

Suite from
No Sleep for The Wicked
a ballet in seven parts

(ca. 20:00)*

2008

Christopher Gainey

* options for shorter subsets of suite outlined on “Initial Considerations for Performance” page.

Suite from
No Sleep for The Wicked
a ballet in seven parts

Initial Considerations for Performance:

1. The extended piano techniques used in the piece will not damage the instrument in any way. Three different pianos have been used for readings of this piece, and none have been any worse for wear.
2. This suite is rather long and if time is an issue, subsets of the suite may be performed (movement numbers of the suite correspond to their position within the full ballet):
 - Mvt. I alone (ca. 6:00)
 - Mvt. IV alone (ca. 6:00)
 - Mvt. V alone (ca. 6:00, separate cello solo under the title *Dreamless Sleep*)
 - Mvts. I, IV and VI (ca. 16:00)
 - Mvt. IV, V and VI (ca. 15:00)
3. The composer would be happy to supply the “bows” of rosin-coated trimmer line as well as assist in rehearsal by demonstrating their use.

To:

Jeremy Starr, Emily Fenton, Cheryl Poduska, Hilary Hott,
Emmalee Hunnicutt, Chris Sande , John Griffin

Special Thanks:

David Gompper, Curtis Curtis-Smith,
Ray Chester and Dr. Bruno Amato

Performance Notes

Instrumentation

flute (doubling piccolo)
clarinet in B-flat (doubling bass clarinet)
violin
cello
piano
1 percussionist (see below)
(this piece is meant to be performed
with a conductor)

For more information, or to
contact the composer,
please visit:

www.christophergainey.com

1. The percussion instruments required to play this piece are 3 suspended cymbals (small, medium and large) and a triangle. These are notated as shown below in the first staff. The percussionist should play the cymbals with yarn mallets.
2. The percussionist and pianist for this piece are asked to play inside the piano as indicated below in the second and third staves.

large cymbal 19 - 24 inches medium cymbal 15 - 18 inches small cymbal 10 - 14 inches triangle

perc.

Play on the strings inside the piano with a bass drum beater. Because the head of the bass drum beater is too big to play individual strings, a cluster has been notated to indicate the approximate pitches that should be struck. If the architecture of the piano gets in the way, get as close as possible to the indicated cluster.

Play at random with a soft yarn mallet on the wound strings inside the piano

These are examples of notes in the score, marked with an "x" through the stem, that are to be plucked inside the piano. "f.n." indicates that the string(s) should be plucked with the fingernail, "f.t." indicates that the string(s) should be plucked with the finger tip.

sfz Slap lowest strings inside piano with open palm

Hit lowest strings inside the piano forcefully with mallets

piano and perc.

f.n. f.t. f.t. f.t.

3. In certain places in the score, a series of repeated notes is contained under an accelerando/ decelerando beam. In these repeated figures, it is more important to realize the gesture than play the exact number of notated attacks. One of these figures occurs in m. 5 and is notated with a fermata. In this instance the conductor and flute player must work together to give a clear downbeat for the rest of the ensemble in the next measure. In all other instances this type of gesture must fit within the confines of the prevailing meter.
 4. The symbol ✕ is used for the woodwinds and strings in this piece to indicate that their attack should be imperceptible.
 5. The symbol $\Phi(\nabla)$ is used to indicate that the performer is to bow the string inside the piano with a resin-coated length of nylon trimmer line (weed wacker cord). Trimmer line, that is of at least .05 in. (.13cm) in diameter and made by a company named "Arnold" seems to work the best. Rosin that seems to adhere well to this trimmer line is Taylor's "dark, natural rosin" designed for violin, viola or cello. "Bow" the piano strings by threading the trimmer line around the strings of the indicated pitch. Then, by pulling both ends of the trimmer line, drag the rosin-coated nylon cord across the strings of the piano similar to the way the hair of a bow contacts the strings of a cello.
 6. The symbol $\sim\sim$ is used for the strings in this piece to indicate that the performer should dig in momentarily with the bow to produce a "scratchy" tone.
 7. When performing this piece, the lid of the piano should be removed.
 8. The fingerings specified for the flute have been taken from Robert Dick's book, "The Other Flute." The fingerings for the clarinet in this piece have been taken from a fingering chart created by Paul Zonn used by permission in Alfred Blatter's book, "Instrumentation and Orchestration."
- Quickly sweep across the strings in the upper register inside the piano with a finger of the left hand. To avoid injury to the finger and produce a brighter sound, the performer should wear a metal finger pick of the type used by banjo players.

Preparation

1. Before performing or rehearsing this piece, it is necessary to thread the “bows” (trimmer lines) around the appropriate strings inside the piano.
 - a. For higher pitches, the bows should be threaded around all the strings inside the piano that correspond to the specified note.¹
 - b. Due to differences in piano architecture (e.g. grand vs. baby grand), it may be necessary to displace the bowed notes by an octave in either direction. The notes specified in the score assume the use of a full-size grand piano. To correct for the architectural difference of the baby-grand piano, for example, the bowed-note D3² played by the percussionist was lowered by one octave to D2.
 - c. It is necessary to liberally apply rosin to the “bows” prior to each performance or rehearsal. If possible, use the same bows for each performance as they will over time build up a base of rosin that is beneficial to the sound.
 - d. Care must be taken to keep the bowed notes rather quiet. As these notes are meant to create a background texture, very little upward pressure (i.e. upward meaning a pulling force perpendicular to the string) is needed to produce the sound. If a pitch is difficult to produce, the performer should first increase the speed at which the bow is drawn across the string(s), rather than increasing the upward pull on the bow.
2. Throughout this piece there are various effects beyond bowing the piano strings that are produced inside the piano. In order to make these effects easier for the performers it is recommend that a color-coded labeling system be employed.
 - a. The dampers corresponding to the specified pitches may be marked with Post-it® “flags” (manufactured by 3M Office supplies division). These “flags” come in a variety of colors and are sticky enough to adhere reliably to the dampers inside the piano throughout the performance, without leaving any residue when they are removed.
 - b. It is recommended that the choice of color be left up to the performers as different performers may have different color preferences. The pitches that should be labeled are:

