

# Motorman Fragments

- settings of chapters from David Ohle's *Motorman* -

for soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, clarinet, percussion, guitar and cello

2012

Taylor Brook

# Instrumentation

soprano

alto

tenor

baritone

clarinet

percussion:

steelstring guitar

lion's roar

2 tomtoms (medium and low)

slide whistle

2 triangles

2 woodblocks

mallets: cello bow, 2 medium-hard wool mallets, 2 wooden drumsticks,  
chopstick, light wooden dowel, 2 brushes

guitars: steelstring and classical — cello bow and light wooden dowel

cello

# Concert notes

Motorman Fragments was written in the Fall of 2011 and early 2012 for Ek'meles vocal ensemble through Columbia Composers. It is a setting of twelve chapters from David Ohle's *Motorman*. One chapter corresponds with one movement with the exception of chapters 41-45, which are all grouped together in the eighth and final movement:

- I - chapter 24
- II - chapter 27
- III - chapter 29
- IV - chapter 31
- V - chapter 36
- VI - chapter 38
- VII - chapter 30
- VIII - chapters 41-45

From the point of conception for this work, I considered the text to be the most important element. I envisioned a form that relates closely to radio-drama, presenting entire chapters as unaltered text taken directly from the novel in spoken form with some sort of sonic accompaniment. As such, the text is almost exclusively spoken (with indeterminate pitches) rather than sung. There is coloration of the central spoken parts through pitched speaking, whispering, and even occasional singing, but the central focus of the music is nearly exclusively the spoken word. In delivering this text, the performers imitate the sound of the author reading the text from a recording of the chapters made by the author specifically for this project. I took these recordings of Ohle reading and altered them slightly in terms of timing, and sometimes pitch, to create "audio scores" for the performers to learn from.

One of the aspects of Ohle's novel that I find intriguing is how within the frame of his dystopian reality he treats the grotesque or bizarre as completely normal. Inversely, familiar elements, often distorted pieces from Americana, take on a strangeness or absurdity. This is something that happens constantly in any society without us even making note of it. Take, for example, the way farm animals are raised or the ability of many city dwellers to walk past a passed-out person on the street without thinking twice. I have attempted to reflect this in the music as well: a typical guitar texture is made strange through microtonal harmonic procedures... a spoken voice is doubled by whispering and noise sounds form an instrument... remnants of typically American music are inserted into a grotesque collage.

# Text

Introduction (to be read before the performance with the ensemble onstage by the soprano):

Bricks are usually rectangular, because in that way they are most suitable for building the vertical walls of our houses. But anyone who has had to do with the stacking of stones of a non-cubic type will be well aware of other possibilities. For instance, one can make use of tetrahedrons alternating with octahedrons. They are not practicable for human beings to build with, because they make neither vertical walls nor horizontal floor. However, when this building is filled with water, flatworms can swim in it.

-M.C. Escher

I - chapter 24]

He read the letter Burnheart had left:

Dear Friend Moldenke,

Some years back, as I gather, the government phased out the postal cats. Heretofore, as you may be aware, the government was actually paying them 10 chit a paper week to eat the rats and other rodents that were eating the mail, a kind of twisted food-chain deal. That plan went along nicely for a time, until some jellyhead in some post office hole decided that further rules were needed in order to stem the tide of profiteering, slave-holding, and poison-running, which rose among the cats. These rules were known as the Private Bag Ordinances (the P.B.O.'s), and they generally held that the rats of a given mail bag were the property, the private and exclusive property of the cat who could daily stalk the area of the bag. Naturally, this served only to increase the dominance of the stronger cats over the weaker cats, as you might expect. Not surprisingly, the weaker cats lobbied for ordinances declaring that all bags must be watched equally and that all proceeds should be divided accordingly.

Enough of this, Moldenke. I'm off to the greenhouse.

See you in the city.

