

**COLLUSION AND COLLISION:
A COMPOSITION PORTFOLIO
FOCUSING ON STRAIGHT SAXOPHONE,
AND A THESIS**

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A portfolio of original compositions and thesis submitted to the Faculty
of Humanities, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Music

Johannesburg, 2009

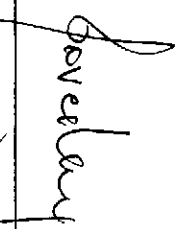
Abstract

This doctorate comprises a portfolio of eight original compositions, seven for saxophone and one interdisciplinary work, and an accompanying thesis that contextualises the works and explains my aesthetic in them. The saxophone works include solo works for alto and baritone saxophone, a work for alto saxophone and piano, two saxophone quartets, a double saxophone concertante, and a large-scale work for saxophone orchestra. The interdisciplinary work involves a car wreck with string parts attached. All the work seeks to push the boundaries of the field of art music composition in South Africa by taking a new aesthetic approach and featuring neglected media.

The thesis discusses the aesthetic approach and addresses the saxophone both historically and in its contemporary setting. Among other things, it addresses the debate around the straight/jazz divide and the increasing interest in the straight saxophone since the 1980s. I draw on the work of Pierre Bourdieu in an attempt to explore the field of art music composition in South Africa, with its contested aesthetic approaches. I also examine this field's ambivalent relationship with the international field of composition. My own aesthetic approach is then located in both fields. The final section examines each work in detail. I explain the genesis of the compositions, the musical influences on them, their shape and materials, their performances and reception, and how they reflect my "habitus" and relate to the field in which I work.

Declaration

I declare that this portfolio/thesis is my own unaided work. It is submitted for the degree of Doctorate of Music in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any other degree of examination in any other university.



Clare Caroline Loveday

DATE 16 January 2009

To my husband
Clive Glaser

Acknowledgements

This doctorate could not have been completed without the guidance and encouragement of Christine Lucia and Michael Blake. Christine Lucia was the one constant in a rocky and stressful journey, and her tireless efforts kept me moving forward. Michael Blake not only supervised my compositions with enormous attention to detail, but also introduced me to the world of new music composition, and opened many doors for me.

It is because of Ceri Moelwyn-Hughes that I chose to work with the straight saxophone. She introduced me to the instrument, has performed many of my works, and the recordings, scores and books she gave me over the years have been an important resource. Her support and encouragement has been vital in the realisation of this project.

My husband, Clive Glaser, to whom this doctorate is dedicated, gave up his study, his home and his wife for the five years it took me to complete this doctorate. His final copy edit of my dissertation was also invaluable.

Nishlyn Ramanna is a special friend who helped me work through every stage of this project. His patience in helping me through the unfamiliar world of cultural theory was remarkable. And his enthusiasm saw me through many difficult moments.

While employed by the University of the Witwatersrand's music division, I was fortunate to receive funding for time away from teaching and administration duties for doctoral work. I am grateful to The Carnegie Foundation that awarded me a TimeOff Grant from July to December 2006, during which time I wrote *The Collision Project* and *Red Herring*. I am very grateful for the conference funding I received from the Wits Faculty of Humanities to travel to Vienna for the rehearsals and performance of *Blink*. In December 2007 I took up a residency at The Visby International Centre for Composers (VICC) in Visby, Sweden, and for this I am grateful to: NewMusic South Africa, who facilitated the residency; Ramon Anthin, the driving force behind the VICC; the Rikskonserter of Sweden for providing funding; and Jesper Elen and Mijljam Tally who made me so welcome in Visby. I completed *Arc*, and conceived and started writing *Duo de ceter* during this residency.

The South African Music Rights Organisation (SAMRO) provided funding for a concert of my works in 2005, one of which is included in this portfolio. Nolene Kotze, from SAMRO's Endowment for the National Arts, provided SAMRO's listed straight saxophone works, included in the Appendix, and I am grateful for her quick response to my request. My thanks too to Santie de Jongh for providing information on contemporary art music in South African libraries.

Two of the works in the portfolio involved collaboration. I am grateful to Gerhard Marx for his exploratory and fearless approach to *The Collision Project*, and his willingness to push boundaries. Jill Trappier and I collaborated on *Arc*, and I am grateful to her for patiently waiting until I had time to work with her, and for embracing our collaboration with enthusiasm.

I am deeply grateful to the performers who played the works in this portfolio, often for little or no remuneration: Charles Baggott, Ensemble Reconsil Vienna, Matthew Lombard, Ceri Moelwyn-Hughes, Gregory Mollenz, Vusi Ndebele, Sisekelo Pila, Barry Sherman, and the Stockholm Saxophone Quartet.

Tawana Kupe, Dean of Humanities, and Gerrit Olivier, Head of the Wits School of Arts, negotiated some tricky bureaucratic obstacles on my behalf.

Thanks also to the following people for their assistance and encouragement: Mary Rörich for her help in conceptualising the musical structure of *The Collision Project*; Mary Jordan for her professional interest in and support of my work; Valda Bailey for regularly posting me recordings, programme notes and scores of contemporary music from Britain; Adam Howard for generously undercharging for the use of his digital studio and expertise; Karen Maier and Charlie for sanity-restoring daily walks during the writing up of the thesis; Kate Jordan for providing much needed treats.

For encouragement and support, I would like to thank: Lara Allen, Luke Bedford, David Bunn, Anriette Chorn, Andrea Doyle, Paul Hammer, Cameron Harris, Grant Olwage, and Fiona Tozer.

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Enclosed recordings

Audio CD

1. *Displacement* for alto saxophone and piano. Performers: Ceri Moelwyn-Hughes (alto saxophone); Gregory Mollenz (piano). Wits Atrium, 9 April 2005.
- 2.-4. *Excursions* for saxophone quartet. Digital recording. Howardmusic, Johannesburg, 27 November 2008. Sound engineer: Adam Howard.
5. *Untitled* for saxophone quartet. Performers: Stockholm Saxophone Quartet Beethoven Room, Rhodes University Music Department, 30 June 2006.
6. *Red Herring* for alto saxophone. Digital recording. Howardmusic, Johannesburg, 27 November 2008. Sound engineer: Adam Howard.
7. *Blink* for two saxophones and chamber ensemble. Performers: Sabine Zwick (soprano saxophone), Thomas Schön (tenor saxophone) Ensemble Reconsil Vienna, conductor Roland Freisitzer. Arnold Schönberg Centre, Vienna, 2 October 2007.
- 8.-9. *Duodectet* for saxophones. Digital recording. Howardmusic, Johannesburg, 27 November 2008. Sound engineer: Adam Howard.

DVD

1. *The Collision Project* for car wreck and attached string parts. Performers: Vusi Ndebele, Siseklo Pila, Barry Sherman. SubStation Art Gallery, Wits University, 21 September 2006.
2. *Arc* for baritone saxophone. Performer: Charles Baggott. Seippel Gallery, Doornfontein Johannesburg, 6 March 2008.

