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Yarbrough, Stephen Lee

"AWAKE O JOY": A TRIO FOR FLUTE, VIOLA, AND PIANO. (ORIGINAL
COMPOSITION)

The University of Oklahoma

D.M.A. 1983

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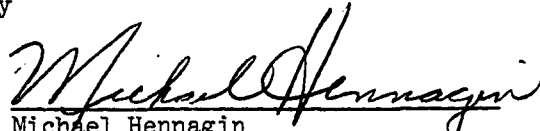
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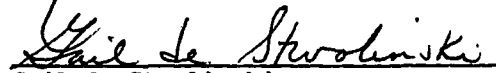
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SUBMITTED TO THE GRADUATE FACULTY
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degree of
DOCTOR OF MUSICAL ARTS

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Norman, Oklahoma
1983

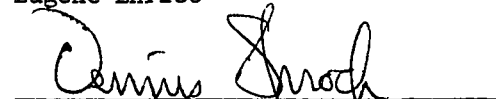
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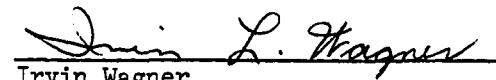
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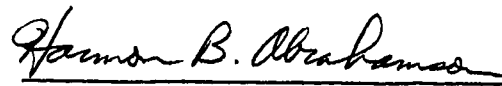

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CHAPTER I. ANALYSIS OF SCORE

AWAKE O JOY
A TRIO FOR
FLUTE, VIOLA, AND PIANO

INTRODUCTION

Awake O Joy represents an attempt to speak in a musical language whose nature is accessible to listeners of a wide variety of backgrounds. As such it makes some use of syntactical mannerisms common to the vernacular of twentieth century American Popular music. At the same time, it integrates those mannerisms into a more formalized compositional speech of carefully organized grammatical detail. The ensuing musical structure is thus "classical" in the sense of its assiduously elaborated formal design and "popular" in the sense of its openness to elements of vernacular expression.

This paper examines Awake O Joy in light of its stylistic, structural, and expressive characteristics. It uses the format of parametric analysis, detailing specific aspects of musical syntax as to their manneristic expression in definition of an individual musical language. It scrutinizes as well the functions and relationships of unfolding musical events as they contribute to the creation and perception of pattern and design. A concluding summation synthesizes the differing portions of analysis into a concise, synoptical whole.

Melody

The melodic structures of Awake O Joy are strongly rooted in their respective tonalities and are often of periodic nature in the sense of formal delineation through caesurae in antecedent/consequent relationship. A further sense of logical coherence is often achieved through the use of motives as generators of larger formal dimensions. Example 1, measures 9 through 13 of the full score, demonstrates the latter principle.



It can be observed that this melody consists of five repetitions of the same four note motive, the last repetition an octave higher. Outlining a perfect fourth by stepwise descent, the motive is transformed into the larger thematic unit of a phrase through the linkage of a changing rhythmic design. The varied repetition of that phrase creates a repeated phrase structure of even larger formal dimension. The rhythmic displacement of the motive produced by the eighth rest of measure 11 is so strong as to require a one bar extension of the repeated phrase for the effect of rhythmic and formal closure. That closing effect is heightened by the repetition of the motive an octave higher, and the stronger agogic accent produced by the longer 10/8 bar which ends the example.

Example 2, measures 58 through 65, shows the use of periodic structure with motivic integration.



The melodic curve of A leads to a non-conclusive (N.C.) cadence in measure 61, and that of B to a conclusive (C.) cadence in 65. The classic "question-answer" pattern of antecedent/consequent form is thereby produced. That pattern is reinforced by the symmetrical relationships of the periodic design as illustrated by the following chart:

CHART 1. Periodic Design

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a & & b & & a^1 & & a \\ \hline 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 & + & 2 \\ \hline & & 4 & & 4 & & \end{array}$$

The motivic integration used in this example works in a manner different than that of example 1. Here repetitions of musical elements peculiar to sub-phrase "a" function to provide more a sense of internal unity than to generate a larger thematic form.

In example 2 the rhythms of sub-phrase "a", the first half of "a¹" and all of "a" are the same. The melodic contours of these extracts are similar or the same. The pitches are the same but for those marked "x". Sub-phrases "b" and "a¹" are completely different in function and

design from "a". These differences, some slight, some acutely obvious, lessen the aural characterization of "a's" varied repetitions as motivic builders of form. They point instead to the perception of phrase relationships within the larger periodic structure. The presence of an internal motivic unity thus provides greater coherence to the expression of that larger structure.

