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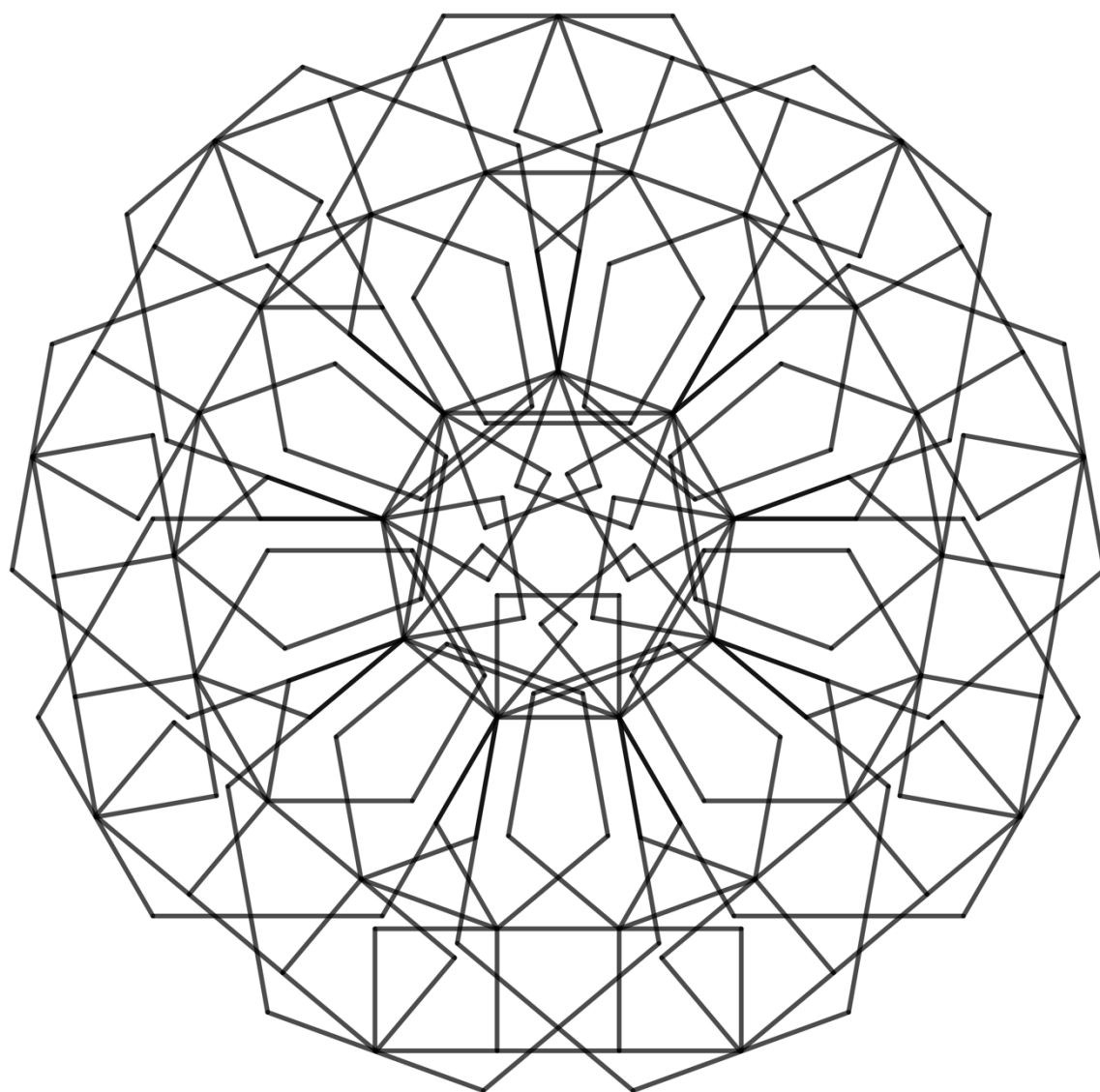
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Convergence

for Sinfonietta



Full Score

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra
February 2023 / Revised: August 2023
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Convergence (2023)
for Sinfonietta

Full Score in C

Duration: ca. 20'

Composition and Cover Illustration: Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

List of Instruments:

- Flute (doubling Piccolo)
- Oboe (doubling Cor Anglais)
- Clarinet in Bb (retuned a quarter tone lower)
- Bassoon

- Horn in F
- Trumpet 1
- Trumpet 2
- Trombone
- Bass Trombone
- Tuba

-Percussion (1 Performer):

- Crotales
- Glockenspiel
- Vibraphone
- Tubular Bells
- (5) Woodblocks
- Snare Drum
- Kick Drum
- Bass Drum
- Tam-Tam

- Violin 1
- Violin 2
- Viola
- Violoncello
- Double Bass

List of Movements:

I. In the Day...

Interlude I

II. Apertures of the Skies

III. Running Away from Time

Interlude II

IV. Seeking Time

V. Fullness

Interlude III

Lullaby

VI. The Fall

Coda

(Movement III, Interlude II and Movement IV are played continuously without any break.)

Performance Notes and (literary) inspirations behind this piece

Convergence is the last piece written for my doctoral studies at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. It is the culmination of four years of research into finding creative strategies to simulate sonorities from equal tunings alternative to 12 Equal Divisions of the Octave (or 12EDO) in concert music instruments.

The titles of this piece and of some of its movements are based on titles and ideas found in books about Abrahamic religions. Books that I have been reading, as a hobby, in parallel to my research. The title *Convergence* alludes to Eileen Maddocks's book *1884: Convergence in Prophecy for Judaism, Christianity, Islam and the Baha'i Faith* and symbolises how all the microtonal strategies employed in this research and all these religious/theological/literary ideas converge into this piece.

As a starting point, this piece freely explores the concept of exploring a variety of scales found in alternative microtonal tuning systems based on the division of the octave, or another interval, into a number of equidistant steps alternative to 12. Sometimes, these scales correspond to a select number of pitches found in these tuning systems, but most times these scales encompass all pitches from those tunings.

Given that virtually almost none of these pitches are part of the modern concert music instrumental practice of 12 pitches per octave (nor do they, in many cases, relate to subdivisions of the semitone), they are then freely approximated into semitones, quarter tones, eighth tones (much less frequently) and, sometimes, into some more commonly used Just Intonation intervals found in the harmonic series (such as the 5th, 7th and 11th partials) if they happen to be close to these intervals in relation to other pitches.

Even though it is not always found in these tunings, this piece is also full of perfect fifths, reflecting my growing interest in classifying and comparing the properties of different EDOs (Equal Divisions of the Octave) depending on the size of their fifths.

Although less frequently, given that these pitches are derived from numerical relations (dividing intervals, ratios of frequencies, etc.), sometimes these numerical relations are also explored rhythmically as a sort of 'musical pun'.