PORTFOLIO OF COMPOSITIONS

DISPLACEMENT

for alto saxophone
and piano

Clare Loveday

2005

Full score

Notes for Performance

Instrumentation

Alto saxophone
Piano

Duration

Approximately 8 minutes

Accidentals

Accidentals last the duration of the bar.

The Score is written at Concert Pitch.

Displacement

Clare Loveday

Alto Saxophone

$\text{♩} = 48$
with a touch of mystery

pppp

with a touch of mystery

Piano

pp

tr

p

ppp

6

p

tr

mf

mp

p

pp

12

pp

as legato as possible

16

mf

tr

ppp

p

19

19

20

21

mf

22

22

23

24

mf

mp

pp

27

27

28

29

mf

f

pp

less mystery, more emphatic

J = 72

31

31

32

33

mf

mp

32

34

35

36

mf

33

tr
du

34

tr
du

35

f
du

36

f
du

37

f
du

38

39

40

41

42

43

mp

44

faster

faster

45

a tempo

46

8va

8va

48

p

lyrical

mp

49

tr (b2)

tr (b2)

50

tr (b2)

tr (b2)

51

pp

tr (b2)

tr (b2)

52

tr (b2)

tr (b2)

53

p

tr (b2)

tr (b2)

54 *tr*

mf

55 *mf*

mf

56 *f*

f

57 *tr*

tr

58 *d*

d

9

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for voice and piano. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal line consists of a single melody. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes measures 1 through 18, with measure 18 marked with a fermata. The second system includes measures 19 through 20. Measure 19 is marked with a fermata, and measure 20 is the final measure of the piece.

62

8

7

2

63

63

tr

f

tr

f

65

ad lib
approx $\text{♩} = 63$

tr

strident

rit.

ad lib
approx $\text{♩} = 63$

rit.

strident

8va

8va

10

[illegible]

87

p

guc with a touch of mystery

92 a tempo with a touch of mystery

p a tempo

pp

99

pp

p

105

p

109

p

3 EXCURSIONS

for Saxophone Quartet

Clare Loveday

2005

Full Score

Notes for Performance

Instrumentation

Soprano saxophone
Alto saxophone
Tenor saxophone
Baritone saxophone

Duration

Excursion I: approximately 3½ minutes
Excursion II: approximately 1 minute
Excursion III: approximately 3½ minutes

Accidentals

Accidentals last the duration of the bar.

The Score is written at Concert Pitch.

3 Excursions for Saxophone Quartet

Excursion 1

$\text{♩} = 84$

lyrical, legato

Clare Loveday

Soprano Sax

Alto Sax

Tenor Sax

Baritone Sax

S.

A.

T.

B.

S.

A.

T.

B.

19

S.

A.

T.

B.

f

mf

f

mf

25

S. lyrical

mp

mf

A. *mp*

T. *mp*

B. *mp*

31

S.

A.

T.

B.

p

du

f

16

37 $J = 120$
rhythmically

S.
A.
T.
B.

42 mf

S.
A.
T.
B.

47 $J = 72$
lyrical, legato

S.
A.
T.
B.

[illegible]

61 $\text{♩} = 84$

S. A. T. B.

mp

66

S.
A.
T.
B.

p *p* *p* *p*

C C C C

18

3 Excursions for Saxophone Quartet

Excursion 2

Clare Loveday

$\text{♩} = 144$
cheekily

Soprano Sax
Alto Sax
Tenor Sax
Baritone Sax

6
12

S
A
T
B

18

S
A
T
B

22

S *mf* *f* *p*

A *mf* *f* *p*

T *mf* *f* *p*

B *f*

26

S *f* *mf* *f*

A *f* *mf* *f*

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

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

32

S *p* *mf* *f*

A *p* *mf* *f*

T *p* *mf* *f*

B *mf* *f* *f*

3 Excursions for Saxophone Quartet

Excursion 3

$\text{♩} = 152$

very rhythmically, with vigour and a good mix of humour

Clare Loveday

Soprano Sax

Alto Sax

Tenor Sax

Baritone Sax

S.

A.

T.

B.

S.

A.

T.

B.

15

S.
A.
T.
B.

mf

20

S.
A.
T.
B.

mf

25

S.
A.
T.
B.

mf

29

S.
A.
T.
B.

mf

35

S. *mf*

A.

T.

B. *mf*

f

41

S.

A.

T. *f*

B. *f*

f

f

46

S.

A.

T. *mf*

B. *mf*

f

f

52

S.

A.

T.

B. *mf*

mf

58

The musical score for measures 58-61 of 'The Swan Song' is presented in a system with four staves. The staves are labeled S. (Soprano), A. (Alto), T. (Tenor), and B. (Bass) from top to bottom. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time. The Soprano part (S.) begins with a whole rest in measure 58, followed by a half note G4 in measure 59, and then a half note F#4 in measure 60. The Alto part (A.) begins with a whole rest in measure 58, followed by a half note G4 in measure 59, and then a half note F#4 in measure 60. The Tenor part (T.) begins with a whole rest in measure 58, followed by a half note G4 in measure 59, and then a half note F#4 in measure 60. The Bass part (B.) begins with a whole rest in measure 58, followed by a half note G4 in measure 59, and then a half note F#4 in measure 60. In measure 61, all four parts enter with a half note G4, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The Soprano part (S.) is marked with the instruction 'strident'.

S. A. T. B.

strident

ff *ff* *ff* *ff*

64

S. A. T. B.

64

S. A. T. B.

69

This musical score block contains measures 69 through 72 of the piece. It features four staves: Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. In measure 69, the Soprano and Alto parts have a whole note chord (F#4, A4), while the Tenor and Bass parts have a whole note chord (F#3, A3). In measure 70, the Soprano and Alto parts have a whole note chord (F#4, A4), while the Tenor and Bass parts have a whole note chord (F#3, A3). In measure 71, the Soprano and Alto parts have a whole note chord (F#4, A4), while the Tenor and Bass parts have a whole note chord (F#3, A3). In measure 72, the Soprano and Alto parts have a whole note chord (F#4, A4), while the Tenor and Bass parts have a whole note chord (F#3, A3).

74

lyrical

S. *mp* lyrical

A. *mp* lyrical

T.

B.

A musical score for a vocal quartet (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The score is in 4/4 time and consists of 74 measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The Soprano part begins with a melodic line marked 'mp' and 'lyrical'. The Alto part enters in measure 10 with a similar melodic line. The Tenor and Bass parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords in the right hand. The score concludes with a final chord in measure 74.

79

S.
A.
T.
B.

83

S.
A.
T.
B.

88

S.
A.
T.
B.

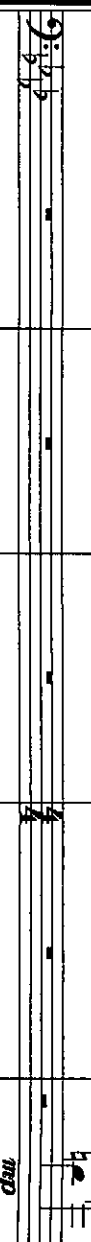
93

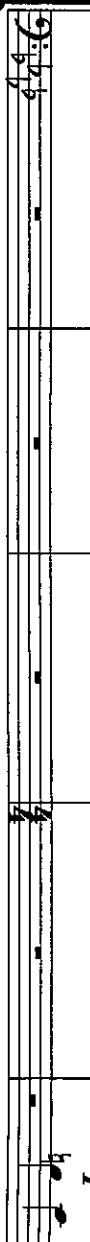
S.
A.
T.
B.