Yet another approach to these principles can be found in example 3, measures 22 through 30 of the full score:



The tonal shift of the second phrase from A-flat Lydian to D-flat Lydian, established by the accompanimental figuration, marks the juncture of antecedent/consequent structure, as does the rhythmic correspondence of measures 22 and 23 with measures 26 and 27. The symmetrical pattern of phrases A and A¹ (the latter with a cadential extension) again reinforce the expected design.

As in example 1, motivic repetition is used to produce larger thematic units, in particular those categorized as sub-phrases. Yet in example 3 those larger units are formed by repeating the given motive (bracketed) on different pitch levels as well as with different rhythms. The sense of motivic coherence is thus more overt

than that of example 2.

As these representative examples show, the melodies of Awake O Joy are intrinsically tonal and built upon the principles of periodic construction and motivic coherence. These aspects of melodic nature all allow the listener points of contextual reference by which to process and evaluate the syntactical components of relational discourse in music. A certain medium of intelligibility as regards the musical language is thus assured.

Harmony

The primary usage of harmony in Awake O Joy is that of underpinning and heightening the sense of goal-oriented direction consequent to a tonal style. In that sense it serves as a strong formative element in the articulation of pattern in aural structure. A secondary usage involves the coloristic aspects of harmony in terms of inducing various affective responses such as "light" or "dark", "sweet" or "bitter". These two harmonic functions, tension and color, may easily be broken into sub-categories and illustrated with examples idiosyncratic of their use in Awake O Joy.

The affective "colors" of Awake O Joy are those of bright, brilliant, or sunny hue created by the use of major triads as the basic harmonic unit. Often these triads are used as shown in example 4, measure 93. The triads here are in root position with no added tones of any kind, an effect similar to the use of primary colors in art.



Example 5, measures 74 through 76, shows arpeggiated major triads with an added major ninth, an often used harmony of somewhat richer, though still bright, sonority.



Example 6, measure 117, shows chords that could be analyzed as suspended fourths, quartal harmony, or as the results of melodic motion in the upper voice.



However analyzed, they maintain a brightness of sound similar to the

previously illustrated tertian harmony. In this they further reflect the composer's intention to produce through harmony the affect of joy.

That aspect of harmony which produces a sense of tension (and its consequent resolution) implies also a sense of goal directed motion and an articulation of structure. In Awake O Joy goal directed motion occurs within formal sections as a result of establishing, departing from, and returning to a given tonic. Example 7, measures 56 through 65 of the full score, demonstrates this principle with the progression B-flat - F⁷ - B-flat - E-flat - B-flat. The excerpt serves as accompaniment to Theme II, main theme of the work's second section.

Ex. 7

The musical score for Example 7 consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace, with a 'Pno' marking to the left. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. Measure numbers 56, 60, and 65 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. Chord symbols are placed above the staves: Bb at the beginning, Bb and F7 above measure 58, Bb above measure 60, Eb above measure 62, and Bb above measure 64. The melody in the treble staff is primarily eighth-note runs, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

On a larger scale, a sense of goal directed motion is generated by the tonal relationships from section to section within the broader outlines of compositional structure. A chart revealing those relationships reads as follows:

CHART 2. Tonal Relationships by Section

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TONALITY</u>	<u>MEASURES</u>
Theme I	B Major	9-53
Theme II	B-flat Major	56-89
Theme III	D-flat Major	93-130
Theme II	B-flat Major	131-164
Theme I	B Major	165-217
Coda	B Major	222-236

Other tonal relationships besides these are also important as each large section is broken into several smaller ones. At the highest level though, the principle of statement, departure, and return is clearly seen as it applies to tonal movement and direction.

One factor relating to the accessibility of Awake O Joy is its regularity of harmonic rhythm. Some sections have a harmonic change generally every two bars, measures 95 through 104 a case in point. Some have a repeating harmonic ostinato, as at measures 105 through 112 and 113 through 116. Others give a harmonic rhythm that changes at every two, three, four or six bars as at measures 22 through 53. Whatever the rate of harmonic change, it occurs at an interval easily assimilated by the listener. In this sense it is conventional by nature.

The articulation of structure by harmonic means is a common occurrence in Awake O Joy. A frequent progression demarcating sections

is that of a tonal shift a major or minor third above or below the tonic of the section just left. Example 8, measures 21 and 22, shows just such a shift from the first to the second of three inner sections within the first Theme I section.

Ex. 8

The tonal shift here is from E Lydian to A-flat Lydian, the A-flat enharmonically a major third higher than the E. Other factors beside the harmonic shift articulate the structural juncture, most noticeably the change of instrumentation, melodic style and accompanimental figuration. Still, the harmonic shift is perhaps the more dramatic and immediately perceptible factor of sectional demarcation. This articulating role of harmony becomes even more apparent when seen on the charts of structural analysis given with the discussion of form.

