

Augmentation of Delusion

A Thesis Presented for the
Master of Music
Degree
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Dedication

This work is dedicated to my parents and sister, Ken, Carla, and Canaan Adams.

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I owe a great deal of thanks to the following people for various contributions:

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Abstract

Augmentation of Delusion is a single-movement piece for chamber orchestra composed by Chris L. Adams. The piece was originally written for a four-person percussion ensemble in 2013 and orchestrated in 2014. This document will analyze the major musical elements of form, harmony, melody, rhythm and meter, and genre of the piece, as well as compare and contrast these variables with other composers' works.

Music theory terminology and figures will be applied in this document as follows:

1. Set theory functions will be expressed as:
 - a. *Normal order* indicated by brackets – [2367]
 - b. *Prime form* indicated by parentheses – (0145)
2. Non-diatonic scale forms will be expressed as:
 - a. Scale name plus first (or first two) pitch class(es) in parentheses
 - i. Aug (0, 1) – *augmented scale starting with C and D-flat/C#*
 - ii. WT (1) – *whole-tone scale starting on D-flat/C#*
3. Interval-class vectors will be expressed as:
 - a. Vectors indicated by chevrons
 - i. <303630>

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Chapter I - Introduction

Augmentation of Delusion for chamber orchestra was originally conceived as a piece for four-player percussion ensemble in 2013 and was later orchestrated in 2014. This document will examine the major musical elements of the piece, including genre, form, harmony, melody, and rhythm and meter, and genre. This examination will provide a musical analysis of the piece as well as a comparative survey between *Augmentation of Delusion* and other music with similar characteristics.

Augmentation of Delusion is approximately seven minutes in duration as a single-movement orchestral chamber piece. The instrumentation consists of two flutes, two oboes, clarinet (B-flat), bass clarinet, two bassoons, two horns, two trumpets (C), two trombones, tuba, xylophone, and strings.

The conception of this piece is rooted in absolutist philosophy. The music neither symbolizes nor represents anything, nor is it meant to convey any kind of story, as would be the case in the programmatic tradition. However, the descriptive title *Augmentation of Delusion* is used instead of a generic numeric title (such as *Symphony no. 2*) in order to provide a designation reflective of the nature of the music. This titling is the consequence of the *perception* of the music, as opposed to the absolutist *conception* of the music.

Chapter II - Form

Augmentation of Delusion follows a simple ternary form reading “A-B-A.” The two outer “A” sections are identified as loud and fast in contrast to the slower and softer “B” section, which yields a common *fast-slow-fast* formal scheme.

Table 1.1: Form of “Augmentation of Delusion”

Section	A	B	A’
Measures	1 - 68	69 - 174	175 - 242

The first “A” section contains several relatively short subsections with minimal repetition. Perhaps the most defining characteristics of this section are the ongoing ostinato and the high rhythmic activity, which create a turbulent and bombastic musical atmosphere. The tension level remains relatively high throughout this section, but it noticeably grows from the opening measures to the rising fortissimo tutti passage at the conclusion in measure 68. This loud closing passage from measures 63-68 is directly preceded by a motivic aggregate section that exhibits all of the major themes from the “A” section (in one form or another) working in tandem with one another.

The “B” section is a stark contrast to “A” in terms of dynamics, tempo, and overall intensity. The opening phrase in measures 69-73 brings the momentum from the previous cadence to a screeching halt as the tempo is nearly halved (from 102 BPM to 60), and the orchestral force is cut from full tutti to flute and violins, yielding a massive decrease in amplitude. Unlike the “A” section, the tempo subtly fluctuates between subsections in “B”, but it

remains relatively slow throughout. This section reflects a palindromic “mirror form” in which the subsections are presented in a sequence that reads “a-b-c-b-a” based on thematic content.

The concluding "A" section is very much like the first, but it is not repeated verbatim. It still exhibits the major thematic material from the first "A" section and ends with the rising tutti passage in the same fashion. The return of the material from the first “A” section provides a satisfying sense of cohesion for the listener. The *fast/loud – slow/soft – fast/loud* format also creates an effective template for controlling the tension throughout the piece.

Bela Bartok employs the same overarching “A-B-A” formal scheme in *The Miraculous Mandarin* suite. This piece begins with a fast and loud section, followed by a soft and slow section, and finally returns to the faster and louder material from the opening section to close the piece. Like *Augment of Delusion*, *The Miraculous Mandarin* also exhibits and develops several thematic subsections within the large “B” section. Both *Augmentation of Delusion* and *The Miraculous Mandarin* take advantage of the cohesive and exciting effects of using a balanced “A-B-A” form with the most intense material being in the outer “A” sections.

Chapter III – Harmony

Nearly all of the harmony found in *Augmentation of Delusion* is generated from two hexatonic scales: the augmented scale and the whole-tone scale. These scales both possess significant inherent theoretical features, the most prominent being their symmetrical nature.

The augmented scale alternates half steps and augmented seconds (or minor thirds depending on the spelling) between each note, and beginning on C this scale would be as follows: C – Db – E – F – G# – A or <014589>. This form of the augmented scale places the half-step (between C and D-flat) as its first interval, which will be referred to as *Aug (0,1)* to illustrate the half-step interval between C (0) and D-flat (1). In the same way, various forms of the augmented scale would be as follows:

1. Augmented (0, 1) – starting on C
2. Augmented (1, 2) – starting on C#/D-flat
3. Augmented (2, 3) – starting on D
4. Augmented (3, 4) – starting on D#/E-flat

Other versions of this scale would only repeat pitches of the above four collections.

