

Rand Steiger

Template

for Improvising Trumpeter and Ensemble

for Peter Evans, Steven Schick and the International Contemporary Ensemble

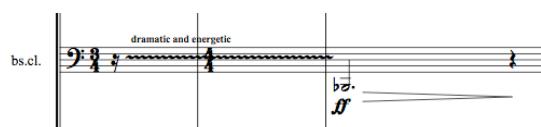
for solo trumpet and 12 instruments,
with digital audio signal processing

Premiere:

November 7, 2013; Miller Theater, New York City
 Peter Evans, trumpet
 International Contemporary Ensemble; Steven Schick, conductor
 Rand Steiger and Miller Puckette, electronics

Performance Notes:

Template is a collaborative work that relies on the performers to make a significant creative contribution. Almost the entire solo trumpet part is improvised freely, with only a few brief phrases (or prescribed rests) at key moments in the score. There are also opportunities for others in the ensemble to improvise at particular times. A trill line in the second space of the staff indicates that the performer is to improvise:



In this example the performer is asked to begin improvising on the second sixteenth note of the bar, and continue until the indicated B flat. In some instances there are recommendations such as "dramatic and energetic" indicated here.

Throughout this first section (measures 1 - 45) the ensemble plays framing gestures and textures for the trumpet soloist to play around and through. There are a number of fermatas that indicate pauses for the ensemble while the soloist continues to play. A range of possible lengths for these (e.g. 3-5") are indicated above the top fermata, and it is up to the conductor to create a flow of this section and choose lengths that feel right. While the accompaniment stops and goes frequently, the soloist should not feel compelled to start and stop with it, but rather to mostly play continuously, with the ensemble music serving as framing gestures around this continuous solo.

In the ensemble from measure 6-9 there are repeating phrases intended to create a texture (the electronics will echo and spatialize these sounds). The players need not repeat the exact patterns written, but rather elaborate within the type of material proposed. When there are specific pitches (e.g. string material starting at measure 6, or the entire ensemble at 155) performers should elaborate on the rhythmic patterns but only use the indicated pitches to keep the harmony clear.

Starting at 132 there is an open form section where the trumpeter is always playing, and the conductor selects from among different combinations to accompany by indicating a number with the left hand for which group plays at the next down beat (the previous group would cut off as the new group enters).

Starting at page 16, the soloist interrupts improvising periodically to play the trigger phrases written in measures 145, 147, 149 151, and 153. My intention is for these to be integrated into the improvised material, and as soon as they are played, the conductor will cue the instrumental textures that gradually build up. I hope that it sounds like the ensemble is a kind of signal processor, grabbing the last thing the soloist plays, and looping and varying it to create a rich background to the evolving solo. The harmony changes at measure 155, and then one by one, with each downbeat, players stop playing the texture and begin to improvise so that the texture gradually transitions from what I have written to a free improvisation (with everyone improvising by measure 163). Then, starting at 164, tempo begins, and one by one players stop improvising, and start playing a building undulating chord that brings the piece to a close.

The harmony of the piece is based on the harmonic series, and at every moment there is a governing bass note. These are indicated in the solo trumpet part so that the soloist may play "inside" the harmony when they wish to.

Dynamics:

The dynamic marking **n** is frequently used to indicate notes that begin imperceptibly and gradually fade in over the length of the indicated crescendo. Similarly, decrescendos that end at a rest without a dynamic marking indicate a complete diminuendo to silence. Please note the starting and ending points of these transitions precisely.

Accidentals and Microtonality:

Accidentals carry through the length of the bar, but only in the octave in which they appear.

The following special accidentals are used to indicate specific micro-intervals for just tuning in the horn part, and are to be realized by playing natural notes.

A single musical staff with three notes. The first note is labeled "lowered 49 cents (11th harmonic)". The second note is labeled "lowered 31 cents (7th harmonic)". The third note is labeled "raised 41 cents (13th harmonic)".

Horn: All glissandos are to be played as harmonic glissandos. All microtonal pitches specified are to be played as "natural tones" in the corresponding series. For example, F with a 49-cent quarter flat (see above) indicates playing the 11th harmonic in the series of B, while F with a 31-cent flat indicates the 7th harmonic in the series of G.

