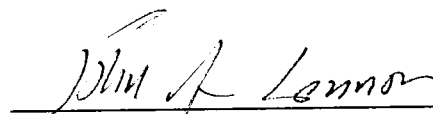


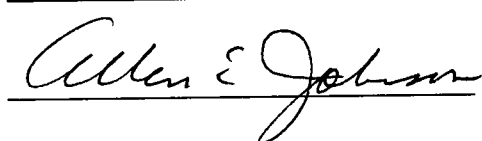
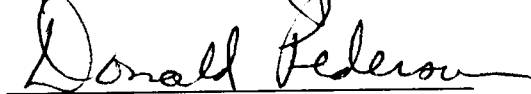
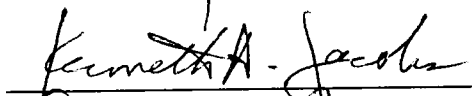
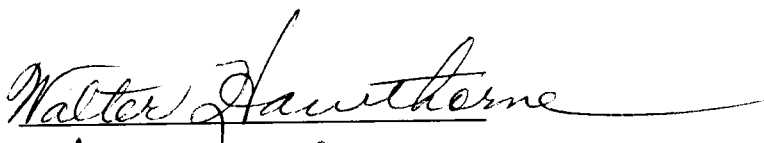
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VERVE: A COMPOSITION FOR ORCHESTRA

A Thesis Presented for the
Master of Music
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Geol Greenlee
May, 1993

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze Verve, a musical composition for large orchestra, for its rhythmic, melodic and formal content and to compare these musical characteristics with other compositions in an effort to identify the composers' influences and place Verve in the historical context of the Twentieth Century. The rhythmic, melodic and formal aspects of the composition are derived from a motive in which specific rhythm and melodic contours are retained as its identity is developed. A comparison of these parameter developments with other compositions will reflect an influence in the utilization of the techniques of Bartók, Stravinsky and Prokofieff showing Verve to be stylistically related to works of the early Twentieth Century, 1910-1935.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Verve is a musical composition for large orchestra in one movement with a duration of approximately seven minutes. The title means liveliness of imagination and refers to both the emotional and spiritual approaches of the composer in creating the work, as well as the response the work is intended to elicit from the listener.

The content of the composition is derived from a motive that contains a specific rhythm and contour, creating an excellent foundation on which to elaborate rhythmically, melodically and structurally. (See Figure 1).



(Measure 29, Trumpet)

Figure 1. The primary motive of Verve.

Formulating a composition using a single motive and drawing the rhythmic, melodic and formal parameters from it has been a standard practice among composers for centuries. Renaissance composers created entire pieces on *cantus firmi* as the basic melody to which contrapuntal voices were added. These

motives were developed or fragmented as they reappeared, providing an element of unity to their composition. Composers of fugues in the Seventeenth Century began with a subject that reappeared within a complex contrapuntal framework. [Stein, 1979]. In the Twentieth Century, composers such as Bartók and Stravinsky based compositions on motives that could be inverted, rearranged, transposed or developed as they were imitated. [Forte, 1973].

MELODY

An analysis of Verve's melodic development shows a relationship to the melodic development of compositions in the early Twentieth Century. The primary motive in Verve has a rising and falling contour. It begins with a sharp upward leap and then subsides in a downward motion by step. (See Figure 2).



(Measure 29, Trumpet)

Figure 2. The contour of the primary motive from Verve.

The melodic contour of the primary motive is duplicated in figures and themes in the composition.

