þrun gen

*

♩ = 128

35

40

1 *fp*

2 *fp*

3 *p*

4 *fp*

1

2 *f*

Pc

Hip

⊕ EbAb

Solo *mp*

Wæ - ron mi - ne fet for - ste ge - bun - den, cal - dum clom - mum, þær þá cea - re seo - fe - dun
 wæ ron mi ne fet fœr ste je bun den kal dum klom: mum þær þá tjær re seo ve dun

Vn 1 *fp*

Vn 2

Va *fp* non divisi

Vc *fp* non divisi

Bs *fp*

45

1
2
Fl
3
4

Solo
hāt' ymb heor - tan; hun - gor in - nan slāt me - re - wēr - ges mōd.
hat: ymb hea: tan hun - gor in: nan slat me re we: jes mod

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc
Bs

50

55

1
2
Fl
3
4

Solo
ðæt se mon ne wāt þe him on fold - an fæg - rost lim - peð: hū ic earm - cea - rig
ðæt se mon: ne wat ðe him on fōl - dan fæg - rost lim - peð hu ic æarm tjea rij

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc
Bs

60

1
2
3
4

Fl

mf dim. *p*

mf *p*

mf dim. *p*

mf dim. *p*

1
2

Pc

Triangle

[hard, near edge, choked]

p *p*

Hp

mf dim.

Pn

mf dim.

Solo

mf *dim.* *mp*

is - ceald - ne sæ win - ter wu - na - de wræc - can lāst - um, wi - ne - mæg - um bi - dro - ren, bi -
is . tǣold ne sæ win tēl wu na de wræt: tǣan lo stum wi ne mæg jum bi dro ren bi

Vn 1

mf dim. *p*

Vn 2

mf dim. *p*

Vn

mf dim. *p*

Vc

mf dim. *p*

Bs

mf dim. *p*

65 70

accel.

1
2

Pc

Hp

p cresc.

Pn

p cresc.

Solo

hon - gen hrim - gi - ce - lum.
hag gen rim ji tje lum

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

non divisi

Vc

non divisi

Bs

1 *trb*
mp

2 *mp*

3 *mp* change to Piccolo

4 *mp* change to Piccolo

ff

1 Shaker *p*

2 *f* Crash Cym.

Hp *mp* *ff*

Pn *mp* *ff* *mf*

Solo *ff*

S *ff* Hægl scū - - - rum flæg, þær ic ne ge -
hæjl ju rum flæax ðær ic ne je

A *ff* Hægl scū - - - rum flæg,
hæjl ju rum flæax

T *ff* Hægl scū - - - rum flæg,
hæjl ju rum flæax

B *ff* Hægl scū - - - rum flæg,
hæjl ju rum flæax

Vn 1 *p* *ff* *unis.* *mf*

Vn 2 *p* *ff* *mf*

Va *p* *ff* *mf*

Vc *p* *ff* *unis.*

75

1
Pc

2

Po

Solo

S

A

T

B

Vn I

Vn 2

Va

Vc

hýr - - de bú - - tan hlim - - man sê, is - - - cald - - ne
hys de bu ton Jm: man sæ is is - - - kold - - ne

is - - - cald - - ne
is is - - - kold - - ne

is - - - cald - - ne
is is - - - kold - - ne

is - - - cald - - ne
is is - - - kold - - ne

is - - - cald - - ne
is is - - - kold - - ne

f

ff

ff

ff

80

1
Pc

2

Hp

Pn

Solo

S

A

T

B

Vn I

Vn 2

Va

Vc

Bs

p

mf

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

wæg.
wæj

Hwi - lum yl - - fe - te song dy - de ic mē tō go - me - ne,
mi lum vl ve te song dy de ic me to ga me ne

mf

85

Pn *cresc.*
 Solo
 T
 B
 Vn 1 *cresc.*
 Vn 2 *cresc.*
 Va
 Vc *cresc.*
 Bs *cresc.*

ga - ne - tes hlēo - þor ond huil - - - pan swēg fo - re hleah - - - tor we - ra,
 ga ne tes jea ðar ond mil pan swej fō re jæax tōj we ra

1 *mp* *ff*

2 *ff* *mf*

3 *mp* *ff*

4 *ff* *mf*

(Piccolo)

(Piccolo)

1 *ff*

2 *ff*

Hand Drum [hard]

Hp *C#Bb|E#F#Ab* *mp* *ff* *mf*

Pn *ff*

Solo

mæw sin - gen - de fo - re me - do - drin - ce.

mæw sig gen de fo re me do drin ke

S *f* *divisi* *ff*

mæw sin - gen - de fo - re me - do - drin - ce. Stor - - - mas þær

mæw sig gen de fo re me do drin ke stau mas þær

A *ff*

Stor - - - mas þær

stau mas þær

T *ff*

Stor - - - mas þær

stau mos mas þær

B *ff*

Stor - - - mas þær

stau mas þær

Vn 1 *ff* *divisi*

Vn 2 *ff* *divisi*

Va *ff* *divisi*

Vc *ff* *divisi*

Bs *ff*

1 *f mp mf p p < mp > p p < mf >*

2 *f mf mp < mf mp p p < mp > p*

3 *f mp mf p p < mp > p p < mf >*

4 *f mf mp < mf mp p p < mp > p*

Pc 1

Pc 2

(8^{va})

Hp *f mp mf mp < mf p mp p < mp > p < mp > p < mf >*

Pn *ff*

S
stān - - - cli - fu bēo - - - tan, þær him stearn on - cwæð,
stan kli vu beo tan Oæt him stearn on on kwæð

A
stān - - - cli - fu bēo - - - tan, þær him stearn on - cwæð,
stan kli vu beo tan Oæt him stearn on on kwæð

T
stān - - - cli - fu bēo - - - tan, þær him stearn on - cwæð,
stan kli vu beo tan Oæt him stearn on on kwæð

B
stān - - - cli - fu bēo - - - tan, þær him stearn on - cwæð,
stan kli vu beo tan Oæt him stearn on on kwæð

(9^{va})

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

1 *mp* *mp < f > mf* *f* *mp* *ff* *mf*

2 *mp < mf > mp* *mf < f* *mp* *ff*

3 *mp* *mp < f > mf* *f* *mp* *ff* *mf*

4 *mp < mf > mp* *mf < f* *mp* *ff*

(8^{va})

Hp *mp < mf > mp < f > mf < f* *mp* *ff* *mf*

Pn

S
is - - - ig - fe - pe - ra; ful oft þæt earn bi - geal,
i sij fe ðe ra ful oft ðæt æun bi jæal

A
is - - - ig - fe - pe - ra; ful oft þæt earn bi - geal,
i sij fe ðe ra ful oft ðæt æun bi jæal

T
is - - - ig - fe - pe - ra; ful oft þæt earn bi - geal,
i sij fe ðe ra ful oft ðæt æun bi jæal

B
is - - - ig - fe - pe - ra; ful oft þæt earn bi - geal,
i sij fe ðe ra ful oft ðæt æun bi jæal

Vn 1 *mf* *unis.*

Vn 2 *mf* *unis.*

Va *mf* *unis.*

Vc *mf*

rit. ♩ = 128

1 2 3 4

1 2

Bass Drum
Tambourine

Harp

Soprano (S)
Alto (A)
Tenor (T)
Bass (B)

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc

hyr - - - ned - neb - - - ba. Næ - nig hléo - mæ - ga fea - sceaf - tig
hyr ned neb: ba næ nij leo mæ ja fea sæof sæof tij

hyr - - - ned - neb - - - ba. Næ - nig hléo - mæ - ga fea - sceaf - tig
hyr ned neb: ba næ nij leo mæ ja fea sæof sæof tij

hyr - - - ned - neb - - - ba. Næ - nig hléo - mæ - ga fea - sceaf - tig
hyr ned neb: ba næ nij leo mæ ja fea sæof sæof tij

hyr - - - ned - neb - - - ba. Næ - nig hléo - mæ - ga fea - sceaf - tig
hyr ned neb: ba næ nij leo mæ ja fea sæof sæof tij

près de la table
simile

pizz.
mf sempre
pizz.
mf sempre
pizz.
mf sempre
pizz.
mf sempre

105

110

105 110

Pc

Hp

Solo *mf*

S

A

T

B

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

for þon him ge - ly - fedð lyt, se þe áh li - fes wyn ge -
 for þon him je ly veð lyt se ðe ax li ves wyn je

ferð frē - fran meah - te, for þon him ge - ly - fedð lyt, se þe áh li - fes wyn ge -
 feið fre vran meax te for þon him je ly veð lyt se ðe ax li ves wyn je

ferð frē - fran meah - te, for þon him ge - ly - fedð lyt, se þe áh li - fes wyn ge -
 feið fre vran meax te for þon him je ly veð lyt se ðe ax li ves wyn je

ferð frē - fran meah - te, for þon him ge - ly - fedð lyt, se þe áh li - fes wyn ge -
 feið fre vran meax te for þon him je ly veð lyt se ðe ax li ves wyn je

115

1
Pc

2

Hp

Pn

Solo

S

A

T

B

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

bi - den in bur - gum, bea - lo - si - ða hwōn, wlanc ond win - gál,
 bi den in bur yum bæa lo si ða mon wlaŋk ond win gal

bi - den in bur - gum, bea - lo - si - ða hwōn, wlanc ond win - gál,
 bi den in bur yum bæa lo si ða mon wlaŋk ond win gal

bi - den in bur - gum, bea - lo - si - ða hwōn, wlanc ond win - gál,
 bi den in bur yum bæa lo si ða mon wlaŋk ond win gal

bi - den in bur - gum, bea - lo - si - ða hwōn, wlanc ond win - gál,
 bi den in bur yum bæa lo si ða mon wlaŋk ond win gal

120

rit.

1
Pc

2

Hp

Pn

Solo

hū ic wē - rig oft in brim - lā - de bi - dan sceol - de.
hu iç we - rij oft in brim la de bi dan seol de

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

III

125

♩ = 96

130

Hp
B♭ C♯ | E♭ F♯ A♭

S
Nāp niht - scū - a, nor - - - þan sniw - de,
nap niçt fu a nax ðan sniw de

A
Nāp niht - scū - a, nor - - - þan sniw - de,
nap niçt fu a nax ðan sniw de

T
Nāp niht - scū - a, nor - þan sniw - de, hrīm
nap niçt fu a nax ðan sniw de fim

B
Nāp niht - scū - a, nor - þan sniw - de, hrīm
nap niçt fu a nax ðan sniw de fim

Vn 1
arco sul tasto
pp

Vn 2
arco sul tasto
pp

Va
arco sul tasto
pp

Vc
arco sul tasto
pp

Bs
sul tasto
pp

ordinaire

Hp

Pn

S

A

T

B

Vn I

Vn 2

Va

Vc

Bs

hrim hrú - san bond, hægl feol on eor - þan, cor - na cal - dast.
 rim ru - san bond hægl feol on eor - þan, cor - na cal - dast.
 hrú - san bond, hægl feol on eor - þan, cor - na cal - dast.
 ru - san bond hægl feol on eor - þan, cor - na cal - dast.

♩ = 112

140 145

Hp

Pn

Solo *mp*

For þon cnys - sað nú heor - tan ge - þoh - tas, þæt ic hēan strēa - mas, sealt -
 for þon knvs: sað nu hear ton je þox tas þæt ic hēan stræo mas seæl

normale

Vn 1 *p*

Vn 2 *normale p*

Vc *normale unis. p*

(150)

Hp

Solo

Vn 1

Vn 2

Vc

y - þa ge - lác, sylf cun - ni - ge; mo - nað mó - des lust mæ - la ge - hwy - ce
 ty ða je lak sylf kun: ni je mo noð mo des lust mæ la je mvi tje

(155) (160)

Hp

Solo

Vn 1

Vn 2

Vc

ferð to fe - ran, þæt ic feor heo - nan el - þeo - dig - ra eard ge - se - ce:
 fea0 to fe ran ðæt ic fea hea nan el ðea dij ra aerd je se tje

♩ = 144

165

170

Hp *cresc.* F# D||E|F#|G#

Solo *p cresc.* *mp* *p cresc.*
 for þon nis þæs mōd - wlonc mon o-fer eor - þan, ne his gi-fe-na þæs gōd, ne in geo-gu-þe tō þæs hwæt, ne in his
 fū θan nis θæs mod wlaḡk man o ver ead dan ne his ji ve na θæs god ne in jea yu ðe to θæs mæt ne in his

S *p cresc.* *mp*
 for þon nis þæs mōd - wlonc mon o-fer eor - þan,
 fū θan nis θæs mod wlaḡk man o ver ead dan

A *p cresc.* *mp*
 for þon nis þæs mōd - wlonc mon o-fer eor - þan,
 fū θan nis θæs mod wlaḡk man o ver ead dan

T *p cresc.* *mp*
 for þon nis þæs mōd - wlonc mon o-fer eor - þan,
 fū θan nis θæs mod wlaḡk man o ver ead dan

B *p cresc.* *mp*
 for þon nis þæs mōd - wlonc mon o-fer eor - þan,
 fū θan nis θæs mod wlaḡk man o ver ead dan

Vn I *mp* *pp cresc.* *p* *pp cresc.* *mp* *p cresc.*

Vn 2 *cresc.* *mp* *pp cresc.* *p* *pp cresc.* *mp* *p cresc.*

Va *cresc.* *mp* *pp cresc.* *p* *pp cresc.* *mp* *p cresc.*

Vc *cresc.* *mp*

175

Solo *f* *rit.* *dim.* *p*
 dæd - um tō þæs deor, ne him his dryh - ten tō þæs hold, þæt hē a his sæ - fo - re sor - ge næb - be.
 dæ dum to θæs deo. ne him his drvc ten to θæs hold θæt he a his sæ fo re so. ye næb: be

Vn I *mp* *p cresc.* *mf* *f* *dim.* *p*

Vn 2 *mp* *p cresc.* *mf dim.* *pp*

Va *mp* *p cresc.* *mf dim.* *pp*

♩ = 96

180

1 Fl
2 Fl

pp cresc.