Harmonic functions of tension and color play a dynamic role in the stylistic, structural and expressive being of Awake O Joy, as shown by the preceding examples. The substantive contributions of harmony to

the tonal language of Awake O Joy are thereby confirmed.

Rhythm

The rhythmic patterns of Awake O Joy are the result of interactions between the pulse unit of the given meter and its subdivisions into regular and irregular (asymmetrical) units. In the Theme II section of Awake O Joy (measures 56 through 89 and its repeat at measures 131 through 164) the half note pulse receives its normal quarter note division. The meter of the Theme III section (measures 93 through 130) is 6/4, but its eighth note subdivision is grouped into asymmetrical units. Example 9, measures 117 and 118, demonstrate this concept.



Here the subdivided eighths are grouped into an asymmetrical pattern of 3 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 2. Such a pattern could be conducted in 6/4, but because of the notated grouping would better be conducted in an uneven five beat pattern as shown in example 10.

Ex. 10

	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	BEATS
	3	+	2	+	3	+	2	+	3	+	2
	+	2	+	3	+	2	+	2			DIVISION
											RHYTHMIC
											PATTERN

A similar illustration may be found in the large Theme I section, measures 9-55. Here the predominating meter is 8/8 divided asymmetrically into groups of 3 + 3 + 2. Example 11, measures 9 and 10, are typical of this section.



Another type of rhythmic pattern found in Awake O Joy is one in which regular simple or compound meters are followed by those of an asymmetrical cast. Measures 5 through 8 are each in a different meter, 3/4, 5/8, 3/4, and 7/8. Example 12 shows a melodic extract demonstrating the rhythms that result from this type of changing meter design.



The asymmetrical divisions of rhythmic units, whether the result of changing meters or irregular groupings within the bar, create a syncopated lilt of energetic, vigorous quality. It was the composer's intention that they serve to render Awake O Joy an awakening, bracing tonic to the condition of joy.

Form

Awake O Joy is a combination of arch and sonata forms.

Characteristics of each are inherent within its expression. A chart showing these respective qualities in brief outline would look as follows:

CHART 3. Brief Outline of Form

ARCH FORM

Introduction

Theme I

Theme II

Theme III

Theme II

(Intro.)

Theme I

Coda

SONATA FORM

Introduction

Theme I
Theme II

EXPOSITION

Development

Theme II
(Intro.)
Theme I

RECAPITULATION

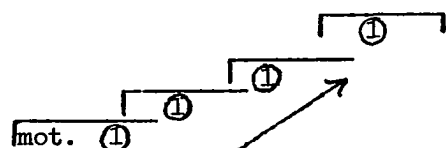
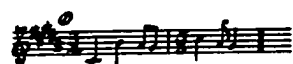
Coda

The strongest aural impression is that of arch form, especially as the Theme I and Theme II sections are repeated verbatim but for mirror reversal, Theme II, Theme I. However, the Theme III section does function like the development section of sonata form.

A more detailed formal chart shows that each of the major sections can be broken down into three or four smaller sections. Often these sections are developmental in themselves. A legend of symbols and abbreviations may be found appending the following analysis.

CHART 4. Aural Analysis of Form

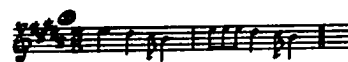
INTRO. ①



1. . . 8th

(c#) (f#) (c#) (f#)
beginning pitches

Th. I ②



A ② - Rep. Phr.

$\frac{8}{8}$ 2 mm. 2 Rep. + 1 ext. 2 2 Rep.

② Transposed and varied

First 2 mm. resemble a variant of ②; last 2 mm. = rhythmic grouping ♩. ♩. ♩. or 3+3+2. Thus 4 mm. = almost a 2nd variant of ②. However, mm. 3 & 4 are accomp. prep. for B.

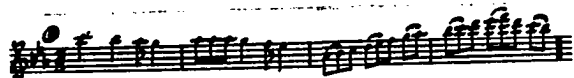
13

B

F# - - - F# E - - - - - E

TONALITY

Th. I cont. ③



B ③ - dbl. pd.

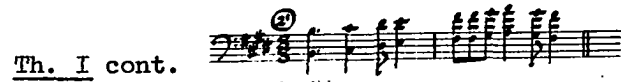
B¹ ③

a¹ b¹ a² b² 2 2 2 2 + 2 ext.

a¹ b¹ a² b² 2 2 2 2 + 2 ext.

A^b Lydian D^b Lydian A^b Lydian CM chord C Lydian F Lydian C Lydian A Major Chord

CHART 4. continued



A¹ (2¹) - Rep. Phr. (2¹) transposed and varied A (2) Intro. to Th. II

2 2 rep. 2 2 2 2 rep. + 2 ext. 2 - - - -

E Major F E^b D^b - - - - - B^b Major chord

Th. II (4)



A (4) - dbl. pd. A (4) Rep.