As always,

Burnheart

II - chapter 27]

She came to him as a stranger in the Tropical Garden. He first saw her figure in the banana leaves. He spaded earth ceremoniously and watched her from the corner of his eye. She tossed a banana flower at his foot and warmed him with a flow of spirit and a smile. He raised his trowel and indicated the greenhouse. They walked among the rows of succulents, pressing thick leaves between their fingers. She broke open the stalk of an ice plant, drew a circle on his forehead with its juices, made an x inside the circle. The space around them fell into silent patterns. She lifted her Indian dress and dipped a foot in the frog pool. Two suns were up. She said her name was Cock Roberta.

III - chapter 29]

During the year previous to the mock War Moldenke was employed at the Tropical Garden as a banana man.

IV - chapter 31]

He sat on the seawall, chewing stonepicks, and watched the first artificial sun break apart and burn out. A slow, dry rain of white ash persisted through summerfall. By winter a second sun was up, blinding to look at and almost warm enough.

VI - chapter 36]

Eagleman's moon, the first moon, had been a shadow game, a projection of zero on a screen of gas. A mock month before it went up Moldenke learned of it in a letter from Burnheart:

Dear Moonless,

You will soon have a reason to take a look at the night sky again. Eagleman has a moon on the drafting table. The concept of it is difficult even for me to grasp, the way he explains it. Actually, what it amounts to is not much more than a photograph, a slide picture of the old original moon projected against the gassier layers. And he's provided for changing your slides for the various phases and so on. A very efficient, quite portable moon, Moldenke. The man is a repository of mechanical wisdom, a swarm of intelligent thoughts in his head. Some day we'll all look to Eagleman to get us through. Mind what I say. And keep your eye on the sky.

Hopefully yours,

Burnheart

VII - chapter 38]

When the government moons went up, Eagleman's moon came down.

VIII - chapter 39]

Moldenke had postponed the matter of booster hearts until one of his lungs had collapsed. Burnheart had written a letter:

My Dear Declining Dink,

It's not an altogether cheering prospect, you moonchild. I sat back and let you be overtaken by a flotilla of polyps. The physician's ethical silence, in deference to your feelings. I couldn't sleep. Never again, son. Where it pertains to you, nature drives in rearward gear. I've watched the teeth rot out, the eye close, and now the heart is down to a slug's crawl. In this case I will not sit back and let the long Moldenke line run out of ink.

May I suggest a set of booster hearts? The surgery is child's work. You swallow the pill and dream about a necklace of planets, or whatever. I'll install the hearts myself. I admit, I wouldn't mind putting on the rubbers again. It's been a number of seasons. And when it's all over, when you've got four little pumpers helping the big one along, we'll each take home two sheep for the barbecue. Look at it that way.

Your Doctor,

Burnheart

# Text (cont.)

IX chapter 41 - 45]

Dear Moldenke,  
If you place a cup over the ear you can hear the boosters working. As your physician, in the narrow sense, I advise you to do it frequently. Monitor yourself. And, as your friend in the fullest sense, I would say avoid any avoidable excitement.

Your friend,  
Doctor Burnheart

Dear Doctor,  
I woke up to the sirens this morning with a chestful of nettles. I couldn't avoid it. I behaved accordingly.  
It was good to get your letter.  
Your patient, Moldenke

Dear Moldenke,  
Medically speaking, you shouldn't do more than a sheep would do. The sirens can't be helped. Imagine yourself in a mock meadow, grazing. In a stable being shorn. Work on it.  
Quickly, Doctor Burnheart

Dear Doctor Burnheart,  
No more than a sheep would do? Should I assume that the operation failed? I was able to do more than a sheep before, with one heart. Am I to assume that the operation did nothing?  
Anxiously yours,  
Moldenke

Dearest Dinky,  
What we're after in this particular surgical procedure is longevity. You will probably live longer, though not as well. We're looking for quantity here. And it also has its dangers, most notably the fact that if one goes they all go. Or, be satisfied with the brighter side—since the main one can't possibly fail until the other four in succession do, you'll have a warning, an unmeasured period of grace. We should all be so lucky.