I. In the Day...

In the Day..., the first and longest movement of this piece, has the same title that Richard Elliot Friedman, in his book *The Hidden Book in the Bible*, gave to his reconstruction and translation of the passages attributed to the author of the biblical 'J' text. This title follows the literary Ancient Israelite convention of naming books with the first words of their texts. J is recognized by many scholars to be one of the oldest and longest narrative texts that was integrated into what became the Hebrew Bible (or Tanakh). This would have been achieved through a long process of editing (or redaction) by interweaving separate texts written by different authors from different historical periods and geographical locations. J would have been one of those source texts that was mixed with other texts. In Harold Bloom and David Rosenberg's *The Book of J* (another commented reconstruction of J) it is speculated that a princess from the court of the Judean King Rehoboam (son of King Solomon) would have been the author of J, a very ironic epic tale of the history of the Hebrews, spanning from the Creation and Garden of Eden stories to the death of Moses. Friedman, however, considers that J's story ends with the establishment of King Solomon's reign. The fascinating irony behind Bloom's commentary is that J originally would not have been a religious text, but a work of literature written by a brilliant woman, which was later appropriated by male Judean priests to serve as the basis for their sacred scriptures.

This movement explores 17 Equal Divisions of the Octave (17EDO). This is a ‘Superpythagorean’ tuning system, meaning that it includes recognizably diatonic scales but with larger whole tones and narrower semitones than those of 12EDO (making them sound distinctively ‘bright’ in comparison) and a perfect fifth wider than the 3/2 ratio. 17EDO also contains pentatonic scales, minor, major and ‘neutral’ chords, amongst other features. It could be conceptualized as being an expanded chromatic scale with 7 naturals, 5 sharps and 5 flats (with sharps and flats not being enharmonic). In practice, these sonorities are approximated using diatonic and pentatonic scales the way they are usually performed by modern musicians, and quarter tones (which, coincidentally, some pitches of 17EDO are themselves very close to quarter tones).

Interlude I

This interlude briefly explores 19EDO, which is a Meantone tuning system. This means that it includes recognizably diatonic scales, but with narrower whole tones and larger semitones than those of 12EDO, leading to its thirds and sixths to be closer to Just Intonation, by compressing the size of their major versions and widening their minor versions (which is the opposite of what happens in a Superpythagorean tuning system) and a perfect fifth narrower than the 3/2 ratio.

The clarinet (which is itself retuned a quarter tone lower) plays some of the ‘quarter sharp’ notes that can be found when 19EDO (starting on C) is ‘rounded’ to 24EDO (the quarter tone scale).

The E of 19EDO, which is flat in comparison to 12EDO (making it closer to a 5th harmonic on C) is represented as such in the Cello, while the Double Bass, the 2nd Violin, the Viola and the Glockenspiel play its rounding into 12/24 notes per octave (corresponding to a natural E), creating a slight dissonant beating against the Cello. (The 1st Violin’s E quarter flat is only ornamental.)

The clarinet line combined with the Double Bass pedal then give rise to a sound world of vertical stretched octaves and fourths and neutral sevenths, while, horizontally, the clarinet is only ‘in tune’ with itself, playing an incomplete diatonic line.

II. Apertures of the Skies

Friedman, in *Commentary on the Torah* and *The Bible with Sources Revealed*, also visually alludes to the more cosmic Creation story of the author of the ‘P’ source, particularly to the ‘Apertures of the Skies’ (the title of the second movement). These are a body of water suspended above the sky which, in P’s version of the Flood story, fall onto the Earth. I find Friedman’s visual depiction to be particularly striking. The author of P is theorized by him to have been a Levite priest descended from Aaron and a contemporary of King Hezekiah. This priest would have written an alternative story to the then known combined text comprised of the ‘J’ and ‘E’ portions in the Pentateuch.

This somewhat static movement mostly explores a simple Just Intonation harmony in F where the trombone is alternating between a 15/8 ‘Natural Major Seventh’ and a 7/4 ‘Narrow Minor Seventh’. The flute and the trumpets play different approximations of 5EDO (starting on different notes) following different strategies (the flute playing 5EDO on C rounded to 24EDO, and the trumpets playing an approximation of 5EDO on G into 48EDO, not systematically followed). Rhythmically, a mixture of slow polyrhythms in the strings alongside a variety of somewhat fast crescendi and decrescendi in the brass, help create a certain fluid quality to the movement. In rehearsal mark D, materials from *In the Day...* are reiterated.

III. Running Away from Time / Interlude II / IV. Seeking Time

The combined third movement (*Running Away from Time*), second interlude and fourth movement (*Seeking Time*), freely represent passages from the books of Genesis and 1 Enoch, spanning from before the Flood story to after it, but not necessarily in chronological order.

III. Running Away from Time

This fast movement mostly for strings explores a musical equivalency between pitch and rhythm in which a semitone is equivalent to a 16th note/semiquaver. In it, the melodic ascent of the 12EDO chromatic scale by semitones (16th notes/semiquavers) is mixed with 9EDO – also generated by the division of the major third (quarter note/crotchet) into three equal parts (triplets) – and 8EDO – also generated by the division of the minor third (dotted 8th note/quaver) into two equal parts (two dotted 16th notes/semiquavers).

The perfect fifth (seven 16th notes/semiquavers) is also prevalent in this movement (both harmonically, melodically, and in modulations), despite the fact that 8EDO and 9EDO (respectively, ‘Supersharps’ and ‘Superflats’ tuning systems) do not have perfect fifths (or do, but one is so sharp and the other is so flat to the point where they may just not be considered fifths at all – leading to tuning/scales in which no recognizable diatonic sonority is possible or viable).

Most time signatures reflect to a certain extent the prevalence of these intervals and scales at given moments of the movement through this pitch/rhythm relationship.

In rehearsal mark G, the 9EDO subdivision of the major third in three (triplets) gradually turns into the 6EDO subdivision of the same interval in two (two 8th notes/quavers), only to culminate into an 8EDO-to-6EDO cadence. 6EDO is considered a ‘Trivial’ tuning system – because it is contained within 12EDO – which can also be considered both a Supersharps and Superflats tuning system (its ‘functional fifth’ could be both the diminished fifth – Superflat – or the augmented fifth – Supersharps), and therefore no recognizable diatonic scale is contained in it.

Interlude II

This interlude mixes a bassoon solo consisting of some of the pitches of the rounding of 19EDO into 24EDO that do not correspond to quarter tones (almost like an antithesis of the clarinet part in Interlude I) against a variety of materials from previous movements and other movements following it.

IV. Seeking Time

This movement can be divided into two sections. The first one, only for brass instruments, consists essentially of two melodic voices playing cycles of fifths and fourths (and their inversions, which are also fourths and fifths, creating a ‘conceptual symmetry’) with some held pedal notes played by the Tuba.

Rhythmically, the two main voices tend to follow the pitch/duration equivalency also present in *Running Away from Time*, by having fifths (seven semitones) associated with seven 16th notes/semiquavers and fourths (five semitones) associated with five 16th notes/semiquavers.