Color 1 (plucked notes in mvt. IV)

D-flat 2 C3
E3 B2
F-sharp 3 D2

Color 2 (bass drum beater cluster notes in mvt. IV)³

(cluster 1)	(cluster 2)	(cluster 3)	(cluster 4)
D-sharp 2	A-sharp 2	(E-sharp 3)	(G-double flat 3)
E2	(B2)	(F-sharp 3)	(F-flat 3)
F2	(C3)	G3	E-flat 3
G-flat 2	D-flat 3	A-flat 3	D3

Color 3 (piano harmonics in mvt. VI)

F-sharp 1
G 1
A-flat1

¹ The lowest notes of the piano have 1 string, some of the middle register notes have two strings, and the higher notes of the piano have three strings

² Octave location of pitch is specified as follows: one octave below middle C = C3, middle C = C4, one octave above middle C = C5 and so on in both directions

³ These notes should be labeled last as there is some overlap from other categories (notes affected in parentheses). Due to the fact that these clusters indicate a range of the strings to be struck with the bass drum beater, it is only necessary to give the performer a general idea of the location of the pitches. Thus, pitches that are already labeled do not need to be labeled again. As stated in the performance notes, the architecture of the piano will most likely not allow for the exact pitches to be struck. The performer should simply try to get as close as possible while maintaining the contour of the gesture created with the four clusters.

I. "...Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds..."

- Thomas Gray

Christopher Gainey (2008)

Transposed Score

Surreal ♩ = 66

esp.

f

n

f

3

alternate between these two fingerings

$\Phi(\Pi V)$

pp

$\Phi(\Pi V)$

pp

$\Phi(\Pi V)$

pp

Red. sempre

9

Fl.

n

f

3

ff

n

f

n

fp

5

Cl.

$\Phi(\Pi V)$

pp
(actual sounding
pitch indicated for
note bowed inside
piano)

Vln.

remove cord from piano
and place on the floor

aggressive

ff

5

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

Detailed description: This page contains measures 9 through 14 of a musical score. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 9 with a triplet of eighth notes marked *f*, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet marked *ff*, and then a series of sixteenth-note runs marked *n*. In measure 10, it plays a half note marked *f*, followed by a half note marked *n*. In measure 11, it plays a half note marked *f*, followed by a half note marked *n*. In measure 12, it plays a half note marked *f*, followed by a half note marked *n*. In measure 13, it plays a half note marked *f*, followed by a half note marked *n*. In measure 14, it plays a half note marked *fp*, followed by a half note marked *fp*. The Clarinet (Cl.) part is silent in measures 9-12 and then plays a half note marked *pp* in measure 13, with a note bowing instruction. The Violin (Vln.) part plays a half note in measure 9, followed by a half note in measure 10, and then a half note in measure 11. In measure 12, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. In measure 13, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. In measure 14, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. The Viola (Vc.) part is silent throughout. The Percussion (Perc.) part plays a half note in measure 9, followed by a half note in measure 10, and then a half note in measure 11. In measure 12, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. In measure 13, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. In measure 14, it plays a half note marked *ff*, followed by a half note marked *ff*. The Piano (Pno.) part is silent throughout.

15

Fl.

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

remove cord from piano and place on the floor

Cl.

Vln.

mp *f* *mf* *ff*

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

29

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

p

pp

n

mf *f*

p

pp

3

pp

sul pont.

sul tasto

remove cord from piano and place on the floor

Flute: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *p* (29), *mf* (30), *f* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

Clarinet: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *n* (29), *mf* (30), *f* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

Violin: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *p* (29), *pp* (30), *p* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

Viola: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *p* (29), *pp* (30), *p* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

Percussion: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *p* (29), *pp* (30), *p* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

Piano: Measures 29-34. Measure 29: G4, A4, B4, C5. Measure 30: D5, E5, F5, G5. Measure 31: A5, B5, C6, D6. Measure 32: E6, F6, G6, A6. Measure 33: B6, C7, D7, E7. Measure 34: F7, G7, A7, B7. Dynamics: *p* (29), *pp* (30), *p* (31), *pp* (32), *p* (33), *n* (34).

36

Fl.

Cl.

mp *pp*

sul pont. *mp* *pp* sul tasto nat.

forceful *f* *ff* *f* *fp* *ff* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

alternate between these two fingerings

Perc.

Pno.