Yours,  
The one of hearts,  
Doc Burny

# general notation

→ arrow - Signifies a gradual change from the marking at the beginning of the arrow to what is marked at the end. For example, if you find in your part an “ord” marked with an arrow leading to “alto sul tasto” then it should be executed as a gradual movement of the bow from the ordinary playing position to the alto sul tasto position for the duration between the beginning and end of the arrow.

Glissandi must be performed for the entire duration of the note.

≡ - unmeasured tremolo (fluttertoungue)

ø - dampen sound

## microtonality and just intonation

Although there are many microtones in this work, much of the harmony is quite consonant. The microtones are used to approximate just intervals, therefore small adjustments should be made by ear to play these intervals perfectly in tune. I advise the performers to listen for the root of the chord (when present) in order to understand their particular role in the harmony.

The following accidental nomenclature is also used to approximate exact pitches:

↓ - ♭ approximately 1/4 tone flat or sharp

ⓐ-↑ approximately 1/6 tone flat or sharp

↓ - ↩ - ↪ - ↤ - ↥ - ↦ approximately 1/12 tone flat or sharp

The accidentals showing the twelfth-tone (one sixth of a semitone) alterations should be thought of as extremely small inflections of the pitch. This minute alteration in pitch equals the difference between the just major third (the fourth harmonic) and the equal temperament major third. Wind players need not use alternate fingerings for these pitches, instead they should inflect the pitch slightly as one must do in tonal music performance practice when tuning the third of a chord. In other words, it is best to treat the notes with these accidentals as if they required a slight inflection for the sake of good tuning.

The sixth-tone (one third of a semitone) alteration equals the difference between the seventh harmonic and the equal temperament minor seventh. In other words, the seventh harmonic is a sixth-tone flat of the equal temperament minor seventh. This difference may be demonstrated by sounding the seventh harmonic on the fourth string of the cello; the pitch of this harmonic will be a sixth-tone flat of an equal temperament B-flat.

The quarter-tone alteration should be precisely halfway between the equal tempered pitches. The quarter-tone alteration can be heard at the 11th partial of the harmonic series, which is exactly halfway between the perfect fourth and the tritone. Again, the difference can be tested by playing the 11th harmonic on the low C string of the cello to produce an F-quarter-tone-sharp.

The most important thing to keep in mind is that the goal of these microtones is often to realize acoustically consonant harmonies; if the performer can recognize their role in the harmony, this will ensure optimal tuning of the microtones.

# voice notation

## vocal technique indications:

**norm.** - normally voiced singing

**nasal** - sing with a nasal tone

**brassy** - sing with a tone that resembles a brass instrument

**whistle** - notated on a percussion clef, you do not need to produce exact pitches, but only contours

**low as possible (vocal fry)** - sing as low as you can, producing a grinding sound in your throat

**sound out gradually** - sing as if time-stretched or in slow motion, sounding out the syllables gradually

**cover mouth with hand** - place the hand over the mouth while singing to partially muffle the sound

The percussion clef is also used for unpitched speaking and whispering: A general range is also given.

A musical score for Tenor voice. The top staff shows a tenor clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic of **pp** (pianississimo). The instruction "whisper" is written above the staff. The vocal line consists of several short notes and rests, with contour markings (6, 6, 5) indicating pitch movement. The lyrics "some years back as I gather the go-vern-ment phased out the post-al cats here-to-fore as you may be a-ware the" are written below the staff. The bottom staff shows a tenor clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic of **f** (fortissimo). The vocal line consists of several short notes and rests, with contour markings (3, 3, 3) indicating pitch movement. The lyrics "to eat the rats and o - ther ro - dents that were eat - ing the mail." are written below the staff.

Precisely pitched speaking is notated by adding slashes through the noteheads as shown here:

A musical score for a single voice. The staff shows a treble clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic of **mp** (mezzo-forte). The vocal line consists of several short notes with slashes through their heads, indicating precise pitch. The lyrics "E - nough of this mol - denk - e." are written below the staff.