99

S. 

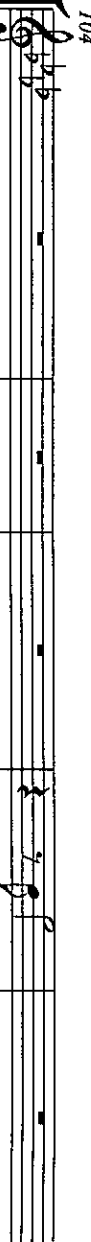
A. 

T. 

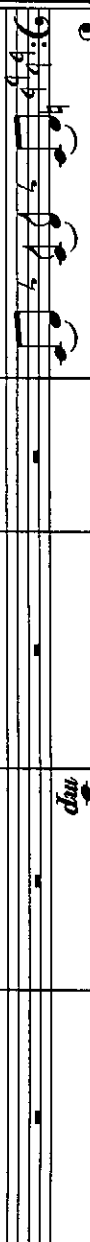
B. 

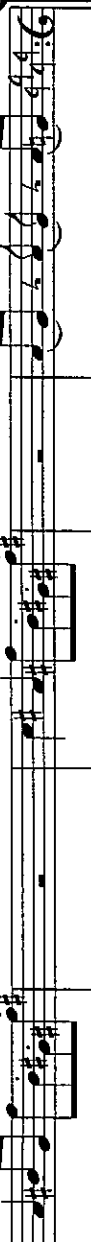
mp

104

S. 

A. 

T. 

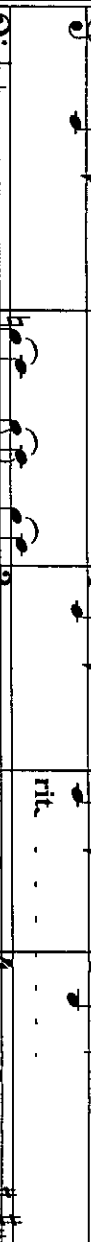
B. 

mp

109

S. 

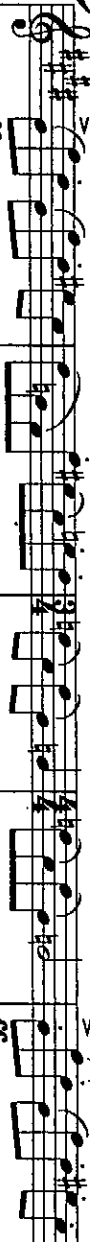
A. 

T. 

B. 

rit.

114 *J = 152*
very rhythmically, with vigour and a good mix of humour

S. 

A. 

T. 

B. 

ff

119

119 120 121 122 123

S. Soprano part, measures 119-123. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents.

A. Alto part, measures 119-123. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

T. Tenor part, measures 119-123. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

B. Bass part, measures 119-123. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

124

124 125 126 127 128

S. Soprano part, measures 124-128. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some rests.

A. Alto part, measures 124-128. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

T. Tenor part, measures 124-128. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

B. Bass part, measures 124-128. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

129

129 130 131 132 133

S. Soprano part, measures 129-133. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents.

A. Alto part, measures 129-133. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

T. Tenor part, measures 129-133. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

B. Bass part, measures 129-133. The part consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

UNTITLED

for Saxophone Quartet

Clare Loveday

2006

Full Score

Notes for Performance

Instrumentation

Soprano saxophone
Alto saxophone
Tenor saxophone
Baritone saxophone

Symbols



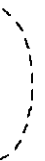
A breath note. Blow without creating pitch



A tongued breath note. Blow without creating pitch and tongue the reed. Speed of tonguing is at the performer's discretion, but it may help to imagine the different sounds of rain and structure accordingly.



Key rattles. Speed and which rattles is at the performer's discretion, as for the tongued breath note.



A tied breath note (no tonguing).

A breath note with a  underneath it to a pitched note indicates that the pitched note emerges out of the breath note. Do not tongue the pitched note.

Similarly, a breath note with a  underneath it to a pitched note indicates that the pitched note disappears into the breath note, without tonguing.

Accidentals

Accidentals last the duration of the bar.

Untitled

$\text{♩} = 50$

for saxophone quartet

Clare Loveday

Soprano Sax
 Alto Sax
 Tenor Sax
 Baritone Sax

S
 A
 T
 B

S
 A
 T
 B

29

Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B) staves. Measure numbers 29 through 37 are indicated. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

38

Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B) staves. Measure numbers 38 through 46 are indicated. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

47

Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B) staves. Measure numbers 47 through 55 are indicated. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment.

56

Measures 56-57. Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) show vocal parts. Soprano and Alto have notes with 'pp' dynamics. Tenor and Bass have rests. Measures 56-57 show various notes and rests across all staves. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'ddd'.

67

Measures 67-68. Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) show vocal parts. Soprano and Alto have notes with 'pp' dynamics. Tenor and Bass have rests. Measures 67-68 show various notes and rests across all staves. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'ddd'.

78

Measures 78-79. Four staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) show vocal parts. Soprano and Alto have notes with 'pp' dynamics. Tenor and Bass have rests. Measures 78-79 show various notes and rests across all staves. Dynamics include 'pp' and 'ddd'.

88

S
A
T
B

pp

98

S
A
T
B

pp

108

S
A
T
B

pp

115

S
A
T
B

pp

THE COLLISION PROJECT

for Car Wreck and
Attached String Parts

A work conceived with Gerhard Marx

Music and Score

Clare Loveday

2006

Full Score

Notes for Performance

Instrumentation

- 1 car wreck.
- 2 violin scrolls and tail pieces; one set of violin strings.
- 2 cello scrolls and tail pieces; one set of violin strings.
- Unwaxed dental floss, rubbed with epoxy resin.
- 2 cello bows.
- 1 violin bow.

Tuning of strings

It is important to note that while the strings can be tuned accurately, the tuning rarely lasts the full run of the work. However, ever hopeful that the tuning may indeed last, the strings are tuned as follows:

Roof cello:	lower string A	upper string D
Flank cello:	lower string G	upper string F
Roof violin:	lower string B	upper string A
Rust violin:	lower string B	upper string D

Duration

Approximately 50 minutes

Score symbols

The score is structured in cycles, each cycle is notated in the score as a bar in length. Each cycle is the equivalent of a long slow breath, (inhaled, held, exhaled, held) of approximately 12.5 seconds in length, unless otherwise indicated. Score symbols are given at each section.

Performer 1, 2 and 3 are numbered according to their choice of instruments: Performer 1 plays the bonnet violin and occasionally the rust violin, Performer 2 plays the roof cello, and Performer 3 plays the flank cello. The performer's positions of the work are indicated at each section of the score.