As its name implies, the whole tone scale's intervals consist entirely of whole steps, and beginning on C, it reads as follows: C – D – E – F# – G# – A# or <02468t>. In the same fashion as the augmented scale, designations of modes of the whole-tone scale are as follows:

1. Whole-tone (0) – starting on C
2. Whole-tone (1) – starting on C#/D-flat

Again, other versions of this scale would only repeat pitches of the above two scales.

These scales are related in a number of ways besides the number of notes and their symmetrical interval series. Both scales are self-complementary and have limited transpositional

possibilities. Harmonically, stacking thirds from either scale yields an augmented triad on all scale degrees. Both are also tonally ambiguous, making *Augmentation of Delusion* a tonally ambiguous piece. Although tonal centers are sometimes implied, they are never overtly reinforced.

The outer “A” sections are dominated by use of the augmented scale. *Figure 3.1* presents the opening phrase of the piece in the bassoon part, which quickly establishes the augmented harmony with the first ten notes outlining the aug (1, 2) scale starting on B-flat.

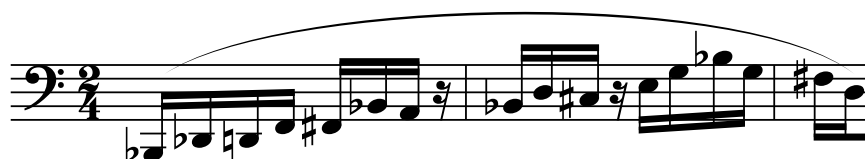


Figure 3.1: “Augmentation of Delusion,” opening motif, bassoon, mm. 1-2

Though *Figure 3.1* is a melodic line, the quickness of the rhythms in this high-tempo section renders the line as a harmonic function. This linear and harmonic unfolding sets the harmonic ambience for the entire “A” section. Though the augmented scale is not exclusively used to generate harmony in this section, the continuous ostinato, which pervades the entire section, does rely on it exclusively.

The “B” section continues the use of the augmented scale as a harmony generator, but the whole-tone scale is also identified as a major harmonic component in this section. *Figure 3.2* shows that the opening theme of the “B” section juxtaposes harmonies from both the augmented and whole-tone scales.



Figure 3.2: “Augmentation of Delusion,” piano reduction, mm. 69-73

In the right hand, WT (1) is employed (minus the C in measure 71). This gesture involving a major second (F and E-flat) immediately disrupts the augmented scale-based harmonic ambience of the “A” section. This disruption is caused by the contrasting nature of the interval-class vectors of the whole-tone and augmented scales, as augmented reads $\langle 303630 \rangle$ while whole-tone reads $\langle 060603 \rangle$. Every interval class in the two vectors other than 4 contrast. Meanwhile, the harmonies in the left hand consist of major sevenths and major sixths from measures 69-72, generated from the augmented scale. Measure 73 includes a minor seventh harmony in the left hand, with a major second movement in the right, reinforcing the presence of WT (1).

Hugo Wolf uses two forms of the augmented scale to generate the harmony in a passage from *Das Verlassene Magdlein*, the eighth lied of the *Morike-Lieder* collection. Figure 3.3 collates the whole-tone harmonies in the middle of the piece.

The figure displays a harmonic reduction of a musical passage from Wolf's "Das Verlassene Magdlein," measures 19-34. It is organized into two systems. The first system, measures 19-26, is divided into two sections: measures 19-22 are labeled "Aug (3, 4)" and measures 23-26 are labeled "Aug (1, 2)". The second system, measures 27-34, is also divided: measures 27-30 are labeled "[Aug (1, 2) cont.]" and measures 31-34 are labeled "Aug (3, 4)". The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major/C minor). The chords are represented by vertical lines with notes indicating the pitch classes. The reduction shows a sequence of augmented and major triads derived from the augmented scales (3, 4) and (1, 2).

Figure 3.3: Wolf, "Das Verlassene Magdlein," harmonic reduction, mm. 19-34

In this passage, Wolf uses a combination of augmented and major triads derived from aug (3, 4) and (1, 2). Measures 19-22 use A-flat major and E-flat augmented, measures 23-26 use G-flat augmented and F augmented, measures 27-30 use B-flat major and F augmented, and measures 31-34 use C-flat augmented and G augmented. Wolf omits the fifth of the A-flat major harmony in measure 19, but the missing note can be implied in the context of the harmonic scheme, as it could possibly be either E-flat or E-natural in conformation to aug (3, 4). Wolf uses two different forms of the augmented scale – (3, 4) and (1, 2) – to stir the harmonic possibilities of employing the scale, as each form of the scale only produces two augmented triads (although multiple chordal titles can be applied to the same set of pitch classes due to enharmonicity, i.e. B-flat augmented uses the same pitch classes as F-sharp augmented: [26t]). In *Augmentation of*

Delusion, the ostinato in the “A” section, as illustrated in *figure 3.1*, also freely morphs from one augmented scale form to another in order to avoid harmonic monotony.