Strings:

In all string parts, 4 dots under a tie indicates a ricochet on the indicated pitch. The written note only gives the starting point, and the ricochet should last about a second unless another note interrupts it.

Percussion:

A single musical staff with various percussive instruments. The instruments are: small opera gong, vibraslap, Chinese cymbal, 20" cymbal, 16" cymbal, splash cymbal, cowbell, large tom-tom, conga / juniors, bongos / juniors, and temple block.

Each of the two percussionists has the same non-pitched instruments indicated in the staff above. Non-pitched instruments should always be allowed to ring unless otherwise indicated. Mallets are usually left to the discretion of the performer.

Vibraphones:

The two vibraphones must be the Musser M-55 Pro Vibe model. The composer will supply a custom tuned set of bars to replace one set on each instrument (diatonic set on Vibraphone 2 and chromatic set on vibraphone 1). The following chart shows the actual sound this will produce for each played note (see chart above for the definition of the microtonal accidentals used here):

Musical score for vibraphone and piano. The top staff shows two measures of music for vibraphone 2, with note heads and stems. The bottom staff shows two measures of music for vibraphone 1, with note heads and stems. The piano part consists of two staves of music with note heads and stems.

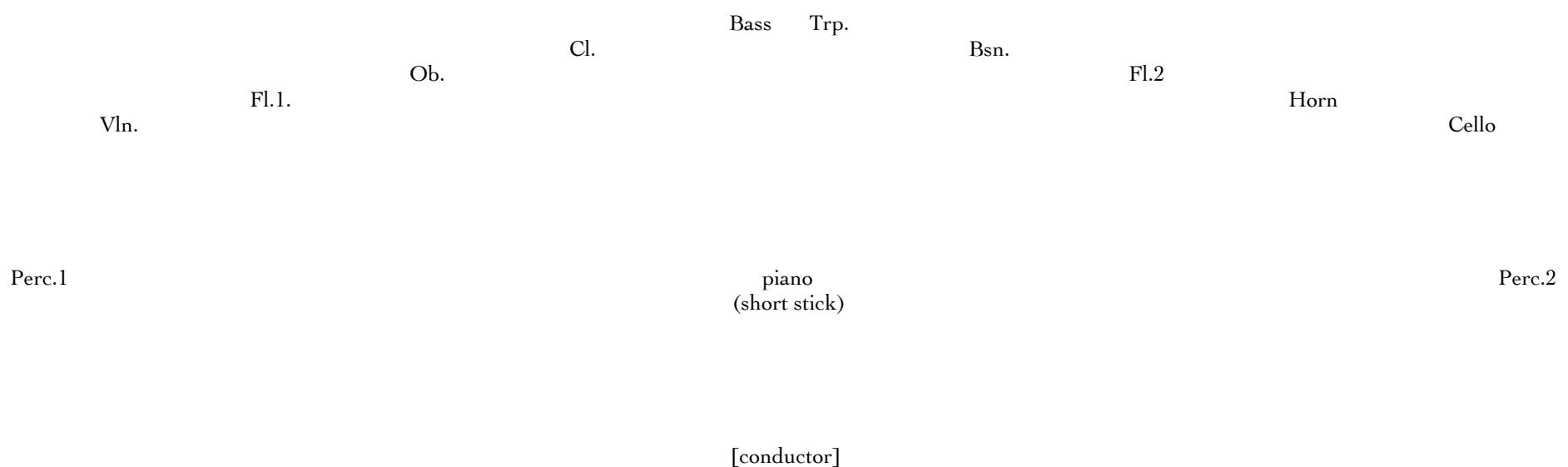
Electronics:

A laptop computer running Miller Puckette's **Pd** software is used to signal process the sound of the instruments in a variety of ways throughout the piece. Hypercardioid microphones are to be used on all instruments and are routed directly to the computer audio interface, with the exception of mono mixes of each percussion station which should also be routed, through the house mixer, into the computer audio interface. Six channels of processed sound are then returned to the house system to be played back through six speakers (front pair wide left and right on the stage in front of the performers, middle pair 33% into the house right and left, and right and left rear.)