## audio scores

For certain portions of the score, the singers must learn from audio scores of the author, David Ohle, reading the text. The rhythm and contour are notated in the score for the purposes of synchronization. The performer should listen to the audio score repeatedly and do their best to imitate the sound of the recording, including the accent. The pitches need not be precisely the same (except when demanded by the score), but the rhythm and contour should match. The portions that use the audio scores are marked with "AUDIO SCORE" above the staff and the measure that the audio score continues until. It should not be the performers goal to act convincingly as Ohle, but more to produce a somewhat mannered and unnatural way of speaking that is in imitation of Ohle.

These audio scores may be downloaded here: <http://taylorbrookmusic.com/motorman-audio-scores/>

A musical score for a single voice. The staff shows a treble clef, a common time signature, and a dynamic of **mp** (mezzo-forte). The vocal line consists of several short notes with slashes through their heads, indicating precise pitch. The lyrics "She came to him as a stran - ger in the trop - i - cal gar-den." are written below the staff. Above the staff, the text "AUDIO SCORE (to m.35) looking ahead" is written, followed by a dynamic of **mp**.

# clarinet notation

**bisb.** - bisbigliando trill - (Trill between two different fingerings for the same pitch.)

**keyclicks** - make noise by trilling random keys

**air only** - blow through the instrument to create a wind sound

^ - strong accent (tongue accent)

> - normal accent (breath accent)

## microtonal segments

This technique involves playing a series of fingerings which alter the pitch in an extremely minimal way. The following shows some examples, which are written in B-flat.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff contains ten identical groups of six fingerings each, separated by vertical bar lines. The bottom staff shows a continuous line of notes with vertical bar lines indicating measure boundaries.

## clarinet multiphonics

The examples are written in B-flat.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff contains four identical groups of six fingerings each, separated by vertical bar lines. The bottom staff also contains four identical groups of six fingerings each, separated by vertical bar lines. Arrows point from the first and fourth groups of fingerings on both staves to specific notes on the staff below, indicating the resulting multiphonics.

# cello notation

## scordatura:

The cello is tuned thusly:

-31    +50

A transposed and untransposed staff is provided in the score and part.

## natural harmonics:

Natural harmonics are notated in two different ways, depending on the context:

1. For the second through fifth partial, diamond noteheads show where to touch the string along with a roman numeral indicating the string..

2. For the first harmonic at the octave as well as harmonics beyond the 5th, a small circle above the sounding pitch is provided along with the roman numeral string indication. The reason that these higher harmonics have been notated in this fashion is because they sound cleaner if played high up on the string near the bridge. The following example shows a possible series of harmonics played on the fourth string of the cello.

## bow placement indications:

**ord.** - ordinario position

**s.t.** - sul tasto - (Bow over the end of the fingerboard.)

**a.s.t.** - alto sul tasto - (Bow 5-7 centimetres up the fingerboard.)

**p.s.t.** - poco sul tasto - (Bow slightly towards the fingerboard from ordinario position.)

**s.p.** - sul ponticello - (Bow close to the bridge.)

**m.s.p.** - molto sul ponticello - (Bow so that part of the hair is on the bridge and part is on the string, thereby producing a quiet but harsh sound. This technique will often silence the fundamental pitch of the string.)

**p.s.p.** - poco sul ponticello - (Bow slightly closer to the bridge than ordinario position.)

**other side of the bridge** - (Bow on the short segments of the string on the far side of the bridge.)

## other indications:

**finger mute** - Mute the open string(s) with your left hand while bowing normally so that only pitchless noise is produced. This is notated with a square notehead of the open string on which the fingermute is performed along with the written indication.