5 3

5 5

6

3

42

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

pp

n

p

f

ff

mf

ff

remove cord from piano
and place on the floor

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 42 through 45. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 42 with a rest, followed by a series of notes in measures 43 and 44, and a final note in measure 45. A *pp* dynamic marking is placed above the first measure. The Clarinet (Cl.) part also starts with a rest in measure 42, then plays a series of notes in measures 43 and 44, and a final note in measure 45. A *n* (natural) marking is placed below the first note in measure 43, and a *p* (piano) marking is placed below the final note in measure 45. The Violin (Vln.) part consists of a series of sustained notes across all four measures. The Viola (Vc.) part features a complex rhythmic pattern in measure 42, followed by a series of notes in measures 43 and 44, and a final note in measure 45. Dynamics of *f*, *ff*, *mf*, and *ff* are marked. A fingering of 5 is indicated in measure 43. The Percussion (Perc.) part consists of a series of sustained notes across all four measures. The Piano (Pno.) part consists of a series of sustained notes across all four measures. A text instruction "remove cord from piano and place on the floor" is written in the right margin of measure 45.

46

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

pp *mp* *n* *pp* *mp*

pp *mp* *mp*

mf *pp*

pp *mp*

f *mf* *mp* *f*

From here to the end, alternate at will between these two fingerings for this pitch.

sul pont. 5 sul tasto 5 sul pont. 5 sul tasto

6 3 6

[illegible]

[illegible]

60

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

mp

mp

mf

mp

mp

mf

pp

mp

mp

ff

mp

mf

sul pont.

sul tasto

3

5

5

6

6

13

63

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

p

mp

n

mp

mf

mp

mp

mf

pp

mp

p

mp

nat.

sul tasto

nat.

sul pont.

8va (both hands)

5

ff

f

3

6

3

loco

p

mf

loco

mf

f

6

8va (both hands)

poco rit.

67

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

nat.

sul D

sul A
sul D

sounding

remove cord from
piano and place on
the floor

loco

loco

pp

p

n

mp

p

pp

mf

pp

mp

mp

p

n

mf

f

mf

mp

p

pp

mf

f

mf

mp

p

pp

8^{va}

IV. "...The clocks are striking, calling to each other,
and one can see right to the edge of time..."

- Rainer Maria Rilke, trans. Bly

Dark and Quiet ♩ = 50

Flute

Clarinet in B-flat

Violin

Violoncello

Percussion

Piano

sfz

mp (sentito)

pp

mf

p

ppp

f

f.n.

f.t.

f

Red. sempre

arco
col legno tratto

sul D

sus. cymbals

(Φ)

88

6

Fl.

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

Cl.

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

Vln.

arco sul pont.

sul D ord. *8va*

sul pont. *p*

Vc.

pp *n* *pp*

Perc.

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

Pno.

f.t. *mf* f.t. *f* f.t. *mf* f.t.

f.n.

f *mf*

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 6 through 9. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 6 with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a breath mark (*n*) and a crescendo to mezzo-forte (*mf*). It then descends with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a five-measure rest (marked with a '5' above the staff), and returns with mezzo-piano (*mp*) and a breath mark (*n*). The Clarinet (Cl.) part enters in measure 6 with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to piano (*p*) and a breath mark (*n*). In measure 7, it has a rest, then enters with piano (*p*), mezzo-piano (*mp*), and a breath mark (*n*). The Violin (Vln.) part plays a sustained note in measure 6, then rests in measure 7, and enters in measure 8 with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a breath mark (*n*). The Viola (Vc.) part plays a sustained note in measure 6, then rests in measure 7, and enters in measure 8 with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and a breath mark (*n*). The Percussion (Perc.) part has a rest in measure 6, then enters in measure 7 with a pianississimo (*ppp*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo to pianissimo (*pp*). In measure 8, it plays a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a piano-pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. In measure 9, it plays a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The Piano (Pno.) part has a rest in measure 6, then enters in measure 7 with a mezzo-piano (*mf*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. In measure 8, it plays a mezzo-piano (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. In measure 9, it plays a mezzo-piano (*mf*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic.

11

Fl. *n* *mf* *n* *pp*

Cl. *p* *mf* *pp* *n* *mp*

Vln. *mf* *mp* *n* sul tasto

Vc. *mp*

Perc. *pp* *p* *mp* *pp* *p* play inside piano sus. cymbals

Pno. f.t. *mf* 3 3 on keys *p* *mp* *mf*

The musical score for measures 11-15 is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measure 11 starts with a whole note G4 (marked *n*), followed by a half note A4 (marked *mf*), and a half note B4 (marked *n*). Measures 12-13 are whole rests. Measure 14 has a whole note G4 (marked *pp*). Measure 15 is a whole rest.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measure 11 has a whole note G4 (marked *p*). Measures 12-13 have a whole note A4 (marked *mf*). Measure 14 has a whole note B4 (marked *pp*). Measure 15 has a whole note G4 (marked *n*). Measure 16 has a whole note A4 (marked *mp*).
- Violin (Vln.):** Measure 11 has a whole note G4 (marked *mf*). Measure 12 has a whole note A4 (marked *mp*). Measure 13 has a whole note B4 (marked *n*). Measure 14 has a whole note G4 (marked *n*). Measure 15 is a whole rest.
- Viola (Vc.):** Measure 11 has a whole note G3 (marked *mp*). Measure 12 has a whole note A3 (marked *mp*). Measure 13 has a whole note B3 (marked *mp*). Measure 14 has a whole note G3 (marked *mp*). Measure 15 has a whole note A3 (marked *mp*).
- Percussion (Perc.):** Measure 11 has a whole note G4 (marked *pp*). Measure 12 has a whole note A4 (marked *p*). Measure 13 has a whole note B4 (marked *mp*). Measure 14 has a whole note G4 (marked *pp*). Measure 15 has a whole note A4 (marked *p*). Measure 16 has a whole note B4 (marked *p*).
- Piano (Pno.):** Measure 11 has a whole note G3 (marked *f.t.*). Measure 12 has a whole note A3 (marked *f.t.*). Measure 13 has a whole note B3 (marked *f.t.*). Measure 14 has a whole note G3 (marked *f.t.*). Measure 15 has a whole note A3 (marked *f.t.*). Measure 16 has a whole note B3 (marked *f.t.*).