Hp

pp cresc.

Pn

pp cresc.

Solo

pp p cresc.

Tō hwon hi-ne dryh - ten ge - dōn wil - le: ne bip him tō hearp - an hy - ge, ne tō
to mōn hi ne drys ten je don wil: le ne biθ him to hæw pan hv je ne to

S

pp p cresc.

Tō hwon hi-ne dryh - ten ge - dōn wil - le: ne tō
to mōn hi ne drys ten je don wil: le ne to

A

pp p cresc.

Tō hwon hi-ne dryh - ten ge - dōn wil - le: ne tō
to mōn hi ne drys ten je don wil: le ne to

T

pp

Tō hwon hi-ne dryh - ten ge - dōn wil - le:
to mōn hi ne drys ten je don wil: le

B

pp

Tō hwon hi-ne dryh - ten ge - dōn wil - le:
to mōn hi ne drys ten je don wil: le

Vn 1

p cresc.

Vn 2

unis. cresc.

Va

cresc.

Vc

p cresc.

185

1
Fl 2
4
Hp
Pn
Solo
S
A
T
B
Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc

(Picc.)
mp cresc.

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

divisi

divisi

divisi

hring - - - be - ge, ne tō wi - - - fe wyn, ne tō wo - rul - de hyht,
 rigg ðe je ne to wi ve wyn ne to wo rul de hvçt

hring - - - be - ge, ne tō wi - - - fe wyn, ne tō wo - rul - de hyht,
 rigg ðe je ne to wi ve wyn ne to wo rul de hvçt

hring - - - be - ge, ne tō wi - - - fe wyn, ne tō wo - rul - de hyht,
 rigg ðe je ne to wi ve wyn ne to wo rul de hvçt

ne tō wo - rul - de hyht,
 ne to wo rul de hvçt

ne tō wo - rul - de hyht,
 ne to wo rul de hvçt

190

1
2
Fl
3
4

Hp

Pn

Solo
S
A
T
B

ne ym - be ö - - - wiht el - - - les, nef - ne ymb y - - - ða ge -
 ne ym be o - - - wiçt el: les nev ne ymb y - - - ða je

ne ym - be ö - - - wiht el - - - les, nef - ne ymb y - - - ða ge -
 ne ym be o - - - wiçt el: les nev ne ymb y - - - ða je

ne ym - be ö - - - wiht el - - - les, nef - ne ymb y - - - ða ge -
 ne ym be o - - - wiçt el: les nev ne ymb y - - - ða je

ne ym - be ö - - - wiht el - - - les, nef - ne ymb y - - - ða ge -
 ne ym be o - - - wiçt el: les nev ne ymb y - - - ða je

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc

195

1 *ff* *f dim.* *p*

2 *ff*

Fl *ff* change to Flute

3 *ff* change to Flute

4 *ff*

Hp *ff* D|G|

Pn *ff*

Solo *ff* *f dim.* *p*

wealc; ac a ha - fað lon - gun - ge se þe on la - gu fun - dað.
 wæaltj ok a ha vað løj guj ge se 0e an la yu fun dað.

S *ff* wealc; wæaltj

A *ff* wealc; wæaltj

T *ff* wealc; wæaltj

B *ff* wealc; wæaltj

Vn 1 *ff*

Vn 2 *ff*

Va *ff* *pp* sul pont.

Vc *ff* *pp* sul pont.

Bs *ff* *pp* sul pont.

205

210

S
wo-ruld ò - - - net - ted; eal - le þā ge - mo - ni - að mō - des fūs - ne se - fan tō
wō ruld o net: teθ æol: le θa je mo ni að mo des fuz ne se van to

A
wo-ruld ò - - - net - ted; eal - le þā ge - mo - ni - að mō - des fūs - ne se - fan tō
wō ruld o net: teθ æol: le θa je mo ni að mo des fuz ne se van to

T
wo-ruld ò - - - net - ted; eal - le þā ge - mo - ni - að mō - des fūs - ne se - fan tō
wō ruld o net: teθ æol: le θa je mo ni að mo des fuz ne se van to

B
wo-ruld ò - - - net - ted; eal - le þā ge - mo - ni - að mō - des fūs - ne se - fan tō
wō ruld o net: teθ æol: le θa je mo ni að mo des fuz ne se van to

215

S
sī - þe, þām þe swā þen - ced on flōd - weg - as feor ge - wi - tan.
si - ðe ðam ðe swa ðen tjeθ on flod we jas feaŕ je wi tan

A
sī - þe, þām þe swā þen - ced on flōd - weg - as feor ge - wi - tan.
si - ðe ðam ðe swa ðen tjeθ on flod we jas feaŕ je wi tan

T
sī - þe, þām þe swā þen - ced on flōd - weg - as feor ge - wi - tan.
si - ðe ðam ðe swa ðen tjeθ on flod we jas feaŕ je wi tan

B
sī - þe, þām þe swā þen - ced on flōd - weg - as feor ge - wi - tan.
si - ðe ðam ðe swa ðen tjeθ on flod we jas feaŕ je wi tan

♩ = 104

(220) (225)

1 (mp) cresc.

2 (mp) cresc.

Fl change to Piccolo (Picc.) (mp) cresc.

4 (Picc.) (mp) cresc.

Claves pp cresc.

Woodblock [hard] pp cresc.

S cresc. mf

T cresc. mf

Vn 1 divisi mp cresc.

Vn 2 p cresc.

Swyl - ce gēac mo - nað gēom - ran reor - de, sin - geð su - me - res weard,
 swyl tfe jæaƿ mo nað jeam ran reoƿ de siƿ geð su me res wæard

230

1
2
Fl
3
4

1
Pc
2

S
A
T
B

Vn 1
Vn 2

mp cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

sor - ge beo - deð bit - ter in brēost - hord. ef - tēa - dig
 saġ ȝe bea deθ bit: ter in breast hald ef tæa dij

mp cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

sor - ge beo - deð bit - ter in brēost - hord. ðæt se beorn ne wāt, ef - tēa - dig
 saġ ȝe bea deθ bit: ter in breast hald θæt se bearn ne wut ef tæa dij

mp cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

sor - ge beo - deð bit - ter in brēost - hord. ef - tēa - dig
 saġ ȝe bea deθ bit: ter in breast hald ef tæa dij

mp cresc. *mf* *cresc.*

sor - ge beo - deð bit - ter in brēost - hord. ðæt se beorn ne wāt, ef - tēa - dig
 saġ ȝe bea deθ bit: ter in breast hald θæt se bearn ne wut ef tæa dij

mf cresc.

235

♩ = 96

240

1
2
Fl
3
4

1
2

Hp

Pn

S
A
T
B

secg: hwæt þā su - me drēo - gað þe þā wræc - læst - as wī - dost lecg - að.
sed3 mæt ða su me dreo yað ðe ða wrætf la stas wi dost le d3a0

Vn 1
Vn 2

V

(♩ = 96)

245

Hp L.V. *p*

Solo *p cresc.*

Va *divisi* *p*

Vc *p*

Bs *p*

For þan nú mīn hy-ge hweor - feð o-fer hre-þer - lo-can, mīn mōd - se - fa mid
 for þan nu min hy-je meði veð o-veð fe ðei lo kan min mod se va mid

250

Hp

Solo

Vn 1 *divisi* *p*

Vn 2 *divisi* *p*

Va

Vc

Bs

me-re - flō - de, o-fer hwæ - les ē - þel hweor - feð wī - de, eor - þan scēa - tas, cy-með
 me re flo de o veð mæ les e ðel meði veð wī ðe eor þan scæ tas ky með

255

3 Fl (Picc.) *p cresc.*

4 Fl (Picc.) *p cresc.*

Hp *cresc.*

Solo
 eft tó mé gi - fre ond græ - dig, giel - leð án - - - flo - ga,
 eft to me ji vre ond græ dij jel: leð on flo yo

Vn 1 *p*

Vn 2

Va *cresc.*

Vc *cresc.*

Bs *cresc.*

260

3 Fl 3

4 Fl 4

Harp

Solo

hwe - ted on hwæl - - weg hre - per un - wear - num, o - fer hol - - ma ge - la - gu;
 me teð on mæl wej ge ðez un wæz num o vez hol ma je la yu

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

Bs

265

♩ = 112

270

rit.....

3 change to Flute

4 change to Flute

Hp ⊕ C♭B♭|E♭F♭

Pn *mf*

Solo
 for - þon mē hāt - ran sind Dryht - nes drēa - mas þon - ne þis dea - de lif, læ - ne on lon - de.
 for þon me ha tran sind dryct nes dræa mas þon: ne þis dæa de lif læ ne on lon de

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va *fp*

Vc *fp* *divisi*

Bs *fp*

♩ = 96

Sus. Cym.
[hard, near center]

(275)

1
Pc

2
Bass Drum
[muffled, dry]
mp

Pn
mp

Solo
mf
Ic ge - ly - fe nō þæt him eorð - - we - lan ē - - ce ston - - dað.
ic je ly ve no þæt him eorð we lan e tje ston dað

Vn 1 & 2
pp

Bs
mf

(280)

(285)

1
Pc

2

Pn

Solo
mp *mf*
Sim - le þreo - ra sum þin - ga ge - hwyl - ce, ær his tid - de - ge, tō
sim le þreo ra sum þin ga je awl tje ær his tid: de je to

S
mp *mf*
Sim - le þreo - ra sum þin - ga ge - hwyl - ce, ær his tid - de - ge, tō
sim le þreo ra sum þin ga je awl tje ær his tid: de je to

A
mp *mf*
Sim - le þreo - ra sum þin - ga ge - hwyl - ce, ær his tid - de - ge, tō
sim le þreo ra sum þin ga je awl tje ær his tid: de je to

T
mp *mf*
Sim - le þreo - ra sum þin - ga ge - hwyl - ce, ær his tid - de - ge, tō
sim le þreo ra sum þin ga je awl tje ær his tid: de je to

B
mp *mf*
Sim - le þreo - ra sum þin - ga ge - hwyl - ce, ær his tid - de - ge, tō
sim le þreo ra sum þin ga je awl tje ær his tid: de je to

Vn 1 & 2

Bs

1
Pc

2

Pn

Solo

S

A

T

B

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Bs

dim. *mp cresc.*

dim. *mp cresc.*

dim. *mp cresc.*

dim. *mp cresc.*

dim. *mp cresc.*

pp

twēon weor - þed: ād - - - l op - þe yl - - - do op - þe
 twēan wean wea: ðe0 ad | sð: ðe vl - - - do op - þe

twēon weor - þed: ād - - - l op - þe yl - - - do op - þe
 twēan wean wea: ðeθ ad | sð: ðe vl - - - do op - þe

twēon weor - þed: ād - - - l op - þe yl - - - do op - þe
 twēan wean wea: ðeθ ad | sð: ðe vl - - - do op - þe

twēon weor - þed: ād - - - l op - þe yl - - - do op - þe
 twēan wean wea: ðeθ ad | sð: ðe vl - - - do op - þe

twēon weor - þed: ād - - - l op - þe yl - - - do op - þe
 twēan wean wea: ðeθ ad | sð: ðe vl - - - do op - þe

Scrape with triangle beater towards edge. normale

ecg - - - he - te fæg - - - um from - wear - - dum feorh oð - þrin - - ged.
 eð3 he te fæc jum from wæa1 dum fea1x oð: þriŋ geθ

ecg - - - he - te fæg - - - um from - wear - - dum feorh oð - þrin - - ged.
 eð3 he te fæc jum from wæa1 dum fea1x oð: þriŋ geθ

ecg - - - he - te fæg - - - um from - wear - - dum feo:h oð - þrin - - ged.
 eð3 he te fæc jum from wæa1 dum fea1x oð: þriŋ geθ

ecg - - - he - te fæg - - - um from - wear - - dum feorh oð - þrin - - ged.
 eð3 he te fæc jum from wæa1 dum fea1x oð: þriŋ geθ

ecg - - - he - te fæg - - - um from - wear - - dum feorh oð - þrin - - ged.
 eð3 he te fæc jum from wæa1 dum fea1x oð: þriŋ geθ

♩ = 100

300

For þon biþ eor - la ge - hwām æf - ter - cwe - þen - dra lof lif - gen - dra læst - wor - da betst,
 fœ1 ōn biθ eaz la je wam æf te1 kwe ðen dra lof liv jen dra last waz da betst