(2, 3) in measure 9. The last pitch of the first trichord (C) and the first pitch of the second trichord (E-flat) form the interval of three half-steps (spelled as a minor third), which reflects the augmented seconds of the augmented scale. Similarly, the melodic interval connecting aug (1, 2) and aug (0, 1) in measure 8 is a minor seventh, which is not found in the augmented scale, but is present in the whole-tone scale. The connective interval between aug (2, 3) and aug (0, 1) in measure 9 is a major second, which is also found in the whole-tone scale. This passage clearly illustrates the presence of the augmented scale used in a melodic fashion while simultaneously exploiting the melodic properties of the whole-tone scale in connective material.

Schoenberg also uses the augmented scale melodically in his lied “*Seraphita*,” the first of four in his collection *Four Lieder*, Opus 22 (Figure 4.2).

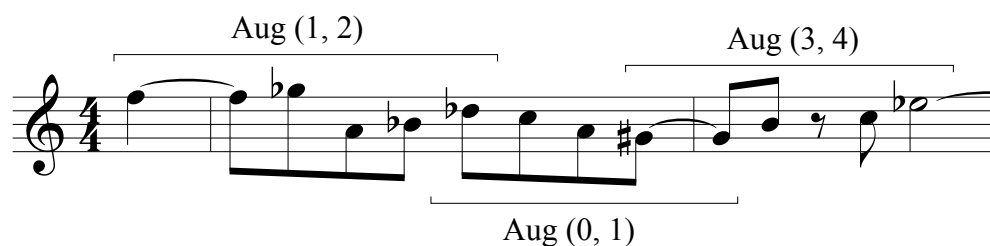


Figure 4.2: Schoenberg, “*Seraphita*,” orchestral reduction, mm. 1-2 (plus pickup)

In this opening melody, Schoenberg uses multiple forms of the augmented scale: aug (1, 2), followed by (0, 1) and concluding with (3, 4). Instead of partitioning the groups of pitches from each augmented mode (as is the case in Figure 4.1, “*Augmentation of Delusion*”), Schoenberg cleverly elides the groups with a common pitch between each group. The D-flat in measure 1 serves in both the aug (1, 2) and (0, 1) scales. Hence, it becomes a common connective tissue between the modal transpositions within a melodic context. In the same fashion, the G-sharp

spanning over the barline between measures 1 and 2 is found in both the aug (0, 1) and (3, 4) scales.

In the “B” section of *Augmentation of Delusion*, the technique of melodically combining the augmented and whole-tone scales continues (*Figure 4.3*).

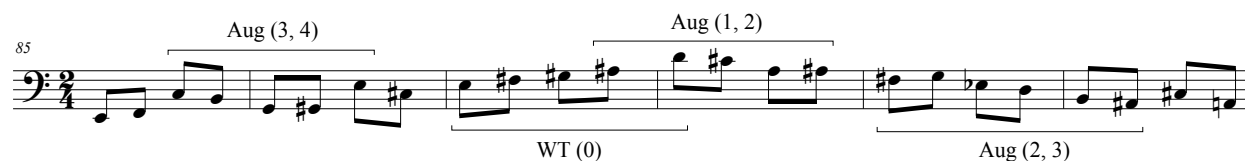


Figure 4.3: “Augmentation of Delusion,” bassoon, mm. 85-90

In *Figure 4.3*, the melodic material is not *completely* generated by the augmented and whole-tone scales, but their presences cannot be denied. The four notes in measure 85 do not fall under any mode of either scale, but the melodic contour still evokes the augmented scale. This is achieved by intervallic augmentation between the F and C. If these notes were to conform to aug (0, 1), the C and B in the latter half of the measure *should* be A and G#. However, the two outer intervals between the first and second notes and between the third and fourth notes are minor seconds. This mimics the “half-steps separated by a larger interval” nature of the augmented scale (the “larger interval” referring to the augmented second). This is simply a developmental technique to provide contrast to the heavy use of the augmented scale in a melodic context, while still maintaining the crucial element of cohesion.

As is illustrated in *Figure 4.3*, common tones between aug (3, 4) and WT (0) elide within the melody in measures 87 and 88 in the same fashion as Schoenberg’s elisions in *Figure 4.2*. The only difference is that Schoenberg elided different modes of the augmented scale, while the passage in *Figure 4.3* elides two completely different scales. Using these two scales (especially

in tandem) creates a relatively dissonant atmosphere. Nevertheless, the common characteristics between the augmented and whole-tone scales provide a sense of cohesion throughout the harmonic realm of the *Augmentation of Delusion*.

Chapter V – Rhythm and Meter

Rhythm and meter are perhaps the most significant musical elements in *Augmentation of Delusion*. If not the most significant, the rhythm is certainly the most engaging characteristic. Though the rhythmic activity is subdued in the “B” section compared to the surrounding “A” sections, the overall rhythmic energy is what creates the exciting and somewhat spastic nature of the piece.

The pervasive ostinato in the “A” sections features a line of running sixteenth notes with interruptive sixteenth rests (*Figure 5.1*).



Figure 5.1: “Augmentation of Delusion,” opening motif, bassoon, mm. 1-2

In *Figure 5.1*, the stutters caused by the rests create an active and urgent rhythmic effect, which is amplified when the 102 BPM tempo is also considered. Because the ostinato is fast and stuttering, the opening melody over the ostinato features comparatively longer rhythmic values, as illustrated in *Figure 5.2*.