16

♩ = 60

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

ord.

pizz.

triangle

(8)

8va

pp

mf

p

n

ppp

p

mp

[illegible]

27 $\text{♩} = 42 (\text{♩} = 126)$

Fl. *pp* > *n*

Cl. *p* > *n*

Vln. *n* *pp* > *p* > *n*

Vc. arco *mf* *n*

Perc. *p* *p* *p*

Pno. *mf* *f* *p* *p*

loco

loco

* Ped. sempre

32 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} = 42$

Fl. *p* *n* *mf*

Cl. *pp* *mf* *n*

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

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

Perc. *mp* *pp*

Pno. *mp* *3* *mp*

37 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} = 42$

Fl. *n* *mp* *mf*

Cl. *mp* *mf*

Vln. *n* *mp* *pizz.* *arco* *p* *mp*

Vc. *p* *n* *mf* *pizz.*

Perc. *p*

Pno. *mp* *mf*

41

Fl. *f* 5:6 5:6

Cl. *n* *f*

Vln. *n* *mf* 3

Vc. *f* arco

Perc. *mf*

Pno. *f* 5:6 5:6

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 41, 42, and 43, which are in 3/4 time. The score is for a chamber ensemble consisting of Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.).
- **Flute (Fl.):** Measure 41 begins with a rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. A dynamic of *f* is indicated. Ratios 5:6 are marked above the first and second measures.
- **Clarinet (Cl.):** Measure 41 starts with a half note, followed by a half rest. Measure 42 begins with a half note, followed by a half rest. Measure 43 contains a half note and a half rest. Dynamics *n* and *f* are marked.
- **Violin (Vln.):** Measure 41 has a half note. Measure 42 has a half rest. Measure 43 contains a half note and a half rest. Dynamics *n* and *mf* are marked. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated in measure 43.
- **Viola (Vc.):** Measure 41 has a half rest. Measure 42 begins with a half note, followed by a half rest. Measure 43 contains a half note and a half rest. The instruction *arco* is written above the staff in measure 42. Dynamic *f* is marked.
- **Percussion (Perc.):** Measure 41 has a half rest. Measure 42 has a half rest. Measure 43 contains a half note and a half rest. Dynamic *mf* is marked.
- **Piano (Pno.):** Measure 41 contains a half note and a half rest. Measure 42 contains a half note and a half rest. Measure 43 contains a half note and a half rest. Dynamics *f* and *mf* are marked. Ratios 5:6 are marked above the first and second measures.

♩ = ♪ (♩ = 63)

44

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

ff

n

ff

ff

mf

ff

ff

no pedal

3

6

3

3

7

47

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

ff

mf

7

6

7

6

3

6

3

5

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 47, 48, and 49. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 48 with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, playing a descending eighth-note scale. The Clarinet (Cl.) part also starts in measure 48 with a descending eighth-note scale, marked with a '6' indicating a sextuplet. The Violin (Vln.) part has a melodic line in measure 47 that continues into measure 48. The Viola (Vc.) part features a melodic line in measure 47 with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, including a triplet in measure 48 and a quintuplet in measure 49. The Percussion (Perc.) part has a single note in measure 47 marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The Piano (Pno.) part provides a harmonic accompaniment in both hands, with a '6' indicating a sextuplet in the right hand in measure 48.

50

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

Ped.

n

f

mf

6

f

mf

mp

f

mf

53

Fl.

f

6

3

7

ff

7

f

Cl.

6

n

Vln.

n

f

7

7

ff

Vc.

f

ff

Perc.

mf

Pno.

f

3

ff

This musical score page contains measures 53 through 55. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.).
Measure 53: Flute and Clarinet enter with a sixteenth-note triplet (marked '6') and a sixteenth-note triplet (marked '3'). Flute is marked *f*. Clarinet is marked *n*. Violin and Viola are marked *n*. Percussion is marked *mf*. Piano has a sixteenth-note triplet (marked '3') and is marked *f*.
Measure 54: Flute has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *ff*. Clarinet has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *f*. Violin and Viola have a seven-note slur (marked '7') and are marked *ff*. Percussion is marked *mf*. Piano has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *ff*.
Measure 55: Flute has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *f*. Clarinet has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *n*. Violin and Viola have a seven-note slur (marked '7') and are marked *ff*. Percussion is marked *mf*. Piano has a seven-note slur (marked '7') and is marked *ff*.

56

Fl. n mf

Cl. mf

Vln. n

Vc. fff mf n

Perc. mp f triangle mp

Pno. fff mf

$\text{♩} = \text{♩} (\text{♩} = 42; \text{♩} = 126)$

[illegible]

64

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

p

n

p

pizz.

p

arco ord.

mp

n

p

inside piano

f.t.

f.t.

f.t.

pp

ppp

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to Emmalee Hunnicutt

V. "...The silence of that dreamless sleep, I envy now too much to weep..."

Lord Byron

Very free ♩ = ca. 48

Violoncello

The musical score for Violoncello consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a *pp* dynamic and a *ff* dynamic, followed by a triplet of eighth notes and a fermata. The second staff includes *pp*, *ff*, *fp*, *mf*, and *pp* dynamics, with instructions for *sul pont.* and *sul tasto* playing. The third staff starts with a *nat.* marking and features *f*, *mp*, *ff*, *mf*, *f*, and *mp* dynamics. The fourth staff includes *fp*, *ff*, and *pp* dynamics, with a note to increase the speed of vibrato towards the end of a note. The fifth staff features *f*, *mp*, *p*, *pp*, and *ff* dynamics, also with a note to increase the speed of vibrato towards the end of a note. The score concludes with a 4/4 time signature.