Composer's Notes

This work is intended to reflect the musical and cultural backgrounds of the performers. The alleatoric score is structured to provide interpretive space for the performers, whose musical experiences will be communicated in the process of interpreting the score. Each performer brings their own voice to the work; each performance reflects the subtle changes to that voice as they continuously engage and interact with the work.

Order

1. Opening
2. Percussion 1
3. Harmonics
4. Flank cello solo
5. Strings and percussion
6. Roof cello solo
7. Percussion 2
8. Bonnet violin solo
9. Strings dialogue - Closing

OPENING

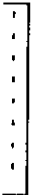
SYMBOLS



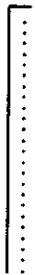
A long slow breath, inhaled slowly, held, and exhaled slowly and audibly, but without whistling or growling in the throat. It should sound like a long sigh.



Whispering, in home languages, volume indicated in the score. It is important that performers whisper intelligible language – if meaningless whisper is used, the sound becomes too full of s's.



Scrape the roof of the inside of the car with fingertips and nails, evoking the sound of wind.



Scrape and slowly tap feet on the floor of the car.

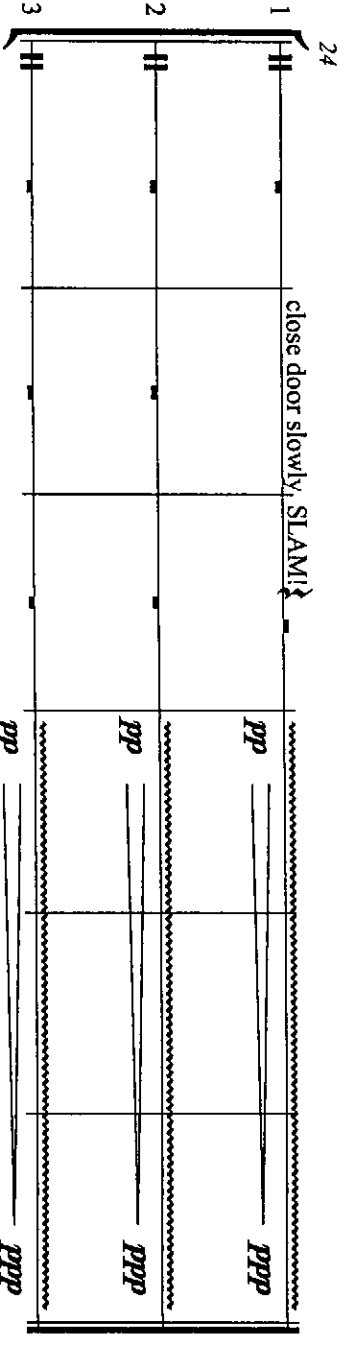
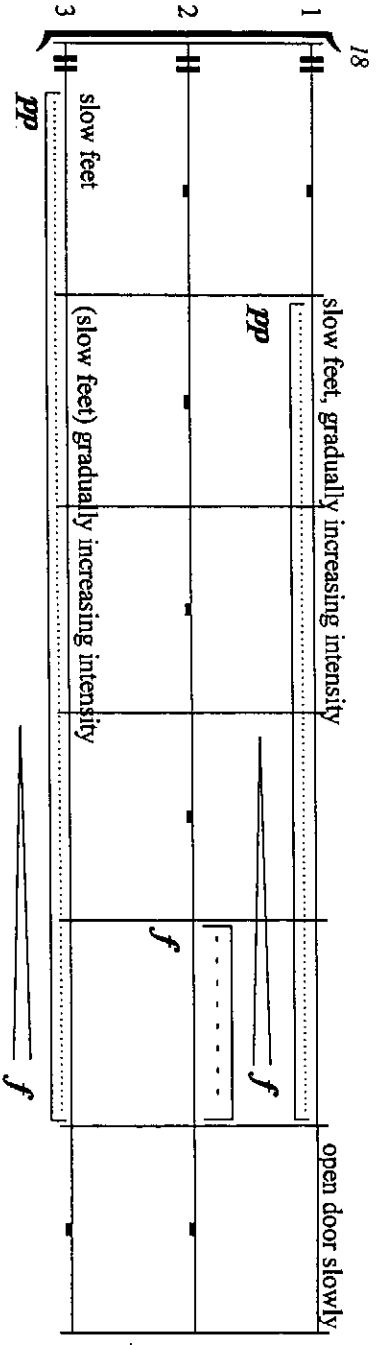
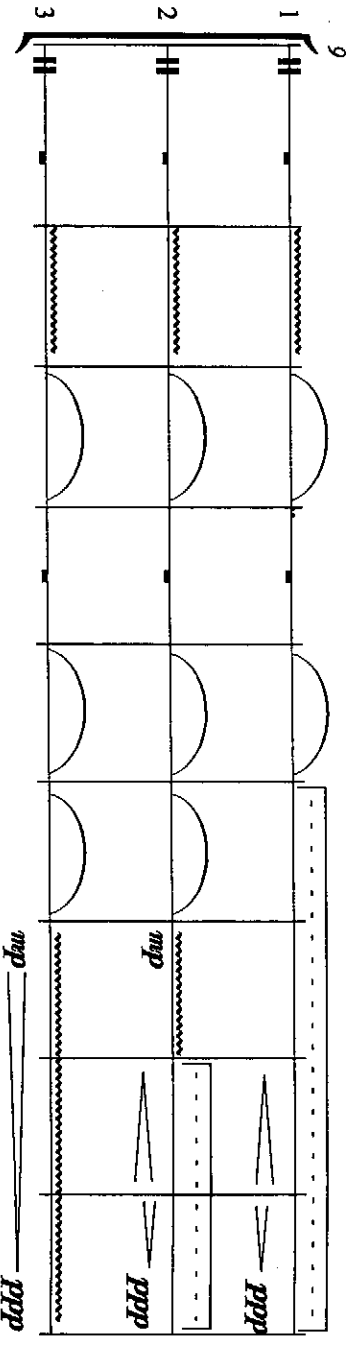
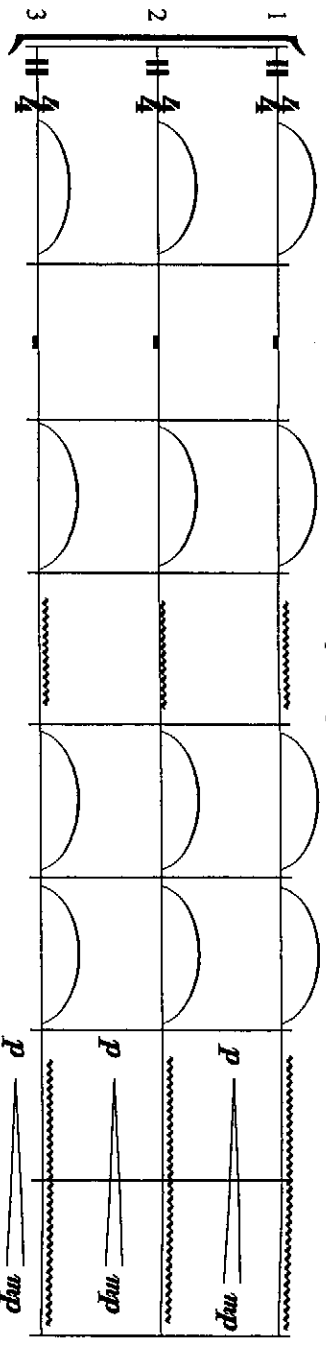
PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

The performers sit in the back seat of the wreck. Performer 2 sits in the middle, Performer 1 to the right of Performer 2, Performer 3 to the left.