The sound from the speakers should not be louder than the original acoustical sound of the instruments. Ideally, the listener will hear the natural sound of the instruments, along with a “halo” of transformed sound, blending together equally. Monitor speakers are not necessary for the performers. The ensemble should follow the indicated dynamics and balance and tune in the usual manner. The electronic processing follows the performance, and therefore the conductor has complete interpretive freedom.

Stage Diagram:

The ensemble is to be set up in the configuration indicated below, with all players (except cello) standing, preferably on a 12-24" platform. Every effort should be made to avoid instruments bleeding into microphones of adjacent instruments.



Contact:

For further information please contact the composer by email to this address:
rands@ucsd.edu

Additional information may be found on the following web site:
<http://rand.info>

information about Pd software may be found on Miller Puckette's website:

<http://msp.ucsd.edu>

for Peter Evans and the International Contemporary Ensemble

Rand Steiger

Template

for Improvising Trumpeter and Ensemble

Dynamics and Articulations:

- Flute, piccolo, oboe, bass clarinet, bassoon: *f*, *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Horn: *f*, *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Trumpet: *f*, sustained notes, *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), sustained notes.
- Piano: *f*, *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Percussion 1: *f*, *n* (staccato), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Percussion 2: *f*, *n* (staccato), *p* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Violin: *ff*, *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo).
- Cello: *ff*, *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo).
- Bass: *pizz.* (pizzicato), *ff* (fortissimo).

Performance Instructions:

- Flute, piccolo, oboe, bass clarinet, bassoon: *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Horn: *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Trumpet: *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Piano: *n* (staccato), *ff* (fortissimo), *n* (staccato), *f*.
- Percussion 1: *n* (staccato), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Percussion 2: *n* (staccato), *p* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Violin: *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo).
- Cello: *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianississimo) *ff* (fortissimo).
- Bass: *pizz.* (pizzicato), *ff* (fortissimo).

10 $\text{♩} = 132$

fl. $\frac{4}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

pic. $\frac{4}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

ob. (\downarrow) $\frac{4}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

bs.cl. (\downarrow) $\frac{4}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ fp

bsn. $\frac{4}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$

$\text{hn. } (\downarrow\downarrow) \frac{4}{4} n \text{— } mf \frac{7}{8} \text{— } ff \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

trp. $\frac{4}{4} \dots \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

pno. $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ f $\frac{3}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

perc.1 $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ mf $\frac{3}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ $pp \text{— } ff$

perc.2 $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ mf $\frac{3}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ $pp \text{— } ff$

vln. $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

vc. $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ $n \text{— } mf$ $\frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

db. $\frac{4}{4} \frac{7}{8} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$ $n \text{— } ff$ $\frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

16

fl. *n—f*

pic. *n—f*

ob. *n—f*

bs. cl. *n—f* *ff* *sfzp* *ff* *f* *pp—f*

bsn. *n—f* *pp—f*

hn. *n—f* *pp—f*

trp. *trp.*

pno. *pno.* *Reo.*

perc. 1 *perc. 1* *with stick* *f*

perc. 2 *perc. 2*

vln. *n—f* *pizz.* *pp—f* *pizz.*

vc. *n—f* *pizz.* *pp—f* *arco* *pizz.*

db. *arco* *n—f* *pizz.* *pp—f*

23

$\text{J} = 120$

2 - 3"

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

Detailed description: This page contains six systems of musical notation. The first system (measures 1-5) features woodwind instruments (flute, piccolo, oboe, bassoon) and includes dynamic markings like *pp*, *f*, and *n*. The second system (measures 6-10) features brass instruments (horn, trumpet) and a piano. The third system (measures 11-15) features piano and percussion. The fourth system (measures 16-20) features percussion. The fifth system (measures 21-25) features strings (violin, cello, double bass). The sixth system (measures 26-30) continues the string section. Performance instructions include 'with soft mallet' and 'with hands' for the piano, and 'arco' and 'pizz.' markings for the strings.