305

310

þæt hē ge - wyr - ce, ær hē on weg scy - le, fre - mum on fol - dan wið feon - da niþ,
 θæt he je wry1 tje az he on wej sv le fre mum on fol dan wiθ feon da niθ

315

320

Hp

Pn

Solo

S

A

T

B

mp

mf

p

p

p

p

bret hi-ne æl - da bearn æf - ter her - gen,
 þæt hi ne æl da bæarn æf ter hea jen

dēor - um dǣd - um dēo - fle tō - gēa - nes,
 dea rum dæ dum deav le to jæa nes

dēor - um dǣd - um dēo - fle tō - gēa - nes,
 dea rum dæ dum deav le to jæa nes

dēor - um dǣd - um dēo - fle tō - gēa - nes,
 dea rum dæ dum deav le to jæa nes

dēor - um dǣd - um dēo - fle tō - gēa - nes,
 dea rum dæ dum deav le to jæa nes

325

Hp

Pn

S

A

T

B

cresc.

cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

ond his lof sib - - þan lif - - ge mid eng - lum ā - wa tō
 ond his lof sib: θan liv je mid eŋ glum a wa to

ond his lof sib - - þan lif - - ge mid eng - lum ā - wa tō
 ond his lof sib: θan liv je mid eŋ glum a wa to

ond his lof sib - - þan lif - - ge mid eng - lum ā - wa tō
 ond his lof sib: θan liv je mid eŋ glum a wa to

ond his lof sib - - þan lif - - ge mid eng - lum ā - wa tō
 ond his lof sib: θan liv je mid eŋ glum a wa to

330

Hp

Pn

Solo

S

A

T

B

Vc

Bs

f *arco*

ē - - - can li - - - fes blæd, drēam mid du - ge - þum.
 c tʃon li ves blæd drēam mid du ʒe ðum

eal - dre, ē - - - can li - - - fes blæd, drēam mid du - ge - þum.
 æol dre c tʃon li ves blæd drēam mid du ʒe ðum

eal - dre, ē - - - can li - - - fes blæd, drēam mid du - ge - þum.
 æol dre c tʃon li ves blæd drēam mid du ʒe ðum

eal - dre, ē - - - can li - - - fes blæd, drēam mid du - ge - þum.
 æol dre c tʃon li ves blæd drēam mid du ʒe ðum

VII

♩ = 96

(Sus. Cym.)

335

340

1 (Sus. Cym.) *p*

2 (Bass Drum) *mp*

Hp Db|GbAb

Pn *mp*

S *mf*

Da - gas sind ge - wi - te - ne, eal - le on - mēd - lan eor - þan ri - ces; nea - ron nū
 da ȳas sind je wi te ne æol: le on med lan eor þan ri tjes næa ron nu

A *mf*

Da - gas sind ge - wi - te - ne, eal - le on - mēd - lan eor - þan ri - ces; nea - ron nū
 da ȳas sind je wi te ne æol: le on med lan eor þan ri tjes næa ron nu

T *mf*

Da - gas sind ge - wi - te - ne, eal - le on - mēd - lan eor - þan ri - ces; nea - ron nū
 da ȳas sind je wi te ne æol: le on med lan eor þan ri tjes næa ron nu

B *mf*

Da - gas sind ge - wi - te - ne, eal - le on - mēd - lan eor - þan ri - ces; nea - ron nū
 da ȳas sind je wi te ne æol: le on med lan eor þan ri tjes næa ron nu

Vn 1 *pp*

Vn 2 *pp*

Va

Bs *pizz.* *mf*

345

1
Pc

2

Pn

S
cy - nin - gas ne cā - se - ras ne gold - - - gie - fan swyl - ce iū wā - ron, bon - ne hi
kv niņ gas ne ka ze ras ne gald je van swyl tje ju wā - ron θon: ne hi

A
cy - nin - gas ne cā - se - ras ne gold - - - gie - fan swyl - ce iū wā - ron, bon - ne hi
kv niņ gas ne ka ze ras ne gald je van swyl tje ju wā - ron θon: ne hi

T
cy - nin - gas ne cā - se - ras ne gold - - - gie - fan swyl - ce iū wā - ron, bon - ne hi
kv niņ gas ne ka ze ras ne gald je van swyl tje ju wā - ron θon: ne hi

B
cy - nin - gas ne cā - se - ras ne gold - - - gie - fan swyl - ce iū wā - ron, bon - ne hi
kv niņ gas ne ka ze ras ne gald je van swyl tje ju wā - ron θon: ne hi

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Bs

350

Omit if not enough time to change.

Omit if not enough time to change.

1
Pc

2

Pn

S
mæst mid him mæ - þa ge - fre - me - don ond on dryht - li - ce - stum dó - me lif - don.
mæst mid him mæ - þa je - fre me don ond on drygt li tfe stum do me liv don

A
mæst mid him mæ - þa ge - fre - me - don ond on dryht - li - ce - stum dó - me lif - don.
mæst mid him mæ - þa je - fre me don ond on drygt mæ li tfe stum do me liv don

T
mæst mid him mæ - þa ge - fre - me - don ond on dryht - li - ce - stum dó - me lif - don.
mæst mid him mæ - þa je - fre me don ond on drygt li tfe stum do me liv don

B
mæst mid him mæ - þa ge - fre - me - don ond on dryht - li - ce - stum dó - me lif - don.
mæst mid him mæ - þa je - fre me don ond on drygt li tfe stum do me liv don

Vn 2

Va

Bs

355

♩ = 144

Tambourine

1 *f* >

2 *mf* >

Strum with the fingernails (as a guitar) within the range of the cluster, alternating up and down *ad lib.*

Hp *f*

A *f sempre*

T Double Alts & Buses *ad lib.* *f sempre*

B *f sempre*

Ge - dro-ren is þeos du-guð eal, dræa - mas sind ge - wi - te - ne;
 je dro ren is þeas du γυθ æal dræo mas sind je wi te ne

Vn 1 *pizz. divisi f sempre*

Vn 2 *pizz. divisi f sempre*

Va *pizz. divisi f sempre*

Vc *pizz. divisi f sempre*

360 365

1
Pc

2

Hp

A
wū-ni-að þā wāc - ran ond þās wo-ruld heal - - - dap, brū - - - cað þurh bis - go.
wū ni aθ: θa wa kran ond θas wō ruld hæal daθ bru kaθ: θux biz γo

T
wū-ni-að þā wāc - ran ond þās wo-ruld heal - - - dap, brū - - - cað þurh bis - go.
wū ni aθ: θa wa kran ond θas wō ruld hæal daθ bru kaθ: θux biz γo

B
wū-ni-að þā wāc - ran ond þās wo-ruld heal - - - dap, brū - - - cað þurh bis - go.
wū ni aθ: θa wa kran ond θas wō ruld hæal daθ bru kaθ: θux biz γo

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

370

Pc
1
2

Hp

Double Altos ad lib:

S
Blæd is ge - hnæ - ged,
blæd is je næ jed

A
Blæd is ge - hnæ - ged, eor - þan in - - - dryh - to eal - dað ond
blæd is je næ jed eor þan in in - - - dryh to eal - dað ond

T
Blæd is ge - hnæ - ged, eor - þan in - - - dryh - to eal - dað ond
blæd is je næ jed eor þan in in - - - dryh to eal - dað ond

B
Blæd is ge - hnæ - ged, eor - þan in - - - dryh - to eal - dað ond
blæd is je næ jed eor þan in in - - - dryh to eal - dað ond

Vn I

Vn 2

Va

Vc

375

Pc
1
2

Harp

A
sēa - - - rað, swā nū mon - - na ge - hwylc geond mid - dan - gearð.
sæa rað swa nu mæn: na je hwylf jeand mid: dan jæard

T
sēa - - - rað, swā nū mon - - na ge - hwylc geond mid - dan - gearð.
sæa rað swa nu mæn: na je hwylf jeand mid: dan jæard

B
sēa - - - rað, swā nū mon - - na ge - hwylc geond mid - dan - gearð.
sæa rað swa nu mæn: na je hwylf jeand mid: dan jæard

Vn 1

Vn 2

Va

Vc

♩ = 112

380

Hp Ch|E4F4G#A4

Solo *p cresc.*
 Yl - do him on fa - reð, on - sýn bla - cað, go - mel - feax gnor - nað, wät his iú - wi - ne,
 vl do him on fa reð on sýn bla kað go mel feaks gno: nað wat his ju wi ne

Vn 2 *divisi* *mp cresc.*

Va *divisi* *p cresc.*

Vc *divisi* *pp cresc.*

385

390

Solo *f*
 æ - þe - lin - ga bearn, eor - þan for - gie - fe - ne. Ne mæg him þon - ne se flæsc - ho - ma, þon - ne him þæt feorg
 æ ðe liþ ga bearn eor þan for je ve ne ne mæg him þon: ne se flæ: ho ma þon: ne him þæt fea:ux

Vn 1 *divisi* *f dim.*

Vn 2 *mp cresc.* *f*

Va *f*

Vc *f*

395

Solo
 lo - sað, ne swē - te for - swel - gan, ne sār gc - fe - lan, ne hond on - hrē - ran, ne mid hy - ge þen - can.
 lo zað ne swe te for swel gan ne sa: je fe lan ne hond on fe ran ne mid hv je þen t:gan

Vn 1 *p*

Vn 2 *dim.* *f dim.* *p*

Va *f dim.* *p* *fp*

400

♩ = 128

Bass Drum [brush]

405

1 *pp cresc.*

2 *pp cresc.* Sus. Cym. [brush]

Pn *mp cresc.*

Solo *mp cresc.*

ðeah þe græf wil - le gol - de strē - gan brō - þor his ge - bo - re - num,
 þæx ðe græf wil: le gol de stre jon bro ðau his je bo re num

410

1 *mf dim.*

2 *mf dim.*

Pn

Solo

byr - gan be dēad - um, māþ - mum mis - li - cum þæt hi - ne mid wil - le, ne mæg þæ - re
 byr yan be dæa dum mōð mum miz li tþum ðæt hi ne mid wil: le ne mæg þæ re

415

420

1

2

Pn *f*

Solo *f*

sāw - le þe biþ syn - - na ful gold rō gēo - ce for Go - des eg - san, þon - ne hē hit ær hý - deð þen - den hē
 saw le ðe bið syn: na ful gold to jea tje fœr go des ej zan ðan: ne he hit ær hý deð þen den he

〰 = continuous circular brush-stroke: start slowly and increase/decrease speed with dynamic.

425

accel.....

[soft mallets]

p cresc.

[soft mallets]

p cresc.

1
Pc

2

Hp

(8^{va})

cresc.

Pn

Solo

hēr leo - fad.
hcr lea - vað

Vn 1

p cresc. 3

Vn 2

p cresc. 3

Va

p cresc.

Vc

p cresc. 3

435

1
2

S
sta - þe - la - de stī - þe grun - das, eor - þan scēa - tas ond ūp - - - ro - dor.
sta ðe la ðe sti ðe grun das eor þan scēa tas ond up: ro dor

A
sta - þe - la - de stī - þe grun - das, eor - þan scēa - tas ond ūp - - - ro - dor.
sta ðe la ðe sti ðe grun das eor þan scēa tas ond up: ro dor

T
sta - þe - la - de stī - þe grun - das, eor - þan scēa - tas ond ūp - - - ro - dor.
sta ðe la ðe sti ðe grun das eor þan scēa tas ond up: ro dor

B
sta - þe - la - de stī - þe grun - das, eor - þan scēa - tas ond ūp - - - ro - dor.
sta ðe la ðe sti ðe grun das eor þan scēa tas ond up: ro dor

Vn 1
Vn 2
Va
Vc

cresc. *fp*

cresc. *fp*

cresc. *fp*

cresc. *fp*

440 445

1 Percussion 1: Shaker *f*

2 Percussion 2: Woodblock *f*

Soprano (S):
 Dol biþ se þe him his Dryh - ten ne on - dræ - deþ;
 dol bið se ðe him hus drvc ten ne on dræ deð

Alto (A):
 cy - með him se deað un - þin - ged.
 kv með him se dæað un þin ged

Tenore (T):
 Dol biþ se þe him his Dryh - ten ne on - dræ - deþ;
 dol bið se ðe him hus drvc ten ne on dræ deð

Bass (B):
 cy - með him se deað un - þin - ged.
 kv með him se dæað un þin ged

Vn 1: *fp*

Vn 2: *fp*

Va: *fp*

Vc: *fp*

450

S
cy-med him seo ar of heo-fo-num.
ky me0 him seo ar of hea va num

A
Ea - dig bi0 se pe eap - m0d leo-fap;
æa - dij bi0 se 0e æa0 mod lea va0

T
cy-med him seo ar of heo-fo-num.
ky me0 him seo ar of hea va num

B
Ea - dig bi0 se pe eap - m0d leo-fap;
æa - dij bi0 se 0e æa0 mod lea va0

Vn I
fp fp

Vn 2
fp fp

Va
fp fp

Vc
fp fp

455

Pn
f dim.