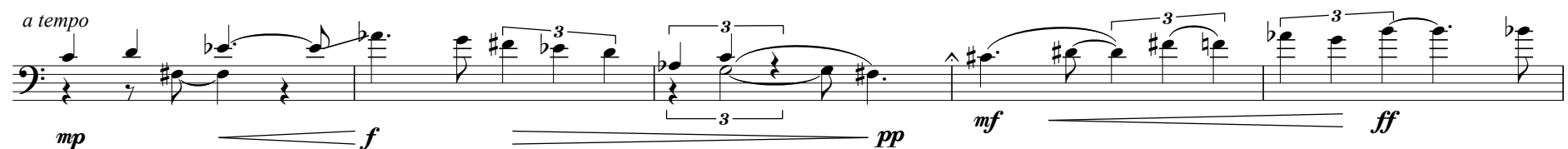
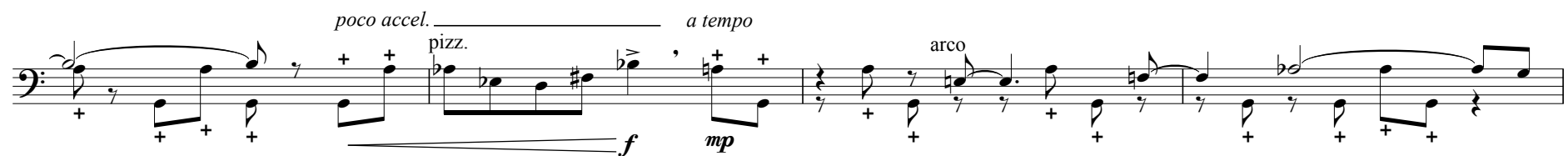
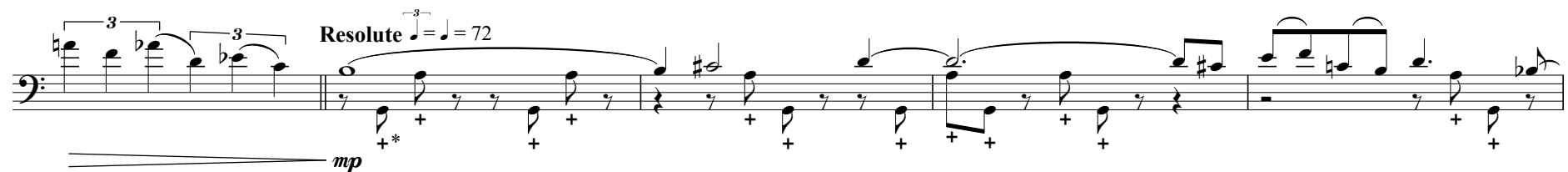
nat.

increase speed of vibrato towards end of note

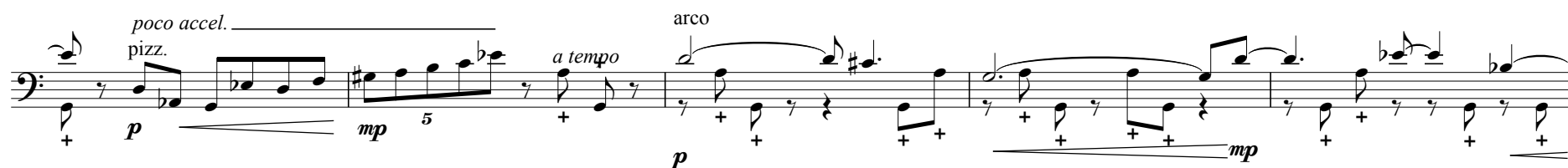
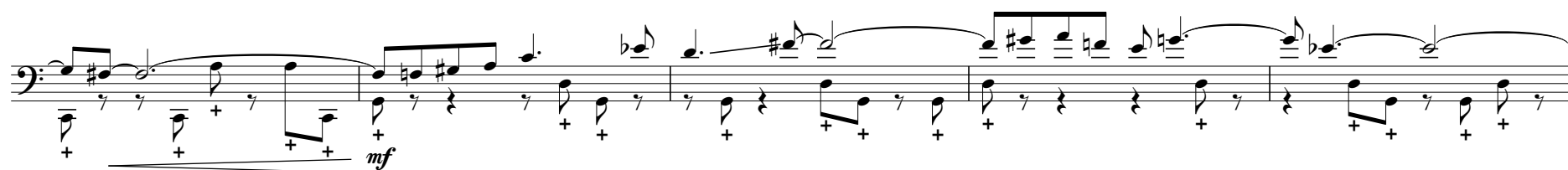
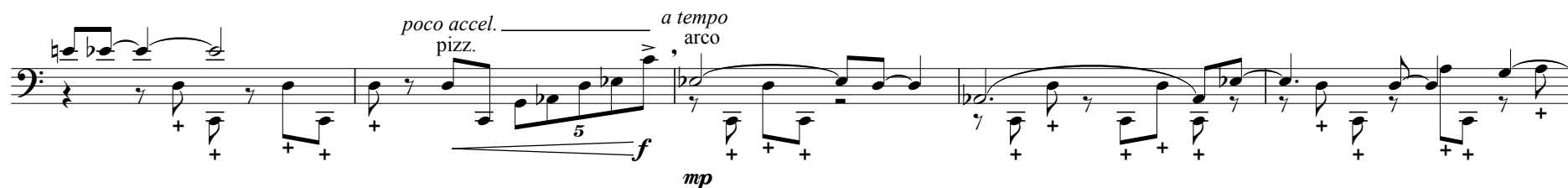
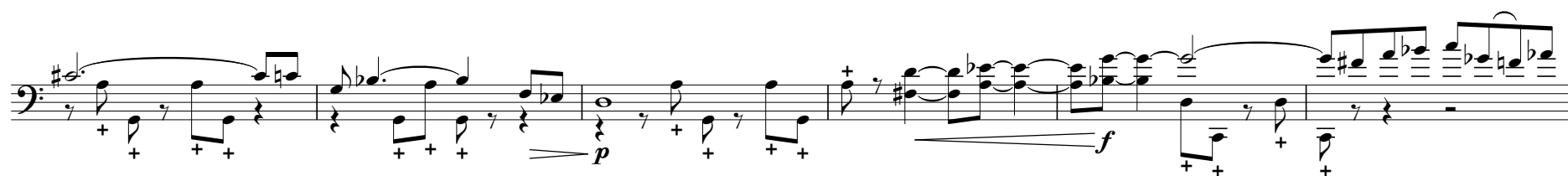
increase speed of vibrato towards end of note