29

3 - 5"

$\bullet = 100$

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc. 1

perc. 2

vln.

vc.

db.

pizz. *arco* *pizz.*

arco

pizz. *arco* *pizz.*

pizz. *arco* *pizz.*

34

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

40

fl. *p* *ff*

pic. *p* *ff*

ob. *p* *ff*

bs.cl. *p* *ff*

bsn. *p* *ff*

hn. *p* *ff*

trp. *sfpz* *mf* *ff*

pno. ***

perc.1 ***

perc.2 ***

vln. *arco* *p* *ff*

vc. *arco* *p* *ff*

db. *arco* *n* *f*

3 - 5"

45

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

vib.1

perc.1

vib.2

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

49

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

vib.1

perc.1

vib.2

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

mf

3

3

5

3

3

10

53

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

vib.1

perc.1

vib.2

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top five staves include parts for Flute (fl.), Piccolo (pic.), Oboe (ob.), Bassoon (bsn.), and Bass Clarinet (bs.cl.). The middle section features parts for Horn (hn.) and Trumpet (trp.). The bottom section includes parts for Piano (pno.), Vibraphone 1 (vib.1), Timpani 1 (perc.1), Vibraphone 2 (vib.2), Timpani 2 (perc.2), Violin (vln.), Cello (vc.), and Double Bass (db.). The piano part is particularly active, featuring complex chords and grace notes. The percussion parts, including vibraphones and timpani, provide rhythmic support with various patterns like eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures. The score is numbered 53 at the top left.

58

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

vib.1

perc.1

vib.2

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The top section includes parts for Flute (fl.), Piccolo (pic.), Oboe (ob.), Bassoon (bsn.), Horn (hn.), Trumpet (trp.), and Piano (pno.). The bottom section includes parts for Vibraphone 1 (vib.1), Percussion 1 (perc.1), Vibraphone 2 (vib.2), Percussion 2 (perc.2), Violin (vln.), Cello (vc.), and Double Bass (db.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a 3/4 time signature, followed by a 4/4 time signature. Measures 2 and 3 also have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 4 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 5 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 6 and 7 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 8 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 9 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 10 and 11 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 12 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 13 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 14 and 15 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 16 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 17 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 18 and 19 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 20 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 21 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 22 and 23 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 24 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 25 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 26 and 27 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 28 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 29 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 30 and 31 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 32 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 33 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 34 and 35 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 36 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 37 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 38 and 39 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 40 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 41 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 42 and 43 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 44 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 45 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 46 and 47 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 48 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 49 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 50 and 51 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 52 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 53 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 54 and 55 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 56 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 57 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 58 and 59 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 60 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 61 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 62 and 63 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 64 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 65 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 66 and 67 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 68 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 69 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 70 and 71 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 72 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 73 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 74 and 75 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 76 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 77 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 78 and 79 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 80 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 81 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 82 and 83 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 84 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 85 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 86 and 87 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 88 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 89 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 90 and 91 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 92 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 93 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 94 and 95 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 96 begins with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 97 starts with a 3/4 time signature. Measures 98 and 99 have 4/4 time signatures. Measure 100 begins with a 4/4 time signature.

62

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

vib.1

perc.1

vib.2

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

13

66 $\text{♩} = 125$

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn. $\text{♩} = 125$

trp.

pno.

perc. 1

perc. 2

vln.

vc.

db.

70

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

The musical score page 70 consists of ten staves. The top five staves (flute, piccolo, oboe, bassoon, horn) have measures of rests followed by eighth-note patterns. The trumpet staff has a sustained note with a wavy line. The piano staff features a complex sixteenth-note pattern with dynamic markings like '3' and '3'. The bottom five staves (trumpet, piano, percussion 1, percussion 2, strings) show more active musical activity, particularly the piano's sixteenth-note chords and the percussive patterns of the two percussionists.

74

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top five staves (flute, piccolo, oboe, bassoon, and horn) are in treble clef and common time. The bottom five staves (trumpet, piano, percussion 1, percussion 2, and strings) are in bass clef and common time. The piano staff includes two systems of music. The score features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures. Measure numbers 74, 75, and 76 are indicated above the staves.

81

fl. *f* *mf*

pic. *f* *mf*

ob. *f* *mf*

bs. cl. *f* *mf*

bsn. *f* *mf*

hn. *f* *mf*

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln. *f*

vc. *f*

db.