S
Meo-tod him þæt m0d ge - sta - þe-la0, for þon hē in his meah - te ge - ly - fed:
mea t0d him 0æt mod je sta 0e la0 for 0on he in his meax te je ly ve0

T
Meo-tod him þæt m0d ge - sta - þe-la0, for þon hē in his meah - te ge - ly - fed:
mea t0d him 0æt mod je sta 0e la0 for 0on he in his meax te je ly ve0

Vn I
cresc. fp

Vn 2
cresc. fp

Va
cresc. fp

Vc
cresc. fp

460

465

Piano accompaniment for measures 460-465, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed sixteenth notes in both hands.

S
 ond ge - wis wē - rum,
 ond je wis we rum

A
 stie - ran mon sceal stron - gum mō - de, ond bæt on sta-pe-lum heal - dan;
 stie ran mon jæol stronj gum mo de ond bæt on sta ðe lum hæol dan

T
 ond ge - wis wē - rum,
 ond je wis we rum

B
 stie - ran mon sceal stron - gum mō - de, ond bæt on sta-pe-lum heal - dan;
 stie ran mon jæol stronj gum mo de ond bæt on sta ðe lum hæol dan

Vn 1
 Vn 2
 Va
 Vc

String accompaniment for measures 460-465, including Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, and Violoncello parts.

(470) rit.

Pn

S

mp

wi - sum clæ - ne,
wi - zum klæ - ne

A

mp

wi - sum clæ - ne,
wi - zum klæ - ne

T

p

scy - le mon - na ge - hwylc mid ge - me - te heal - - - dan.
fý le mon: na je wyltj mid je me te hæol don

B

p

scy - le mon - na ge - hwylc mid ge - me - te heal - - - dan.
fý le mon: na je wyltj mid je me te hæol don

Vn 2

Va

475

♩ = 128

1 *non legato*
f

2 *non legato*
f

3 (Flute) *non legato*
f

4 (Flute) *non legato*
f

1 (Shaker) *mf*

2 (Woodblock) *mf*

Pn *f*

Hold until sound dies away.

S *f*

A *f*

T *f*

B *f*

Se þe we - lan fyl - - - - ged Wal - - - - dend for - - - læ - - - ted;
 se ðe we lan fy - - - - geð wal - - - - dend for - - - læ - - - teð

Va *unis.*
f

Vc *unis.*
f

480

Fl

Pc

S
 ah lu - fan wip leof - - - ne ond wið læp - - - ne bea - lo,
 ax lu van wið leav ne ond wið lað ne bæc lo

A
 ah lu - fan wip leof - - - ne ond wið læp - - - ne bea - lo,
 ax lu van wið leav ne ond wið lað ne bæc lo

T
 ah lu - fan wip leof - - - ne ond wið læp - - - ne bea - lo,
 ax lu van wið leav ne ond wið lað ne bæc lo

B
 ah lu - fan wip leof - - - ne ond wið læp - - - ne bea - lo,
 ax lu van wið leav ne ond wið lað ne bæc lo

Va

Vc

485

The musical score is arranged in a system with the following parts from top to bottom:

- Piano (Pc):** Two staves (1 and 2) showing the piano accompaniment with various time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 7/8, 2/4).
- Vocal Parts:** Four staves labeled S (Soprano), A (Alto), T (Tenor), and B (Bass). Each staff contains the vocal line and the corresponding lyrics in Old English and Latin.
- Violin (Va) and Viola (Vc):** Two staves at the bottom of the system, providing string accompaniment.

The lyrics for all parts are:

þeah þe hē hi - ne fy - - - res ful - - - ne wil - - - le op - þe on
 θæax ðe he hr ne fy res ful ne wil: le oð: ðe on

490

1
2
Fl

3
4

1
2
Pc

S
A
T
B

Va
Vc

bæ - - - le wi - tan for - - - bæc - - - ned - ne his ge - worht - - - ne
 bæ le wi tan for bæc bæc ned ne his ge worht - - - ne

bæ - - - le wi - tan for - - - bæc - - - ned - ne his ge - worht - - - ne
 bæ le wi tan for bæc bæc ned ne his ge worht - - - ne

bæ - - - le wi - tan for - - - bæc - - - ned - ne his ge - worht - - - ne
 bæ le wi tan for bæc bæc ned ne his ge worht - - - ne

495

1 Fl I

2 Fl II

3 Pic I

4 Pic II

1 S

2 A

3 T

4 B

Va

Vc

tig - ra þon - ne æn - ges mon - - nes ge - hygd.
 tij ra þon: ne æn jes mon: nes je hvjd

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

dim. *mf*

dim. *mf*

X

500

505

♩ = 96

Hp L.V. *mp*

Pn *mf*

Solo

U-ton wē hycg - an hwær wē hām ā - gen, ond þon - ne ge - þen - can hū wē þi - der cu - - - men,
 u ton we hyc dyan mæu we ham a yen ond þan: ne je þen tjan hu we þi dea ku men

B

ond þon - ne ge - þen - can hū wē þi - der cu - - - men,
 ond þan: ne je þen tjan hu we þi dea ku men

Vn 2 *divisi*

Va *divisi p*

Vc *divisi p*

Bs *mf*

510

Hrp

cresc.

Pn

Solo

ond wē þon - ne ðac ti - li - en, þæt wē tō mō - ten in þā ē - can ða - dig - nes - se,
 ond we þon: ne æaƿf ti li en ðæt we to mo ten in ða e tƿan æa dij nes: se

A

þæt wē tō mō - ten in þā ē - can ða - dig - nes - se,
 ðæt we to mo ten in ða e tƿan æa dij nes: se

T

ond wē þon - ne ðac ti - li - en, þæt wē tō mō - ten in þā ē - can ða - dig - nes - se,
 ond we þon: ne æaƿf ti li en ðæt we to mo ten in ða e tƿan æa dij nes: se

B

ond wē þon - ne ðac ti - li - en, þæt wē tō mō - ten in þā ē - can ða - dig - nes - se,
 ond we þon: ne æaƿf ti li en ðæt we to mo ten in ða e tƿan æa dij nes: se

Vn 1

divisi

Vn 2

Va

Vc

cresc.

Bs

515

rit.....

Hp

Pn

Solo

þær is lif ge - long in lu - fan Dryht - nes, hyht in heo - fo - num.
 ðær is lif je lagg in lu van drvçt nes hvçt in hea vç num

S

þær is lif ge - long in lu - fan Dryht - nes, hyht in heo - fo - num.
 ðær is lif je lagg in lu van drvçt nes hvçt in hea vç num

A

þær is lif ge - long in lu - fan Dryht - nes, hyht in heo - fo - num.
 ðær is lif je lagg in lu van drvçt nes hvçt in hea vç num

T

þær is lif ge - long in lu - fan Dryht - nes, hyht in heo - fo - num.
 ðær is lif je lagg in lu van drvçt nes hvçt in hea vç num

B

þær is lif ge - long in lu - fan Dryht - nes, hyht in heo - fo - num.
 ðær is lif je lagg in lu van drvçt nes hvçt in hea vç num

Vn 1

cresc.

mp

Vn 2

cresc.

Va

cresc.

Vc

Bs

String Quartet

(2001)

by Anthony Mosakowski



String Quartet

Contents

MOVEMENT	PAGE	DURATION
I. Vivace	1	3'17"
II. Largo	12	6'
III. Scherzo	17	3'30"

Note: This string quartet is based on themes from the first movements of two string quartets by Franz Joseph Haydn: Op. 33, No. 1 and Op. 64, No. 2, both in B minor.

I. Vivace

String Quartet (2001)

Anthony Mosakowski

$\text{♩} = 126$

innocently at first but increasingly worried until m. 33

Violin I *p*

Violin II *p*

Viola *p*

Violoncello *p*

5

mf p mp p mp

mf p mf p mf

mp > p < mf p

mp p mp > p < mf

10

p mp > p mp p

p mp p mf

p mf p mf

p mf p mp p

15

Musical score for measures 15-19. The score is written for four staves: Treble (top), Treble (second), Bass (third), and Bass (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamics are marked as *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

20

Musical score for measures 20-24. The score is written for four staves: Treble (top), Treble (second), Bass (third), and Bass (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamics are marked as *p*, *mf*, and *mp*. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

Musical score for measures 25-29. The score is written for four staves: Treble (top), Treble (second), Bass (third), and Bass (bottom). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The dynamics are marked as *p* and *mp*. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.

25

Musical score for measures 25-29. The score consists of four staves: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics are marked as follows: *fp*, *f p sub.*, *mf*, and *p*. The music features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents.

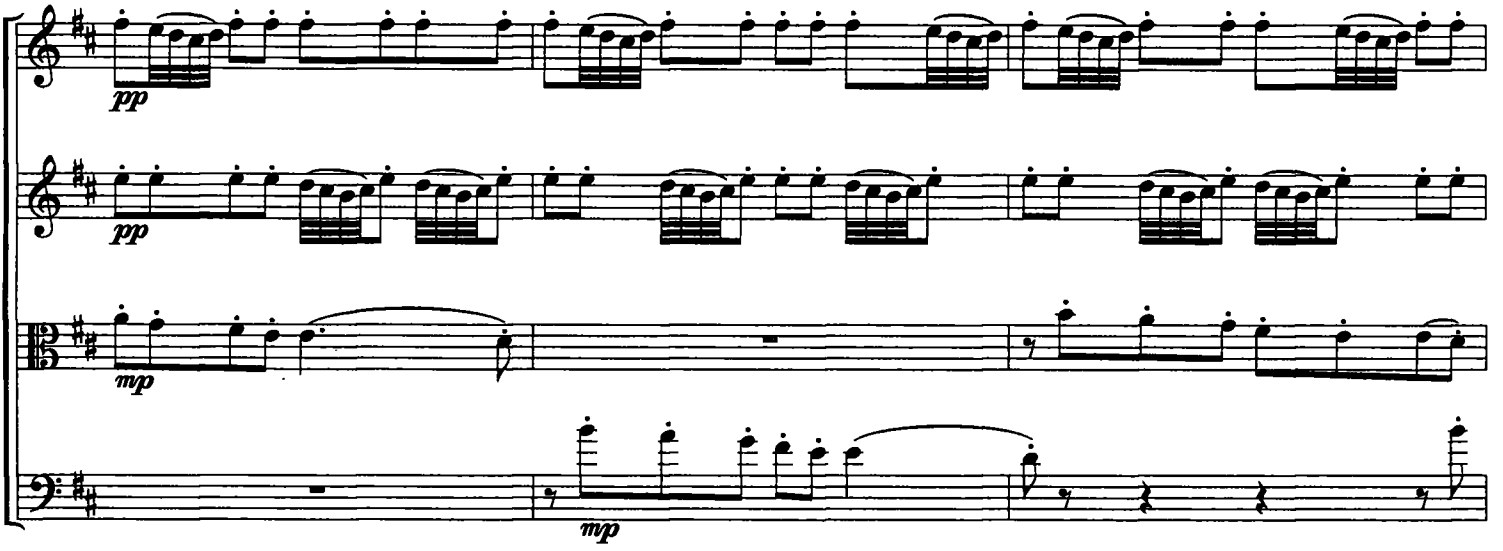
30

Musical score for measures 30-34. The score consists of four staves: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics are marked as follows: *cresc.*, *ff*, *p cresc.*, and *mp*. The music continues with the rhythmic pattern from the previous section, showing a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*ff*) section.

tense, with growing expectation

35

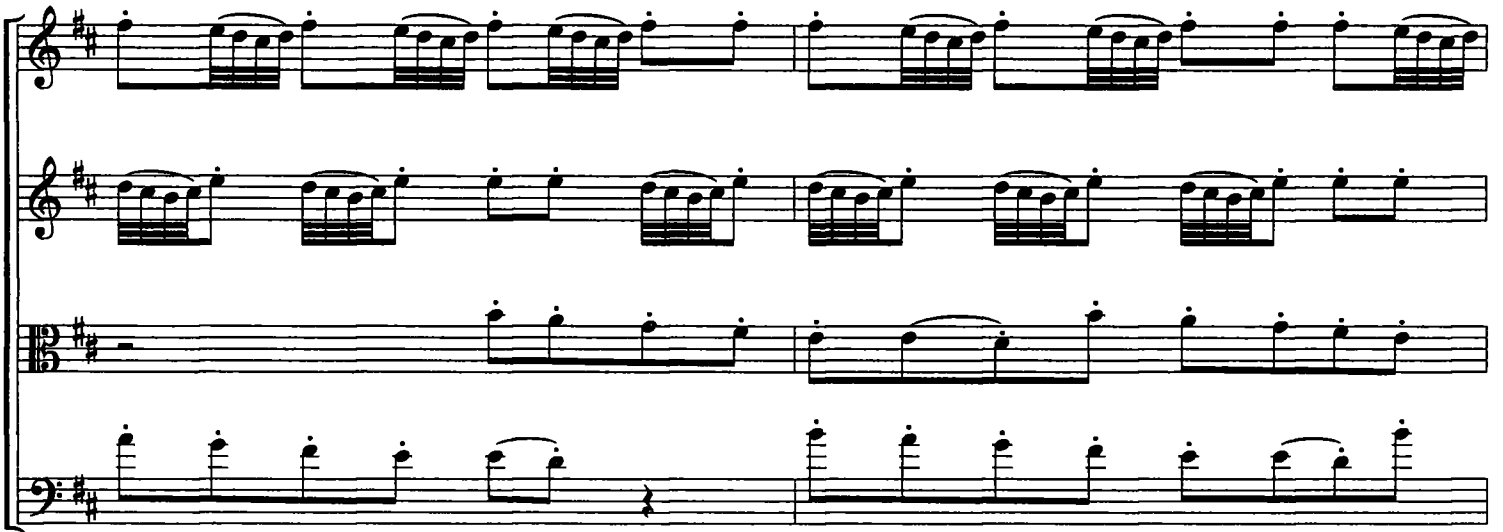
Musical score for measures 35-39. The score consists of four staves: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics are marked as follows: *pp* and *mp*. The music is characterized by a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords in the upper staves, with a more active bass line.