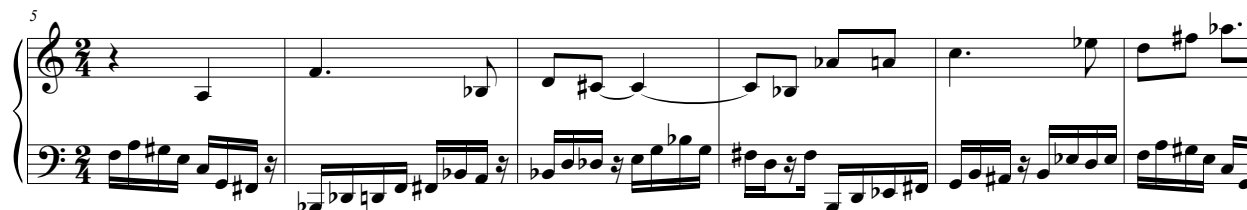


Figure 5.2: “Augmentation of Delusion,” piano reduction, mm. 5-10

Later, in measures 5-10 (*Figure 5.2*), the rhythm plays an important role in defining the texture of the music. The concentration of fast sixteenth notes in the ostinato combined with the quick tempo effectually blurs the line of distinction between melody and harmony, as melodious passages will function as harmonic linear unfoldings, at least to some degree. If the tempo were much slower, the two lines of this passage would certainly produce a polyphonic effect, as both lines are independent of each other. Yet, the quick and active rhythms impose their powers on the ostinato, rendering it as more of a supportive and harmonic function, even though the pitches by themselves are more melodious in nature.

The peculiar nature of the ostinato also creates a musical environment conducive for featuring strong rhythmic punctuations in other voices (*Figure 5.3*).

Figure 5.3: “Augmentation of Delusion,” mm. 11-15

In *Figure 5.3*, the woodwinds perform the ostinato while the strings and trombone provide sharp, accented punctuations. Here, the downbeat of each measure receives the punctuations that help

in supplying a sense of pulse. Again, the quick and disjunct rhythmic pattern of the ostinato makes it difficult for the listener to follow a steady pulse, even in this simple 2/4 meter.

Bartok employs very similar techniques in the opening of *The Miraculous Mandarin* (Figure 5.4).

Allegro (♩ = 120)

1. 2. a 2

3. Flauti

3. Oboi

3. Clarinetti in Sib

3. Fagotti

4. Corni in Fa

3. Trombe in Do

3. Tromboni Tuba

Timpani

Tambour picc.

Celesta

Arpa

Pianoforte

Organo

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

sempre simile

Figure 5.4: Bartok, "Miraculous Mandarin," mm. 1-9

(Figure 5.4 cont.)

2

The musical score is divided into two systems, each containing seven staves. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. in Sib.), Bassoon (Fg.), Tambourine and Piccolo (Tamb. picc.), Piano (Pft.), and Violin II (Vl. II). The first system includes first and second endings (1. 2. a 2.) for the Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet. The Piano part features a forte (sf) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The Violin II part has a 7-measure rest. The second system continues the musical material with similar markings. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The bottom of the page is labeled 'W. Ph.V. 304'.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
in Sib.

Fg.

Tamb. picc.

Pft.

Vl. II

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
in Sib.

Fg.

Tamb. picc.

Pft.

Vl. II

W. Ph.V. 304

The opening measures in *Figure 5.4* use a fast ostinato of running septuplets (in violin II) along with comparatively longer rhythmic values in the winds. This passage is more polyrhythmic than the passage from *Augmentation of Delusion* in that it features a steady line of eighth notes in 6/8 meter juxtaposed over the ostinato of septuplets, but Bartok still chooses to provide accented punctuations in measures 5 and 7 of the winds. Unlike the passage from *Augmentation of Delusion*, Bartok does not accentuate strictly the downbeats of each measure, as the rhythmic pulse is well established with the running eighth notes of the winds. Yet the two passages share the same practice that features rhythm as the most prominent and significant thematic element, and the overall effect is one of headlong propulsion.

The “B” section provides a contrasting and calmer level of rhythmic activity. Along with the much slower tempo (60 BPM), the rhythms are steady and do not impose themselves as significant thematic elements. Because of this, the overall tension of the section is much more directed by the melodies, and even more so, by the harmonies. The passage in *Figure 5.5* represents the subdued level of rhythmic activity in the section.

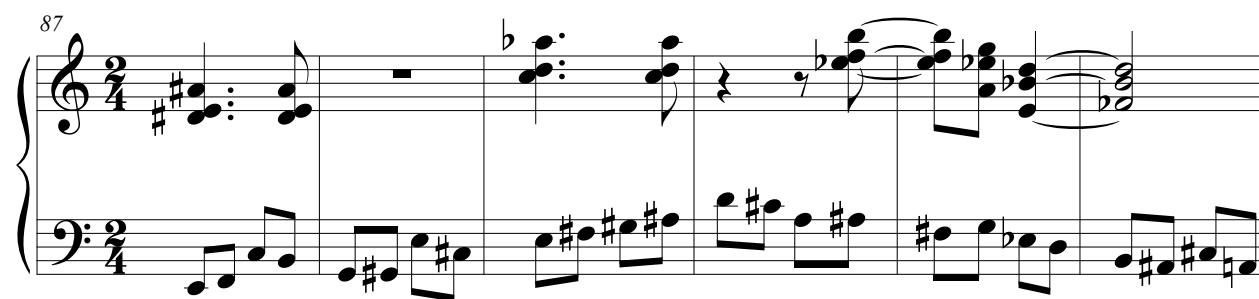


Figure 5.5: “Augmentation of Delusion,” piano reduction, mm. 87-92

Even with the mild syncopation in the right hand, the rhythmic activity is undeniably abated compared to the “A” section. Again, the continuous line of running eighth notes in the left hand

effectively renders the part as an ostinato, though its melodic nature is more recognizable than the ostinato of the “A” sections. This somewhat static nature of the running eighth notes causes the seemingly less significant harmonies of the right hand to exist in the thematic foreground of this passage. These examples exemplarily illustrate the power that the rhythms of *Augmentation of Delusion* hold over the piece and how they influence the other musical elements of harmony and melody.