These materials serve as a prelude to the pitch explorations in the second section of this movement. In it, 3EDO (the augmented chord), 4EDO (the diminished seventh chord) and 6EDO (the whole tone scale) – all Trivial tuning systems –, alongside 12, 9 and 8EDO are mixed together in rehearsal mark Q alongside 2 Equal Divisions of the Perfect Fourth of 12EDO (or 2ED5\12EDO) and 2 Equal Divisions of the Perfect Fifth of 12EDO (or 2ED7\12EDO). Two bars before rehearsal mark S, 5EDO and 7EDO rounded to 12EDO (respectively corresponding to the second mode of the pentatonic scale and the Dorian mode) are also played in the oboe and bassoon.

The rhythmical material of the second part also reflects the pitch structures, most of the time, with most tempo changes being derived by the speed of subdivisions of units of time related to prevalent intervals.

The last two rehearsal marks of this movement are just orchestrations of the ascending 2ED5\12EDO and 2ED7\12EDO scales.

V. Fullness

Fullness (a translation of the Greek word *Pleroma*) refers to the structure of ‘aeons’ described by the resurrected Jesus to the apostle John in the Valentinian Gnostic text *The Secret Apocryphon of John*. I find striking the resemblance between these aeons and J. R. R. Tolkien’s pantheon in *The Silmarilion*. The ‘Monad’, the Pleroma’s first and unknowable divine entity, would be equivalent to Tolkien’s Eru/Ilúvatar. The remaining aeons, who are emanations of the Monad, could be associated with the Ainur gods, emanations of Eru/Ilúvatar.

This movement for brass and percussion starts by reintroducing the material from the beginning of *Apertures of the Skies*, but transposed (except in the trumpets). The following sections explore (in different transpositions) an approximation of 5EDO. 5EDO is an ‘Equal Pentatonic’ tuning system. This means that its fifth is so much wider than the 3/2 ratio and the fifths of Superpythagorean tunings to the point where its major seconds are large enough to make its minor seconds shrink into becoming unisons (and therefore, not having a recognizably diatonic scale, but instead an equally distanced pentatonic scale). In practice, 5EDO is rounded to 24EDO (making the fourth and the fifth ironically the size of the 12EDO ones). Some Just Intonation chords (including approximations of the harmonic series) are also featured in the homophonic passages of this movement.

The tubular bells serve as timbral ornamentation, and its pitches do not follow any particular system.

Interlude III

This interlude, after reiterating material from *Interlude I*, mixes ascending prime numbered EDOs (5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19 and 23), rounded to 24EDO, in the cor anglais and clarinet parts, on top of a percussion part which mostly features rounded polyrhythms based on some of these prime numbers. These prime numbered EDOs are interwoven with some Trivial EDOs in the Piccolo, Bassoon and string parts (2, 3 and 4 and 6EDO). All transpositions are also derived by intervals found in 3 and 4EDO (major and minor thirds).

Lullaby

Lullaby (which could also be a love song), could both symbolise the dream-like nature of the Garden of Eden, as well as the innocent love between Adam and Eve (and perhaps less innocently between Adam and Lilith). This dream-like nature of Eden is also explored in David Rosenberg’s *The Lost Book of Paradise*, a reconstruction of a fictional book expanding on the Garden of Eden story, imagined to have been written centuries before J. I always seem to return to the Garden of Eden story (as well as to lullabies).

This non-numbered movement, being a development of the materials from Interlude I (but also found in Interludes II and III), is the only overtly tonal movement in this piece (in E major). The

clarinet part, despite being a quarter tone away from the rest of the ensemble, is playing the 19EDO Lydian mode's fourth and seventh degrees in E when rounded to 24EDO (B quarter flat and E quarter flat) and the rounding into 24EDO of the same degrees of the same scale in 17EDO in the same transpositions (A quarter sharp and D quarter sharp). Symbolically, the clarinet is representing how diatonicism is a phenomenon which can be 'sized and re-sized'.

VI. The Fall

The Fall can both be linked to the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden, as well as to the 'Fall of Sophia', one of the aeons from *The Secret Apocryphon of John*, who created the Demiurge, who in turn created the corrupted material world.

The last numbered movement of this piece consists of essentially three musical sections that have been split and interwoven between themselves. The first section starts from where *Running Away from Time* ended, exploring a 2nd violin solo (later picked up by the cello in rehearsal mark E) and slow harmonies derived from 9 and 8EDO (dividing the major third in three parts and the minor third in two). The music then quickly moves away from these materials in rehearsal mark A, while still maintaining the musical character introduced by them. The fast section in rehearsal mark B freezes two of the harmonies from the previous section and plays then at a fast pace. The third section serves as what could be a coda (with some materials vaguely resembling *Apertures of the Skies*), but ends up not being one, because of its splitting and interweaving with the other sections.

Coda

The coda of *Convergence* reintroduces materials from *Seeking Time*. It gradually focuses more on cycles of perfect fifths (the overarching musical idea of this piece) first by mixing them with cycles of fourths and minor thirds, then by equally dividing the fifth in two in the cello. Finally, it culminates in a wind and brass parallel choral harmonically and melodically mostly based on fifths (or their inversion, fourths).

Microtonality per Instrument

The Piccolo, Oboe (and Cor Anglais), Bassoon, Tuba and Percussion do not have any microtones.

The Clarinet in Bb is retuned a quarter tone lower and does not include any alternative fingerings (its transposing part is written as a major second + a quarter tone transposing instrument).

The Flute and Bass Trombone only have a few quarter tones.

The Horn and Trombone feature both quarter tones and Just Intonation intervals.

Both Trumpets feature some quarter tones and eighth tones, and Just Intonation intervals.

The strings have, in general, quarter tones, major thirds split in three parts, and some Just Intonation intervals.

Accidentals

This piece employs traditional looking semitone and quarter tone accidentals. For eighth tones, arrowed accidentals are used.

All Just Intonation is notated either with semitone or quarter tone accidentals, and written boxed text notes are always included, offering more information on how to intonate those intervals.

The pitches derived by dividing the major third in three equal parts (making the 9EDO scale) are notated with quarter tone accidentals for convenience (alongside boxed text notes identifying this alternative division of the major third).

The following is a list of all accidentals that appear in this piece, presented from left to right in ascending order in terms of pitch modification:

Semitones			b				♭				#	
Quarter tones	♭				♭				♯			
Eighth tones		♭↓		♭↑		↓		↑		♯↓		♯↑

Dashed Ties

In the string instruments, particularly long notes are written with dashed ties. This means that the performer is free to change bowings discretely, giving the impression that such notes are being held throughout the entirety of their written duration.

Convergence

Score in C

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

I. In the Day...

A

Allegro moderato



= 120

senza vib.

pp

p

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in Bb

Bassoon

Horn in F

Trumpet in Bb 1

Trumpet in Bb 2

Trombone

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Vibraphone

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

I. In the Day...

5

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn.

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

pp

pp

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

p

pp

pp

p

pp

pp

p

pp

pp

pizz.

mp sempre

[illegible]

I. In the Day...

5

17 rit.