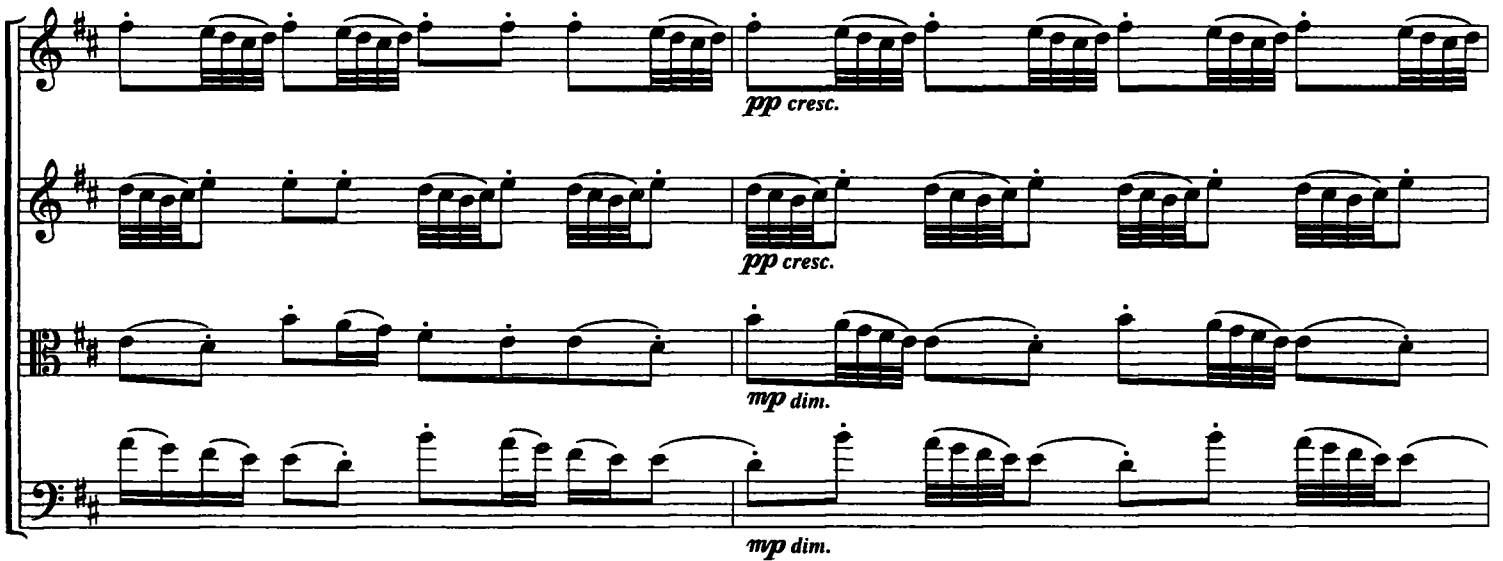
Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are marked *pp* (pianissimo). The third and fourth staves are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The music features a complex texture with sixteenth-note patterns in the upper staves and more melodic lines in the lower staves.



40



Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. This system continues the piece from measure 40. It maintains the same four-staff structure and key signature. The dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system, but the texture remains consistent with the previous system.



Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. This system continues the piece. The first two staves are marked *pp cresc.* (pianissimo, crescendo), and the last two staves are marked *mp dim.* (mezzo-piano, decrescendo). The music shows a dynamic shift and continues with the established textures.

with pent-up exuberance,
gradually growing in excitement until m. 78

The first system of music consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *p* with hairpins indicating volume changes.

The second system of music consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, *mp*, and *p* with hairpins indicating volume changes.

The third system of music consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second staff is also in treble clef and contains a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords. The third staff is in alto clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mp*, and *p* with hairpins indicating volume changes.

50

Musical score for measures 50-54. The score is in 2/4 time and D major. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first two staves are for the right hand, and the last two are for the left hand. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *p*. A repeat sign is located at the end of the first system.

Musical score for measures 55-59. This system continues the piece with similar notation and dynamics as the previous system. It also concludes with a repeat sign.

55

Musical score for measures 60-64. The notation and dynamics continue. The piece ends with a final note in the bass clef staff.

Musical score for the first system, measures 53-59. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The dynamics are marked as follows: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp* in the first staff; *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp* in the second staff; *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp* in the third staff; and *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp* in the fourth staff.

Musical score for the second system, measures 60-66. A box containing the number "60" is positioned above the first staff. The score continues with four staves. Dynamics include: *mf*, *mp*, *f*, *pp sub.*, *p*, *pp*, *p >* in the first staff; *mp cresc.*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, *p sub.*, *pp*, *p*, *pp* in the second staff; *mp*, *f*, *p sub.*, *pp*, *p* in the third staff; and *f*, *pp sub.*, *p*, *pp* in the fourth staff.

Musical score for the third system, measures 67-73. The score continues with four staves. Dynamics include: *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p <* in the first staff; *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp* in the second staff; *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *p* in the third staff; and *p*, *pp*, *p* in the fourth staff.

65

Musical score for measures 65-69. The score is written for four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes slurs, accents, and hairpins indicating volume changes.

70

Musical score for measures 70-74. The score continues with four staves. The key signature remains one sharp. Dynamic markings include *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f* (forte). The music features complex rhythmic textures with slurs and accents.

Musical score for measures 75-79. The score continues with four staves. The key signature remains one sharp. Dynamic markings include *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The music features complex rhythmic textures with slurs and accents.

75

f *mf* *f*

mf *f* *f* *mf* *f* *f*

f *mf*

f *mf* *mf*

80

suddenly stern

exuberance more restrained

ff *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

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

ff *pp* *p* *mp*

ff *p* *mp*

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

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

mp *mf* *mf* *f*

p *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *mp sub.* *f*

85

becoming worried again

mf p p mp pp < p >

mp mf p p mp pp

mp mf p mp p mp pp < p >

> mf mp mf mp p p mp

90

pp p mp > p mp

pp p ppp p mp > p pppp barely audible

pp p ppp p mp > p pppp barely audible

p > pp pp p p p mp > p

95

mf mf f mf f

mp < mf > mp mf < f > mf f

mp < mf > mp mf f mf

mp mf mf < f > mf mf

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the second and third are in alto clef, and the bottom is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a dynamic range from *f* to *p*. The first staff has dynamics *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The second staff has *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The third staff has *mp* and *p*. The bottom staff has *f*, *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the second and third are in alto clef, and the bottom is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a dynamic range from *mp* to *ff*. The first staff has dynamics *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The second staff has *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The third staff has *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The bottom staff has *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

II. Largo

molto espressivo e poco rubato

5

$\text{♩} = 42$

rit. ancòra rit.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello



a tempo

10



15

rit.

a tempo

20

Musical score for measures 20-24. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. The score is written for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs).

25

Musical score for measures 25-29. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *mf*. The score is written for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs).

30

gradually building in intensity

35

Musical score for measures 30-35. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. The score is written for four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). Includes the instruction *cresc. poco a poco* and *senza vibrato*.

senza vibrato normale

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

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

fp *fp*

40 maintain intensity senza vibrato normale

f *mf* *f* *mf*

f non dim. *senza vibrato* *f* *mf* *normale*

lighter, quasi cadenza 45 poco accel.

f *mp sub.* *f* *mp* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *pp*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

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

lighter still, *molto cantabile*
slightly faster (♩ = 44)

50

15

Musical score for measures 50-54. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin I, Violin II, and Bass. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is *molto cantabile* with a quarter note equal to 44. The dynamic markings are *mf* for measures 50-53 and *mf* for measure 54. There is a triplet of eighth notes in measure 52. The music features flowing eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties.

gradually building in intensity again
poco accel. ----- ♩ = 46

55

rit.-----

Musical score for measures 55-59. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin I, Violin II, and Bass. The key signature has one flat. The tempo is *poco accel.* with a quarter note equal to 46. The dynamic markings are *mp* for measures 55-56, *f* for measures 57-58, and *ff* for measure 59. The music features flowing eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties, showing a clear increase in intensity.

intense, frozen, but gradually relaxing

♩ = 42

60

Musical score for measures 60-64. The score is written for four staves: Treble, Violin I, Violin II, and Bass. The key signature has one flat. The tempo is *molto cantabile* with a quarter note equal to 42. The dynamic markings are *mf* for measure 60, *ff* for measure 61, *mf* for measure 62, *f* for measure 63, and *mp* for measure 64. The music features flowing eighth-note patterns with slurs and ties, showing a gradual relaxation of intensity.

65

as at the beginning

rit. ----- a tempo

Musical score for measures 65-69. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. Crescendos are marked with *p cresc. poco a poco*. The tempo marking is *rit.* followed by a dashed line and *a tempo*.

70

75

Musical score for measures 70-75. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, and *f*. Crescendos are marked with *f* and *mf*. The tempo marking is *rit.* followed by a dashed line and *a tempo*.

80

molto rit. ----- a tempo

Musical score for measures 80-84. The score consists of four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, *pp*, and *ppp*. The tempo marking is *molto rit.* followed by a dashed line and *a tempo*. A double bar line is present at the start of measure 80.

III. Scherzo

"Haydnesque"

♩. = 84

5

Violin I *p* *cresc.*

Violin II *p* *mp* *p* *cresc.*

Viola *p* *cresc.*

Violoncello *p* *cresc.*

10

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *mp* *p* *cresc.*

15

20

(non rit.)

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

f *p* *mp* *p*

suddenly quite fierce

25

30

Musical score for measures 25-30. The score is written for four staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is 'suddenly quite fierce'. The dynamic marking is *f* (forte). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents and slurs, creating a rhythmic and melodic pattern across all staves.

35

40

Musical score for measures 35-40. The score continues on four staves. The dynamic marking is *cresc.* (crescendo). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents and slurs, creating a rhythmic and melodic pattern across all staves. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together.

45

Musical score for measures 45-50. The score continues on four staves. The dynamic marking is *ff* (fortissimo) and *f cresc.* (fresco). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents and slurs, creating a rhythmic and melodic pattern across all staves. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some notes beamed together.

50

55

ff *poco a poco* *sul tasto* pp

ff *sul tasto* pp

ff *sul tasto* pp

ff *poco a poco* *sul tasto* pp



mysterious sul tasto

60

poco a poco sul ponticello (until m. 76)

pp *poco a poco sul ponticello (until m. 75)*

poco a poco sul ponticello (until m. 75)

poco a poco sul ponticello (until m. 75)

espressivo normale mf



65

70

75

sul ponticello

80

85

poco a poco

90

-> normale espressivo

mf

poco a poco → *non espressivo sul ponticello* → *poco a poco normale (until m. 105)*

pp

non espressivo sul ponticello → *poco a poco normale (until m. 105)*

pp

poco a poco normale (until m. 104)

pp sub.

95

3

4

100

(portamento)

4

4

4

4

4

105

Musical score for measures 105-110. The score is written for four staves: Treble Clef (top), Treble Clef (second), Bass Clef (third), and Bass Clef (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of articulations and dynamics. Measure 105 starts with a *pizz. sul pont.* instruction and a *pp* dynamic. Subsequent measures alternate between *arco (normale)* and *pizz. sul pont.* with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mp*. Measure 110 concludes with a *pizz. sul pont.* instruction and a *p* dynamic.

110

115

Musical score for measures 110-115. The score continues on four staves. Measure 110 begins with an *arco* instruction and a *mp* dynamic. The music alternates between *arco* and *pizz. sul pont.* with dynamics including *p*, *pp*, and *mp*. Measure 115 ends with an *arco* instruction and a *pp* dynamic.

120

Musical score for measures 115-120. The score continues on four staves. Measure 115 starts with a *pizz. sul pont.* instruction and a *mp* dynamic. The music alternates between *arco* and *pizz. sul pont.* with dynamics including *pp*, *mp*, and *mf*. Measure 120 concludes with a *pizz. sul pont.* instruction and a *mf* dynamic.

125 *poco a poco normale* (until m. 134) 130

f *poco a poco normale* (until m. 135)

f *poco a poco normale* (until m. 135)

f *poco a poco normale* (until m. 135)

135

with humor
 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \rightarrow (\text{♩} = 112)$

normale *molto vibrato*
ff *f*

normale
mp

normale
mp

normale
mp sub.

140 145

normale
mp

molto vibrato
mf

150

Musical score for measures 150-154. The score is written for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 150 is marked with a box. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *mp*. Performance instructions include *molto vibrato* and *normale*.

155

160

Musical score for measures 155-164. The score is written for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 155 is marked with a box. Performance instructions include *arco molto espressivo* and *pizz.*. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*.