The metrical patterns in *Augmentation of Delusion* provide relatively little to the musical identity of the composition. The entire piece is void of compound meters, but it does employ 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4 meters. The majority of the music is framed in 2/4, and 3/4 is only used to extend phrases and very short passages, usually for no more than a couple measures. The one exception is found in the “B” section, in measures 74-81, in which 3/4 is firmly established.

The meter 2/4 is profusely employed, especially in the “A” sections, mainly due to the high number of rhythmic attacks of the highly active lines. It is an aid for the performers since the tempo is so fast and the stuttering nature of the “A” section ostinato makes it very difficult to find the rhythmic pulse, or even a downbeat.

Chapter VI – Genre

Augmentation of Delusion is a single-movement piece for chamber orchestra. The orchestra works as a single force, avoiding prolonged passages featuring soloists. Comparing the generic elements of this piece with other single-movement orchestral works illustrates the various correlations of this genre's traditions.

In the realm of single-movement orchestral works, symphonic poems tend to be the most recognizable form of the genre. A crucial characteristic of symphonic poems is that they are typically conceived as *programmatic* music. Subsequently, the listener is expected to perceive the music as a representation or symbol of some non-musical subject, often coinciding with a story, action, or dialogue. Conversely, *Augmentation of Delusion* was conceived as *absolute* music. It was not composed in accordance with any story or non-musical subject; it was written strictly for the indulgence of the music itself. *Table 6.1* illustrates the philosophical conception of single-movement orchestral pieces by Bruckner, Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakov, Webern, and Bartok, along with *Augmentation of Delusion*.

Table 6.1: Philosophy of conception for various works

Bruckner – <i>Overture in G minor</i> , WAB 98	Debussy – <i>Prelude to the Afternoon of a Fawn</i>	Rimsky- Korsakov – <i>Night on Mount Triglav</i>	Webern – <i>Passacaglia</i> , op. 1	Bartok – <i>Miraculous Mandarin</i>	Adams – <i>Augmentation of Delusion</i>
Absolute	Programmatic	Programmatic	Absolute	Programmatic	Absolute

There is a correlation between the conceptual philosophies and the titling of each piece. The programmatic works by Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Bartok use descriptive titles, which preemptively sow seeds of visualizations and various non-musical associations in the listener's mind. Each of these programmatic pieces musically conveys a story. This titling practice is intuitive and effective for the programmatic composer, as it enables them to guide how they wish the listener to perceive the music.

Bruckner and Webern's pieces are examples of absolute music in which they designate generic numerical titles with no descriptive implications. *Augmentation of Delusion* does not conform to either of these titling techniques, as its conception is strictly rooted in the absolutist philosophy, yet a descriptive title is applied, although the level of description implied is comparatively lower. Unlike *Augmentation of Delusion*, these titles supply tangible and concrete objects, which immediately evoke imageries of mythical creatures, landscapes, and people. The title *Augmentation of Delusion* does not evoke nearly as much imagery as it conveys abstract concepts. The vagueness of the title allows the listener to form their own imagery *through the music* instead of being heavily swayed in one way or another by more specific and concrete titles before the music is ever heard.

The instrumentation of *Augmentation of Delusion* is best described as a chamber orchestra. As shown in *Table 6.2*, the instrumentations of these pieces vary.

Table 6.2: Instrumentations of orchestral works

	Bruckner – <i>Overture in G minor</i> , WAB 98	Debussy – <i>Prelude to the Afternoon of a Fawn</i>	Rimsky- Korsakov – <i>Night on Mount Triglav</i>	Webern – <i>Passacaglia</i> , op. 1	Bartok – <i>Miraculous Mandarin</i>	Adams – <i>Augmentation of Delusion</i>
Piccolo	1		1	1	1	
Flute	1	3	3 (one alto in G)	2	2	2
Oboe	2	2	2	2	2	2
English horn		1	1	1	1	
Clarinet	2 (B-flat)	2 (A)	3 (A)	2 (B-flat)	2 (E-flat)	1 (B-flat)
Bass Clarinet			1	1	1	1
Bassoon	2	2	2	2	3	2
Contrabassoon			1	1	2	
Horn	2 (F)	4 (F)	6 (F)	4 (F)	4 (2 in F, 2 Wagner tubas)	2 (F)
Trumpet	2 (B-flat)		3 (B-flat)	3 (B-flat)	3 (C)	2 (C)
Trombone	3		3	3	3	2
Tuba			1	1	2 (1 bass tuba)	1
Timpani	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Percussion		2 crotales	Glock., xylo., tri., tamb., tam., B.D., cymb.	Tri., B.D., cymb., tam.	Snare, tenor drum, B.D., cymb., tri., tam., xylo.	Xylo.
Harp		2	3	1	1	
Keyboard			Organ		Celesta, organ, piano	
Strings	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard	Standard

The size of the orchestras range from very small to very large with *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Fawn* being the smallest and *Night on Mount Triglav* being the largest (followed very closely by

The Miraculous Mandarin, which also calls for a choir in the full ballet, but not in the suite).