$\frac{3}{2}$ a b a¹ a a b a¹ a transition or B
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 rep. - - - -

B^b B^b B^b (chds: G-F-C-D)
(viola) (flute) (piano) (piano and viola)

CHART 4. continued

Th. II cont.

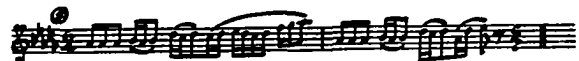
Intro. using ②

A¹ ④ transposed w/ new ctpt.

$\frac{3}{2}$ | a 2 v b 2 v a¹ 2 v a 2 | — 1 m. of 4/8; 2 mm. of 8/8

B B A^b

Th. III (derived, or developed, from Th. I) ⑤



A ⑤

B ⑥



$\frac{6}{4}$ | a 2 v a¹ 2 rep. v b 2 v a² 2 v c 1 + 1 v a³ 2 | — - - 2 - + - 2 - | a 2 v a¹ 2 v b 2 v b¹ 2 |

Intro. using accomp. (closing effect)
derived from ⑤

D^b G^b D^b A^b G^b D^b f# F# F#

chords

CHART 4. continued

Th. III cont.

A¹ ⑤

$\frac{6}{4}$ | a 2 | a 2 rep. | b 2 | a¹ 2 | c 1 + 1 | a² 2 | Trans. - to - $\frac{3}{2}$ Intro. to Th. II | 2 mm. |

[G D A G]
chords

D

D

Th. II

A ④

A ④ rep.

$\frac{3}{2}$ | a 2 | b 2 | a¹ 2 | a 2 | | a 2 | b 2 | a¹ 2 | a 2 | | Transition, or B as before | 4 | + | 4 |

B^b

(viola)

B^b

(flute)

B^b

(piano) (piano and viola)

CHART 4. continued

Th. II cont.

A¹ ④

$\frac{3}{2}$ | a 2 - v b 2 - v a¹ 2 - v a 2 - | mot. 1
(c# f# c# f#)

beginning pitches

B

B

Intro. to Th. I 1

1 1

1

Th. I

A ② (as before)

B

Th. I cont.

B ③

(as before)

A^b Lydian, etc.

B¹ ③

(as before)

C Lydian, etc.

A¹ ②¹

(as before)

E

A ②

(slightly changed at the end)

D^b

Sect. 1 -----2

Trans. begins w/rep. of last m. of A; transposes the motive in disjunct intervals

CHART 4. continued

Coda

Sect. 1 (2^2)

$\overline{a \quad 2 \quad \sqrt{a^1 \quad 2 + 3 \text{ cad. ext.}}}$

B

Sect. 2 (2^2)

$\overline{a \quad 2 \quad \sqrt{a \quad 2} \quad \sqrt{a^1 \quad 3}}$

B

LARGE FORM

Th. I

A B B¹ A¹ A

Th. II

A A Tr. A¹
or
B

Th. III

A B A¹

Th. II

A A Tr. A¹
or
B

Th. I

A B B¹ A¹ A

LEGEND FOR CHART 4

accomp. - accompaniment
cad. - cadence
chds. - chords
cont. - continued
ctpt. - counterpoint
dbl. pd. - double period
ext. - extension
intro. - introduction
maj. - major
m. - measure
mm. - measures
mot. - motive
phr. - phrase
prep. - preparation
rep. - repeated
sect. - section
Th. - theme
trans. - transition
vla. - viola
w/ - with
B^b - Major key
f# - minor key

② - thematic example

—v— - caesurae

┌—v— - phrase

Some sections or groups of measures possess a multiplicity of musical functions. Some use well known compositional techniques or stylistic conventions such as an underlying structural foundation. The following chart provides further commentary for such passages. Circled numbers refer, as on the preceding chart, to thematic examples.

CHART 5. Formal Commentary

SECTION	COMMENTS	TONALITY
measures		
Th. I A ② 9 - 13	a phrase built upon repetitions of a descending stepwise motive outlining a perfect fourth	B
18 -19	a transition phrase serving both as an extension of the previous phrase and an anacrusis to the two following bars; ② combined with its own variant	
20 -21	a two bar transition which serves as accompanimental preparation for the B section of Th. I	
B ③ 22 -31	a lyric double period integrated by the motive of ②	A ^b , D ^b , C, and F Lydian
40 -41	a cadential extension of the preceding phrase which also serves as rhythmic preparation for section A ¹ of Th. I	A Major Chord
A ¹ ② ¹ 42-53	② transposed and varied by free mirror inversion	E, F, E ^b , D ^b Major
54-55	transition to Th. II through extension of motive from ②	
56-57	figuration of B ^b major chord serving as introduction to Th. II	B ^b Major