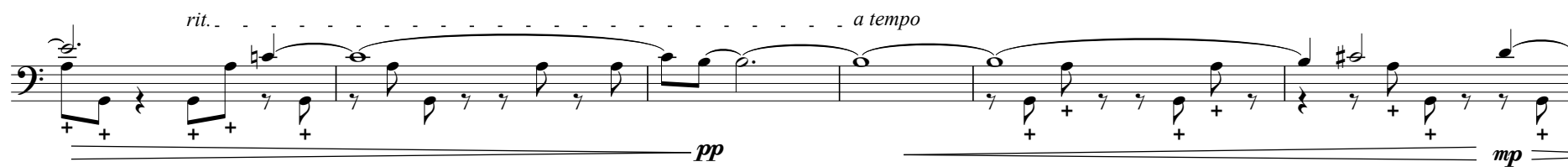
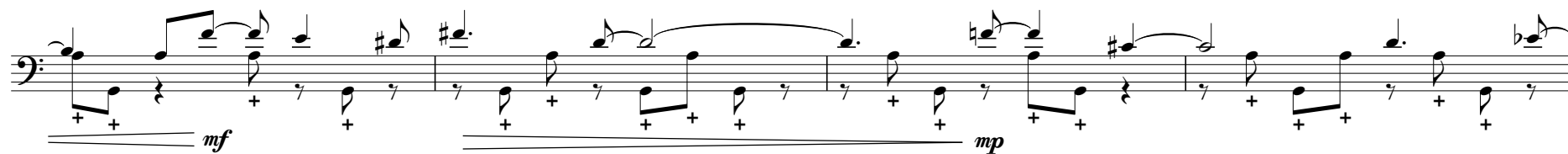
4/4

*stop sound abruptly, as if "torn off"

Mournful $\text{♩} = 48$ *a tempo*Resolute $\text{♩} = 72$ 

* "+" indicates l.h. pizz.





VI. "In all its raucous impudence Life writhes, cavorts in pallid light..."

- Charles Baudelaire, trans. Shapiro

Relentless ♩ = 88

Piccolo

Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$

Violin

R.H. Percussion *mf*

L.H.

Piano

For these two attacks before m. 5, place three fingers on the strings inside the piano to produce harmonics. The first should bring out lower partials than the second.

sfz

no pedal

5

Picc.

ppp *mp* *ppp*

B. Cl.

mf *mf*

Vln.

ppp *mp* *n*

Perc.

Pno.

f *f*

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 5 and 6. The Piccolo part in measure 5 features a rapid sixteenth-note scale starting on G4, marked *ppp*, which crescendos to *mp* and then returns to *ppp* in measure 6. The Bass Clarinet part is silent in measure 5 and enters in measure 6 with a descending eighth-note scale marked *mf*. The Violin part in measure 5 plays a half-note chord (F#4, C#5) with a tremolo, marked *ppp*, which crescendos to *mp* and then decrescendos to *n* (piano) in measure 6. The Percussion part provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef. The Piano part in measure 5 plays a sustained octave chord (F#4, C#5) marked *f*, which is sustained into measure 6 where it changes to a new chord (B4, D#5) also marked *f*.

7

Picc.

ppp *mp* *ppp* *pp*

B. Cl.

mf

Vln.

ppp *mp* *n* *mp*

Perc.

mf

Pno.

mp *8va*

9

Picc.

pp

B. Cl.

mf

Vln.

sul A

n

Perc.

(8)

Pno.

f

p

3

3

Detailed description: This page contains measures 9 and 10 of a musical score. Measure 9 (indicated by a '9' above the Piccolo staff) features a Piccolo playing a rapid sixteenth-note scale starting on G4, marked *pp*. The B. Clarinet has a whole rest. The Violin plays a half note G4, marked *sul A* with a bowing symbol. The Percussion part has a bass drum pattern in the left hand and a snare drum pattern in the right hand. The Piano part (measures 8 and 9) features a forte (*f*) accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. Measure 10 features the Piccolo with a whole rest. The B. Clarinet plays a descending eighth-note scale starting on B3, marked *mf*. The Violin plays a half note G4, marked *n* (natural). The Percussion part continues with the same pattern. The Piano part (measures 10 and 11) features a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets in both hands, marked with a '3' and a slur.