Fl. *mp* *mf* *mp* *pp*

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

Cl. Bb *p* *mf* *mf* *pp*

Bsn *p* *mf* *mf* *pp*

Hn in F *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *p* *mp* *mp* *pp*

(mute)

Tpt in Bb 2 *pp* *mp* *p*

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib. *mp* *p*

(Ped.)

Vln 1 *p* *mp* *mf* *pp* senza vib.

Vln 2 *p* *mp* *mf* *pp* senza vib.

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

[illegible]

25

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

This page contains a musical score for a symphony, starting at measure 25. The score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. Bb), Bassoon (Bsn), Horn in F (Hn in F), Trumpet in Bb 1 (Tpt in Bb 1), Trumpet in Bb 2 (Tpt in Bb 2), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone Trombone (B. Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba). The string section includes Violin 1 (Vln 1), Violin 2 (Vln 2), Viola (Vla), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D. B.). The Vibraphone (Vib.) is also present. The score features various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (mp, p, mf, pp, fp). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support. The Vibraphone plays a rhythmic pattern. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

molto rit......

29

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

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

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

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

p *mf* *mf* *pp*

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

(mute)

p *pp*

mf *p*

mf *p*

mf *mf*

p

mf *mf*

mf *mf*

p

34 **C** Adagietto ♩ = 72

Fl. *fp* *pp* *pp* *mf* *p* *fp* *pp*

Ob.

Cl. Bb *fp* *pp* *pp* *mf* *p* *fp* *pp*

Bsn *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *pp* *senza vib.* *simile*

Hn in F *fp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 1 *> p* *pp* *mp* (mute)

Tpt in Bb 2 *pp* *mf* *> pp*

Tbn. *p* *mf*

B. Tbn. *fp* *pp*

Tba mute *p* *mf* *p*

Vib. *p* *p*

Vln 1 *p* *mf* *pp* *p* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vln 2 *p* *mf* *pp* *p* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vla. (*mp* sempre)

Vc. (*mp* sempre)

D. B. (*mp* sempre)

To Picc.

40

Fl. *mp* *p* *pp*

Ob. *ffp* *pp* *mp* *p*

Cl. Bb *ffp* *pp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

Bsn *p* *mf* *p*

Hn in F *p* *mp* *mp* *p* *p* *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *fp* *pp* (mute) *p* *mp* *mf* *mf* *p* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mp* *p* *mp*

Tbn. *ffp* *pp* *mp* *p*

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

Tba *p*

Vib. *p* *acc.*

Vln 1 *p* *mf* *pp*

Vln 2 *p* *mf* *pp*

Vla. *ff* sub. *mp* sempre

Vc. *ff* sub. *mp* sempre

D. B. *ff* sub. *mp* sempre

D Più mosso (♩ = 80) Picc. 8^{va}

45

Picc. *p* *pp*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. Bb *mp* *p*

Bsn. *> pp* *mf*

Hn in F *fp* *p* *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *fp* *p* (mute) *p*

Tpt in Bb 2 *p* *pp* *mp* *p*

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

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Vib. (no pedal) *mp*

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla.

Vc.

D. B.

50

Picc. *mf* *8va*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. Bb *mp* *p*

Bsn *p* *mp* *p*

Hn in F *mp* *p* *p* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mp* *p* (mute) *p*

Tpt in Bb 2 *p* *mp* *pp* *pp* <

Tbn. *mp* *p*

B. Tbn. *p* (mute) *mp* > *p*

Tba *p* *mp* *p*

Vib. *mf* *8va*

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D. B. *mf*

This is a page from a musical score, page 12, titled 'I. In the Day...'. It contains staves for various instruments: Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, Trumpet in Bb 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, Tuba, Vibraphone, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score is written in 4/4 time. The Piccolo and Oboe parts feature melodic lines with dynamic markings of *mf* and *8va* (octave up). The Clarinet in Bb and Bassoon have sustained notes with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, and Trombone parts have melodic lines with dynamics *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. The Trumpet in Bb 2 part has a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Baritone Trombone and Tuba parts have sustained notes with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *p*. The Vibraphone part has a melodic line with dynamic *mf* and *8va*. The Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass parts have sustained notes with dynamic *mf*.

54 (8) 8va To Fl. E

Picc. *mf*

Ob. *f* *mf* *mf* *pp* *mf*

Cl. Bb *mf* *p* *mp* *pp* *pp*

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

Hn in F *mp* *mp* *p* *p* *pp* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *p* *mp* *p* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mf* *pp* *p* *mute off*

Tbn. *p* *pp*

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib. (Reo.)

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

59

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

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

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

Bsn *mp* *mf* *p*

Hn in F *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mp* *p* *p* *mf*

Tbn. *mp* *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vib. *f* *ced.* To Tub. Bells

Vln 1 *f* *senza vib.* *pp*

Vln 2 *f* *senza vib.* *pp*

Vla *f* *senza vib. arco* *pp*

Vc. *f* *senza vib. arco* *pp*

D. B. *f* *pizz.*

This musical score is for a symphonic movement titled 'I. In the Day...'. It features a large orchestral ensemble. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. Bb), Bassoon (Bsn), Horn in F (Hn in F), Trumpet in B-flat 1 (Tpt in Bb 1), Trumpet in B-flat 2 (Tpt in Bb 2), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone Trombone (B. Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba). The string section consists of Violins 1 and 2 (Vln 1, Vln 2), Viola (Vla), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D. B.). The Vibraphone (Vib.) is also present. The score is written in 3/4 time and includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). It also includes performance instructions like 'senza vib.' (without vibrato), 'arco' (bowed), and 'pizz.' (pizzicato). A box labeled 'F' is placed above the Flute staff at measure 59. The Vibraphone part includes a section labeled 'To Tub. Bells'.

G

66

Fl. *f* *8va* *3* *8va* *8va* *p* *f* *3*

Ob. *f* *f* *f*

Cl. Bb *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Bsn *f* *f*

Hn in F *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *mf* *mf* *p* *mp* *f*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *f* *mf*

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

Tba *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla *marcato* *p* *marcato*

Vc. *p*

D. B. *arco* *f*

71

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

p

mf

f

marcato

mp

76 ^{8va} H Eb Major Ed "Neutral"

Fl. *f* *pp*

Ob. *mf* *pp*

Cl. Bb *f* *pp*

Bsn *mf* *pp*

Hn in F *mf* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf* *pp*

B. Tbn. *mf* *pp*

Tba *mf* *p*

Tub. Bells

Ed "Neutral"

Eb Major Ed "Neutral"

Vln 1 marcato senza vib. *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Vln 2 *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Vla *mf* *f* marcato

Vc. *mf* *f* marcato

D. B. *mf* *f*

80

Fl. *mf* *p* *mf*

Ob. *mf* *p*

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *mf* *p*

Hn in F *mf* *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *p*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tub. Bells

Vln 1 *mp* *mf* *mf*

Vln 2 *mp* *mf* *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D. B. *mf* *f* *f*

Eb Major **Ed "Neutral"**

[illegible]

[illegible]

95

Ed "Supermajor" C "Neutral"

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *mf*

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf*

Tba

B. Dr.

Ed "Supermajor" C "Neutral"

Vln 1 *f*

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

This is a page from a musical score, page 21, titled 'I. In the Day...'. The score is for a large ensemble and includes parts for woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The music is divided into two main sections: 'Ed "Supermajor"' and 'C "Neutral"'. The 'Ed "Supermajor"' section starts at measure 95. The 'C "Neutral"' section begins at measure 100 and continues through the end of the page. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The woodwind section includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, Trumpet in Bb 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba. The brass section includes Baritone Drum. The string section includes Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The percussion section includes Baritone Drum. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

I. In the Day...

99

J Ed "Neutral" Eb Major Ed "Neutral" To Picc.