The descending motion in the last three notes of the primary motive is imitated in melodic figures throughout Verve. These imitations occur in original form (descending motion), in the bassoons -- Measure 42, and the Violas -- Measures 141-142. (See Figure 3) The imitations also occur by inversion as shown in Figure 3. (Clarinet -- Measure 239 and Violin I -- Measure 1)

(Measure 42, Bassoon)

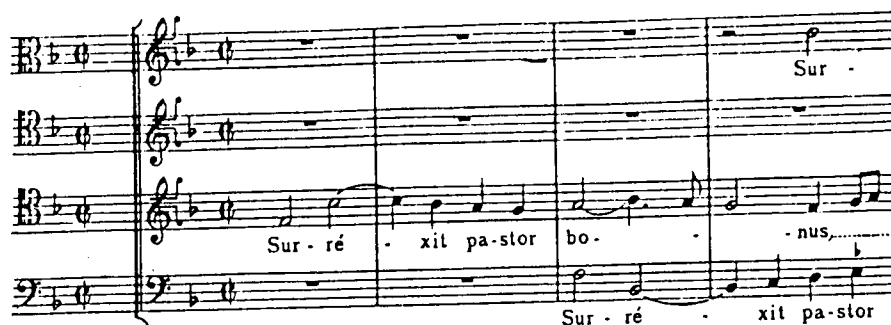
(Measures 141-142, Viola)

(Measure 239, Clarinet)

(Measure 1, Violin I)

Figure 3. Figures that imitate ascending/descending motion of the primary motive in Verve.

Inversion is movement from note to note with the imitating voice moving in the opposite direction of the original line. It is a technique frequently used by composers seeking to vary the imitation in their compositions. Melodic imitation by inversion has been a primary feature of polyphonic music since the Fifteenth Century. (See Figure 4).



(Measures 1-4)

Figure 4. Inversion in Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina's motet Pastor Bonus.

In the Twentieth Century, one can find melodic inversion of the original theme in Belá Bartók's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, (First Movement, Measure 55).

Several themes in Verve share a resemblance to the rising and falling contour of the primary motive. Note that a single theme is played by two different instruments in these examples. (See Figure 5, Violin II and Violas -- Measures 145-147 and English Horn and Clarinet -- Measures 50-63). This motion also occurs in inversion as shown in Figure 5, Violin I -- Measures 87-90.



(Measures 145-147, Violin II, Viola)

(Measures 50-55
English Horn)

(Measures 57-63
Clarinet)

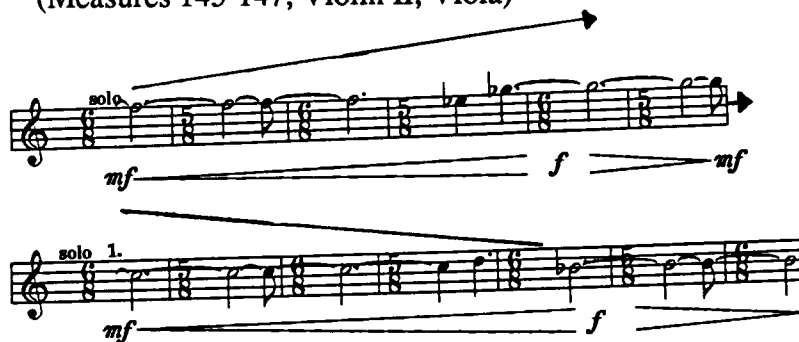


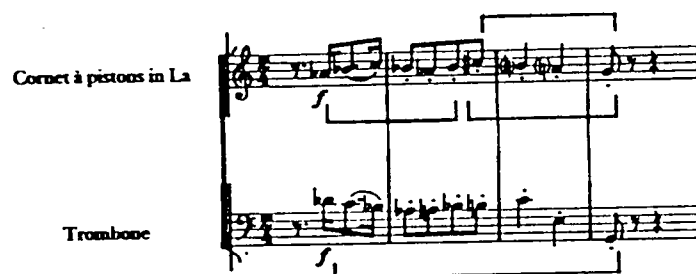
Figure 5 (continued).



(Measures 87-89, Violin I)

Figure 5. Themes from Verve that share the same contour of the primary motive.

The contour of a primary theme in Stravinsky's L' Histoire du Soldat is outlined in subsequent imitations as shown in Figure 6.