165

170

Musical score for measures 165-174. The score is written for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 165 is marked with a box. Performance instructions include *suddenly serious* and *pizz.*. Dynamics include *f*.

175

arco pizz.

Musical score for measures 175-180. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff (top) is marked 'arco' and 'pizz.' and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The third staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 175, 180, and 185 are indicated in boxes above the staves.

180 185

arco pizz. arco

Musical score for measures 180-185. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff (top) is marked 'arco' and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The second staff (treble clef) is marked 'pizz.' and 'arco' and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The third staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *f* and *p*. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 180 and 185 are indicated in boxes above the staves.

190

Musical score for measures 190-195. The score is in G major and 4/4 time. It features four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The first staff (top) contains a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The second staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The third staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. Measure number 190 is indicated in a box above the staves.

gradually building

195

200

205

210

Musical score for measures 210-214. The score consists of four staves. Each staff contains a triplet of eighth notes. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The second and third staves also have *ff* markings. The fourth staff has a *ff* marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

215

Musical score for measures 215-219. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked *arco* and *ff*. The second and third staves are marked *molto vibrato*. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The second and third staves have dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

220

225

Musical score for measures 220-224. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has dynamic markings of *f*, *mf*, and *mp*. The second and third staves have dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, and *p*. The fourth staff has dynamic markings of *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

gradually building again

230

Musical score for measures 230-234. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *mp*. The piece is marked "gradually building again".

235

Musical score for measures 235-239. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *mp*, *p*, and *mf*.

240

245

Musical score for measures 240-244. It consists of four staves: two treble clefs and two bass clefs. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *mp*.

250

sul tasto

mf p mf mp mf pp

p mf mp mf pp

p mf mp mf pp normale mf

mp mf pp normale mf f mf

255

normale

mf f mf f mf

mf f mf f mf

f mf f mf

f mf

260

boisterous

265

f

f

f

f

270

Musical score for measures 270-274. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *ff*, *mf*, and *mp*.

275

Musical score for measures 275-279. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *p*, *ff*, *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.

280

Musical score for measures 280-284. The score is written for four staves (two treble clefs and two bass clefs). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and accents. Dynamic markings include *p* and *pp cresc. poco a poco*.

285

Musical score for measures 285-290. The score is written for four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with various articulations and slurs.

290

295

Musical score for measures 290-300. This section includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *fp*. Performance instructions include *pizz. sul pont.* (pizzicato sul ponticello), *arco sul pont.* (arco sul ponticello), and *arco normale* (arco normale). The score continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs.

300

Musical score for measures 300-305. This section includes dynamic markings such as *più f*, *mp sub.*, and *fp*. Performance instructions include *arco sul pont.* and *arco normale*. A *poco a poco* (poco a poco) crescendo is indicated with a dashed arrow above the staves. The score continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs.

normale

ff *p* *ff* *pp*

normale

ff *p* *ff* *pp*

normale

ff *p* *ff* *pp*

normale

ff *p* *ff* *pp*

COLLOQVIVM

(2000)

for VII instruments

by Anthony Mosakowski



Contents

VIIA	p.1
I	p. 9
II	p. 10
III	p. 11
IV	p. 13
V	p. 17
VI	p. 24
VIIΩ	p. 30

Approximate duration: 16 minutes and 30 seconds

Instrumentation

Flute
Oboe
B \flat Bass Clarinet
Vibraphone
Violin
Viola
Violoncello

Performance note: The numerical title of each movement indicates the number of instruments and not the order of performance which is flexible within the following guidelines:

- VIIA must be the first movement.
 - VIIΩ must be the last movement and VI the penultimate.
 - The remaining movements may be arranged in any order with these restrictions:
 - ◇ There may be no more than two adjacent consecutive numbers, ascending or descending.
 - ◇ There may be no more than two adjacent odd numbers.
 - ◇ There may be no more than two adjacent even numbers.
- e.g. I may follow VIIA, but then III or V may not follow I. V may not precede VI.

COLLOQVIVM

(2000)

Anthony Mosakowski

VIIA

$\text{♩} = 63$

5

Flute

Oboe

Bass Clarinet

Vibraphone

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

This score is in C.

10

The musical score for measures 10-13 of 'Colloquium' is arranged in a system with seven staves. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (Fl):** Measures 10-11 feature a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics are *mf* and *pp*.
- Oboe (Ob):** Measures 10-11 feature a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics are *mf* and *pp*.
- Bassoon (Bcl):** Measures 10-11 feature a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics are *mf* and *pp*.
- Viola (Vb):** Measures 10-11 feature a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics are *p* and *mf*.
- Violin I (VI):** Measures 10-11 are mostly rests. Measures 12-13 feature a melodic line starting with *mf* and ending with *pp cresc.*
- Violin II (Va):** Measures 10-11 are mostly rests. Measures 12-13 feature a melodic line starting with *mf* and ending with *pp cresc.*
- Violoncello (Vc):** Measures 10-11 are mostly rests. Measures 12-13 feature a melodic line starting with *mf* and ending with *pp cresc.*

15

Fl

Ob

BCl

Vb

VI

Va

Vc

p

mp

p

f

p subito

pizzicato, molto vibrato

f

p subito

f

p subito

Red. ad lib. (with phrasing)

mp

p

3

3

3

Musical score for measures 23-26, featuring Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (Vl), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *mf*, and performance instructions like *pizzicato, molto vibrato*. A box containing the number 25 is located above the Flute staff in measure 25. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *mf* and *mp*. The Oboe part features triplet figures and a dynamic of *mf*. The Bass Clarinet part has a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *mp*. The Violin part starts with *pizzicato, molto vibrato* and a dynamic of *p*. The Viola part has a melodic line with a dynamic of *mp*. The Violoncello part has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *mf*, *p*, and *mp*, and includes the instruction *pizzicato, molto vibrato*.

30

Fl *cresc.* *mf*

Ob *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

Bcl *cresc.* *mf*

Vb *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

Vl *mp* *cresc.* *mf cresc.*

Va *cresc.* *mf cresc.*

Vc *cresc.* *mf cresc.*

35

The musical score for VIIA, page 7, measures 35-38, features the following parts and dynamics:

- Flute (Fl):** Dynamics are *f*, *mf*, *mp*, and *p*.
- Oboe (Ob):** Dynamics are *f*, *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. Includes triplet markings.
- Bass Clarinet (BCl):** Dynamics are *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.
- Viola (Vb):** Dynamics are *f* and *dim.*
- Violin I (VI):** Dynamics are *f* and *mf*.
- Violin II (Va):** Dynamics are *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.
- Violoncello (Vc):** Dynamics are *f*, *mf*, and *mp*.

40

The musical score for page 8 of "Colloquium" features seven staves from measure 40 to 44. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (Fl):** Measures 40-41 contain a melodic line starting with a *pp* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Oboe (Ob):** Measures 40-41 feature a triplet of eighth notes with a *pp* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Bass Clarinet (Bcl):** Measures 40-41 have a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Bassoon (Vb):** Measures 40-41 have a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Violin I (Vi):** Measures 40-41 have a melodic line with a *mp* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Viola (Va):** Measures 40-41 have a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.
- Violoncello (Vc):** Measures 40-41 have a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Measures 42-44 are rests.

Measures 42, 43, and 44 are marked with a fermata, indicating a sustained final note for each instrument.

I

Vibraphone

$\text{♩} = 96$
motor on, slow

mp

3

3

3

Vb

5

3

6

Vb

3

3

3

3

Vb

10

f

f

Vb

15

p subito *pp (echo)* *p cresc.*

p subito *pp (echo)* *p cresc.*

Vb

3

f

Vb

20

3

3

3

Vb

3

3

3

III

Flute $\text{♩} = 40$
pp *mp* *pp*

Vibraphone *motor on, slow* *arco* *pp* *mp*

Violin *pp*

Flute **5** *mp*

Vibraphone *arco* *pp* *mp*

Violin *mp* *pp* *mp*

Flute **10** *p cresc.* *mf* *dim.*

Vibraphone *p cresc.* *mf dim.*

Violin *p cresc.* *mf dim.*

COLLOQVIVM

The musical score consists of three staves: Flute (Fl), Bassoon (Vb), and Violin (VI). The Flute staff begins with a circled measure number '15'. The Flute part includes a trill marked 'tr' and a dynamic marking of 'pp'. The Bassoon part features a triplet of eighth notes and dynamic markings of 'pp' and 'arco'. The Violin part includes a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of 'pp'. An 'ossia' part for the Flute is shown above the main staff, starting with a dynamic marking of 'pp'.

* Play *ossia* if flute does not have low B.

IV

$\text{♩} = 128$

in 7 ($\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$)

in 6 ($\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$)

in 5 ($\text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$)

Oboe *pp* *p* *pp*

Bass Clarinet *pp*

Viola *pp* *p*

Violoncello *pp* *p* *pp*

5

Ob *cresc.*

BCl *p* *pp* *cresc.*

Va *pp* *cresc.*

Vc *p* *pp cresc.*

Oboe *espressivo* *mp* *p* *mp*

Bass Clarinet *p*

Viola *p* *mp* *p simile*

Violoncello *p*

COLLOQVIVM

10

Ob *non cresc.*

BCl *cresc.*

Va *p cresc.*

Vc *cresc.*



15

Ob *non espressivo*
(mp)

BCl *mp* *mf* *mp simile*

Va *espressivo*
mf

Vc *mp*



Ob *cresc.*

BCl *mp cresc.*

Va *non cresc.*

Vc *cresc.*

20

Ob *mf* *espressivo*

BCl *f*

Va *non espressivo* *(mf)*

Vc *mf* *f* *mf simile*

Ob *dim.*

BCl *dim.*

Va *dim.*

Vc *mf* *f*

25

Ob *mp* *mf* *mp simile*

BCl *non espressivo* *mp*

Va *mp*

Vc *espressivo* *mf*

COLLOQVIVM

30

Ob *mp* *mf* *dim.*

BCl *dim.*

Va *dim.*

Vc *dim.*

Ob *mp* *p*

BCl *p* *cresc.* *mp*

Va *p cresc.* *mp* *p*

Vc *non espressivo* *p* *cresc.*

35

Ob *cresc.* *mp* *pp* *ritardando*

BCl *p cresc.* *mp* *pp*

Va *mp* *mp* *pp*

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

V

♩ = 80

5

Flute

Oboe

Vibraphone

Violin

Viola



10

* ossia

Fl

Ob

Vb

Vi

Va

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

cresc. poco a poco

* Play *ossia* if flute does not have low B.

Musical score for measures 15-20. The score is written for five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin I (VI), and Viola (Va). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 15 is marked with a box containing the number 15. Measure 20 is marked with a box containing the number 20. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *f p subito*. Crescendo markings include *cresc. poco a poco*.



Musical score for measures 25-30. The score is written for five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin I (VI), and Viola (Va). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 25 is marked with a box containing the number 25. Dynamics include *f* and *f p subito*. Crescendo markings include *cresc. poco a poco*.

← d = d. →

30

35

Musical score for measures 30-35, featuring five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (VI), and Viola (Va). The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The dynamic marking is *pp cresc. poco a poco*. The Flute and Oboe parts have melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Bassoon part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin and Viola parts have sustained notes with some movement.

==

40

Musical score for measures 40-45, featuring five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (VI), and Viola (Va). The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The dynamic marking is *pp cresc. poco a poco*. The Flute and Oboe parts have melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Bassoon part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin and Viola parts have sustained notes with some movement.

COLLOQVIVM

45 50

Fl
Ob
Vb
Vi
Va

This musical system contains five staves for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (Vi), and Viola (Va). Measure 45 is marked with a box containing the number 45. Measure 50 is marked with a box containing the number 50. The Flute part features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Oboe part has a similar melodic line. The Bassoon part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The Violin and Viola parts play sustained notes and moving lines.



55 60

Fl
Ob
Vb
Vi
Va

This musical system contains five staves for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (Vi), and Viola (Va). Measure 55 is marked with a box containing the number 55. Measure 60 is marked with a box containing the number 60. The Flute part continues its melodic line. The Oboe part has a melodic line with slurs. The Bassoon part provides harmonic support. The Violin and Viola parts play sustained notes and moving lines.

65 70

75

$\leftarrow d. = d \rightarrow$

ff *p cresc. poco a poco*

ff *p cresc. poco a poco*

ff *p cresc. poco a poco*

ff *p cresc. poco a poco*

ff *p cresc. poco a poco*

80

Flute (Fl): *f* *p*

Oboe (Ob): *f* *p subito*

Bassoon (Vb): *f* *p*

Violin (Vi): *f* *p*

Viola (Va): *f* *p*

Measures 80-84. The score shows a dynamic shift from *f* to *p* for all instruments. The Flute part includes a *p subito* instruction. The Oboe part includes a *f* instruction.

=

85

ossia

Flute (Fl): *cresc. poco a poco*

Oboe (Ob): *cresc. poco a poco*

Bassoon (Vb): *cresc. poco a poco*

Violin (Vi): *cresc. poco a poco*

Viola (Va): *cresc. poco a poco*

Measures 85-89. The score shows a *cresc. poco a poco* instruction for all instruments. The Flute part includes an *ossia* marking. The Oboe part includes a *cresc. poco a poco* instruction.