Although *Augmentation of Delusion* is relatively sparsely orchestrated, representatives from each instrument family of the full standard orchestra are present, minus timpani. Bruckner's *Overture in G minor* and Debussy's *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* best compare with the chamber-natured instrumentation of *Augmentation of Delusion*, with Bruckner's work being slightly closer due to Debussy's piece being devoid of a brass section except for horns. Rimsky-Korsakov and Bartok call for the largest percussion sections, Webern calls for a reasonable number of parts, Debussy and Adams use minimal percussion, and Bruckner does not call for any percussion instruments outside of the timpani. Unsurprisingly, each of these pieces uses the standard string section of two violin parts, one viola, one cello, and one bass. Orchestral string instrumentation certainly is the most codified of all sections.

One-movement orchestral works can also vary in performance duration. *The Miraculous Mandarin* suite is the longest at approximately nineteen minutes, about ten minutes less than the full ballet. *Augmentation of Delusion* easily has the shortest temporal length compared to these five pieces at approximately seven minutes, while Bruckner, Debussy, and Webern's pieces represent median durations, ranging from ten to fifteen minutes.

Augmentation of Delusion clearly exhibits the influence of other composers and their works and simultaneously presents original concepts and techniques. The driving rhythms and non-tonal harmonies and melodies truly define the piece's identity in an orchestral context. Even the symmetry of the "A-B-A" formal scheme is reflected by the symmetrical nature of the hexatonic augmented and whole-tone scales. Composers like Bartok, Schoenberg, Debussy, Wolf, and Bruckner have certainly left their footprint in the conception of *Augmentation of Delusion*. The culmination of these musical elements and the inspiration applied to them from

the aforementioned composers results in an orchestral work rich in heritage but open to individual interpretation.

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Appendix

[Full Score]

Augmentation of Delusion

For Chamber Orchestra

Chris L. Adams

Instrumentation:

2 Flutes
2 Oboes
B $\flat$ Clarinet
B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet
2 Bassoons

2 Horns in F
2 Trumpets in C
2 Trombones
Tuba

Xylophone

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Double Bass

Total Duration - 7 minutes

Augmentation of Delusion

A

Aggressively ♩ = 102

Flute 1 & 2

Oboe 1 & 2

Clarinet in B $\flat$

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon 1 & 2

Horn in F 1 & 2

Trumpet in C 1 & 2

Trombone 1 & 2

Tuba

Xylophone

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

mf

mp

Aggressively ♩ = 102

5

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

1.

2.

mf

mf

mf

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 5 through 8. The instrumentation includes Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons 1 & 2, Horns 1 & 2, C Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, Tuba, Xylophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. Measures 5 and 6 are mostly rests for the woodwinds and strings, with the Bassoon 1 & 2 playing a melodic line. In measure 7, the C Trumpets 1 & 2 and Violin I enter with a melodic line marked *mf*. In measure 8, the Violin II and Double Bass also enter with a melodic line marked *mf*. The score is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

13

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

(Sua) -----

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 13, 14, and 15. The instruments are arranged in three systems. The first system includes Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoon 1 & 2. The second system includes Horn 1 & 2, C Trumpet 1 & 2, Trombone 1 & 2, and Tuba. The third system includes Xylophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. Measure 13 begins with a rehearsal mark '13'. The Flute and Oboe parts have a fermata over measure 13. The Clarinet and Bass Clarinet parts have a melodic line starting in measure 13. The Bassoon part has a melodic line starting in measure 13. The Trombone and Tuba parts have a melodic line starting in measure 13. The Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass parts have a melodic line starting in measure 13. The Xylophone part is silent. The Horn and C Trumpet parts are silent. The score is written in 2/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics.

16

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

1. *mf*

mf

2.

1. *mf*

mf

2.

1. *mf*

mf

a 2.

[illegible]

24

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

31

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

31

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

31

Xyl.

31

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 37, contains measures 31 through 33. The instrumentation includes Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon 1 & 2, Horn 1 & 2, Cornet 1 & 2, Trombone 1 & 2, Tuba, Xylophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. Measure 31 features the Flute 1 & 2 and Bass Clarinet. Measure 32 features the Bass Clarinet, Trombone 1 & 2, and Tuba. Measure 33 features the Flute 1 & 2, Bass Clarinet, Trombone 1 & 2, and Tuba. The score is written in a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

[illegible]

38

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

1.

mf

2..

mf

2.

mf

mf

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 38, 39, and 40. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 38 and 39 are in 3/4 time, while measure 40 changes to 2/4 time. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, and Xylophone) have specific melodic lines in measure 40, with dynamics like *mf* and first/second endings indicated. The strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass) provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines in measures 38 and 39.

[illegible]

[illegible]

C

51

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

51

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

51

Xyl.

51

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mf

mf

mf

1.

2.

3

3

57 1. *mf*

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2 1. *mf* a 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2 1.

Hn. 1 & 2 3 *mf*

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2 3 *mf*

Tba. 3 *mf*

Xyl. 3 *mf*

Vln. I 3 *mf*

Vln. II 3 *mf*

Vla. 3 *mf*

Vlc. 3 *mf*

Db. 3 *mf*

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

D Calmly ♩ = 60

1. Calmly ♩ = 60

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

71

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

71

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

71

Xyl.

71

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

71

72

73

74

75

1.