Fl. *mf* < *f* *f* *mf*

Ob.

Cl. Bb *mf* < *f* > *mf* *f* *f*

Bsn.

Hn in F Ed "Neutral" Eb Major Ed "Neutral" *mf* *mf* *f* *f*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *f*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f* *f*

Tbn. *f* *f*

B. Tbn.

Tba

B. Dr. *mf*

Vln 1 Ed "Neutral" Eb Major Ed "Neutral" *f* *mf* < *f* *f*

Vln 2 *f* *mf* < *f*

Vla. *f* *f*

Vc. *f* *f*

D. B. *f* *f*

This musical score is for a section titled 'I. In the Day...' on page 22. It features a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (Bb Major). The score is divided into three systems, each with a key signature change indicated by a box: 'Ed "Neutral"' (E-flat major), 'Eb Major' (E-flat major), and 'Ed "Neutral"' (E-flat major). The first system includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. Bb), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn in F (Hn in F), Trumpet in Bb 1 (Tpt in Bb 1), Trumpet in Bb 2 (Tpt in Bb 2), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone Trombone (B. Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba). The second system includes parts for Baritone Drum (B. Dr.), Violin 1 (Vln 1), Violin 2 (Vln 2), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D. B.). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and a 'To Picc.' instruction for the Flute. The page number '99' is written above the first staff.

104

E minor **K** **F minor**

Picc. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *f* *mf*

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *f* *f sempre*

Hn in F *f* *p* *mf* *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *f*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f* *mf* *f*

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

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

Tba

To Vib.

B. Dr. *mf*

E minor **F minor**

Vln 1 *mf* *f* *mf*

Vln 2 *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Vla. *f* *f* *f sempre*

Vc. *f* *f sempre*

D. B. *f* *f sempre*

This is a page of a musical score for a symphony, specifically the first movement, "I. In the Day...". The page is numbered 104 and 23. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes various woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The key signature changes from E minor to F minor, indicated by a key signature change symbol (K) and the text "F minor". The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 and back to 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f sempre* (forte throughout). The woodwinds include Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, Trumpet in Bb 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba. The percussion includes Bells (B. Dr.) and Vibraphone (To Vib.). The strings include Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D. B.). The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument and a common time signature of 4/4, with some changes to 3/4. The key signature changes from E minor to F minor, indicated by a key signature change symbol (K) and the text "F minor". The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *f sempre* (forte throughout). The woodwinds include Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, Trumpet in Bb 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, and Tuba. The percussion includes Bells (B. Dr.) and Vibraphone (To Vib.). The strings include Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D. B.).

107

C minor **E minor** **F minor**

Picc. *f* 5 *mf*

Ob. *f* 5 *mf*

Cl. Bb

Bsn *f* 5 *mf*

C minor **E minor** **F minor**

Hn in F *f* 5 *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* 5 *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mf* 5 *mf*

Tbn. *mf* *p*

B. Tbn. *p*

Tba

Vib. *f* 5

C minor **E minor** **F minor**

Vln 1 *pp* *f* *mf* 3 3 3 3

Vln 2 *f* *mf* 3 3 3 3

Vla

Vc. *mf*

D. B.

This musical score is for a section of a symphony, specifically 'I. In the Day...'. It spans measures 107 to 110. The score is written for a large orchestra, including Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1 and 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, Tuba, Vibraphone, Violin 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The key signature changes from C minor to E minor and then to F minor. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 2/4, then to 3/8, and finally to 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mf, p, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (5, 3). The Piccolo and Oboe parts have a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Bassoon part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Horn in F part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Trumpet in Bb 1 and 2 parts have a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Trombone part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Baritone Trombone part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Tuba part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Vibraphone part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Violin 1 and 2 parts have a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Viola part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Violoncello part has a five-measure rest in the first measure. The Double Bass part has a five-measure rest in the first measure.

111

L C minor Eb Major

Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *mf*

Hn in F *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f*

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf*

Tba. *mf*

Vib. *f*

Vln 1 C minor Eb Major marcato *f* *mf* *f sempre* (rhythmical pattern doesn't break)

Vln 2 C minor Eb Major marcato *f* *f sempre* (rhythmical pattern doesn't break)

Vla. (rhythmical pattern doesn't break)

Vc. (rhythmical pattern doesn't break)

D. B.

This is a page from a musical score, page 25, titled 'I. In the Day...'. The score is for a large orchestra and includes parts for Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Trumpet in Bb 1, Trumpet in Bb 2, Trombone, Baritone Trombone, Tuba, Vibraphone, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key change from C minor to Eb Major. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure is marked with a '111' and a 'L' (Lento). The second measure is marked 'C minor' and the third 'Eb Major'. The fourth measure is marked 'Eb Major' and includes the instruction '(rhythmical pattern doesn't break)'. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and articulation marks. The Piccolo part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Oboe part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Clarinet in Bb part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Bassoon part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Horn in F part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Trumpet in Bb 1 part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Trumpet in Bb 2 part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Trombone part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Baritone Trombone part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Tuba part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Vibraphone part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Violin 1 part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Violin 2 part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Viola part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Violoncello part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure. The Double Bass part has a key signature change from C minor to Eb Major in the fourth measure.

115

C "Neutral" Eb Major/Ab M ← ♩ = ♩ →

Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. Bb *f*

Bsn. *mf* *f*

Hn in F *mf* *f*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *f*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f*

Tbn. *mf* *f*

B. Tbn. *f*

Tba *f*

Vib. *f*

(break on pattern)

Vln 1 *f*

Vln 2 *f*

Vla *f*

Vc. *f*

D. B. *f*

Two musical staves are shown. The first staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, indicated by a bracket above the notes and the number '3'. The second staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, also indicated by a bracket above the notes and the number '3'.

(♩ = 106)

(♩ = 106)

121

Picc. *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Cl. Bb *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Bsn *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Hn in F *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tbn. *f* *f* *f* *ff*

B. Tbn. *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Tba *f* *f* *f* *ff*

Vib. *f* *f* *f* *f*

To B. Dr.

Vln 1 *f* *pp* sempre

Vln 2 *f* *ff* *pp* sempre

Vla *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

D. B. *f* *ff*

127 Fl. senza vib.

pp p pp pp mp p

To C. A.