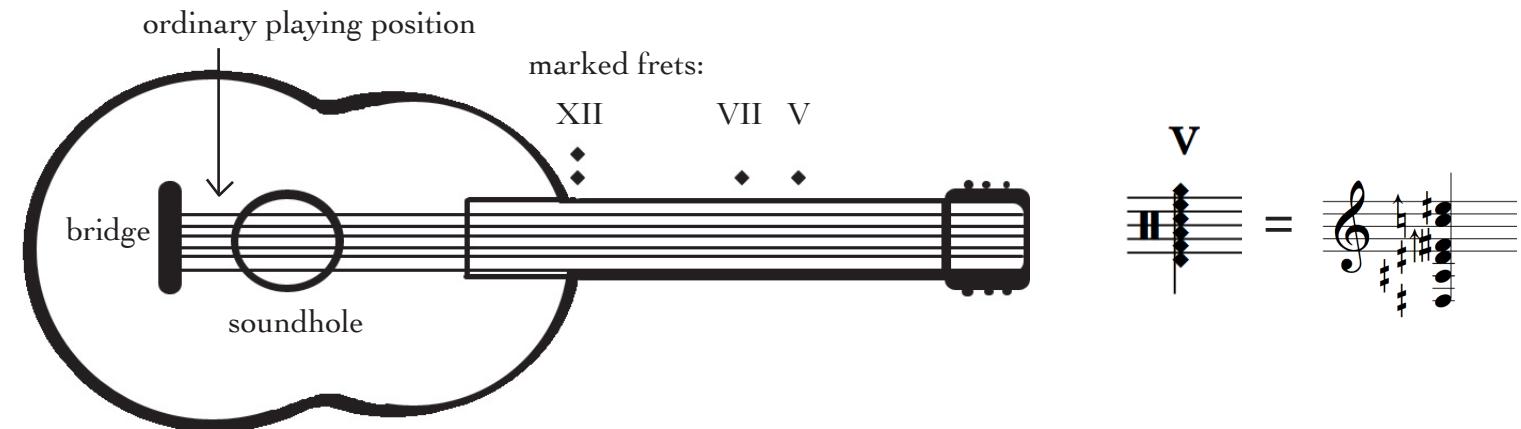
# percussion notation

## guitar:

The guitar should be strung with high tension steel strings in order to be played most effectively with mallets and bows. The numbers given above the microtonal pitches in the tunings signify the deviation of those pitches in cents (hundredths of a semitone) from the nearest equal temperament note. To perform the playing techniques correctly, the guitar must be secured on its back to a table that covered in foam or some other soft material.

I have notated the guitar on a staff with a percussion clef, where each of the six guitar strings corresponds to a space on the staff, including the spaces just above and below the top and bottom lines. For example, the string with the highest pitch is notated in the space above the top line of the staff. Harmonics are notated as diamond noteheads along with a roman numeral indicating at what fret one must stop the strings in order to produce the correct harmonic.

6    5    4    3    2    1    =    +50    +52    +50    +36    +19    +54

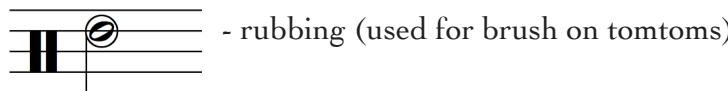


A soundfile that exemplifies the tuning can be found here: [http://www.taylorbrookmusic.com/motorman\\_tunings/](http://www.taylorbrookmusic.com/motorman_tunings/)

## mixed percussion notation:

med tom    low tom    lion's roar    2 woodblocks    2 triangles

## other indications:



All instruments should be left to vibrate indefinitely and only be dampened if specifically indicated.

# guitar notation

two guitars are called for, one steelstring and one nylonstring, tuned thusly:

steelstring:

A musical staff with a treble clef. It shows three notes: a solid black dot at the bottom, a solid black dot with a sharp sign below it, and a diamond notehead with a sharp sign above it. Above the staff, the numbers -14, -31, and +16 are written above the corresponding notes.

nylonstring:

A musical staff with a treble clef. It shows three notes: a solid black dot at the bottom, a solid black dot with a sharp sign below it, and a diamond notehead with a sharp sign above it. Above the staff, the numbers +50, -31, and +18 are written above the corresponding notes.