This musical score page contains six systems of music. The first system features woodwind instruments (Flute, Piccolo, Oboe, Bassoon) and a bass clarinet, all playing eighth-note patterns. The second system includes a trumpet and piano, with the trumpet playing sustained notes and the piano providing harmonic support. The third system consists of two percussion parts (perc.1 and perc.2) performing rhythmic patterns. The fourth system features a violin, cello, and double bass, with the violin playing pizzicato. The score is set in common time (indicated by '4/4') throughout, with specific dynamics like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) indicated where applicable.

85

fl. *f*

pic. *f*

ob. *f*

bs. cl. *dramatic and energetic* *ff*

bsn. *f*

hn.

trp. *f*

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top four staves are woodwind instruments: Flute, Piccolo, Oboe, and Bassoon, all playing eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff is Bass Clarinet, which has a dynamic instruction 'dramatic and energetic' and a dynamic 'ff' (fortissimo). The sixth staff is Bassoon, also with a dynamic 'f'. The seventh staff is Horn, the eighth is Trumpet, and the ninth is Piano, which has a complex harmonic progression with many sharps and flats. The bottom three staves are percussive instruments: Percussion 1 and Percussion 2, both with rhythmic patterns involving eighth and sixteenth notes; and Double Bass, which has a sustained note with a grace note. Measure numbers 7 and 8 are placed above the piano staff, and measure number 9 is placed above the double bass staff.

90

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn. *hyperdramatic*

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

ff

f

assertive and frenetic

96

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

ff

f

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

hyperdramatic

(arco)

ff

assertive and frenetic

pizz.

f

21

102

fl. *ff*

pic. change to flute

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln. assertive and frenetic

vc. *arco*

db.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top five staves are for woodwind instruments: Flute (ff dynamic), Piccolo (with a 'change to flute' instruction), Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn. The bottom five staves are for brass and percussion: Trumpet, Piano (with a dynamic ff), Percussion 1, Percussion 2, and Double Bass. The piano part includes a complex harmonic progression with many sharps and flats. The percussion parts feature rhythmic patterns with various markings like '3', 'x', and asterisks. The violin and cello parts have dynamic instructions: 'assertive and frenetic' for the violin and 'arco' for the cello. The double bass part shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns.

Musical score page 107 featuring ten staves of music. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- fl. (Flute): The first staff in the top section.
- fl.2 (Flute): The second staff in the top section.
- ob. (Oboe): The third staff in the top section.
- bs.cl. (Bass Clarinet): The fourth staff in the top section.
- bsn. (Bassoon): The fifth staff in the top section.
- hn. (Horn): The first staff in the middle section.
- trp. (Trumpet): The second staff in the middle section.
- pno. (Piano): The two staves at the bottom left, connected by a brace.
- perc.1 (Percussion 1): The first staff in the bottom section.
- perc.2 (Percussion 2): The second staff in the bottom section.
- vln. (Violin): The first staff in the bottom section.
- vc. (Cello): The second staff in the bottom section.
- db. (Double Bass): The bottom staff in the bottom section.

The score includes various musical markings such as dynamics (e.g., *f*, *ff*, *arco*), articulations (e.g., dots, dashes, crosses, asterisks), and time signatures (e.g., 4/4, 3/4, 5/4). The piano part shows complex harmonic progressions with many chords and rests. The percussion parts feature rhythmic patterns with various symbols like dots, dashes, and crosses. The string and woodwind parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

A detailed musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The top section includes flutes (fl.), flutes 2 (fl.2), oboe (ob.), bassoon (bsn.), and bass clarinet (bs.cl.). The middle section includes horn (hn.) and trumpet (trp.). The bottom section includes piano (pno.), percussion 1 (perc.1), percussion 2 (perc.2), violin (vln.), cello (vc.), and double bass (db.). The score is set in 4/4 time, with various dynamics like ff, f, and p, and performance instructions such as wavy lines and slurs. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated at the end of each staff.