C. A.

Cl. Bb senza vib.

pp p pp fp

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

To Vib.

Vib.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

pizz.

mp

mute

pp

[illegible]

Interlude I

Mysterious (♩ = 60) A a tempo

Clarinet in Bb

Glockenspiel

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

p < *mf* > *p* *mf* *p* < *mf* > *p* l.v. *mf*

p pizz. *mf*

pp pizz. *mf*

pp

p

Will sound dissonant with Vlc. E harmonic

Will sound dissonant with D.B. & Vln. 1



(conductor's cue)
distant, like from an ancient memory

6

Cl. Bb

Glock.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

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

(conductor's cue)

p

II. Apertures of the Skies

[illegible]

6

To Fl. **B**

Picc.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

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

Standard semitone, quarter & eighth tone intonation

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

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

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

mf *5* *5* *mf* *5* *3* *3* *mf* *5* *5*

8va

3 *3* *3* *3*

Detailed description: This is a page from a musical score, page 32, titled 'II. Apertures of the Skies'. The score is for a large orchestra and includes parts for Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Horn in F, Trumpets in Bb 1 and 2, Trombones (Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba), Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing triplets and other rhythmic figures. Dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo) are indicated throughout. A box labeled 'B' is present above the Piccolo part, and a box labeled 'To Fl.' is above the Horn in F part. A text box with the instruction 'Standard semitone, quarter & eighth tone intonation' is placed near the Trumpet and Trombone parts. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks.

11

Fl. **C** *f* 3 3

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Hn in F *pp* *mf* *f* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *p* slight beating with Hn. D

Tpt in Bb 2 *mp* *p*

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

B. Tbn. *> p* *> p* *pp* *p* *f* *f* *mf* *mf* *p*

Tba *> p* *p* *pp* *p* *f* *f* *mf* *mf* *p*

Vln 1 *mf* 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vln 2 *mf* 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vla *mf* 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. non vib. marcato *f*

D. B. non vib. marcato *f* 3 3 3

16 **D** ← ♩ = ♩ →

Fl. *mf* *f*

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

Cl. Bb *mf*

Hn in F *mf* *p* *f* *p sub.* *f* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn. *p* *f*

Tba *p* *f*

Vln 1 (8) 3 3 3

Vln 2 (8)

Vla (8) 3 3 3

Vc. *p*

D. B.

21

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

E ← $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \rightarrow$

mf *mf* *f* *f*

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

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

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

Natural M3 over B. Tbn. C

as if a 7th partial over Tba. F

p *f* *f*

f *p* *p* *f*

f *p* *p* *f*

f *p* *p* *f*

8va

f *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

8va

f

8va

f *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

non vib. marcato

f

non vib. marcato

f *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

III. Running Away from Time

With Energy ♩ = 92

Bassoon *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Horn in F

Trombone *mf* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

Violin 1 *f*

Violin 2

Viola *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *3* (♩ ≈ ♩.) *F#-A divided in 2*

Violoncello *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *3* (♩ ≈ ♩.) *D-F# divided in 3*

Double Bass

Vln 1 *f* *3* *A* *8va* *f* *3*

Vln 2 *f* *3* *Bb-D divided in 3* *mf*

Vla *f* *3* *F#-A# divided in 3* *mf* *3* *f* *mf*

Vc. *f* *3* *D-F# divided in 3* *mf* *3* *f* *f*

D. B. *f* *3*

III. Running Away from Time

B

11

Vln 1

ff

Vln 2

f

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

mf

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

non vib.

Vla

f

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

mf

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

non vib.

Vc.

ff

f

f

non vib.

D. B.

f

17

Vln 1

mf

f

ff

spicc.

8va

Vln 2

mf

f

ff

spicc.

Vla

mf

f

ff

spicc.

Vc.

mf

f

ff

spicc.

D. B.

mf

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

f

3 (*♩* ≈ *♩.*)

ff

spicc.

[illegible]

III. Running Away from Time

[illegible]

(can be played as a fourth harmonic on the C# 2 octaves below it if necessary) $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$ $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

8va

Vln 1 *ff* $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

Vln 2 *ff* $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

Vla *ff* $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

Vc. *ff* $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

D. B. *ff* $\overset{3}{(\text{♩} \approx \text{♩.})}$

41

[illegible]

III. Running Away from Time

H a tempo

scratchy sound

simile

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

56

"dissonant narrow minor 6th" above Vlc. G

"dissonant narrow 5th" above Vlc. G

scratchy sound

3

mf

simile

3

ff

ff

p

mp

p

mf

scratchy sound

ff

mp

follow Vla. intonation

60

8va

3

mf

scratchy sound

simile

3

p

ff

ff

"subminor 3rd" above Vlc. C

"Neutral 2nd" above Vlc. C

mf

mf

mp

mf

p

scratchy sound

simile

scratchy sound

3

mf

ff

I

ritff

64

(8)

8va

p

mf

f

fp

mf

f

"subminor 3rd" above Vlc. C

p

f

as if a 7th partial above Vlc. G

3

p

mf

f

fp

mf

f

f

fp

f

3

ff

ff

p

f

Interlude II

[illegible]

76

The musical score for Interlude II, page 44, is written for a large ensemble. The score consists of 16 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The time signature changes throughout the piece, starting with 2/4, then 3/4, and finally 4/4. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

The instruments and sections included are:

- Fl. (Flute)
- C. A. (Clarinet in A)
- Cl. Bb (Clarinet in Bb)
- Bsn (Bassoon)
- Hn in F (Horn in F)
- Tpt in Bb 1 (Trumpet in Bb 1)
- Tpt in Bb 2 (Trumpet in Bb 2)
- Tbn. (Trombone)
- B. Tbn. (Baritone Trombone)
- Tba (Tuba)
- B. Dr. (Bass Drum)
- Vln 1 (Violin 1)
- Vln 2 (Violin 2)
- Vla (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- D. B. (Double Bass)

The score features a variety of dynamic markings, including *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *fpp* (fortissimissimo) and *8va* (octave up). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a complex and expressive performance.