11

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

pp

mp

n

pp

mp

n

mf

mf

mp

(8)

3

3

8

14

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

(8)

mf

mf

p *mf*

f *mp* *mf*

f *mp* *mf*

17

Picc.

n

mf

mf

B. Cl.

Vln.

(tr)

n

mf

p

Perc.

(8)

mf

mf

Pno.

Detailed description: This musical score page, numbered 43, contains measures 17 and 18. The score is arranged in five systems. The first system is for Piccolo (Picc.), showing a melodic line starting at measure 17 with a dynamic of *n* (pianissimo), followed by a *mf* (mezzo-forte) passage in measure 18. The second system is for B. Clarinet (B. Cl.), which is silent in both measures. The third system is for Violin (Vln.), featuring a trill (tr) in measure 17 at *n*, a *mf* passage in measure 18, and a *p* (piano) note at the end of measure 18. The fourth system is for Percussion (Perc.), with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the bass clef and rests in the treble clef. The fifth system is for Piano (Pno.), with a melodic line in the right hand starting at measure 17 with a dynamic of *mf*, and a complex passage in the left hand starting at measure 18 with a dynamic of *mf*. A dashed line with the number (8) is positioned above the piano part in measure 17.

19

Picc.

mf

n

B. Cl.

mp

mf

p

Vln.

mf

Perc.

Pno.

(8)-----

mp

p

mp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 19 and 20. The Piccolo (Picc.) part has a rest in measure 19 and a melodic line in measure 20, starting with a flat and a dynamic of *mf*, ending with a dynamic of *n*. The Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) part has a rest in measure 19 and a melodic line in measure 20, starting with a dynamic of *mp*, reaching *mf* in the middle, and ending with a dynamic of *p*. The Violin (Vln.) part has a long note in measure 19 and a long note in measure 20, with a dynamic of *mf*. The Percussion (Perc.) part has a rhythmic pattern in measure 19 and a rhythmic pattern in measure 20. The Piano (Pno.) part has a melodic line in measure 19, marked with a repeat sign and a dynamic of *mp*, and a melodic line in measure 20, marked with a dynamic of *p*. The piano part also has a long note in measure 19 and a long note in measure 20, both with a dynamic of *mp*.

21

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

mp

n

mp

f

mf

f

mp

mp

mf

f

mp

sul pont.

23

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

pp *mf*

n

nat. *tr*

f

25

Picc. *ppp*

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

Vln. (tr) sul A *p* *mp* *n* *p*

Perc.

Pno. *f* *mf* *f* *mp*

28

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

f

n

f

mf *f*

f *ff*

mf *ff*

8va

[illegible]

32

Picc. *p* *mf* *n* *mp*

B. Cl. *p* *mf*

Vln. pizz. *f* arco *mp*

Perc.

Pno. (8) *mf* *mp* *mp*

35

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

mf

mp

p

mf

mf

mp

mf

mf

mp

p

p

(8)

37

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

n

mp

mf

mp

sul pont.

p

(8)

mf

p

p

39

Picc.

pp *mf* *n*

B. Cl.

mp

Vln.

mf *n*

Perc.

Pno.

This musical score page contains measures 39 through 42. The Piccolo part (measures 39-42) features a melodic line starting with a piano (*pp*) dynamic, rising to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 40, and then dropping to piano (*n*) in measure 41. The Bass Clarinet part (measures 39-42) has a melodic line starting in measure 39, with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in measure 41. The Violin part (measures 39-42) has a melodic line starting in measure 39, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in measure 40 and a piano (*n*) dynamic in measure 41. The Percussion part (measures 39-42) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the left hand and rests in the right hand. The Piano part (measures 39-42) has a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords and moving lines in both hands.

42

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

p

sfz

p

46

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

Measures 46-49 of a musical score. The score includes parts for Piccolo (Picc.), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.).

- Picc.**: Silent throughout the measures.
- B. Cl.**: Measures 46-47 contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 48 features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a half note, with a crescendo hairpin and a *mp* dynamic marking. Measure 49 begins with a half note and ends with an eighth-note pattern marked *p*.
- Vln.**: Measures 46-47 have a half note with an accent (*sfz*) and a breath mark (ϕ). Measure 48 has a half note with an accent (*sfz*) and a breath mark (ϕ), followed by a melodic phrase marked *p* and *nat.* Measure 49 has a half note with an accent (*sfz*) and a breath mark (ϕ), followed by a melodic phrase marked *ppp* and a breath mark (ϕ).
- Perc.**: Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests, with accents ($>$) in measures 48 and 49.
- Pno.**: Measures 46-47 have a half note marked *p*. Measures 48-49 have a half note.