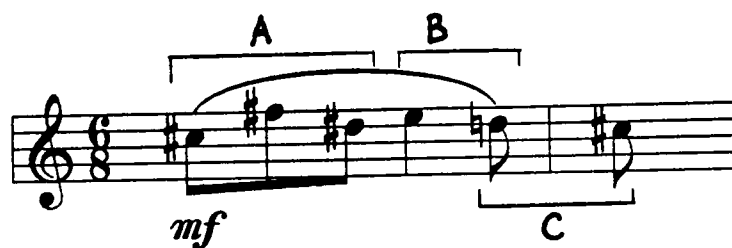
(Marche du Soldat, Measures 1-4)

Figure 6. Contour imitation of primary theme in Stravinsky's L' Histoire du Soldat.

Verve demonstrates the use of melodic contour imitation and inversion in figures and themes which are techniques used by Twentieth Century composers like Bartók and Stravinsky.

RHYTHM

An analysis of the rhythmic development of the primary motive in Verve reflects a relationship to the techniques of Stravinsky, Bartók and Prokofieff in the early Twentieth Century. In order to develop the composition rhythmically, the primary motive is fragmented into several figures that can provide essential material for reconstruction and transformation. (See Figure 7).



(Measure 29, Trumpet)

Figure 7. Rhythmic figures from the primary motive of Verve.

Examples of these figures in their original form are illustrated in Figure 8.



(Measure 239, Clarinet)



(Measure 214, Piano)



(Measure 43, Viola)

Figure 8. The figures in their original form.

When these figures are combined they create their own motives that relate very closely to the primary motive rhythmically. (See Figure 9).



(Measures 29-32, Bassoon)



(Measures 87-90, Violin I)



(Measures 190-195, Violin II)

Figure 9. New motives created from combined figures of the primary motive.

In his Symphony No. 5, Serge Prokofieff reuses motivic figures from the first theme in successive themes making their relationship with the original theme consistent. (See Figure 10).

(First Movement,
Measures 1-4, Flutes)



(First Movement,
Measures 83-84, Violin I)



(Fourth Movement,
Measures 36-38, Violins)



Figure 10. Development of motivic figures in themes from Prokofieff's
Symphony No. 5.

In Verve, several compositional techniques are used to develop these motives rhythmically and make them more interesting. One elementary technique is augmentation of a motive, an increase in time values upon repetition which is a practice common in many Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century compositions. [Sparks, 1963]. (See Figure 11).



(Measures 97-101)

Figure 11. Melodic augmentation in Tomás Luis de Victoria's
"Credo" from Missa Ave Maris Stella.

Melodic augmentation takes place quite frequently in Verve. An example follows in Figure 12.



(Measures 87-90, Violin I)



(Measures 60-63, Violin II)

Figure 12. Melodic augmentation in Verve.

The note values of the original melody (Violin I -- Measures 87-90), are tripled in the augmentation (Violin II -- Measures 60-63). The eighth-note rests are combined with the preceding note in the original melody so that rests will be eliminated in the augmentation.

Another technique for developing rhythmic interest is the use of motor rhythm. Serge Prokofieff used the term motor rhythm to define the consistent, driving rhythmic patterns frequently found in his music. [Bauer, 1947]. An example of Prokofieff's motor rhythms can be found in his String Quartet No. 1. (See Figure 13)

Allegro

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

pizz.

mf

mf

mf

f

(First Movement, Measures 1-3)

Figure 13. Serge Prokofieff's String Quartet No. 1

An example of motor rhythm in Verve can be found on pages 21 and 22 in the Bassoon and Cello parts.

METER

Verve contains many examples of metrical devices used in the early Twentieth Century. The most elementary technique is the use of asymmetrical meters -- meters that do not break down into equal units. [Sachs, 1953]. Many Twentieth Century composers have utilized this technique. A good example can be found in Béla Bartók's Mikrokosmos Book IV, No. 150, with its use of the meter 5_8 . [Bartók, 1956]. Rhythmic interest is established in Verve with the meter 5_8 , the first use of which can be seen on page 3, Measure 17. This 5_8 meter alternated with 6_8 makes use of another technique -- alternating meters -- two meters that consistently alternate in successive measures (again frequently seen in Bartók, [See Figure 14]).



(Fifth Movement, Measures 181-186)

Figure 14. Alternating meters from Béla Bartók's Suite for Orchestra, No. 1.