90

Fl

Ob

Vb

VI

Va

f

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 90 through 94. It features five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (VI), and Viola (Va). The music is in 2/4 time and consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present at the end of each staff. A double bar line is located at the end of measure 94.

95

100

Fl

Ob

Vb

VI

Va

p

p subito

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 95 through 100. It features the same five staves as the previous block. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at the beginning of measures 95, 96, and 99, and *p subito* (piano subito) at the beginning of measure 97. A double bar line is located at the end of measure 100.

VI

♩ = 80

5

Flute

Oboe

Bass Clarinet

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

pp *p* *n*

pp *cresc.* *p* *n*

mp

p *mp*

Detailed description: This system contains six staves. The Flute and Oboe staves are mostly empty with rests. The Bass Clarinet staff begins with a half note G2 (marked *pp*), followed by a half note G3 (marked *p*), and a half note G4 (marked *n*). The Violin staff starts with a half note G4 (marked *pp*), followed by a half note A4 (marked *cresc.*), and a half note B4 (marked *p*). The Viola staff has a half note G4 (marked *mp*) with a triplet of eighth notes. The Violoncello staff has a half note G3 (marked *p*) with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note G4 (marked *mp*) with a quartet of eighth notes.

Fl

Ob

BCl

VI

Va

Vc

mf *cresc.* *f* *n*

mf *mp* *n*

mp *dim.* *p*

p *cresc.*

mf *n*

n

Detailed description: This system contains five staves. The Flute staff has a triplet of eighth notes (marked *mf* *cresc.*), followed by a half note G4 (marked *f*), and a half note G4 (marked *n*). The Oboe staff has a half note G4 (marked *mf*), followed by a half note G4 (marked *mp*), and a half note G4 (marked *n*). The Bass Clarinet staff has a half note G4 (marked *mp* *dim.*), followed by a half note G4 (marked *p*). The Viola staff has a half note G4 (marked *p* *cresc.*). The Violoncello staff has a half note G4 (marked *mf*), followed by a half note G4 (marked *n*).

10

Musical score for measures 10-14. The score is in 4/4 time and features five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (VI), and Violoncello (Vc).
- Flute: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line with dynamics *p cresc.*
- Oboe: Plays a melodic line with dynamics *p cresc.*, *fp*, and *p*. Includes triplets of eighth notes.
- Bass Clarinet: Plays a sustained note with dynamics *mf* and *p*.
- Violin: Plays a melodic line with dynamics *fp*, *mf*, and *p*.
- Violoncello: Plays a sustained note with dynamics *mf* and *p*. Includes a triplet of eighth notes at the end with dynamics *p cresc.*

15

Musical score for measures 15-19. The score is in 4/4 time and features five staves: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (VI), and Violoncello (Vc).
- Flute: Dynamics *fp*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*. Includes triplets of eighth notes.
- Oboe: Dynamics *mf*, *p*, *mf*. Includes triplets of eighth notes.
- Bass Clarinet: Dynamics *p cresc.*, *fp*. Includes triplets of eighth notes.
- Violin: Dynamics *fp*, *mf*, *p*. Includes a sextuplet of eighth notes.
- Violoncello: Dynamics *fp*, *mf*, *p*, *pizz.*. Includes a triplet of eighth notes.

COLLOQVIVM

20

Musical score for measures 1-4 of the first system. The score includes staves for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (VI), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *ff*, and *f*. Performance instructions include *pizz.* and *arco*. The Vc part ends with the instruction *non dim.*

Musical score for measures 5-8 of the second system. The score includes staves for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (VI), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4. Dynamics include *f*, *mp non dim.*, *dim.*, *ff*, *non dim.*, and *mp*. Performance instructions include *arco*, *pizz.*, and *non-arpeggiato*. The Vc part features triplets and ends with *mp*.

25

Musical score for measures 25-29. The score is for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello) and a Bass Clarinet. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor). The time signature changes from 2/4 to 4/4 and then to 3/4. The Violin I part features a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic, a *cresc.* marking, and a triplet of eighth notes. The Violin II part has a similar melodic line with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The Viola part has a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The Bass Clarinet part has a melodic line with a *mp cresc.* marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

30

Musical score for measures 30-34. The score is for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello) and a Bass Clarinet. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor). The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 and then to 4/4. The Violin I part features a melodic line with a *mf cresc.* marking, a *fp* marking, and a *mf* marking. The Violin II part has a melodic line with a *mp cresc.* marking, a *fp* marking, and a *mf* marking. The Bass Clarinet part has a melodic line with a *fp* marking, a *mf* marking, and a *p* marking. The Violin II part has a melodic line with a *fp* marking, a *mf* marking, and a *p* marking. The Viola part has a melodic line with a *p cresc.* marking. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with a *mf* marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

35

Musical score for measures 35-39. The score is in 3/4 time and includes parts for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (Vi), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc).
- Flute: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 37 with dynamics *mp cresc.* and a quintuplet in measure 39.
- Oboe: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 37 with dynamics *mf* and *p*.
- Bass Clarinet: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 37 with dynamics *mp cresc.* and a triplet in measure 38, ending with *mf*.
- Violin: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 37 with dynamics *mp cresc.*, *mf*, *mp*, and *mf*.
- Viola: Starts with a melodic line in measure 35 with dynamics *mp* and *p*, then has rests in measures 37-39.
- Violoncello: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 37 with dynamics *mp cresc.* and *mf*, including a quartuplet in measure 37.



40

Musical score for measures 40-44. The score is in 3/4 time and includes parts for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (Vi), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc).
- Flute: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 40 with dynamics *mf*, *p*, *mp*, and *pp*, then *mf cresc.* and a quintuplet in measure 42, ending with *f*.
- Oboe: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 40 with dynamics *p* and *mf*, ending with *n*.
- Bass Clarinet: Starts with a rest, then plays a melodic line starting at measure 40 with dynamics *p* and *mp*.
- Violin: Starts with a rest, then has rests in measures 40-44.
- Viola: Starts with a melodic line in measure 40 with dynamics *mp dim.* and triplets, then *pp non dim.* in measure 42, and *mp* with triplets in measure 44.
- Violoncello: Starts with a rest, then has rests in measures 40-44.

45

50

Musical score for VI, measures 45-50. The score is arranged in two systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), and Bass Clarinet (BCl). The second system includes Violin (VI), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 at measure 48. Dynamics include *n* (normal), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Vc part includes *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) markings. The Fl part has a *2* marking above the first measure. The VI part has a *pp* marking above the first measure and a *p* marking above the second measure. The Va part has an *mf* marking below the first measure. The Vc part has *p* markings below the first and second measures, and an *mp* marking below the third measure. The BCl part has *pp* and *p* markings below the second and third measures, respectively. The Fl, Ob, and VI parts have *n* markings above the first measure of the second system. The Vc part has *n* markings above the first measure of the second system.

VIIΩ

♩ = 64

Flute

Oboe

Bass Clarinet

Vibraphone

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

pizz. *arco* *b2*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *3* *p*

motor off *p* *cresc.* *f* *3*

pizz. *arco* *cresc.* *f*

pizz. *arco* *cresc.* *f* *p* *3* *3*

pizz. *arco* *cresc.* *f* *3* *3*

5

Ob *p* *cresc.* *f*

BCl *cresc.* *f*

Vb *p* *cresc.* *f*

VI *p*

Va

Vc *p* *cresc.* *f*

Fl *p* *f* *p*

Vb *p* *cresc.* *f* *p*

Va *cresc.* *f*

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

10

Flute (Fl) part: Measures 10-14. Measure 10 has a triplet of eighth notes and a 7-measure slur. Dynamics: *f*.

Violin (Vb) part: Measures 10-14. Measure 10 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 11 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 12 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 13 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f*, *p cresc.*, *f*.

Viola (VI) part: Measures 10-14. Measure 10 has a 7-measure slur. Measure 11 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 12 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 13 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f*, *p cresc.*, *f*.

Violoncello (Vc) part: Measures 10-14. Measure 10 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 11 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 12 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 13 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*, *p cresc.*, *f*.

15

Oboe (Ob) part: Measures 15-19. Measure 15 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 16 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 18 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f*.

Violin (Vb) part: Measures 15-19. Measure 15 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 16 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 18 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *p*, *f*.

Viola (VI) part: Measures 15-19. Measure 15 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 16 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 18 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *p*, *f*.

Violoncello (Vc) part: Measures 15-19. Measure 15 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 16 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 18 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *pizz.*, *p*, *arco*, *cresc.*, *f*.

BCI *p cresc.* *f*

Vb *p* *cresc.* *f* *p cresc.* *f*

VI *p* *cresc.* *f* *p cresc.* *f*

Va *p* *cresc.* *f* *pizz.* *p cresc.* *f* *arco*

Vc *p cresc.* *f*

Dynamic markings: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *pizz.*, *arco*. Articulation: triplets (3), quintuplets (5).

20

Fl *f*

Ob *f*

BCl *p* *f* *cresc.* *f*

VI *p cresc.* *f*

Va *p* *f* *p* *f*

Dynamic markings: *p*, *f*, *cresc.*. Articulation: triplets (3), quintuplets (5).

This musical score page, titled "COLLOQVIVM" and numbered "34", features seven staves for different instruments: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (BCL), Clarinet (Cb), Violin (Vl), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is divided into three measures. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in the first measure. The Oboe part features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a 7-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. The Bassoon part has a 5-measure phrase in the first measure, followed by a 3-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. The Clarinet part has a 3-measure phrase in the first measure, followed by a 5-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. The Violin part has a 3-measure phrase in the first measure, followed by a 5-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. The Viola part has a 3-measure phrase in the first measure, followed by a 5-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. The Violoncello part has a 3-measure phrase in the first measure, followed by a 5-measure phrase in the second measure, and a final phrase in the third measure. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and accents.

Musical score for measures 25-28, featuring Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (BCL), Violin (Vb), Viola (VI), and Violoncello (Vc). The score includes dynamic markings (*p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *mp*) and articulation (accents, slurs). Fingerings (3, 5, 6) and breath marks are indicated.

Flute (Fl): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic. Measure 26 features a crescendo leading to a *f* dynamic. Measures 27-28 continue with *f* dynamics and slurs.

Oboe (Ob): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic. Measure 26 features a crescendo leading to a *f* dynamic. Measures 27-28 are silent.

Bassoon (BCL): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic and a 5th finger fingering. Measure 26 features a crescendo leading to a *f* dynamic with 3rd finger fingerings. Measures 27-28 are silent.

Violin (Vb): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic and 3rd finger fingerings. Measure 26 features a *mp* dynamic. Measures 27-28 are silent.

Viola (VI): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic and 3rd finger fingerings. Measure 26 features a crescendo leading to a *f* dynamic with 3rd and 6th finger fingerings. Measures 27-28 continue with *f* dynamics and 3rd and 6th finger fingerings.

Violoncello (Vc): Measure 25 starts with a *p* dynamic. Measure 26 features a crescendo leading to a *f* dynamic with 5th and 3rd finger fingerings. Measures 27-28 continue with *f* dynamics and 3rd and 5th finger fingerings.

This musical score page contains seven staves for woodwinds and strings. The instruments are Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (BCl), Violin (Vb), Viola (VI), Violoncello (Vc), and Double Bass (Va). The music is in 7/8 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The Flute part begins with a triplet and a *p* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* 5. The Oboe part starts with *p cresc.*, followed by a triplet *f*, a triplet *p*, and another triplet. The Bassoon part has a triplet *p cresc.* in the third measure. The Violin part includes a triplet, *p cresc.*, a triplet *f*, a triplet *p*, a triplet *cresc.*, and another triplet. The Viola part has a triplet *p* and a triplet *cresc.* in the third measure. The Violoncello part starts with *arco* and a triplet, followed by *p cresc.*, a triplet, a triplet *f*, a triplet *p*, a triplet *cresc.*, and another triplet. The Double Bass part has a triplet *p* and a triplet *cresc.* in the third measure.

35

Fl

Ob

BCl

Vb

VI

Va

Vc

f

p

cresc.

f

f

pizz.

p

cresc.

f

arco

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

f

cresc.

f

Ob

BCl

Vb

VI

Vc

p *cresc.* *f*

f

f

f

p *f* *pizz.*

40

Fl

Ob

BCL

Vb

Va

Vc

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *f*

p *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

arco *p* *f*

45

Flute (Fl): *f*

Bass Clarinet (BCl): *p cresc.*, *f*

Violin (VI): *p cresc.*, *f*

Viola (Va): *pizz.*, *p cresc.*, *f*

Violoncello (Vc): *p*, *cresc.*, *f*

Oboe (Ob): *p*, *f*

Bass Clarinet (BCl): *p*, *f*

Viola (Vb): *p*, *f*, *p*

Violin (VI): *p*, *f*

Violoncello (Vc): *pizz.*, *p*

50

Ob: *p* *f* *p cresc.* *f*

Vb: *f* *cresc.*

Va: *arco* *p cresc.* *f*

Vc: *f* *arco* *p* *f*

Ob: *p*

Vb: *f* *p* *f*

VI: *p* *f* *p*

Va: *f* *p* *f*

Vc: *p* *f*

Musical score for measures 59 and 60, featuring Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Violin (Vb), Violin (Vl), and Violoncello (Vc). The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*, and articulation like *arco*. Measure 60 is marked with a box containing the number 60.