A detailed musical score page for orchestra and piano. The top section features woodwind instruments (flute 1, flute 2, oboe, bassoon, bass clarinet) and brass (trumpet). The middle section includes piano and two percussion parts (percussion 1, percussion 2). The bottom section features strings (violin, cello, double bass). The score is set in common time, with various key changes indicated by clefs and sharps. Measure numbers 115 through 120 are present. The piano part in the middle section shows complex harmonic progressions with many sharps and flats. The percussion parts provide rhythmic patterns with accents and dynamic markings like 'x' and '3'. The strings in the bottom section play sustained notes or simple harmonic patterns.

119

fl. 4 - 6" (♩) = 100 4 - 7" 3 - 5"

fl.2 ob. bs. cl. bsn.

hn. trp.

pno. ♭ 4 - 6" (♩) = 100 4 - 7" 3 - 5"

perc.1 perc.2 (mf)

vln. (♩) (arco) f 4 - 6" (♩)

vc. db.

126

fl. fl.2 ob. bs.cl. bsn. hn. trp. pno. perc.1 perc.2 vln. vc. db.

5 - 8" *4 - 7"* *3 - 4"* *2 - 4"* *2 - 4"*

ff *f* *#f*

ff

pizz.

ff *C#*

open form: 30 - 40"

132

0 1 2 3 4 5

fl.

fl.2

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

143

trp.

*improvised trumpet duo with conductor
(when conducted by Steven Schick)*

improvised trumpet cadenza

30 - 40"

30 - 40"

The musical score consists of a single staff for trumpet (trp.). It features two distinct sections, each indicated by a wavy line pattern on the staff. The first section, starting at measure 143, is labeled "improvised trumpet duo with conductor (when conducted by Steven Schick)" and has a dynamic marking of "30 - 40\" above it. The second section, which begins after a vertical bar line, is labeled "improvised trumpet cadenza" and also has a dynamic marking of "30 - 40\" above it. The time signature for the entire section is 3/4.

145 $\text{♩} = 120$

fl. 7 - 10" 7 - 10"

pic. change to piccolo

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn. mf $n \ll f \gg$ $n \ll f \gg$

$\text{♩} = 120$

hn.

trp. let texture evolve
then sneak back in

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

$\text{♩} = 120$

vln.

vc. *arco sul pont.* *ord.* *pizz.* *arco* $pp \ll f \gg$ mf

db.

149

fl. 7 - 10" *pp* *mf*

pic.

ob. 7 - 10"

bs. cl. 7 - 10"

bsn. 7 - 10"

hn. 7 - 10"

trp. *sfp* *f* 7 - 10"

pno. 7 - 10"

perc. 1 *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* 7 - 10"

perc. 2 *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* 7 - 10"

vln. *mf* *pp* *f* *mf* *sul pont.* *ord.* *esp.* 7 - 10"

vc. 7 - 10"

db. *suono reale* *n* *mf* 7 - 10" *pp* *f* 7 - 10"

153

7 - 10"

10 - 13"

fl.

piccolo

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc. 1

perc. 2

vln.

vc.

db.

pp <mf

pp <mf

pp <mf

pp <mf

n <mf > mf n <mf >

f n <f pp <f

f pp <f pp <f >

muted (with pedal depressed) 15ma pp ~ mf

muted (with pedal depressed) 15ma pp ~ f

mf pp <mf pp <mf

mf pp <mf pp <mf

pp <f pp <f

sul pont. pp <f

arco pp <f sul pont. f ord. f pizz.

pizz. arco n <f

give the numbered cues in
order at 2-4" intervals

156

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 10-13"

(change to flute as quickly
as possible, then begin)

fl.

pic.

ob.

bs. cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

$\text{♩} = 120$

164

fl.

fl.2

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

$\text{♩} = 120$

hn.

trp.

hold pedal and play one octave lower
then written through the last bar

pno.

$\text{♩} = 120$

moderate speed tremolo with medium
hard mallets, no pedal until indicated

perc.1

perc.2

$\text{♩} = 120$

vln.

vc.

db.

$\text{♩} = 120$

174

fl.

fl.2

ob.

bs.cl.

bsn.

hn.

trp.

pno.

perc.1

perc.2

vln.

vc.

db.

FINE
8~12.8.13.9.13.21.13