A soundfile that exemplifies the tuning can be found here: [http://www.taylorbrookmusic.com/motorman\\_tunings/](http://www.taylorbrookmusic.com/motorman_tunings/)

There are two staves in the score and part, providing both the transposed and untransposed parts.

Beyond the standard mode of performance, the steelstring is also played "sur la table" played with a bow or hit with a wooden dowel. For these parts, I have used tabulature as if it were a percussion instrument. Where each of the six spaces on a percussion staff represents one of the strings. Harmonics are notated as diamond noteheads along with a roman numeral indicating at what fret one must stop the strings in order to produce the correct harmonic.

Two staves of tablature. The left staff has six horizontal lines representing the strings, with the top line being string 1 and the bottom line being string 6. Above the staff, the numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 are written above the corresponding lines. The right staff has a single vertical line with a diamond notehead and the letter V above it.

## right-hand placement indications:

ord. - ordinario position

s.t. - sul tasto - (Pluck over the end of the fingerboard.)

s.p. - sul ponticello - (Pluck close to the bridge (metallico).)

pizz - (Partially mute the strings by resting the side of the right hand on the bridge.)

press lightly, no resonance and almost no pitch

A musical staff with a treble clef. It shows a series of notes on the strings, with small numbers 5 and 6 placed under the strings to indicate where fingers should be placed. A dynamic marking **f** is at the beginning, and **mp** is at the end. Above the staff, the instruction "press lightly, no resonance and almost no pitch" is written, with a circled number 2 above the first note.

- Place the fingers on the string as indicated by the notes but don't press hard enough for the string to touch the fret, creating vaguely-pitched percussive noise.



# Motorman Fragments

—several chapters of David Ohle's *Motorman* —

\*Holy Ohle

 = 66 I - Chapter 24

AUDIO SCORE (to m.3)  
middle register  
*mp*

Soprano

He read the let-ter burn-heart had left.

sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion

Alto

dear friend mol denk e

Tenor

whisper

some years back as I ga-ther the go-vern-ment phased out the post-al cats

Baritone

Dear friend Mol-den-k-e some years back, as I ga-ther, the gov-ern-ment phased out the post-al cat-s. Here-to-fore as you

Clarinet in B<sub>b</sub>

alternate between 2 fingerings with as contrasting timbral difference as possible

pp f

pitches from guitar

STEELSTRING

with WOODEN DOWEL XII > L.V. always

Percussion

with BOW V IV III (7th harmonic) IV

untransposed

STEELSTRING

with WOODEN DOWEL XII > L.V. always

Guitar

with BOW V VII IV

Cello untransposed

Cello

*ff*

*ff*

*pp* f



5

S -

**pp**

**pp** whisper > as you may be a - ware the gov - ern - ment was ac - tual - y pay - ing them ten chit a pa - per week

**pp** 5 here - to - fore as you may be a - ware the

**pp** 6 a pa - per week to eat the rats and o - ther ro - dents that were eat - ing the mail.

**norm.** 6 A kind of twist -

B

**pp** > > > may be a - ware the gov - ern - ment was act - ual - y pay - ing them ten chit a pa - per week

**mf** to eat the rats and o - other ro - dents that were eat - ing the mail. A kind of twist -

B♭ Cl.

**pppp** mp pp mp pp

pitches { ↓III V. IV V. ↓III V. IV V. mp mp mp mp

Perc. { mp mp mp mp

Gtr. { V V. V V. III V. IV V. mp mp mp mp

Vcl. { pizz. mf arco I V. 3 3 3 3 ppp

sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion

7      ***ppp***      ***p*** — ***mp*** — ***p***

S De - a - l

A ed food chain deal

T mail

B That plan went a - long nice - ly for a time un - til some jell - y - head in some post off - ice hole de - ci - ded that fur - ther rules were need-ed in or - der to stem the tide of pro -

B♭ Cl.

pitches

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

***pppp***

***mf***

***mp***

***mp***

***mp***

***mf***

***mp***

***mp***

***mf***

***mp***

***mf***

***pizz.***

I

I II

I

II

III

***mp***

***mf***

10

Soprano (S) vocal line with dynamics *ppp*, *mp*, *ppp*, *mmm*, and lyrics "the P. B. O' - s".