In Verve, one can find an example of alternating meters in Measures 29-32. (See Figure 15).



(Measures 29-32, Bassoon)

Figure 15. Alternating meters in Verve.

Changing meter is another rhythmic feature of Verve. The music is not governed by a constant metric pattern. The meters are often changed in successive measures to add depth and definition to the mood. [Ewen, 1959]. Igor Stravinsky used this technique in many works, including Le Sacre du Printemps. (See Figure 16).

Four staves of music for Oboe (Ob.), Cor Anglais (C. angl.), Clarinet B-flat (Cl. b.), and Bassoon (B.). The music is in 2/4 time. Measures 142 and 143 are marked. The notation shows complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking *ff sempre* is present.

(Danse Sacre, Measures 1-9)

Figure 16. Changing meters in Igor Stravinsky's Le Sacre du Printemps.

An example of changing meters in Verve is shown in Figure 17.



(Measures 146-155, Bassoon)

Figure 17. Changing meters in Verve.

A final feature of Verve's rhythmic organization is the use of polyrhythm. Although the meter remains constant in all the instrumental parts, in some instruments a different rhythm is superimposed on the original meter which causes displaced and shifted accents. [Creston, 1967]. An example from Bartók's Sixth String Quartet is shown. (See Figure 18).



(First Movement, Measures 207-212)

Figure 18. Polyrhythm in Bartók's Sixth String Quartet.

The meter is 6_8 while the cello plays in a meter that appears to be 3_8 but is superimposed on the original 6_8 . Three of the many examples of polyrhythm in Verve are illustrated in Figure 19.



(Measures 29-32, Double Bass and Violoncello)

Figure 19 (continued).



(Measures 1-7, Snare Drum)



(Measures 60-63, Violin II)

Figure 19. Polyrhythm in Verve.

The first example (Measures 29-32) demonstrates the double bass playing a 2_4 meter within the alternating 6_8 and 5_8 meters. The second example (Measures 1-2) exhibits the snare drum playing an alternating 6_8 and 5_8 pattern which is superimposed on a 6_8 meter. The last example (Measures 60-63) shows the horns playing in 6_8 over the alternating 6_8 and 5_8 meters.

Polyrhythm, asymmetrical meters, changing meters, motor rhythms and augmentation are used by Bartók, Stravinsky and Prokofieff as techniques to develop rhythmic interest in compositions of the early Twentieth Century.

STRUCTURE

An analysis of Verve's structure establishes similarities to through-composed

form -- without internal repetitions, as seen in Twentieth Century compositions. An example of this form can be identified in Bartók's String Quartet No. 3. Motives continually reappear, but in various fragmented or developed guises. There are no actual repetitions throughout the composition. [Griffiths, 1983].

A graph showing major divisions of the composition including the tonal centers and thematic content further establishes Verve's form as through-composed. (See Figure 20). Thematic material reappears, but in fragmented or developed forms.

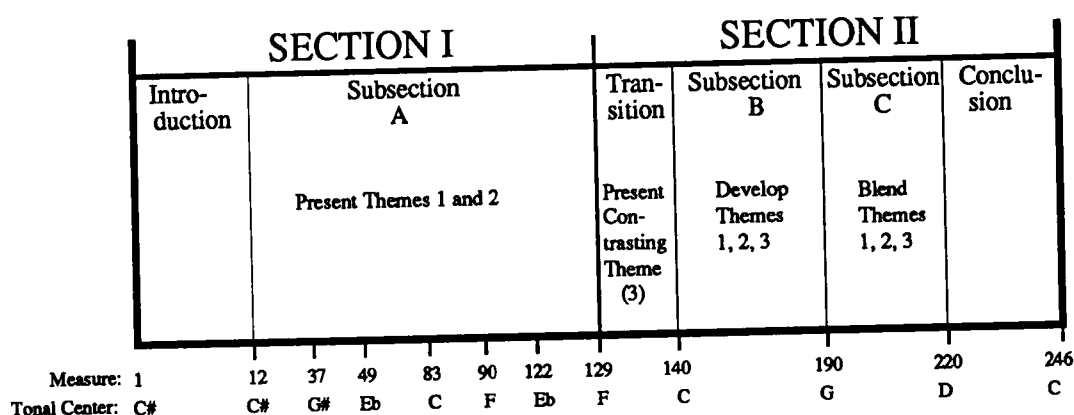


Figure 20. Form of Verve.