CHART 5. continued

SECTION	COMMENTS	TONALITY
measures		
Th. II A ④ 58-73	lyric double period (repeated) with motivic integration	B ^b Major
74-81	transition or B of Th. II; prepares for new tonality of following section while giving enough contrast to allow varied repeat of A without its becoming tedious	G, blend of major and mixolydian
A ¹ ④ 82-89	transposed repeat of A with new counterpoint; thickening of texture, rise to upper ranges leading to climax	B Major
Intro. ② 90-92	introduction to Th. III through use of ②; also serves as climactic point of Th. II	A ^b Major
Th. III A ⑤ 93-104	Th. III derived or developed from Th. I; A ⑤ develops the free mirror inversion of ② in a subsection built upon the following standard blues progression: mea. 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 chd. I I I I IV IV I I V IV I I	D ^b Major
105-108	introduction to B of Th. III; uses accompaniment derived from ⑤	f# minor
B ⑥ 109-116	contrasting melody whose last phrase creates a closing effect through careful placement and iteration of pitches within the tonic (F#) triad	f# minor F# Major
A ¹ ⑤ 117-127	a simpler statement of A lacking the elaborate ornamentation of its first appearance; ② combined in both original and mirror inversion forms	D Major
128-130	a transition back to Th. II based on a sequence of ⑤	
131-132	figuration of B ^b Major chord serving as introduction to Th. II	B ^b Major

CHART 5. continued

SECTION	COMMENTS	TONALITY
measures		
Th. II 133-164	a verbatim repeat of measures 58-89	B ^b Major, G Major - mixolydian B Major
Th. I 165-217	a verbatim repeat of measures 1 - 53	B Major A ^b , D ^b , C, F Lydian; E, B ^b , E ^b , D ^b Major
218-221	transition to Coda; begins with repeat of last measure of A from Th. I (②); transposes the motive sequentially	D ^b Major B Major
Coda Sect. 1 (2 ²) 222-228	a new and extended elaboration of ② over a dominant pedal	B Major
Sect. 2 (2 ²) 229-236	An apotheosis of 2 with fuller scoring over a tonic pedal	B Major

Changes of timbre and texture also play a significant role in formal delineation. The change from flute, viola, and piano at measures 66 through 73 to piano alone at measure 74 is an emphatic signal to the awareness of a new formal section. The change of texture from the two

part accompanied polyphony of measures 93 through 104 to the purely homophonic texture of measures 105 through 116 likewise produces the same effect.

In summation, it may be seen that the structural pattern of arch form predominates over that of the sonata. Most of the tonal relationships are to foreign keys, the larger thematic sections contain easily discernible sub-sections of strong melodic content, some developmental, and the development itself is very square cut, far more symmetrical than most sonata forms would admit. The recapitulation consists of verbatim repeats of the two thematic sections, but in reverse order, and the coda is a climactic apotheosis rather than a simple closing section of cadential nature. Though some of these ideas can be found in twentieth century adaptations of sonata form, the clearly distinctive sectionalization of arch form is the palpably predominant force of structural expression.

CONCLUSION

Awake O Joy, a single movement trio for flute, viola, and piano, is written in a neo-romantic style emphasizing careful crafting of thematic relationships. Generally fast in tempo, it is set in an arch form of an easily discernible sectional pattern whose middle section serves a developmental as well as contrasting purpose. Its melodies are cast in tonal designs of periodic form and are often unified motivically. Its harmonies make use of the brighter affects of tertian structures while creating a strong sense of tonal motion and formal articulation. The rhythms of Awake O Joy are often highly syncopated, asymmetric patterns, the result of changing meters or irregular groupings within a given bar. Making use of some mannerisms peculiar to the vernacular of twentieth century American Popular music, Awake O Joy strives to be accessible without losing the compositional integrity of a well-developed musical discourse.

CHAPTER II. SCORE: AWAKE O JOY

AWAKE O JOY

TO THE BETHANIA TRIO

Stephen Garbrough

Fl $\text{♩} = 144$

Vla

Pno

The first system of musical notation for the piece 'Awake O Joy' by Stephen Garbrough, arranged for the Bethania Trio. It features three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 144. The music begins with a treble clef on the Flute staff, a bass clef on the Viola staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the Piano. The first four measures show a melodic line in the Flute and Viola, with the Piano providing a harmonic accompaniment of chords and moving lines.