Alto (A) vocal line with dynamics *ppp*, *mmm*, and lyrics "the P. B. O' - s".

Tenor (T) vocal line with dynamics *ppp*, *mmm*, and lyrics "the P. B. O' - s".

Bass (B) vocal line with dynamics *ppp*, *6*, and lyrics "fi - tee - ring slave hold - ing and poi - son run - ning, which rose a - mong the cats. These rules were known as the pri - vate bag or - din - an - ces (the P. B. O.'s) and they gen - er - all - y held *3* that the rats of a gi - ven mail bag were the".

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.)

Percussion (Perc.) and Gtr. (Gtr.) parts featuring vertical strokes (V), slurs, and dynamics *p*, *ppp*, *mp*, *mp*.

Vcl. (Double Bass) part with dynamics *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *ppp*, and markings "pizz.", "III", "I", "I", "II", "arco", and "VII".

15

S

A

T

B

B♭ Cl.

pitches

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

of the cat who could dai - ly stalk the a - re - a of the bag

na - tur - al - y this on - ly served to in-crease the dom - in - ance of the strong - er cats ov - er the weak-

pro-pert - y, the pri - vate and ex - clu - sive pro-pert - y, of the cat who could dai - ly stalk the a - re - a of the bag. Na-tur - y this on - ly served to in-crease the dom - in - ance of the strong - er cats ov - er the weak - er cats,

**pp**

**whisper**

**f**

**ppp**

**pizz.**

**mf**

16

S extreme low register *mp* 3

A e - qual - y  
extreme low register *mp* 3 *pp*

T whisper *p*

B *mf*

*pppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *pppp*

B♭ Cl.

pitches

Perc. XII V *ppp* *mp* IV V *ppp* *mp* III V *ppp* *mp* III V *ppp*

Gtr. III V *ppp* *mp* V V *ppp* *mp* V V *ppp* *mp* VII V *ppp* *mp*

Vcl. arco II *ppp* *p* *ppp* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

19

Soprano (S) vocal line, lyrics: "in the ci - ty As al - way - s". Dynamics: **p**, **3**. Articulation: low as possible (vocal fry). Measure 19.

Alto (A) vocal line, lyrics: "in the ci - ty As al - way - s". Dynamics: **mp**, **pp**, **mp**, **pp**, **mp**, **pp**, **mp**, **ppp**, **p**, **3**. Measure 19.

Tenor (T) vocal line, lyrics: "E - enough of this Mol - denk - e.". Dynamics: **mp**. Measure 19.

Bass (B) vocal line, lyrics: "ly. E - enough of this Mol - denk - e. I'm off to the green - hou - se. See you in the ci - ty. As al - way - s, Burn - hear - t". Dynamics: **mf**, **3**, **f**. Measure 19.

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) vocal line, lyrics: "with WOODEN DOWEL". Dynamics: **pppp**, **p**, **pp**, **pp**. Measure 19.

Percussion (Perc.) vocal line, lyrics: "with WOODEN DOWEL". Dynamics: **mp**, **V**, **mp**, **V**, **III >**, **mf**, **V >**, **f**. Measure 19.

Guitar (Gtr.) vocal line, lyrics: "with WOODEN DOWEL". Dynamics: **XII >**, **mp**, **IV >**, **III >**, **mf**. Measure 19.

Cello (Vcl.) vocal line, lyrics: "with WOODEN DOWEL". Dynamics: **p**, **ppp**, **pppp**, **p**, **pppp**. Measure 19.

AUDIO SCORE (to m.35)  
looking ahead

22

Soprano (S) vocal line with lyrics: "She came to him as a stran - ger in the trop - i - cal gar-den." "He first saw her fi-  
gure in the -" (measures 1-2). Dynamics: *mp*, *p*, *ppp*.

Alto (A) vocal line: "oooh" (measures 3-4). Dynamics: *p*, *ppp*.