Flute (Fl): Measure 59: *p* (piano), *f* (forte). Measure 60: *f*.

Oboe (Ob): Measure 59: *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *f*. Measure 60: *f*.

Bass Clarinet (BCl): Measure 59: *p*. Measure 60: *p*, *f*, *cresc.*

Violin (Vb): Measure 59: *p cresc.*, *f*. Measure 60: *p*, *cresc.*

Violin (Vl): Measure 59: *p cresc.*, *f*. Measure 60: *f*.

Violoncello (Vc): Measure 59: *p*, *f*. Measure 60: *arco*, *p cresc.*

This musical score page, titled "COLLOQVIVM" and numbered "46", features seven staves of music. The instruments are: Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bass Clarinet (BCl), Bassoon (Vb), Violin (VI), Viola (Va), and Violoncello (Vc). The score is written in 7/8 time and includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p cresc.*, *f*, *p*), articulation (*arco*, *pizz.*), and rhythmic figures (triplets, quintuplets). The Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, and Viola parts begin with a *p cresc.* dynamic and feature triplet patterns. The Bass Clarinet part includes a *f* dynamic and a large slur. The Bassoon part includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet. The Violin part includes a *f* dynamic and a triplet. The Viola part includes a *p cresc.* dynamic and a triplet. The Viola part includes a *p* dynamic and a quintuplet. The Violoncello part includes a *p cresc.* dynamic, a *f* dynamic, a *pizz.* dynamic, and an *arco* dynamic. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

Slender Rose

(1997)

for Javanese Gamelan

(slendro tuning, 10 players)

by Anthony Mosakowski



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Bonang Barung
Peking (Saron Panerus)
Saron Barung
Saron Demung
Slenthem
Kendang Kalih
Kethuk & Kempyang
Kenong
Gongs

Duration: approximately 8 minutes

Performance Note: The initial \circ in the Kendang Kalih part indicates a rest.

Acknowledgement: The cipher notation version of this score was produced using the \LaTeX document preparation system developed by the computer scientist Leslie Lamport to facilitate the production of complex (especially scientific and mathematical) documents. I am greatly indebted to my friend Rob Talbot for first of all introducing me to \LaTeX as a possible means of producing all of the dots and lines necessary for cipher notation and secondly for patiently and generously helping and guiding me through the process of producing this score.

BP	22 ² ·2 ² · 55 ⁵ ·5 ⁵ · 33 ³ ·3 ³ · 66 ⁶ ·6 ⁶ · 11 ¹ ·1 ¹ · 33 ³ ·3 ³ · 11 ¹ ·1 ¹ · 33 ³ ·3 ³ ·	136
BB	3 3 3 · 3 3 3 · 2 2 2 · 2 2 2 · 5 5 5 · 5 5 5 · 6 6 6 · 6 6 6 ·	
Pkg	222·22 · 555·55 · 333·33 · 666·66 · 111·11 · 333·33 · 111·11 · 333·33 ·	
SB	3 3 3 · 3 3 · 2 2 2 · 2 2 · 5 5 5 · 5 5 · 6 6 6 · 6 6 ·	
SD	5 · 5 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 ·	
Sln	2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 2 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 ·	
Kdg	p t p t p t t t t t t t t t t	
K&K	+ + + · + + + · + + + · 0 0 0 · + + + · 0 0 0 · + + + ·	
Kng	· 2 · · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · ·	
Gng	· (2) · · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · · 6 · · · ·	

BP	22 ² ·2 ² · 55 ⁵ ·5 ⁵ · 66 ⁶ ·6 ⁶ · 22 ² ·2 ² · 66 ⁶ ·6 ⁶ · 11 ¹ ·1 ¹ ·	140
BB	2 2 2 · 2 2 2 · 6 6 6 · 6 6 6 · 1 1 1 · 1 1 1 ·	
Pkg	222·22 · 555·55 · 666·66 · 222·22 · 666·66 · 111·11 ·	
SB	2 2 2 · 2 2 · 6 6 6 · 6 6 · 1 1 1 · 1 1 ·	
SD	6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 6 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 ·	
Sln	· · · · · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 ·	
Kdg	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	
K&K	+ + + · + + + · 0 0 0 · + + + · 0 0 0 · 0 0 0 ·	
Kng	· · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · ·	
Gng	· · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · · 1 · ·	

Transcription Key and Notes

Bonang Panerus	
Bonang Barung	
Peking	
Saron Barung	
Saron Demung	
Slenthem	
Kendang Kalih	
Kethuk & Kempyang	
Kenong	
Gongs	

This key shows the approximate equivalents of the notes of the Durham *gamelan* in standard staff notation. The reference pitch 1 is actually closer to C#D^b than to C. In addition to this, there seems to be a significant variance in tuning between instruments, despite the impression of their being in tune when played together. No attempt has been made to show all of these differences in tuning, neither between the instruments nor to the reference pitch.

The transcription then is not exact on the pitch level, although rhythmically it is directly equivalent to the cipher notation. It should be thought of as a rough guide to the piece, graphically depicting the rhythm, melodic contour, and the "intervals" and "harmonies" of the music in a way that the cipher notation may not for those unaccustomed to reading it.

Slender Rose

Anthony Mosakowski

Delicately ♩ = 72

5

Bonang Pareris

Bonang Barung

Peking

Saron Barung

Saron Demung

Slenthem

Kendang Kalih

Kethuk & Kempyang

Kenong

Gongs

This musical score is arranged in ten systems, each with two staves. The systems are labeled as follows:

- BP** and **BB**: Two treble clef staves. The first system includes circled numbers 10 and 11. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with stems.
- Pkg**, **SB**, and **SD**: Three treble clef staves. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes.
- Slm**: A bass clef staff with eighth and quarter notes.
- Kdg**: A treble clef staff with eighth notes and 'x' marks above the staff.
- K&K**: A treble clef staff with eighth notes and 'x' marks above the staff.
- Kng** and **Grng**: Two bass clef staves. The notation includes quarter notes and half notes.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style with various note values and rests.

20

BP BB Pkg sB sD Sin Kdg K&K Kng Cng

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is arranged in ten vertical staves. The first two staves (BP and BB) are in treble clef and feature complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including slurs and accents. The next four staves (Pkg, sB, sD, Sin) are in treble clef (Pkg, sB) and bass clef (sD, Sin), showing more melodic lines with some slurs. The fifth staff (Kdg) is in treble clef and includes 'x' marks above notes, possibly indicating mutes or specific articulation. The sixth staff (K&K) is in treble clef with a few notes. The seventh staff (Kng) is in bass clef with a few notes. The eighth staff (Cng) is in bass clef and features a long, sustained note with a fermata. The bottom two staves are empty.

30

28

This musical score is arranged in ten staves, each labeled with an instrument name: BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Sln, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Gng. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first two staves (BP and BB) feature circled measure numbers 28 and 30. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a common time signature.

This musical score is arranged for guitar and piano. It consists of ten staves, each labeled with an instrument abbreviation: BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Sln, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Cng. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 35 through 39, with a circled measure number '35' at the beginning. The second system contains measures 40 through 44, with a circled measure number '40' at the beginning. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The piano part (Pkg) is written in treble clef, while the guitar parts (BP, BB, SB, SD, Sln, Kdg, K&K, Cng) are written in either treble or bass clef. The guitar parts feature complex rhythmic patterns and some specific techniques like 'x' marks on the strings.

48

This musical score is arranged in ten systems, each corresponding to a different instrument. The instruments are labeled as follows: BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Slr, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Gng. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. The score is written in a single system with ten staves, each containing the notation for its respective instrument. The notation is in black ink on a white background.

This musical score is arranged in ten systems, each corresponding to a different instrument. The instruments are labeled at the bottom of each system: BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Sln, K.dg, K&K, Kng, and Cng. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (BP and BB) includes circled measure numbers 60 and 65. The second system (Pkg, SB, SD, Sln) features a 'v.' marking. The third system (K.dg, K&K) includes 'x' markings. The fourth system (Kng, Cng) features a 'p.' marking. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

60

This musical score is arranged in ten systems, each corresponding to a different instrument. The instruments are labeled as follows: BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Sin, Kdg, K&K, King, and Cng. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. The score is written in a single system across ten staves, with each staff containing the notation for its respective instrument. The notation is in black ink on a white background.

65

70

BP

BB

Pkg

SB

SD

Sin

Kdg

K&K

Kng

Cng

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are labeled as follows: BP (Bassoon), BB (Bassoon), Pkg (Percussion), SB (Soprano Saxophone), SD (Soprano Saxophone), Sin (Soprano Saxophone), Kdg (Klarinet), K&K (Klarinet), Kng (Klarinet), and Cng (Clarinete). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The first two staves (BP and BB) are marked with a circled '65'. The third staff (Pkg) is marked with a circled '70'. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

75 80

B P B B Pkg S B S D Sln Kdg K&K Kng Cng

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for ten instruments, arranged in two rows of five. The instruments are labeled as B P, B B, Pkg, S B, S D, Sln, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Cng. The notation is in a common time signature. The first system covers measures 75 to 80, with measure 75 circled. The second system covers measures 81 to 86, with measure 80 circled. The instruments play various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some instruments have articulation marks like 'x' above the notes. The Cng instrument has a double bar line at the end of the system.

85

B P
B B
Pkg
S B
S D
Sln
Kdg
K&K
Kng
Cng

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are labeled as follows: B P (Bassoon), B B (Bassoon), Pkg (Percussion), S B (Saxophone Bass), S D (Saxophone Alto), Sln (Saxophone Soprano), Kdg (Keyboard), K&K (Keyboard), Kng (Keyboard), and Cng (Cymbal). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A circled number '85' is located at the top left of the first staff. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4.

90

95

BP BB Pkg SB SD Sln Kdg K&K Kng Gng

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for ten instruments, arranged in two rows of five. The instruments are labeled as BP, BB, Pkg, SB, SD, Sln, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Gng. The notation is organized into two systems. The first system contains measures 90 and 91, with measure 90 circled. The second system contains measures 92 through 95, with measure 95 circled. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The instruments are arranged in two rows of five. The notation is organized into two systems. The first system contains measures 90 and 91, with measure 90 circled. The second system contains measures 92 through 95, with measure 95 circled. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

(100)

B P
B B
Pkg
S B
S D
Sln
Kdg
K&K
Kng
Cng

Musical score for ten instruments: B P, B B, Pkg, S B, S D, Sln, Kdbg, K&K, Kng, and Cng. The score is divided into two systems, with measures 109 and 110 circled at the beginning of the first system.

System 1 (Measures 109-110):

- B P:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- B B:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Pkg:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- S B:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- S D:** Bass clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Sln:** Bass clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2 (Measures 111-112):

- Kdbg:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including 'x' marks above notes.
- K&K:** Treble clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Kng:** Bass clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Cng:** Bass clef, melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

BP (118) (120)

BB

Pkg

SB

SD

Slh

Kdg

K&K

Kng

Cng

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are labeled as follows: BP (Bassoon), BB (Bassoon), Pkg (Percussion), SB (Soprano Saxophone), SD (Soprano Saxophone), Slh (Soprano Saxophone), Kdg (Klarinet), K&K (Klarinet), Kng (Klarinet), and Cng (Cello). The score is written in a standard musical notation with various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first two staves (BP and BB) have circled numbers 118 and 120 above them, indicating specific measures or sections. The notation includes various note heads, stems, beams, and rests, with some notes having slurs or ties. The bottom staff (Cng) ends with a fermata and a 'p.' marking.

128

This musical score is arranged in ten staves, each labeled with an instrument abbreviation. The instruments are: BP (Bassoon), BB (Bassoon), Pkg (Percussion), SB (Soprano Saxophone), SD (Soprano Saxophone), Sin (Soprano Saxophone), Kdg (Klarinet), K&K (Klarinet), Kng (Klarinet), and Cng (Clarinete). The score is written in a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The Pkg staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The other staves show more melodic and harmonic lines. The Kdg, K&K, and Kng staves have some notes marked with an 'x', possibly indicating a specific performance technique or a correction. The overall structure is a multi-instrumental piece with a clear rhythmic and melodic focus.

This musical score is arranged in ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: B P, B B, Pkg, S B, S D, Sin, Kdg, K&K, Kng, and Cng. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. Two specific measures are highlighted with circled numbers: measure 130 is marked at the beginning of the first staff, and measure 135 is marked at the beginning of the second staff. The score shows complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines for each instrument, with some instruments like the Sin and Kdg featuring more intricate rhythmic figures.

140

This musical score is arranged in ten systems, each with two staves. The instruments are labeled as follows:

- BP** (Bassoon) and **BB** (Bassoon)
- Pkg** (Percussion) and **SB** (Soprano Saxophone)
- SD** (Soprano Saxophone) and **Sln** (Soprano Saxophone)
- Kdg** (Klarinetten) and **K&K** (Klarinetten)
- Kng** (Klarinetten) and **Gng** (Klarinetten)

The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as 'x' and 've'. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.