

After Holmdel

Chamber Ensemble

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Score in C

Performance Notes

Wind/Brass

In the earlier stages of the piece, the flute, oboe, bass clarinet, alto saxophone, and trombone players are instructed to use breath tones, notated in the score with diamond noteheads. Dynamics for breath tones are relative and are expected to be lower than pitched tones.

Flutter tongue is indicated in the score with the instruction *flzg.* and may be either glottal- or tongue-based.

Percussion

The two percussionists will require the following instruments:

Vibraphone

Tubular Bells

Crotales (one chromatic octave, from C4 to C5)

Snare drum

Three tom toms (small, medium, and large)

Bass drum (large)

Piano

The piano will need to be prepared on all notes marked with harmonics in the score.

Harmonics should be achieved by placing the finger on the nodal point of the string that corresponds with the bracketed note. When the note includes a bracketed harmonic, the string should be depressed at a light level, allowing the partial to sound clearly. The only exception to this is in bar 1 where the string should be damped so that little if any of the fundamental pitch sounds.

All spread chords should move upwards (from lowest to highest note given).

All pedal markings indicate use of sustain pedal only.

Electric Guitar

The guitarist will require an elbow to create sustained notes. For both held and plucked material, the guitar tone should be ‘clean’ and warm with a small amount of distortion, but not overdrive. The guitarist should strive for a sound that is close to electric jazz guitar.

The guitarist will require a volume pedal to execute dynamic fades.

Strings

The held pitches that occur throughout the piece should have as little vibrato as possible.

Detache is indicated in the score with the instruction *det.*

After Holmdel

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J = 60

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet in Bb, Alto Saxophone, Trombone, Percussion 1, Percussion 2 (Vibraphone), Piano, Electric Guitar, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello. The score is set in common time (indicated by a '4'). The tempo is marked as *J = 60*. Various performance instructions are included, such as dynamic markings (*ff*, *mp*, *p*, *pppp*, *mf*) and specific techniques like 'sizzle cymbal with wire brush let ring', 'muted with finger on string', 'with ebow', 'remove ebow let ring', and 'pppp'. The score shows a mix of sustained notes and rhythmic patterns across the different sections.

8

Fl. breath tone *ppp*

Ob. breath tone *ppp*

B. Cl. breath tone *ppp*

Alto Sax. breath tone *ppp*

Tbn. breath tone *ppp*

Perc.

Vib. very soft mallets *ppp*

Pno. *pp* *f* *ped.*

E. Gtr. *ebow (sempre)* *p*

Vln.

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 13. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, Trombone, Percussion, Vibraphone, Piano, Electric Guitar, Violin, Cello, and Bass. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like *pp*, *p*, *f*, and *mp*. The orchestra parts show sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The electric guitar part consists of sustained notes. The bassoon part has a prominent role with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

18

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn.

Perc.

Vib.

Pno.

E. Gtr.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Detailed description: This is a page from a musical score. It features ten staves of music for various instruments. The top five staves are for woodwind instruments: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, and Trombone. The next two staves are for brass instruments: Percussion and Vibraphone. The bottom three staves are for strings: Piano, Electric Guitar, and a section for Violin, Viola, and Cello. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamics such as *p* (pianissimo), *pp* (pianississimo), and *mp* (mezzo-pianissimo) are indicated throughout the score. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of *p*. Measures 19 through 22 show various melodic lines and harmonic changes across the different instrument groups. The score is written on standard five-line staves with black stems for most notes.

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn.

Perc.

Vib.

Pno.

E. Gtr.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

23

pp

muted toms

p

5

very soft beater
bass drum

pp

To Tub. B.

pp

Tubular Bells

pp

(—)

f

Ped.

p

p

27

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

B. Cl. *pp*

Alto Sax. *pp*

Tbn. *pp*

Perc.

Vib. *p*

Pno. *pp*

E. Gtr. *f*

Vln. *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *p*

31

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn. → breath
gliss.

Perc. snare drum sticks
p *mp* → *p*

Vib. *p*

Pno. *p*

E. Gtr. elbow
p

Vln. *mp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *p*

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 35. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (Alto Sax.), Trombone (Tbn.), Crotal (Crot.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Piano (Pno.), Electric Guitar (E. Gtr.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.). The score features various musical markings such as dynamics (pp, p, mp), articulations (metal beaters, pluck), and performance instructions (3, 5). The piano part includes dynamic markings (f, p) and performance instructions (pedal, metal beaters, pluck).

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 38. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone, Trombone, Crotal, Percussion, Piano, Electric Guitar, Violin, Viola, and Cello. The score features various musical markings such as dynamics (p, pp, mp, mf), articulations (3, 5, muted toms, very soft beater bass drum, elbow), and performance instructions (e.g., bowing, sustained notes). The piano part has three staves.

42

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

B. Cl. *p*

Alto Sax. *p*

Tbn. *p*

Crot.

Perc.

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

E. Gtr. *mf* pluck

Vln. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. *mp*

46

Fl. *p* full tone (*sempre*)

Ob. *p* full tone (*sempre*)

B. Cl. *p* full tone (*sempre*)

Alto Sax. *p* full tone (*sempre*)

Tbn.

Crot.

Perc. *mp*

Pno. *p* *mp* 5

E. Gtr. *p* 3 5

Vln. 3 5

Vla. *mp* 3

Vc. *p* 3

50

Fl. *flzg.* *fp*

Ob.

B. Cl. *p*

Alto Sax.

Tbn. *p* full tone (*sempre*) *5*

Crot.

Perc. Vibraphone
vibraphone beaters *mp*

Pno. *mp*

E. Gtr. *3* *5* *mp*

Vln. *p*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *p*

54

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn.

Crot.

Vib.

Pno.

E. Gtr.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

63

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn.

Crot.

Vib.

Pno.

E. Gtr.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

68

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Alto Sax.

Tbn.

Crot.

Vib.

Pno.

E. Gtr.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

f

mf

mp

mp

gliss.

mf

bowed

mf

mp

mp

pp

f

This page of the musical score contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The instruments include Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (Alto Sax.), Trombone (Tbn.), Crotal (Crot.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Piano (Pno.), Electric Guitar (E. Gtr.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), and Cello (Vc.). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *pp* are placed above the staves. Performance instructions like 'mf' over a dot and 'f' over a dot are also present. Measure numbers 5 and 3 are indicated above certain measures. The score shows a variety of musical textures, from sustained notes to rapid sixteenth-note patterns.

80

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

B. Cl.

Alto Sax. *mf*

Tbn. *f*

Perc. *mf* drum sticks muted toms snare drum *f* *ff*

Vib. bowed *ff*

Pno. *ff*

E. Gtr. *mf* *mp* *f* *mp* *mf* *mf* *ff* *ff*

Vln. *mf*

Vla. *mf* *f*

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