Unity is achieved in the structure of Verve by using the contour of the primary motive as a basis for tonal construction in small divisions, large sections and the complete work.

The tonal organization of Verve moves from C-Sharp at the beginning of the work to C-Natural at the end, imitating the half step resolution of an upper leading tone. This movement is represented by the descending motion in the last two notes of the primary motive. (See Figure 21).



(Measure 29, Trumpet)

Figure 21. Primary Motive in Verve.

The first half of the composition, Measures 1 - 122, progresses through a series of tonal centers that imitate the individual notes of the primary motive so closely that a graph of the tonal centers is almost indistinguishable from the contour of the primary motive. (See Figure 22, Section I).

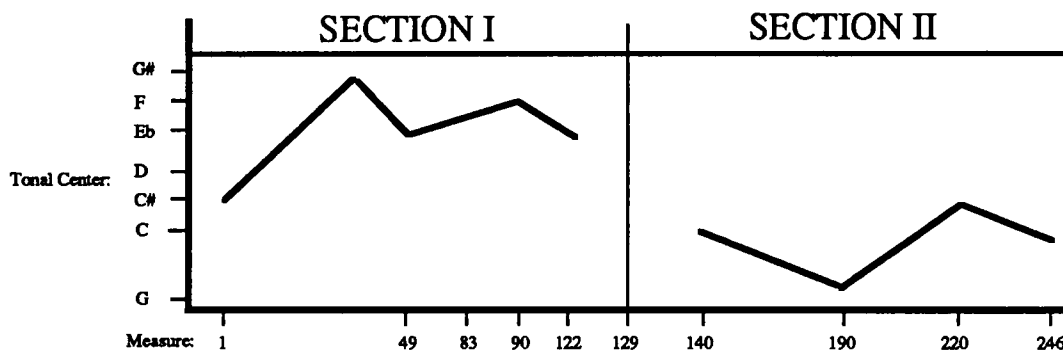


Figure 22. Tonal centers in Verve.

(Tonal center "C" at measure 183, is not included in the contour because it is a brief modulatory section.)

The tonal centers in the second half of Verve, Measures 140 - 246, imitate the individual notes of an altered version of the primary motive. (See Figure 22, Section II). This altered motive can be identified in Verve in Measures 151 - 152, Tuba and Measures 163 - 165, Cellos. These tonal centers also refer to roots of chords used in an authentic cadence, (ii-V-I). The tonal organization is virtually based on an

authentic cadence as can be seen in Figure 20, Section II. The tonal centers progress through "C"- "G"- "D" and "C". The function of the second half of Verve is to stabilize the tonal center "C" in order to legitimize the movement from "C#" at the beginning of the composition to "C" at the end. Using the authentic cadence formula achieves this.

Various small sections of the composition share a resemblance to the rising and falling shape of the primary motive. (See Figure 23).



(Measures 43-49, Strings)



(Measures 99-105, Strings)

Figure 23. Small sections from Verve that share a resemblance to the contour of the primary motive.

Using the contour of the primary motive as the basis for tonal organization of small divisions, large sections and the complete work gives Verve a unified, through-composed structure.

CONCLUSION

It is hoped Verve exhibits a high degree of unity because its rhythmic, melodic and formal content is derived from one source -- the primary motive. The tonal structure is based on the melodic contour of the primary motive. Themes and figures share the contour of the primary motive. New motives are reconstructed using the fragmented rhythmic figures of the primary motive. The rhythmic and melodic identity of the primary motive is retained as it is imitated, fragmented and elaborated throughout the entire composition. When these parameter developments were compared with other compositions they reflected a strong influence of the compositional techniques of Bartók, Stravinsky and Prokofieff placing Verve's stylistic origins within the context of the early Twentieth Century, 1910-1935. Verve is unique, however, in its attempt to incorporate these disparate elements into a truly organic structure.