50

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

p

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

p

mp

mf

This musical score page contains measures 50 through 53. The Piccolo part begins in measure 50 with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4 in measure 51, and then a melodic line starting on B4 in measure 52, ending with a sixteenth note G4 in measure 53. The Bass Clarinet part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 50 and 51, rests in 52 and 53. The Violin part features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 50 and a half note in measure 51, followed by a half note in measure 52 and a half note in measure 53. The Percussion part has a steady eighth-note pattern in measures 50 and 51, and a half note in measure 52, with a final eighth-note pattern in measure 53. The Piano part has a melodic line in measure 50, rests in 51 and 52, and a melodic line in measure 53. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

54

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

The musical score for measures 54-56 is written for five staves. The Piccolo staff (top) begins with a whole note G4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (A4, B4, C5) marked *p*, then a triplet of eighth notes (D5, E5, F#5) marked *f*, and ends with a triplet of eighth notes (G5, F#5, E5) marked *p*. The Bass Clarinet staff (second) has a whole rest in measure 54, followed by eighth-note patterns in measures 55 and 56, with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *mf* respectively. The Violin staff (third) starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) marked *mp*, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (C5, B4, A4) marked *n*, then a triplet of eighth notes (G4, F#4, E4) marked *p*, and ends with a triplet of eighth notes (D5, C5, B4) marked *f*. The Percussion staff (fourth) has a whole rest in measure 54, followed by a whole rest in measure 55, and a whole note G2 in measure 56. The Piano staff (bottom) has a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) marked *mp*, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (C4, B3, A3) marked *mf*, and ends with a triplet of eighth notes (G3, F#3, E3).

57

Picc.

f *n* *mf* *n*

B. Cl.

mp *mf*

Vln.

mf *n*

Perc.

Pno.

mp

60

Picc. *p* 3 6 6 *ff* *n*

B. Cl. *p* *mp*

Vln. pizz. *mf*

Perc.

Pno. *mf* *p*

Detailed description: The score for measures 60-62 features several instruments. The Piccolo (Picc.) has a melodic line starting at measure 60 with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a triplet of eighth notes and a sixteenth-note run. It reaches fortissimo (*ff*) by measure 61 and ends with a breath mark (*n*) in measure 62. The Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting at measure 60 and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 62. The Violin (Vln.) plays pizzicato, starting at measure 60 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The Percussion (Perc.) part is mostly silent, with some rhythmic patterns in measure 62. The Piano (Pno.) has a melodic line in the right hand, starting at measure 60 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 62.

63

Picc.

mp *mf* *ff*

B. Cl.

mf *n*

Vln.

arco *mp* *p*

Perc.

mf

Pno.

mf *ff* *ff*

8va

65

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

n

mf

mf

mf

n

(8)

8va

loco

8va

loco

The musical score for page 61, measures 65-66, is written for a symphony orchestra. The Piccolo part in measure 65 has a dynamic of *n* (pianissimo), while in measure 66 it has a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Bass Clarinet part has a dynamic of *mf* in measure 66. The Violin part has a dynamic of *mf* in measure 65 and *n* in measure 66. The Percussion part has a rhythmic pattern in measure 65. The Piano part features a complex texture with octaves and local patterns, marked with '(8)', '8va', and 'loco'.

67

Picc. *mf* *mp*

B. Cl.

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

Perc.

Pno. *f* *mp* *mp* *mp*

8va *loco*

The musical score for measures 67-69 features five staves. The Piccolo staff begins with a melodic line at *mf* in measure 67, followed by a rest in measure 68, and a short phrase at *mp* in measure 69. The Basset Clarinet staff has a short phrase in measure 68. The Violin staff has a long note at *p* in measure 67, followed by a melodic line at *mf* in measure 68, then rests in measure 69, and a short phrase at *mp* in measure 70. The Percussion staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Piano staff has a complex texture with multiple layers of notes, including a section marked *8va* and *loco*. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*.

70

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

mf

mf

mp

p

mf

mf

mp

mf

f

mp

f

mp

(8)

72

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

mp

mf

p

mf

p

mp

sul pont.

(8)-----

74

Picc.

pp *f*

B. Cl.

f

Vln.

f *n* *p* *nat.* *tr*

Perc.

Pno.

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

8^{va} 8^{va}

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 74 and 75. The Piccolo part (Picc.) begins in measure 74 with a rapid sixteenth-note run, marked *pp*, and continues into measure 75, marked *f*. The Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) has a few notes in measure 75, marked *f*. The Violin (Vln.) part has a series of chords in measure 74, marked *f*, followed by a rest in measure 75, marked *n*, and a natural trill in measure 75, marked *p*. The Percussion (Perc.) part has a steady eighth-note pattern in measure 74 and rests in measure 75. The Piano (Pno.) part has a series of chords in measure 74, marked *mp* and *mf*, followed by a series of chords in measure 75, marked *ff*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The Piano part also includes an 8va section in measure 75.

76

Picc. *p* *f* *n*

B. Cl. *n* *mf*

Vln. *tr* *ff* *n* *mf*

Perc. *sfz* l.v.

Pno. *(8)* *8va* l.v. *l.v.*

Ped. *sempre al fine*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 76 and 77. The Piccolo part (Picc.) starts with a melodic line in measure 76, marked *p*, then *f*, and ends with a note marked *n* in measure 77. The Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) has a sustained note marked *n* in measure 76 and a melodic phrase marked *mf* in measure 77. The Violin (Vln.) part has a tremolo trill marked *tr* in measure 76, followed by a sustained note marked *ff*, then a note marked *n* in measure 77, and a melodic phrase marked *mf* in measure 77. The Percussion (Perc.) part has a rhythmic pattern in measure 76 and a *sfz* dynamic in measure 77. The Piano (Pno.) part has a complex texture with dynamics *(8)* and *8va* in measure 76, and a *l.v.* instruction in measure 77. A Pedal instruction *Ped. sempre al fine* is at the bottom.

78

Picc.

B. Cl.

Vln.

Perc.

Pno.

pp *f* *n*

al fine del suono

completed Feb. 1, 2008
Iowa City, IA