Fl

Vla

Pno

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It maintains the same instrumentation and key signature. The Flute part features a more complex melodic line with sixteenth notes and a fermata in the final measure. The Viola part continues with a similar melodic pattern. The Piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. A dashed line with the word 'sua' is written above the Viola staff in the third measure, possibly indicating a vocal line or a specific performance instruction.

7l

Vla

Pno

8va

loco

10

7l

Vla

Pno

ff

laissez vibrer (l.v.)

3

Fl

Vla

Pno

15

3va

Fl

Vla

Pno

3va

loco

Fl

20

Vla

Pno

col ped.

Fl

Pno

Fl

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

This musical score page, numbered 5, contains three systems of music for Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The first system begins at measure 30, marked with a double bar line and a sharp sign. The Flute part features a melodic line with a sharp sign above measure 31. The Viola part has a rest in measure 30, followed by a melodic line. The Piano part consists of a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the music, with the Flute part featuring a melodic line and a double bar line. The Viola part has a melodic line, and the Piano part continues its accompaniment. The third system begins at measure 35, marked with a double bar line and a sharp sign. The Flute part features a melodic line with a sharp sign above measure 36. The Viola part has a melodic line, and the Piano part continues its accompaniment. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4.

This musical score is arranged in three systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The music is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system includes a measure number '40' above the Flute staff. The second system begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third system begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, and includes a measure number '45' above the Flute staff. The Piano part consists of both treble and bass staves, often playing chords or arpeggiated figures. The Flute and Viola parts feature melodic lines with various note values and rests.

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

8va

50

55

loco

Detailed description: This is a musical score for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is written in 3/8 time and consists of three systems. The first system has three staves. The second system has three staves. The third system has three staves. The Flute part is written in treble clef. The Viola part is written in treble clef. The Piano part is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is marked with '8va' for the Viola part in the first and second systems. The Flute part has a '50' marking in the first system and a '55' marking in the third system. The Piano part has a 'loco' marking in the third system.

8

Fl $\text{♩} = 92$ (4) ♩

Vla $\text{♩} = 60$

Pno *col ped.*

Fl 60

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

72 Fl 65

Vla

Pno

70

This musical score is for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for the three instruments. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system starts at measure 65. The Flute part has a melodic line with some rests. The Viola part has a more active line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Piano part has a complex, fast-moving line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second system starts at measure 70. The Flute part has a melodic line with some rests. The Viola part has a more active line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Piano part has a complex, fast-moving line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The third system starts at measure 75. The Flute part has a melodic line with some rests. The Viola part has a more active line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The Piano part has a complex, fast-moving line with many beamed sixteenth notes.

Fl

Vla

Pno

Measures 70-74. The Flute part (Fl) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 70-71 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 74. The Viola part (Vla) has a similar melodic line with a slur over measures 70-71 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 74. The Piano part (Pno) has a complex, fast-moving accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a repeat sign at the end of measure 74.

Fl

Vla

Pno

Measures 75-79. The Flute part (Fl) is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 75 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 79. The Viola part (Vla) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 75-76 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 79. The Piano part (Pno) has a complex, fast-moving accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a repeat sign at the end of measure 79.

Fl

Vla

Pno

Measures 80-84. The Flute part (Fl) is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 80 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 84. The Viola part (Vla) has a melodic line with a slur over measures 80-81 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 84. The Piano part (Pno) has a complex, fast-moving accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a repeat sign at the end of measure 84.

This musical score is for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for the three instruments. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The first system includes dynamic markings *p* (piano) for the Flute and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the Piano. The second system features a fortissimo (*ff*) marking above the Flute staff. The third system includes a *2* marking, likely indicating a second ending or a change in texture. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece.

Handwritten musical score for strings and woodwinds. The score is organized into three systems, each featuring a grand staff for strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) and a single staff for woodwinds (Flutes, Clarinets, and Bassoons). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern in the strings, with the woodwinds playing a melodic line. The second system features a more active woodwind part, with the strings providing harmonic support. The third system shows a continuation of the woodwind melody, with the strings playing a rhythmic accompaniment. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and annotations visible.

Violins I
Violins II
Violas
Cellos
Double Basses
Flutes
Clarinets
Bassoons

12

This musical score is for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is organized into three systems, each containing staves for the three instruments. The first system begins with a measure number of 95. The Flute part features rapid sixteenth-note passages, some with slurs and accents. The Viola part plays a more melodic line with slurs. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggiated figures in both hands. The second system continues the themes, with the Flute and Viola parts showing more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system concludes the page with a final measure marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The overall texture is dense and technically demanding.