SECTION II

VERVE

INSTRUMENTATION:

FLUTES I,II
PICCOLO
OBOES I,II
ENGLISH HORN
CLARINETS IN A I,II
BASS CLARINET
BASSOONS I,II

HORNS I,II,III,IV
TRUMPETS IN C I,II
TROMBONES I,II
TUBA

TIMPANI
PERCUSSION I
Snare Drum
Bass Drum
Crash Cymbals
Triangle
PERCUSSION II
Temple Blocks
Tambourine
Suspended Cymbal
Glockenspiel
PERCUSSION III
Vibraphone
Marimba
Antique Cymbals

PIANO

STRINGS

Transposed Score

Duration: 7 minutes

Lively; energized $\text{♩} = 126$

Flute I, II *pp* *meno, poco a poco*

Piccolo

Oboe I, II

English Horn

A Clarinet I, II

Bass Clarinet *mf* *meno, poco a poco*

Bassoon I, II

F Horn I, II

F Horn III, IV

C Trumpet I, II

Baritone I, II

Tuba

Timpani

Snare Drum rimshots
(snare loosened) *mf* *meno, poco a poco*

Tom I

Tom II

Tom III

Piano

Lively; energized $\text{♩} = 126$

Violin I *mf* *meno, poco a poco*

Violin I *ppp* *meno, poco a poco*

Violin II *mf* *meno, poco a poco*

Violin II *pp* *meno, poco a poco*

Viola

Cello *mf* *meno, poco a poco*

Double Bass

[illegible]

18 20

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hrn.

Hrn.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Trmp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Pnn.

18 20

Vn. I

Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

D.B.

21

Fl.

Fl.

O.

E.H.

C.

Bar. C.

B.

Hr.

Hr.

Trp.

Tr.

Tuba

Temp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

22

Va. I

Va. II

Va.

Va.

D.B.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and musical details:

- Flute (Fl.)**: Staff 1, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Oboe (Ob.)**: Staff 2, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Clarinet (Cl.)**: Staff 3, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Bassoon (Bsn.)**: Staff 4, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Trumpet (Tr.)**: Staff 5, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Trombone (Tbn.)**: Staff 6, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Tuba (Tub.)**: Staff 7, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Euphonium (Euph.)**: Staff 8, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Tuba/Euphonium (Tub./Euph.)**: Staff 9, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Violin I (V. I.)**: Staff 10, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Violin II (V. II.)**: Staff 11, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Viola (Vla.)**: Staff 12, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Cello (Vcl.)**: Staff 13, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.
- Double Bass (D.B.)**: Staff 14, measures 1-4. Measure 4 contains a circled box with the number 10.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'.

60

Fl.

Picc.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

B.

Tp.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Thmp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

61

Vn. I

Vn. I

Vn. II

Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

D.B.

25.

See Drum

60

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hrn.

Hrn.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Trmp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Pnn.

60

Vn. I

Vn. I

Vn. II

Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

D.B.

This page of a musical score contains the following staves and parts:

- Woodwinds:** Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Pic.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E.H.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Bass Cl.), and Bassoon (Bsn.).
- Brass:** Horns I (Hr. I), Horns II (Hr. II), Trumpets (Trp.), Trombones (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tuba).
- Percussion:**
 - Perc. I: Includes a section labeled "Bass Drum".
 - Perc. II: Includes a section labeled "Tambourine".
 - Perc. III: Includes a section labeled "African Cymbals".
 - Pan: A separate staff for Pan.
- Strings:** Violins I (Vn. I), Violins II (Vn. II), Violas (Va.), Cellos (Vc.), and Double Basses (D.B.).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are also rehearsal marks labeled "65" and "70" at the top, and "66" and "71" at the bottom of the page.

This page of a musical score contains 29 measures of music. The notation is arranged in a system of staves, with measures 1 through 29 indicated by a small box at the top. The score includes various musical instruments, such as woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion, each represented by a staff with its respective clef and key signature. The notation includes notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The page is numbered 29 at the bottom.