The Collision Project

Clare Loveday

Opening



PERCUSSION 1

SYMBOLS



: Using hands (and feet), create rhythm using parts of the wreck within reach.

R1: Rhythm One. Using hands (and feet) establish rhythm using available sound sources, such as: opening and closing ashtrays; knocking the door; tapping feet on the floor; scraping or slapping the surrounding seat(s) and/or roof.

R2: Rhythm Two. Establish rhythm using available sound sources, such as: hammering or slapping hands on floor of boot, inside flank of car and roof; feet can be used on floor of boot or inside of hatch, or to open and close hatch. Follow same pulse of beat as set by Rhythm One.

R3: Rhythm Three: Establish rhythm using available sound sources, such as: tapping all areas of dashboard; dragging car-sourced metal objects over grids; flicking indicators or windscreen wipers, door handles and locks, tapping or flicking pedals.

In the section from bar/cycle 12 to the end, the rhythms must have a common pulse, thus building up into a pulse-based rhythm, which could be polyrhythmic. The style of the rhythm is not necessarily dictated by Performer 1, and it is recommended that Performer 1 choose a simple, widely-spaced rhythm thus giving wider rhythmic scope to the other performers. Changes that occur in the group rhythm need not necessarily change the underlying pulse, rather changing the sound sources or pulse groupings.

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

Performer 1 sits on the floor of the boot of the wreck.

Performer 2 sits in the driver's seat.

Performer 3 remains in the same position as for the previous section.

The Collision Project

Percussion 1

Clare Loveday

Figure 1 shows a 3x3 grid of diagrams. The columns are labeled 1, 2, 3 at the top. The rows are labeled R1, R2, R3 on the right. Each cell contains a diagram of a system with particles (black dots) and a parameter p . The diagrams show the system's state at different points in time and space.

- Row R1:**
 - Column 1: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 2: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 3: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
- Row R2:**
 - Column 1: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 2: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 3: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
- Row R3:**
 - Column 1: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 2: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.
 - Column 3: A diagram with a horizontal line and a vertical line. A particle is at the intersection. A parameter p is to the right.

Figure 1 illustrates a 3x3 grid structure. The rows are labeled 1, 2, and 3 on the left. Row 1 contains a large bracket on the left and a large 'p' in the center. Row 2 contains a large 'p' in the center. Row 3 contains a large 'p' in the center. Each row has three columns of icons: the first column has three icons, the second column has two icons, and the third column has one icon. The icons are small squares with a circle inside, and the circles contain different symbols. The text 'gradual changes' is written below each row of icons.

17	(continue gradual changes)	(                                      
----	----------------------------	---

HARMONICS

Note: 1 bar/cycle = 15 seconds

SYMBOLS

 : Hand moves underneath tautly held floss, moving from the string on the rust violin slowly away from the wreck and towards Performer 2 who is holding the floss.

 : Hand moves underneath tautly held floss, slowly moving away from Performer 2 towards the point at which the floss connects with the string on the rust violin.

 : Hand movements in the middle of the floss length, in the area most suited to harmonics. These movements can be short and fast, slow, or sweeping.

 : Hold floss taught with one hand, pull and rub floss with other hand allowing floss to vibrate so that the string to which it is attached vibrates.

 : Rub fingers along strings, creating a wailing sound.

 : Pull resined fingers in short, stopped pulls along the string, creating a harsher sound.

Diagonal dotted arrow lines indicate interaction with the other player.