This musical score is arranged in three systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system (measures 98-100) shows the Flute with rapid sixteenth-note passages, the Viola with eighth-note patterns, and the Piano with dense chordal textures. The second system (measures 101-103) continues these patterns with some melodic development in the Flute and Viola. The third system (measures 104-106) includes a key change to D major (two sharps) at measure 105, indicated by a double bar line and the number '105' above the Flute staff. The Flute part ends with a fermata and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The Viola and Piano parts also conclude with sustained chords and a 'rit.' marking at the bottom of the system.

Handwritten musical score for three systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first system includes a measure number '110' in the Flute staff. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The second system continues the composition with similar notation. The third system concludes the page with a final measure in the Piano staff marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

7l

Vla

Pno

15

7l

Vla

Pno

15

This musical score is for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is divided into three systems, each containing two measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The Flute part is mostly silent, with rests in all measures. The Viola part plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. The first system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The second system has a tempo marking of 120 above the second measure. The third system also ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fl

Vla

Pno

120

Handwritten musical score for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is divided into three systems, each separated by a double bar line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1:

- Fl:** Flute part, mostly rests.
- Vla:** Viola part, playing eighth notes.
- Pno:** Piano part, playing a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2:

- Fl:** Flute part, mostly rests. A measure number "125" is written above the staff.
- Vla:** Viola part, playing eighth notes.
- Pno:** Piano part, playing a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 3:

- Fl:** Flute part, mostly rests, ending with a wavy line.
- Vla:** Viola part, playing eighth notes, ending with a wavy line.
- Pno:** Piano part, playing a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a wavy line.

130

Fl

Vla

Pno

col ped.

3. l.v.

135

This musical score is for measures 130 through 135. It features three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) between measures 130 and 135. The time signature is 3/4. In measure 130, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola plays a series of eighth notes, and the Piano plays a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. In measure 131, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola continues with eighth notes, and the Piano has a 'col ped.' (crescendo pedal) marking. In measure 132, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola has a whole note, and the Piano continues with beamed notes. In measure 133, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola has a whole note, and the Piano continues with beamed notes. In measure 134, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola has a whole note, and the Piano continues with beamed notes. In measure 135, the Flute has a whole rest, the Viola has a whole note, and the Piano continues with beamed notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first system contains measures 130-134, and the second system contains measure 135.

Handwritten musical score for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is written on six systems of staves, each system containing three staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system shows the Flute part with a rest, the Viola part with a melodic line, and the Piano part with a complex rhythmic pattern. The second system continues the Viola and Piano parts, with the Flute part entering. The third system shows the Flute and Viola parts with a melodic line, and the Piano part with a complex rhythmic pattern. The fourth system continues the Viola and Piano parts, with the Flute part entering. The fifth system shows the Flute and Viola parts with a melodic line, and the Piano part with a complex rhythmic pattern. The sixth system continues the Viola and Piano parts, with the Flute part entering. The score is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the first system, and a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the fifth system. The number 140 is written above the Flute staff in the second system.

This musical score page contains measures 145 through 150. It features three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 2/4 at measure 146 and remains 2/4 for the rest of the page. Measure 145 shows the Flute and Piano with melodic lines, while the Viola has a whole note. Measure 146 continues the Flute and Piano lines, with the Viola still on a whole note. Measure 147 shows the Flute and Viola with melodic lines, while the Piano has a whole note. Measure 148 shows the Flute and Viola with melodic lines, while the Piano has a whole note. Measure 149 shows the Flute and Viola with melodic lines, while the Piano has a whole note. Measure 150 shows the Flute and Viola with melodic lines, while the Piano has a whole note. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of measure 150.

145

Fl

Vla

Pno

150

This musical score page contains measures 155 through 160. It is arranged in three systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 155 begins with a repeat sign. In the first system, the Flute part has a whole rest, while the Viola and Piano parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. In the second system, the Flute part enters with a melodic line, and the Viola and Piano parts continue their accompaniment. Measure 160 is marked with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The Piano part features a dense texture of sixteenth-note chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

Handwritten musical score for three systems, each featuring Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno) staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

System 1:

- Fl:** Melodic line with a long slur covering the first two measures.
- Vla:** Melodic line with a slur in the first measure.
- Pno:** Accompanying chords and arpeggiated figures.

System 2:

- Fl:** Melodic line with a slur in the first measure.
- Vla:** Melodic line with a slur in the first measure.
- Pno:** Accompanying chords and arpeggiated figures.

System 3:

- Fl:** Melodic line with a slur in the first measure.
- Vla:** Melodic line with a slur in the first measure.
- Pno:** Accompanying chords and arpeggiated figures.

Rehearsal marks are present at the beginning of each system. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It features three staves: Flute (Fl), Violin (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The Flute part begins with a melodic line, followed by the Violin and Piano accompaniment. The Piano part includes a section marked '8va' (octave) and a section marked '170'.