90

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Timp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

91

Vn. I

Vn. II

Va.

Va.

D.B.

Tambourine

Musical score page 31, featuring multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The score is divided into two systems, each marked with a box containing the number 60.

System 1 (Measures 60-69):

- Top Section (Measures 60-69):** Includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tub.).
- Middle Section (Measures 60-69):** Includes staves for Timpani (Timp.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Percussion II (Perc. II), Percussion III (Perc. III), and Percussion IV (Perc. IV). The Percussion II staff includes the instruction "Maracas (con sordo)".
- Bottom Section (Measures 60-69):** Includes staves for Violin I (Va. I), Violin II (Va. II), Viola (Va.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.).

System 2 (Measures 70-79):

- Top Section (Measures 70-79):** Continues the instrumentation from System 1.
- Bottom Section (Measures 70-79):** Continues the instrumentation from System 1.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Pic.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E.H.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Bass Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horns (Hrn.), Trumpets (Tpt.), Trombones (Tbn.), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Percussion II (Perc. II), Percussion III (Perc. III), Piano (Pno.), Violins I (Vn. I), Violins II (Vn. II), Violas (Va.), Cellos (Vc.), and Double Basses (D.B.). The score is written in standard musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The page is numbered 127 in the top right corner. The score is arranged in a system of staves, with some instruments having multiple staves. The Percussion section includes specific notation for Bass Drum and Temple Blocks. The Violin and Viola sections have parts for first and second violins and violas. The Cello and Double Bass sections have parts for cellos and double basses. The score is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a published musical score.

132

Fl.

Picc.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hrn.

Hrn.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Temp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Pan.

133

Vn. I

Vn. I

Vn. II

Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

D.B.

158 159

P. *f*

Pan. *f*

Ob. *sf marc.* *f*

E.H. *f*

Cl. *sf marc.* *f*

Bass Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hr. *f*

Hr. *f*

Tpt. *sf marc.* *f*

Tb. *f*

Tuba *sf marc.*

Tymp. *f*

Pan. I *Cresc. symbols* *f*

Pan. II *f*

Pan. III *f*

Pan. *f*

160 161

Vn. I *f*

Vn. I *f*

Vn. II *f*

Vn. II *f*

Vc. *f*

Vc. *f*

D.B. *f*

37

Fl.
Pic.
Ob.
K.H.
Cl.
Bass Cl.
Bsn.
Hr.
Hr.
Tpt.
Tr.
Tuba
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Perc.
38

Va. I
Va. II
Vc.
Vc.
Vc.
D.B.

333 ♩ = 112 334

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Trmp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

Mariachi (soft motion)

335 ♩ = 112 336

Vn. I

Vn. II

dr.

Vn. II

Vn.

Vn.

D.B.

mf

subito mf

half group

half group

mf

dr.

mf

148

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Temp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Pra.

Glockenspiel

149

Vn. I

Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

D.B.

half group

Fl. [120]
 Picc.
 Ob.
 E.H.
 Cl.
 Bass Cl.
 Bar.
 Hr.
 Hr.
 Tpt.
 Tr.
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Pno.
 [125] [130]
 Vn. I
 Vn. II
 Va.
 Vc.
 D.B.

251

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bass.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba.

Trmp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Perc.

Marimba

Vn. I

Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

D.B.

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This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page contains staves for various instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E.H.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Bass Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horns (Hr.), Trumpets (Tpt.), Trombones (Tbn.), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Glockenspiel, Marimba, Percussion II (Perc. II), Piano (Pno.), Violins I (Vn. I), Violins II (Vn. II), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *sf*, and a rehearsal mark [180]. The music is written in a standard musical notation with various clefs and time signatures.

185 accel.

Fl.

Pic.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Tymp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

186 accel.

Vn. I

Vn. II

Va.

Vc.

D.B.

128 $\text{♩} = 128$ 129

Fl. I

Fl. II

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

Bass Cl.

Bsn.

Hr.

Hr.