2.

pp

p

pp

p

76

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

p

76

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

76

Xyl.

76

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

p

Db.

81

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

p

E

Steadily ♩ = 72

Fl. 1 & 2 *mp* ^{a 2}

Ob. 1 & 2 *mp* ^{a 2}

Cl.

B. Cl. *mp*

Bsn. 1 & 2 *mp* ^{2.}

Hn. 1 & 2 *mp* ⁸⁷

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2 *mp* ^{1.}

Tba.

Xyl. ⁸⁷

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc. ^v

Db.

102 a 2

Fl. 1 & 2 *mp*

Ob. 1 & 2 *mp*

Cl. *mp*

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db. *mp*

mp

109

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mp

2.

2.

The musical score for measures 109-114 is presented in a system of staves. The woodwind section (Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons 1 & 2) and the brass section (Horns 1 & 2, Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, Tuba) are shown with their respective parts. The string section (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) is also shown. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp* and *f*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for a full orchestra, with parts for each instrument clearly delineated.

115

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

a 2

[illegible]

127

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

(8va)-----

1.

2.

mf

mf

131

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

The musical score for page 60, measures 131-133, is presented below. The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 131 and 132 show rests for most instruments, while the C Trumpet and Trombone/Tuba parts have active notation. Measure 133 shows rests for all instruments.

Measure 131: Fl. 1 & 2, Ob. 1 & 2, Cl., B. Cl., Bsn. 1 & 2, Hn. 1 & 2, Xyl., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vlc., and Db. are all resting. C Tpt. 1 & 2 and Tbn. 1 & 2/Tba. are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measure 132: The same instruments as in measure 131 are playing. The C Tpt. 1 & 2 and Tbn. 1 & 2/Tba. parts continue with a similar rhythmic pattern, but with some melodic variation.

Measure 133: All instruments are resting.

134

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mf

2.

1.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 134 and 135. Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Bass Clarinet, and Xylophone have whole rests in both measures. Clarinet has a melodic line starting in measure 135 with a *mf* dynamic. Bassoon 1 & 2 has a melodic line starting in measure 135 with a *mf* dynamic and a second ending bracket. Horn 1 & 2 has whole rests. C Trumpet 1 & 2 has a melodic line in measure 134 and a second ending bracket in measure 135. Trombone 1 & 2 and Tuba have a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measure 134 and a different pattern in measure 135. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass have whole rests in both measures.

136

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

136

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

136

Xyl.

136

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

This musical score page contains measures 136 and 137 for a symphony. The instruments are arranged in three systems. The first system includes Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoons 1 & 2. The second system includes Horns 1 & 2, Cornets/Trombones 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, and Tubas. The third system includes Xylophone, Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. In measure 136, the Clarinet and Bassoon parts have complex, rapid passages with many accidentals. The Horns and Cornets/Trombones play sustained notes. The Trombones and Tubas play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The strings are mostly silent, with the Double Bass having a few notes. In measure 137, the Clarinet and Bassoon parts continue with similar patterns. The Horns and Cornets/Trombones play sustained notes. The Trombones and Tubas continue their rhythmic pattern. The strings remain mostly silent.

138

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

139

G

a 2

mf

a 2

mf

1.

mf

mf

mf

140

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

This musical score page contains measures 140, 141, and 142. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons) and strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) are mostly silent, indicated by whole rests. The brass section (Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) and the C Trumpets are active. The C Trumpets play a melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The Trombones and Tuba play a rhythmic pattern in bass clef, primarily using eighth and quarter notes. The Trombones are in 3/4 time, while the Tuba is in common time. The C Trumpets have a '2' marking above the staff in measure 141, indicating a second ending or a specific articulation. The woodwinds have various markings, including 'a 2' above the staff in measure 141 for the Oboes. The strings are all in common time and have whole rests throughout the measures.

H

Steadily ♩ = 72

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

H

Steadily ♩ = 72

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

The musical score is for measures 143 through 147. It features a woodwind and brass section. The Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, and Bassoons 1 & 2 play a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Horns 1 & 2 are silent. The Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, and Tuba are silent. The Xylophone is silent. The Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass are silent. The tempo is marked 'Steadily' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The woodwinds and brass play a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, and Bassoons 1 & 2 play a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Horns 1 & 2 are silent. The Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, and Tuba are silent. The Xylophone is silent. The Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass are silent.

148

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

The musical score for page 66, measures 148-153, is presented below. The score is written for a large orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems, each containing five staves. The first system includes Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoon 1 & 2. The second system includes Horn 1 & 2, C Trumpet 1 & 2, Trombone 1 & 2, Tuba, and Xylophone. The third system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score begins at measure 148, which is marked with a '148' above the first staff. The first system shows the woodwinds playing a melodic line in measures 148-150, with the Bassoon 1 & 2 part starting in measure 148. The second system shows the Horn 1 & 2, C Trumpet 1 & 2, and Trombone 1 & 2 parts entering in measure 148, with the Trombone 1 & 2 part marked with a '1.' above the staff. The third system shows the Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass parts. The Violoncello part enters in measure 148, marked with a 'V' above the staff. The Double Bass part enters in measure 148, marked with a 'V' above the staff. The score ends at measure 153.

155

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mp

p

p

1.

[illegible]

166

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

p

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

p

Db.

p

mp

J 2.