7L 175

Vla

Pno

7L

Vla

Pno

72

Vla

Pro

180

Sva

72

Vla

Pro

Sva

(loco)

This musical score page contains measures 185 through 189. It features five systems of staves, each with a woodwind part (flute or clarinet) and a string part (violin or viola). The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps between measures 188 and 189. Measure 188 includes the instruction "col. ped." (colored pedal) for the strings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Measures 185-187): Flute/Clarinet and Violin/Viola. Key signature: one flat.

System 2 (Measures 185-187): Flute/Clarinet and Violin/Viola. Key signature: one flat.

System 3 (Measures 185-187): Flute/Clarinet and Violin/Viola. Key signature: one flat.

System 4 (Measures 188-189): Flute/Clarinet and Violin/Viola. Key signature: two sharps.

System 5 (Measures 188-189): Flute/Clarinet and Violin/Viola. Key signature: two sharps.

This musical score page contains measures 195 through 200. It is arranged in three systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. Measure 195 begins with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The Flute part has a melodic line with a fermata in measure 195. The Viola part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The Piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Measures 196-198 continue the development of these themes. Measure 199 features a dense texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in the Piano and Viola. Measure 200 concludes the section with a final chord in the Flute and Viola, and a sustained piano accompaniment.

Fl 195

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

This musical score page, numbered 29, contains three systems of music for Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The first system (measures 205-207) is in G major (one sharp). The second system (measures 208-210) changes to G# major (two sharps). The third system (measures 211-213) changes to B major (two sharps). The Flute part features melodic lines with slurs and ties. The Viola part provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. The Piano part includes arpeggiated figures and block chords. Measure numbers 205, 210, and 210 are indicated at the start of their respective measures.

Fl

Vla

Pno

205

210

210

This musical score is for page 30 and features three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is divided into three systems, each containing a Flute staff, a Viola staff, and a Piano staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/8. The Flute part consists of melodic lines with some trills and grace notes. The Viola part provides harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments. The Piano part is characterized by dense, rapid chordal textures, often indicated by 'x' marks for repeated notes. The first system ends with a double bar line. The second system includes a measure with a '25' marking. The third system concludes with wavy lines indicating a fade-out or continuation.

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

Fl

Vla

Pno

72

Vla

Pno

8va

loco

220

72

Vla

Pno

8va

loco

Fl

Vla

Pno

This system of musical notation covers measures 223 and 224. The Flute (Fl) part begins with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) followed by a quarter note (F#), then a half note (A) and a quarter note (C). The Viola (Vla) part starts with a quarter note (F#), followed by an eighth note (A) and a sixteenth note (C), then a quarter note (F#), and continues with a series of eighth notes. The Piano (Pno) part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A fermata is placed over the final chord of measure 224.

225

Fl

Vla

Pno

This system of musical notation covers measures 225 and 226. The Flute (Fl) part starts with a quarter note (F#), followed by an eighth note (A) and a sixteenth note (C), then a quarter note (F#), and continues with a series of eighth notes. The Viola (Vla) part begins with a quarter note (F#), followed by an eighth note (A) and a sixteenth note (C), then a quarter note (F#), and continues with a series of eighth notes. The Piano (Pno) part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A fermata is placed over the final chord of measure 226.

This musical score is for page 33 and features three staves: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 227 through 230. The Flute part has a melodic line with some grace notes and a trill in measure 230. The Viola part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The Piano part consists of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The second system contains measures 231 through 234. In measure 231, the Viola part is marked 'Sva' (Sforzando) and the Piano right hand has a '230' marking above it. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the Piano part.

Fl

Vla

8va

Pro

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. The Flute (Fl) part features rapid sixteenth-note passages. The Viola (Vla) part has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Piano (Pro) part consists of a dense, rhythmic accompaniment in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 7/8.

Fl

Vla

8va

Pro

This system contains the next two measures. The instrumentation and musical style continue from the first system. The Flute part continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns. The Viola part maintains its melodic flow. The Piano part provides a consistent rhythmic foundation. The key signature and time signature remain unchanged.

Handwritten musical score for three instruments: Flute (Fl), Viola (Vla), and Piano (Pno). The score is written on three staves. The Flute staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 7/8 time signature. It contains a series of beamed eighth notes, with the number '235' written above the first measure. The Viola staff also has a treble clef, the same key signature, and 7/8 time signature, featuring a melodic line with some rests. The Piano part is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. It includes complex chordal textures and some single notes. Performance markings include 'Sva' (Sustained) with a dashed line, 'loco' (loco), and 'i.v.' (in vivo). The score concludes with a double bar line. Below the main staves, there are several empty staves for additional notation.

February 13, 1983

SLY

APPENDIX

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