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

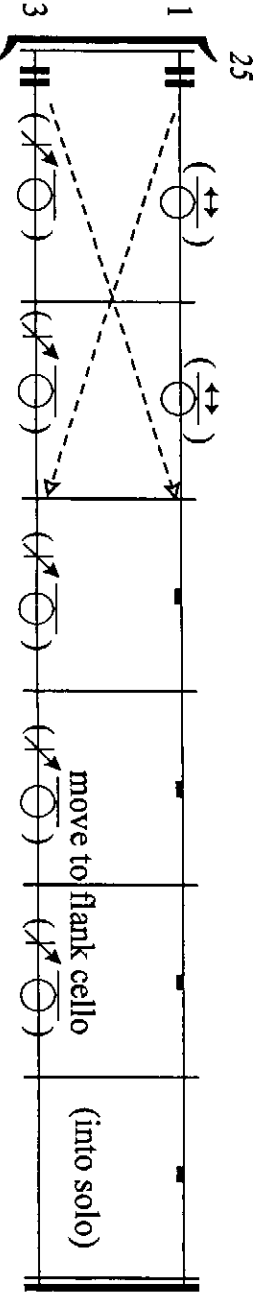
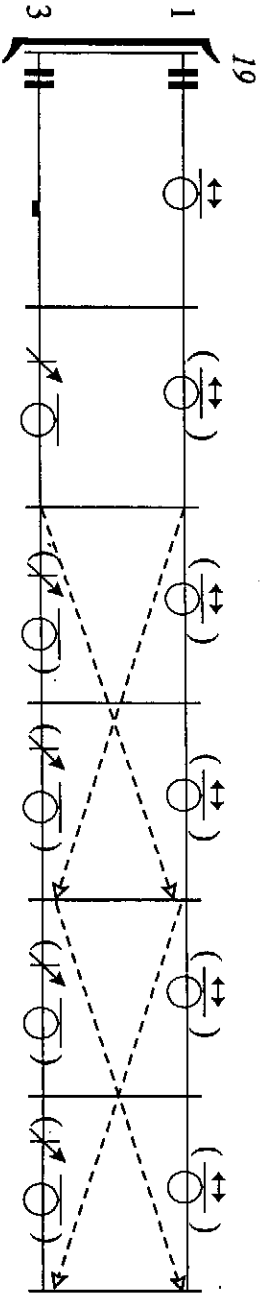
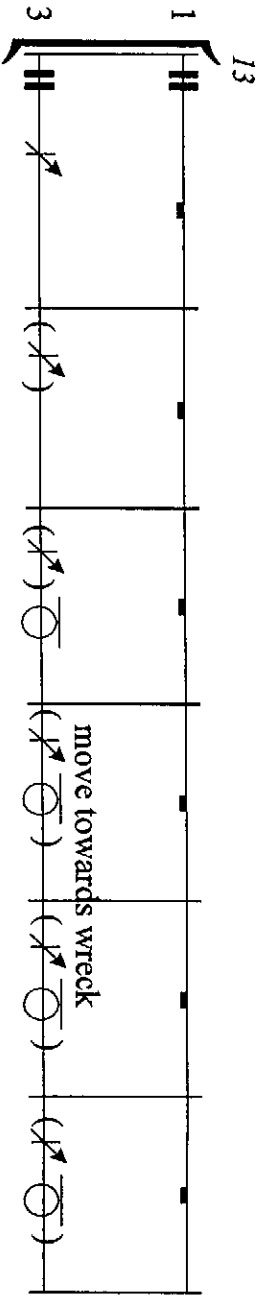
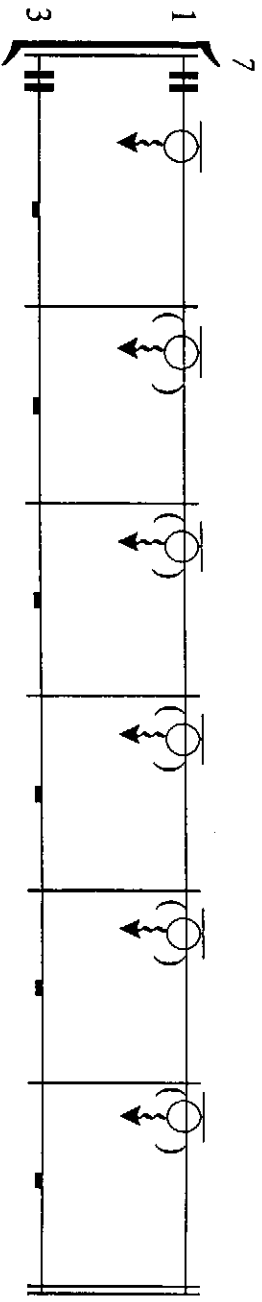
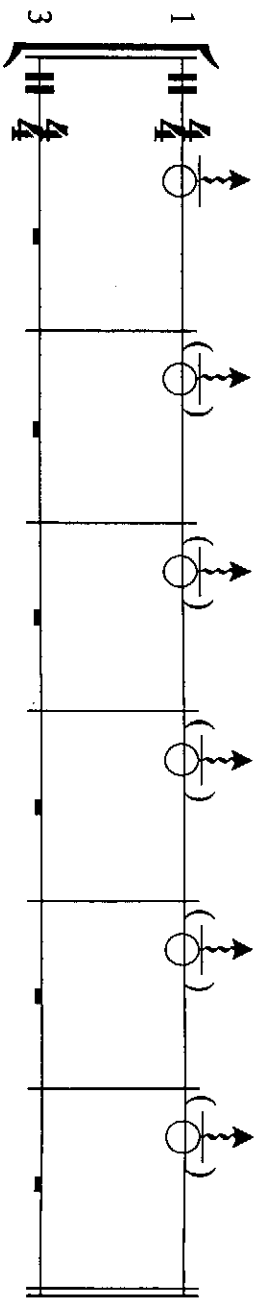
Performer 2 stands at least 3 metres away from the wreck, holding a long length of resined dental floss as taut as possible. Performer 1 starts at the point at which this floss is connected to the string on the rust violin and creates sound by gently and very slowly running the hand underneath the floss away from the string. As Performer 1 moves further away from the rust violin's string, harmonics will start to sound. Attention should be drawn to these by the moving the hand backward and forwards underneath the part of the string where the harmonic is produced.

Performer 3 stands far away from the wreck, out of sight if possible, holding a long length of resined dental floss attached to a flank cello string. Sound is created by pulling the floss, which causes the string on the wreck to vibrate and creates a low growl. Running the palm of the hand along the floss, which must be held taut in the other hand, creates a more pitched and sustainable sound. The combination of the two is preferable for cycles 13 – 17, 27 - 29. Harmonics can be found on the floss for a musical dialogue with Performer 1, cycles 20 – 26.

The Collision Project

Harmonics

Clare Loveday



FLANK CELLO SOLO

Performer 3 may, but does not have to, include all available sound sources available in the instrument and surrounding area. It is, however, recommended that one or two sound sources are focused on and these used to create a solo section. It is recommended that the performer of this instrument (the flank cello) make use of the sound sources available in floss, and to this end may attach additional lengths of floss onto the other strings, or have two per string.

The only sound source the performer may not use is bowing.

The length of the solo is at the performer's discretion – between 4 and 7 minutes is suggested.

PERFORMER'S POSITION

Performer 3 sits at attached instrument on roof of wreck.

STRINGS AND PERCUSSION

SYMBOLS

pizz : Pluck strings, using all available areas on the instrument: above the bridge, below the bridge, just below the pegs.



: Using hands (and feet) create rhythm using parts of the wreck within reach. Hammer the hands quickly and gently on the nearest available surface of the wreck, creating a rumble of sound.



: Pull resined fingers along the length of the string, creating a wailing sound.



: Pull resined fingers in short, stopped pulls along the string, creating a harsher sound.

Dotted arrow lines moving diagonally indicate interaction with the other player(s).

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

Performer 1 at the bonnet violin
Performer 2 at the roof cello
Performer 3 at the flank cello

The Collision Project

Strings and Percussion

Clare Loveday

Measures 1-3 of the score. The strings (1-3) are in 4/4 time. Measure 1: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 2: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 3: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Percussion (pizz) has a half note G4 in measure 1, a half note F#4 in measure 2, and a half note E4 in measure 3. All are marked *p*.

Measures 4-6 of the score. The strings (1-3) are in 4/4 time. Measure 4: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 5: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 6: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Percussion (pizz) has a half note G4 in measure 4, a half note F#4 in measure 5, and a half note E4 in measure 6. All are marked *p*.

Measures 7-9 of the score. The strings (1-3) are in 4/4 time. Measure 7: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 8: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 9: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Percussion (pizz) has a half note G4 in measure 7, a half note F#4 in measure 8, and a half note E4 in measure 9. All are marked *p*.

Measures 10-12 of the score. The strings (1-3) are in 4/4 time. Measure 10: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 11: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Measure 12: String 1 has a half note G4, String 2 has a half note F#4, and String 3 has a half note E4. All are marked *p*. Percussion (pizz) has a half note G4 in measure 10, a half note F#4 in measure 11, and a half note E4 in measure 12. All are marked *p*.

ROOF CELLO SOLO

The performer may, but does not have to, include all available sound sources available in the instrument and surrounding area. It is, however, recommended that one or two sound sources are focused on and these used to create a solo section. It is recommended that the performer of this instrument (the roof cello) make use the sound sources that best make use of the excellent resonance provided by the underlying sound box of the boot. These can include hitting the strings with hands or fingers or a found object (non-musical), or pulling fingers along the strings, or plucking. Pitch can be adjusted by removing and replacing the bridge, changing the weight distribution of the feet, and bending the scroll.

The only sound source the performer may not use is bowing.

The length of the solo is at the performer's discretion – between 4 and 7 minutes is suggested.

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

Performer 2 at the roof cello.

PERCUSSION 2

This section is divided into 4 sub-sections:

Section A: A free rhythm section, not intended to create any particular rhythmic pattern, in which performers create as much noise as possible on the wreck. It is indicated on the score as “ad lib”. Performer 2, who is situated on the roof, can stand and rock or jump. Performer 3, situated at the back of the wreck, can pummel fists on the opened hatch. Performer 1, situated behind the wreck near front passenger door can hammer on the hubcaps (if present) or bang on the side of the passenger door. The aim is to be *loud*.