Tpt.

Tb.

Tuba

Temp.

Pan. I

Pan. II

Pan. III

Pan.

130 $\text{♩} = 128$ 131

Vn. I

Vn. II

Vc.

Vc.

D.B.

f

48.

111

Fl. *f marc.*

Picc. *f marc.*

Ob. *f marc.*

E.H. *mf marc.*

Cl. *mf marc.*

Bass Cl. *mf marc.*

Bsn. *mf marc.*

Hr. *mf marc.*

Hr. *mf marc.*

Tpt. *mf marc.*

Tr. *mf marc.*

Tuba *mf marc.*

Temp. *mf marc.*

Perc. I *mf marc.*

Perc. II *mf marc.*

Perc. III *mf marc.*

Vibes, medium mallet (major or 2nd)

Perc. *mf marc.*

112

Vn. I *mf marc.*

Vn. II *mf marc.*

Va. *mf marc.*

Ve. *mf marc.*

D.B. *mf marc.*

Fl. [29]
 Pic.
 Ob.
 E.H.
 Cl.
 Bass Cl.
 Bar.
 Hr.
 Hr.
 Tpt.
 Tr.
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Perc.
 [30]
 Vn. I
 Vn. II
 Va.
 Vc.
 D.B.

Fl. [225]
 Flac.
 Ob.
 E.H.
 Cl.
 Bass Cl.
 Bsn.
 Hr.
 Hr.
 Tpt.
 Tr.
 Tuba
 Tmp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Pno.
 [225]
 Vn. I
 Vn. II
 Va.
 Vc.
 D.B.

Musical score page showing staves for various instruments including Flute (Fl.), Flauto Piccolo (Flac.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (E.H.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (Bass Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horns (Hr.), Trumpets (Tpt.), Trombones (Tr.), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Percussion II (Perc. II), Percussion III (Perc. III), Piano (Pno.), Violins I (Vn. I), Violins II (Vn. II), Viola (Va.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score includes measures 225 and 230, with dynamic markings such as *f* and *f marc.*

Fl.
 Picc.
 Ob.
 E.H.
 Cl.
 Bass Cl.
 Bar.
 Hr.
 Hr.
 Tpt.
 Tbn.
 Tuba
 Tmp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Pno.
 [234]
 Vln. I
 Vln. II
 Vla.
 Vcl.
 D.B.

Musical score for orchestra and strings. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes woodwinds (Flute, Piccolo, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Baritone), brass (Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba), percussion (Snare Drum, three other Percussion parts), piano, and timpani. The second system includes string instruments (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass). The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A rehearsal mark [234] is present in the piano part of the second system.

Fl. [240]
 Picc.
 Ob.
 E.H.
 Cl.
 Bass Cl.
 Bar.
 Hr.
 Hr.
 Tpt.
 Tbn.
 Tuba
 Timp.
 Perc. I
 Perc. II
 Perc. III
 Perc.
 [241] [242]
 Va. I
 Va. II
 Vc.
 Vc.
 D.B.

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VITA

Geol Greenlee was born in Barron, Wisconsin on the eighth of March, 1966. At age six, he began formal piano lessons that continued through his undergraduate studies at the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire.

While attending the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Greenlee composed several works including Masque for flute and piano, Inner Voices for violin, clarinet, tenor saxophone and piano and Two Movements for trombone and trumpet. In addition, he composed the Eau Claire Mass during his tenure as Music Director at University Lutheran Church. Mr. Greenlee performed trombone with the University Wind Ensemble and sang bass in the Oratorio Choir along with presenting several piano recitals before his graduation in 1989 with a Bachelor of Music degree in Liberal Arts.

In 1990, Mr. Greenlee began work towards a Masters degree in composition at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The following year he accepted a theory teaching assistantship. His composition study with John A. Lennon generated such works as String Quartet No. 1 and A Transformation of Grace, which won the University of Tennessee Civic Orchestra Composition Competition in 1992. Mr. Greenlee is a member of Pi Kappa Lambda Music Honor Society. In May, 1993 he received the Master of Music degree.