K Aggressively ♩ = 102

172

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mf

pp

mp

a 2

177

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

a 2

mf

mf

177

177

177

177

181

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

181

182

183

184

mf

f

f

f

f

Fl. 1 & 2
 Ob. 1 & 2
 Cl.
 B. Cl.
 Bsn. 1 & 2
 Hn. 1 & 2
 C Tpt. 1 & 2
 Tbn. 1 & 2
 Tba.
 Xyl.
 Vln. I
 Vln. II
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Db.

[illegible]

192

Fl. 1 & 2

mf

Ob. 1 & 2

2.

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

2.

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

192

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

L

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

200

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

a 2

f

Hn. 1 & 2

a 2

f

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

200

(8va)

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

f

Vlc.

f

Db.

f

The musical score for page 77, measures 200-203, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, and Trumpet) are mostly silent, with the Bassoon and Horn playing a melodic line in measures 201 and 202. The brass (Trombone and Tuba) and strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass) provide a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The woodwinds (Xylophone and Percussion) are also present. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *a 2* (second octave). The tempo is marked 200. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

204 a 2

Fl. 1 & 2 *mf*

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl. *mf*

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2 *mf*

Tbn. 1 & 2 *mf*

Tba. *mf*

Xyl. *mf*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

[illegible]

210 2.

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

This page of the musical score covers measures 214, 215, and 216. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is arranged for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Fl. 1 & 2:** Flutes 1 and 2, both parts are silent (indicated by a whole rest).
- Ob. 1 & 2:** Oboes 1 and 2. Measure 214 features a melodic line starting on G4, moving through A4, B4, and C5, with a first ending bracketed over measures 215 and 216. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Cl.:** Clarinet, silent (whole rest).
- B. Cl.:** Bass Clarinet, silent (whole rest).
- Bsn. 1 & 2:** Bassoons 1 and 2. Measure 214 features a melodic line starting on G2, moving through A2, B2, and C3, with a second ending bracketed over measures 215 and 216. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Hn. 1 & 2:** Horns 1 and 2. Measure 214 features a melodic line starting on G4, moving through A4, B4, and C5, with a first ending bracketed over measures 215 and 216.
- C Tpt. 1 & 2:** Cornets 1 and 2, both parts are silent (indicated by a whole rest).
- Tbn. 1 & 2:** Trombones 1 and 2. Measure 214 features a harmonic line starting on G2, moving through A2, B2, and C3, with a first ending bracketed over measures 215 and 216. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Tba.:** Tuba, silent (whole rest).
- Xyl.:** Xylophone. Measure 214 features a harmonic line starting on G2, moving through A2, B2, and C3, with a first ending bracketed over measures 215 and 216. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Vln. I:** Violins I, silent (whole rest).
- Vln. II:** Violins II, silent (whole rest).
- Vla.:** Viola, silent (whole rest).
- Vlc.:** Violoncello, silent (whole rest).
- Db.:** Double Bass, silent (whole rest).

216

Fl. 1 & 2 *f* 1. *mf* 2.

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl. *f*

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2 *f*

C Tpt. 1 & 2 *f* *mf*

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba. *f*

Xyl. 216 *mf* *Sra*

Vln. I 216

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 216, 217, and 218. The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 216 and 217 are in 2/4 time, while measure 218 changes to 3/4 time. The woodwind section (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba) has significant activity in measures 216 and 217, with dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass) are mostly silent in measures 216 and 217, with Violins I and II having a *f* marking in measure 217. In measure 218, the woodwinds continue with *mf* dynamics, and the strings remain silent. A 'Sra' (Soprano) part is indicated in measure 218 with a dashed line.

219

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

219 (Sua) - - - - -

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

mf

a 2

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

[illegible]

N

225

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

2.

mf

225

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

1.

mf

3

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

225

Xyl.

mf

3

225

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

Detailed description: This page contains a musical score for measures 225, 226, and 227. The instruments are arranged in three systems. The first system includes Flutes 1 & 2, Oboes 1 & 2, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoons 1 & 2. The second system includes Horns 1 & 2, Trumpets 1 & 2, Trombones 1 & 2, and Tuba. The third system includes Xylophone, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. Measure 225 shows various woodwinds and strings playing. Measure 226 features a prominent brass entry with Trumpets and Trombones playing a melodic line, while other instruments provide harmonic support. Measure 227 continues the orchestral texture. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). Articulation marks like accents and slurs are present. A rehearsal mark 'N' is located at the top right.

[illegible]

231

Fl. 1 & 2

1. *mf*

Ob. 1 & 2

1. *mf*

a 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

1.

Hn. 1 & 2

3

mf

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

3

Tba.

3

mf

Xyl.

3

mf

Vln. I

3

mf

Vln. II

3

mf

Vla.

3

mf

Vlc.

3

mf

Db.

3

mf

[illegible]

Fl. 1 & 2

Ob. 1 & 2

Cl.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1 & 2

Hn. 1 & 2

C Tpt. 1 & 2

Tbn. 1 & 2

Tba.

Xyl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vlc.

Db.

[illegible]

Vita

Christopher “Chris” Adams was born in Nashville, TN in 1988. He attended McGavock Comprehensive High School in Nashville and graduated with honors in 2006. Adams attended the University of Tennessee in Knoxville from 2006-2011 where he received a bachelor of music degree in composition with honors. He also received the Outstanding Graduate in Music Theory/Composition award in 2011. Adams continued on to pursue the master of music degree in composition at the University of Tennessee in 2011, and he intends to receive the degree in 2014.