Section B: A gentler rhythmic section in which performers use the available sound sources to create a rhythmic pattern, which can be altered in the course of the section without changing the underlying pulse. It is indicated on the score as “in tempo”.

Section A returns

Section B1: As in Section B, but creating a different rhythmic pattern.

During the course of the last section of percussion, Performer 1 moves towards the bonnet section of the wreck, using whatever percussion sound source options are available along the way.

SYMBOL



: Using hands (and feet) create rhythm using parts of the wreck within reach

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

Performer 1 on the opposite side of the wreck to Performer 3

Performer 2 on the roof

Performer 3 at the area around the flank cello

The Collision Project

Percussion 2

Clare Loveday

Measures 1-3 of the Percussion 2 score. Measure 1: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *ff* (2/4), *ff* (4/4). Measure 2: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4). Measure 3: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (2/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4). Arrows indicate tempo changes from *ad lib* to *in tempo* at the start of measures 2 and 3.

Measures 4-6 of the Percussion 2 score. Measure 4: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *ad lib* *ff* (2/4), *ad lib* *ff* (4/4). Measure 5: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *ad lib* *ff* (2/4), *ad lib* *ff* (4/4). Measure 6: *ad lib* *ff* (4/4), *ad lib* *ff* (2/4), *ad lib* *ff* (4/4). Arrows indicate tempo changes from *ad lib* to *in tempo* at the start of measures 5 and 6.

Measures 7-9 of the Percussion 2 score. Measure 7: *in tempo* *mp* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (2/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4). Measure 8: *in tempo* *mp* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (2/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4). Measure 9: *in tempo* *mp* (4/4), *in tempo* *mp* (2/4), *in tempo* *mp* (4/4). Arrows indicate tempo changes from *in tempo* to *ad lib* at the start of measures 8 and 9.

BONNET VIOLIN SOLO

The performer may, but does not have to, include all available sound sources available in the instrument and surrounding area. It is usually suggested that one or two sound sources are focused on and these used to create a solo section. However, with this instrument it is recommended that the performer of this instrument (the bonnet violin) make wider use of sound sources, including those sources around the violin, as the violin itself it somewhat limited. The strings of this violin can be plucked or pulled, or floss can be attached to one or both strings to expand the possibilities. The area surrounding the violin can be used, such as hitting or slapping surfaces, tapping or drumming with fingers, or by running the hands along the flat surfaces.

The only sound source the performer may not use is bowing.

The length of the solo is at the performer's discretion – between 4 and 7 minutes is suggested.

PERFORMER'S POSITION

Performer 1 at the bonnet violin.

STRINGS DIALOGUE - CLOSING

SYMBOLS

pizz extended:

Pluck strings, using all available areas on the instrument:

areas above the bridge, below the bridge, just below the pegs. Bend the scroll to create slight changes in pitch, varying from slow to quick “vibrato”.



Pull resined fingers along the length of the string, creating a wailing sound



Pull resined fingers in short, stopped pulls along the string, creating a harsher sound.

arco // : Bow on the thick strings

arco // : Bow on the thick and thin strings



Whispering, in home languages, volume indicated in the score. It is important that performers whisper intelligible language – if meaningless whisper is used, the sound becomes too full of s's.



A long slow breath, inhaled slowly, held, and exhaled slowly and audibly, but without whistling or growling in the throat. It should sound like a long sigh.

Dotted arrow lines moving diagonally indicate interaction with the other player(s).

PERFORMER'S POSITIONS

Performer 1 at the bonnet violin

Performer 2 at the roof cello

Performer 3 at the flank cello.

The Collision Project

String Dialogue - Closing

Clare Loveday

The musical score consists of three staves, numbered 1, 2, and 3. Staff 1 is marked with a *10* and contains several measures with notes and rests. A bracket groups the first three measures, with a dashed line indicating a continuation. A *pizz extended* instruction is present. Staff 2 contains notes and rests, with a *mf* marking and an *arco* instruction. Staff 3 contains notes and rests, with an *arco* instruction. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

[illegible]

RED HERRING

for alto saxophone

Clare Loveday
2006

Dedicated to Jörgen Pettersson

Notes for Performance

Duration

Approximately 8½ minutes

Symbols



The above symbol indicates multiphonics. The placement of this symbol on the staff indicates where in the register the multiphonics are played.

Multiphonics symbols that change position on the staff in one phrase (such as bars 190 – 191, and 205 - 206) indicate that the multiphonics move registers within this phrase.

In some cases, a note precedes or follows the multiphonic symbol. This indicates that the multiphonics emerge from the note (if the note precedes the symbol) or that the note emerges from the multiphonics (if the note follows the symbol).

Accidentals

Accidentals last the duration of the bar.

The Score is written at Transposed Pitch.

Composer's Note

Red Herring is inspired by the singing style of the Baka Forest People of Southeast Cameroon.

For Jörgen Pettersson

Red Herring

For alto saxophone

Clare Loveday

J = 152
lightly

fu *du*

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The rhythm continues with a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The melody then descends: a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. This is followed by a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. The melody then rises: a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note C4. The system ends with a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. The dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is placed below the staff at the end of the system.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the dynamics are 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The music begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a series of beamed sixteenth notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the word "du". The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures, some containing chords or complex rhythmic patterns. There are various annotations above the notes, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like "v". A large, stylized "du" is written below the first few measures. The number "17" is at the top right.

23

mf

f

34

du d du d du d fu d fu

This musical score is for the 34th measure of the song 'The Merry Widow'. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The measure is divided into four measures by bar lines. The notes and dynamics are as follows:
 - First measure: Quarter note D5 (labeled 'du'), eighth note E5 (labeled 'd'), quarter note D5 (labeled 'du').
 - Second measure: Quarter note C#5 (labeled 'd'), eighth note B4 (labeled 'du'), quarter note A4 (labeled 'd').
 - Third measure: Quarter note G4 (labeled 'du'), eighth note F#4 (labeled 'd'), quarter note E4 (labeled 'du').
 - Fourth measure: Quarter note D4 (labeled 'fu'), eighth note C#4 (labeled 'd'), quarter note B3 (labeled 'fu').
 The measure concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The system begins with a measure rest followed by a half note G4. The melody continues with a half note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed below the staff. The melody then descends: a half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is placed below the staff. The melody continues with a half note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the staff. The melody then ascends: a half note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note G4. The system concludes with a half note A4 and a quarter note B4. The system number '39' is written in the upper right corner.