Fl. *ff* *p* *rit.* *To Ob.*

C. A. *ff* *p* *f* *pp*

Cl. Bb *ff* *f* *f* *mf* *p*

Bsn *mf* *f* *pp*

Hn in F *f* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *pp*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f* *pp*

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

B. Dr. *p* *mf* *f* *To W. Bl.*

Vln 1 *(8)^{va}* *mf-pp* *fpp* *ffp* *pp* *mf*

Vln 2 *mf-pp* *fpp* *ffp* *pp* *mf*

Vla *mf-pp* *fpp* *ffp* *pp* *mf*

Vc. *mf-pp* *fpp* *ffp* *pp* *mf*

D. B. *mf-pp* *fpp* *ffp*

IV. Seeking Time

87 **K** Largo ♩ = 56

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

W. Bl.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

mf *f* *mf* *p*

mf *f* *mf* *p*

mf *f* *mf* *p*

p

p

p

93

L

Hn in F

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

fp mp mp mf mf f

fp mp mp mf mf f

fp p mf p f

98

Hn in F

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

f mf

f mf mf p fp mf mf mp

f mf p fp mf p mp

f mf fp mf mf p

103

Hn in F

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

mf p > mf p

mf p p mf p f p

p > mf p p mf p f p

p mf p p f p

IV. Seeking Time

108 **M** Lento ♩ = 60

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf* *f*

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *mf*

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *f* *mute*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba *mf* *f*

W. Bl.

Vln 1 *mf*

Vln 2 *mf*

Vla *mf* *pizz.*

Vc. *mf* *pizz.*

D. B. *mf* *f*

IV. Seeking Time

IV. Seeking Time

119 O

← ♩ = ♩ →

Fl. *f* *mf* *ff*

Ob. *f* *mf*

Cl. Bb

Bsn *f*

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba *f* *mf*

W. Bl. *f* *mf* 3 3 3

(♩. ♩. = ♩. ♩.)

all minor thirds divided in 2

(same speed as last two bars, aim for first and last Ab to be on the downbeats)

8-6

Vln 1 *f* *mf*

Vln 2 *mf*

Vla *mf* 3 pizz. *mf*

Vc. *mf* 3

D. B. arco *f* *mf* pizz.

51

P Molto Mosso ♩ = 96

To Picc.

Q Meno Mosso ♩ = 80

Picc.

mf *3* *3* *f* *mf* *3* *3*

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

f *f*

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

mf *f* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

mf *f* *mf*

W. Bl.

f

Vln 1

mf *f* *mf*

Vln 2

all perfect fourths divided in 2

Vla

f *f*

Vc.

f *f* *f* arco

D. B.

f *f* *f*

R Groovy ($\text{♩} = 80$)

129

Picc. *f* *f* *f*

Ob. *f* *f*

Cl. Bb

Bsn *f* *f* *f*

Hn in F *mf* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf* *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba *mf* *mf*

W. Bl. *mf*

Vln 1 *f* *mf*

Vln 2

Vla *pizz.* *mf* *pizz.* *mf*
(arco) (arco)

Vc. *mf* *mf*

D. B. *pizz.* *mf* *pizz.* *mf*

S Contemplative (♩ = 80) rit.

134

Picc. *f* 3 3 (approximate precision as long as each tuplet starts on the downbeat)

Ob. *mf* 5:4 7:8 *f* *mf* *f* *f*

Cl. Bb (approximate precision as long as each tuplet starts on the downbeat) *mf* *f* *f*

Bsn *mf* 7:8 5:4 *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Hn in F *mf* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *f*

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *mf*

B. Tbn.

Tba *mf* *p* *f*

W. Bl. To Crot.

Vln 1 *mf*

Vln 2

Vla *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D. B. *mf* arco *mf* *f*

IV. Seeking Time

T

.....Lento (♩ = 60) **molto rit.**..... ♩ = 45

140

Picc. *mf*

Ob. *mf* *> p*

Cl. Bb *mf* (lip up if necessary)

Bsn *> p*

Hn in F *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn. *p mp mp mf*

B. Tbn. *p mf mf*

Tba *p mp mp mf mf*

Crot. *mf*

Vln 1 *mf*

Vln 2

Vla

Vc. *mf* *ff*

D. B. *mf p mf p*

all Perfect fifths divided in 2
poco vib.

Sublime $\text{♩} = 60$ Standard semitone & quarter tone intonation

Horn in F

Trumpet in Bb 1

Trumpet in Bb 2

Trombone

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Tam-tam

Natural M3 over b. Tbn. G

as if a 7th partial over Tba. C

simile

Standard semitone & quarter tone intonation

Standard semitone intonation

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

gliss

B

10

Hn in F

Tpt in B♭ 1

Tpt in B♭ 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tam.

Standard semitone & quarter tone intonation



14

Hn in F

Tpt in B♭ 1

Tpt in B♭ 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tam.

57

18

Hn in F

Natural M3+Octave over B. Tbn. C

Natural m3 + 2 Octaves over B. Tbn. C

Natural M3+Octave over B. Tbn. C

as if an 11th partial over B. Tbn. C

P5 above Tpt.2 Bb

Natural M6+Octave over B. Tbn. C

Natural M3+Octave over Tbn. G or P5 above Hn. E

Tpt in Bb 1

as if an 7th partial over B. Tbn. C

P4 bellow Hrn. Eb

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tam.

C Standard semitone & quarter tone intonation

21

Hn in F

Standard semitone, quarter & eighth tone intonation

Tpt in Bb 1

Standard semitone, quarter & eighth tone intonation

slight beating with Hn. D

Tpt in Bb 2

Natural M3 over B. Tbn. G

as if a 7th partial over Tba. C

simile

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tam.

To Tub. Bells

D

25

Hn in F

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

Natural M3 +Octave over Tbn. Bb

Natural m3+2 Octaves over B. Tbn. Bb

Tpt in Bb 1

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

as if an 11th partial over Tbn. Bb

Natural M6+ Octave over B. Tbn. Bb

P5 above Tpt.2 Ab

Tpt in Bb 2

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

Standard semitone & quarter tone intonation

P4 below Hrn. Db

Tbn.

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

B. Tbn.

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

Tba

Tub. Bells

E

30

Hn in F

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

Tpt in Bb 1

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

Tpt in Bb 2

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

Tbn.

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

B. Tbn.

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

Tba

Tub. Bells

f

34

Hn in F

Tpt in B♭ 1

Tpt in B♭ 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tub. Bells

Tam.

The musical score for "V. Fullness" on page 59 is written for a brass and percussion ensemble. It consists of seven staves, each with a specific instrument or group of instruments. The music is in 3/4 time and spans 34 measures. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Instrumentation and Dynamics:

- Hn in F:** *f* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *ff*
- Tpt in B♭ 1:** *f* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *p* *f* *ff* *ff*
- Tpt in B♭ 2:** *f* *mf* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *ff* *ff*
- Tbn.:** *f* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *ff* *ff*
- B. Tbn.:** *f* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *ff* *ff*
- Tba:** *f* *mf* *f* *f* *mf* *p* *f* *ff* *ff*
- Tub. Bells:** *p* *f* *f* *ff* *ff*
- Tam.:** *p* *f* *f* *ff* *ff*

Interlude III

Mysterious ♩ = 60 *distant, as if from an ancient memory*

Clarinet in Bb

Violin 1

Violoncello

Double Bass

Will sound dissonant with Vlc. E harmonic

Will sound dissonant with D.B. E harmonic

pp *mf* *p*

A *Alla marcia* ♩ = 120 **B** **C**

Picc.

C. A.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Snare Drum & Kick Drum

Vln 2

Vla

D. B.

pp *mf* *f* *ff*

~ 5EDO w/ Cl. *~ 7EDO w/ Cl.* *~ 11EDO w/ Cl.*

~ 5EDO w/ C.A. *~ 7EDO w/ C.A.* *~ 11EDO w/ C.A.*

all minor 2nds

61

18 E

Picc. ≈ 17EDO w/ Cl.