45

mp

p

mp

54

55 91

f *du*

86

p *du*

81

f *du*

76

f *du*

73

p *ff*

70

f *du* *p* *ff*

65

f *du* *p* *f*

60

p *f*

55

p *f* *du*

50

p *du* *f*

96 *strident* *f*

100

104 *ff*

109

113

117

122 *lightly* *mf*

127 *p*

132 *lyrical* *J = 60 (legato tonguing)* *pp*

138 *p*

145 *mp*

151 *du*

156 *p* *ddd*

162

169 *dd* *ddd*

177

184

192 *dd* *ddd* *dd*

199

206 *p*

214

BLINK

for 2 saxophones and
chamber ensemble

Clare Loveday

2007

Full Score

Commissioned by Ensemble Reconsil
for concert premiere by Ensemble Reconsil
at Arnold Schoenberg Centre, on 2 October 2007

Notes for Performance

Instrumentation

Flute
Oboe
Soprano saxophone
Tenor saxophone
Trumpet in C
Bass trombone
Piano
Violin 1
Violin 2
Viola
Cello 1
Cello 2

Duration

Approximately 10 minutes

Symbols

+ slap tonguing
martele marelé - play near the frog (with force)

Articulation

All articulation for the saxophones serves as a guideline. This is particularly relevant in the tenor saxophone part from rehearsal mark I to J, which is written with minimal articulation. The saxophonist may find it easier to play by slurring notes, and is free to do so. However, please note that the section is indicated as 'attacking' and this should be maintained.

Accidentals

Accidentals last the duration of the bar.

The Score is written at Concert Pitch.

Composer's Note

Life in Johannesburg: energetic, exuberant, stark and violent. Blink, an office tower is built. Blink, a car is hijacked. Blink, a shock wave of immigrants. And yet, woven into the chaos, the delight of new culture, new humour, and irrepressible optimism.

BLINK

Clare Loveday

$\text{♩} = 126$

Flute *ff*

Oboe *ff*

Soprano Saxophone *ff*

Tenor Saxophone *ff*

Trumpet in C *ff*

Bass Trombone *f*

Piano *ff*

Violin 1 *p* *ritocchet ad lib*

Violin 2 *p* *ritocchet ad lib*

Viola *p* *ritocchet ad lib*

Violoncello 1 *p* *ritocchet ad lib*

Violoncello 2 *p* *ritocchet ad lib*

3

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

61

61

6

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

9

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

martele

martele

ricochet ad lib

ricochet ad lib

63

12

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt

B. Tbn.

Pno

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

64

18

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Trpt.

B. Trbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

marcè

marcè

ff

ff

19

21

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C. Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

ricochet ad lib

p

ricochet ad lib

p

27

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

marcele

ricochet ad lib

marcele

ricochet ad lib

30

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

marcele

ritocchet ad lib

marcele

ritocchet ad lib

70

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a full orchestra. The Piano part is the most prominent, featuring a complex, syncopated rhythmic pattern in the right hand, often marked with accents and slurs. The left hand provides a more stable harmonic foundation. The strings (Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Cello 1, Cello 2) play a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Saxophones) and brass (Trumpets, Trombones) have sparse, punctuating entries, often marked with accents and slurs. The score includes dynamic markings such as *marcele*, *ritocchet ad lib*, *p*, and *ff*. The page number 30 is at the top right, and 70 is at the bottom right.

33 **B**

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

B

marcele

marcele

marcele

marcele

marcele

ricochet ad lib

ricochet ad lib

ricochet ad lib

ricochet ad lib

ricochet ad lib

71

36

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

martele

ricochet ad lib

martele

normale

martele

ricochet ad lib

martele

normale

72

40

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C.Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

martele

normale

martele

normale

martele

normale

martele

normale

martele

normale

martele

normale

73

43

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

C

ricochet ad lib

p

mp

C

ricochet ad lib

p

mp

sfp

49

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt. *mp*

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

76

54 **D**

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

S. Sax. *f*

T. Sax. *f*

C Trp. *f*

B. Trp. *f*

Pno. *f*

Vln. 1 **D** *ricochet ad lib*

Vln. 2 *ricochet ad lib*

Vla. *ricochet ad lib*

Vc. 1 *ricochet ad lib*

Vc. 2 *ricochet ad lib*

78

38

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C. Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

martele ricochet ad lib

martele

ricochet ad lib

martele

ricochet ad lib

martele

ricochet ad lib

martele

ricochet ad lib

normale

normale

79

61

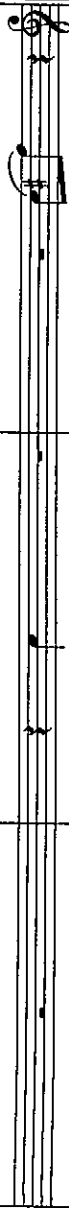
Fl.



Ob.



S. Sax.



T. Sax.



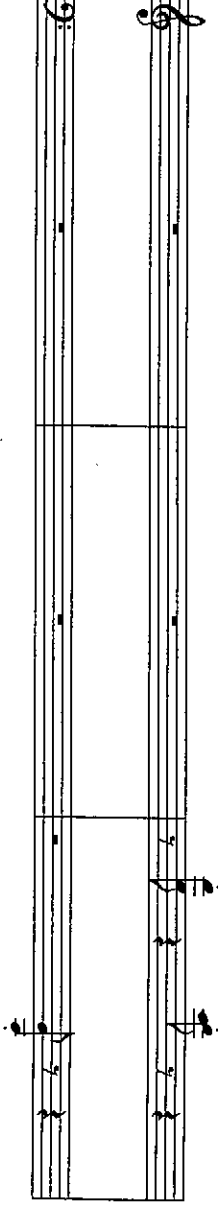
C Tpt.



B. Tbn.



Pno.



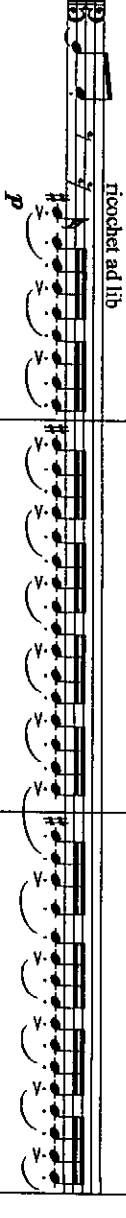
Vln. 1



Vln. 2



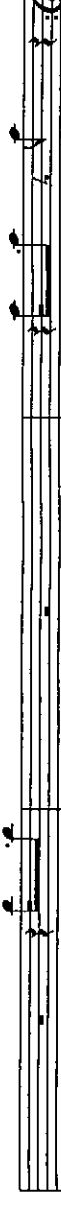
Vla.



Vc. 1



Vc. 2



64

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpl.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

marcele

marcele

Fl. 1

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

Flute 1 and Oboe: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Saxophones: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Trombone: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Trumpet: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Trombone: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Pno.

Piano: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Violins: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Viola: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Cello 1: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

Cello 2: Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measure 68 has a half note G4. Measure 69 has a half note A4. Measure 70 has a whole rest.

70

Fl.

Ob.

p

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

83

72

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

mf

p

mp

p

73

74

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

normale

f

f

mp

75

76

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C. Trpt.

B. Trbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

E

mp

pp

pp

pp

E

78

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

with a light touch

mf

79

80

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pho.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pho.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

82

Fl.

Ob.

S. Sax.

T. Sax.

C Tpt.

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc. 1

Vc. 2

89