C. A. ≈ 17EDO w/ C.A. m2

Cl. Bb m2

Bsn

Sn. Dr. p

K. Dr.

Vln 2

Vla

D. B. p

Interlude III

23 **F**

Picc. $\approx 19\text{EDO w/ Cl.}$

C. A. $\approx 19\text{EDO w/ C.A.}$

Cl. Bb m2

Bsn

Sn. Dr. f p

K. Dr.

Vln 2 ffp

Vla ffp

D. B. f

29 **G**

Picc. ff

C. A. $\approx 23\text{EDO w/ Cl.}$

Cl. Bb m2

Bsn $\approx 23\text{EDO w/ C.A.}$

Sn. Dr. f 3

K. Dr.

Vln 2 f p *sempre*

Vla f p *sempre*

D. B. mf p

Interlude III

H

63

35

Picc.

C. A.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Sn. Dr.
K. Dr.

Vln 2

Vla

D. B.

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

$\approx 5\text{EDO w/ Cl.}$
 $\approx 5\text{EDO w/ C.A.}$

p

40

Picc.

C. A.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Sn. Dr.
K. Dr.

Vln 2

Vla

D. B.

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

$\approx 7\text{EDO w/ Cl.}$
 $\approx 7\text{EDO w/ C.A.}$

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

8va

Lullaby

C

Ob. $f > p$

Cl. Bb pp p pp p pp

Bsn p mf p fp pp

Hn in F mf p p fp pp ppp pp ppp ppp pp

Tba mf p fp pp

Vln 1

Vc.

D. B. *arco* p fp pp p

D

Picc. $(distant, as if from an ancient memory)$

Cl. Bb p

Bsn

Hn in F

Glockenspiel

To Sn. Dr. & K. Dr.

Glock. p

Vln 1 p Will sound dissonant with Vlc. E harmonic

Vc. p Will sound dissonant with D.B. E harmonic

D. B. p

Piccolo **E** *Alla marcia* $\text{♩} = 120$ 8^{va} $f < ff$

Sn. Dr. & K. Dr. mf f

VI. The Fall

Lamentoso $\text{♩} = 60$

non vib. *sempre*

Violin 1

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

(pay attention to Cl. D 1/4 sharp in previous mvmt. it is enharmonic with E 3/4 flat)

(E-C Major 3rd divided in 3, but without playing the E)

"subminor 3rd" over Vlc. C

"sm3" over Vlc. C

C-Ab divided in 3, without playing the Ab

Violin 2

mf *sempre*

non vib. *sempre*

Viola

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

Violoncello

non vib. *sempre*

mf *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Double Bass

non vib. *sempre*

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



8

A

Vln 1

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

Vln 2

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

Vla

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

Vc.

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

D. B.

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

"subminor 3rd" over C

Natural M3 over C

"sm3" over C

Natural M3 over C

Più mosso (♩ = 66)

B

Vln 1: *pp* *f p sub.* *f* *f* *mf*

Vln 2: *mp* *p* *f* *f* *mf* *f*

Vla: *pp* *f p sub.* *f* *f* *mf*

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

D. B.: *pp* *f*

"neutral 3rd"

"sm3" over C

Vln 1: *f* *mf* *ff* *p* *mf* *f* *p*

Vln 2: *f* *mf* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Vla: *ff* *f* *mf* *ff* *f* *mf* *p*

Vc.: *mf* *ff* *f* *f* *f*

D. B.: *ff* *f* *f* *f* *f*

34

B. Dr.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

Bass Drum

p

p

pp

pp

p

p

mp

mf > *pp*

pp

p

mp

mf > *pp*

p

mp

mf > *pp*

"Natural subminor 3rd" over C

[illegible]

43

E Più mosso (♩ = 66)

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

B. Dr.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

mf

p

mf

p

pp

mf

p

pp

mf

p

pp

f

mf

f

p

p

Natural M3 over Vlc. & D.B G

Natural M3

espressivo non vib. sempre

F# might sound dissonant with Vl. 2 F#

VI. The Fall

71

49

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

B. Dr.

(Bass Drum)

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

mf

p

f

pp

"subminor 3rd"

Natural M3

"sm3"

Natural M3

F# might sound dissonant with Vl. 2 F#

F Tempo primo (♩ = 60)

aim the intonation to "fuse" with the ensemble

55

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

B. Dr.

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

mf

p

f

pp

mf (with mute)

p

mf (with mute)

p

mf

pp

f

mf

f

f

p

Natural M3 over Vlc. & D.B G

Natural m3 over C

G Più mosso (♩ = 68) $\text{♩} = 68$

60

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vcl

D. B.

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

66

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vcl

D. B.

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

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

ff *f* *f* *f*

70

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vcl

D. B.

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

f *ff* *f*

mf *ff* *f*

VI. The Fall

Coda

Lento ♩ = 60

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in Bb

Bassoon

Horn in F

Trumpet in Bb 1

Trumpet in Bb 2

Trombone

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Tubular Bells

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

6 A

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

(mute)

mf

p

f

10 **B** Più mosso (♩ = 70) rit.....

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. Bb

Bsn

Hn in F

Tpt in Bb 1

Tpt in Bb 2

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc.

D. B.

all Perfect fifths divided in 2
poco vib.

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

15 **Tempo Primo** (♩ = 60) **C** *8va*

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

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

Cl. Bb

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

Hn in F *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Tbn. *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p*

B. Tbn. *mf* *p*

Tba *mf* *p*

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc. *ff*

D. B. *mf*

D (8)

E

Fl. *mf* *fp* *f* *mf* *mf* *mp* *p* *p*

Ob. *mf* *fp* *f* *mf* *mf* *mp* *p*

Cl. Bb

Bsn. *mf* *fp* *f* *mf* *mf* *mp* *p* *p*

Hn in F *p* *mp*

Tpt in Bb 1 *mf* *fp* *mf* *p* *mf* *mp* *p*

Tpt in Bb 2 *mf* *fp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

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

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

Tba *p* *mf* *mf* *p*

Tub. Bells

Vln 1

Vln 2

Vla

Vc. *f* *ff*

D. B. *p* *mf*

all Perfect fifths divided in 2

26 F

Fl. *p* *p* *pp* *ff* *p*

Ob. *ff* *p*

Cl. Bb *ff* *p*

Bsn. *p* *p* *pp* *p* *ff* *p*

Hn in F *mf* *p* *pp* *f* *p*

Tpt in Bb 1 *f* *p*

Tpt in Bb 2 *f* *p*

Tbn. *p* *p* *pp* *p* *f* *p*

B. Tbn. *p* *p* *pp* *p* *f* *p*

Tba *p* *f* *f* *f* *p*

Tub. Bells (Tub. Bells) l.v. *ff* Tam. l.v. *p*

Vln 1 *fff* *p*

Vln 2 *fff* *p*

Vla *fff* *p*

Vc. *fff* *p*

D. B. *p* *fff* *p*