Tenor (T) vocal line: "oooh" (measures 3-4). Dynamics: *p*, *ppp*.

Bass (B) vocal line: "oooh" (measures 3-4). Dynamics: *p*, *ppp*.

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) vocal line: (measures 1-4).

Percussion (Perc.) with brushes on Tom-Toms: "pppp < pp" (measures 1-4). Dynamics: *pppp*, *pp*.

Guitar (Gtr.) and Nylon String: "NYLON STRING" (measures 1-4). Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*. Fingerings: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5).

Violoncello (Vcl.) pizz. II: "pizz. II" (measures 1-4). Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*.

Section markings: II, I, I, II.

24

S      looking ahead      looking left      looking ahead

ba - na - na leave - s.      He spa - ded earth cer - e - mon - i - ous - ly and watched him from the cor - ner of his eye. She tossed a ba - na - na

A      cover mouth with hand      muhmuhmuhmuhmuh... (repeat as fast as possible)      uncover mouth calmly      ooh

T      cover mouth with hand      muhmuhmuhmuhmuh... (repeat as fast as possible)      uncover mouth calmly      ee

B      cover mouth with hand      muhmuhmuhmuhmuh... (repeat as fast as possible)      uncover mouth calmly      ee

B♭ Cl.

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

26

S flow-er at his foo - t and warmed him with the flow of spi - rit and a smile. looking right He raised his tro - wel and ind - i - cat - ed the green-house. They walked a - long the rows

A *p* *ppp* whisper *mp* *ppp* su - wa - su - <sup>12</sup><sub>wa</sub> - su - wa - su - wa - su

T whisper *mp* *ppp* su - wa - su - <sup>12</sup><sub>wa</sub> - su - wa - su - wa - su

B norm. *mp* *ppp* el

B♭ Cl. bisb. bisb. *ppp* *mf* *pp*

Perc. *p* *pp* *mp > pp* *p* *mp* *6* *pp*

Gtr. ord. *mf* *f* *s.p. 1* *f* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Vcl. I II III I III I I



31

S      *p* looking right      *mp* looking left

in - to si - lent pat - tern - s.      The space a - round them fell in - to si - lent pat - tern - s.      She lift - ed her ind - i - an dre - ss and dipped a foot in the frog pool.

A      *p* whisper      *p* *pp*

in - to si - lent pat - er - ns      su-wa-su-wa-su- *I2* wa-su-wa-su-wa

T      *p* whisper      *pp*

su-wa-su - wa-su- *I2* wa-su - wa-su - wa

B      *p* whisper      *pp*

su - wa - su - wa - su - wa - su-wa-su-wa-su-wa

B♭ Cl.      *pp*

Perc.      centre      centre → edge      centre

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

Gtr.      ord.      press lightly, no resonance and almost no pitch

*p* *f* *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

Vcl.      IV III I II I II IV      IV I II I

*p* *f* *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*



34

S She said her name was Cock Ro - bert a. ta

A ppp p ppp pppp

T p ber ta

B ber ta

Bb Cl. pppp

Perc. mp pp mp pp pp p pp

Gtr. pp (2) (1) (3) (2) (3) (2) Ø (5) pizz. (5) norm. (3) (6) p. (4)

Vcl. III mf IV mp II

56

S - low as possible (vocal fry) *mf* uh

A - low as possible (vocal fry) *mf* uh

T - low as possible (vocal fry) *mf* uh

B - low as possible (vocal fry) *mf* uh

B♭ Cl. - 3 *fp* solo *fp* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *fp* *fp* *f* *fp* *ff* *sub pp*

pitches Perc. - LION'S ROAR *mp* GUITAR with WOODEN DOWEL L.V. *ff*

Gtr. - NYLON STRING *mf* *ppp* s.t. *f* STEELSTRING with WOODEN DOWEL L.V. *ff*

Vcl. - III *mf* arco alto sul tasto *mf* pizz. *mp* arco alto sul tasto *ff* *p*

Musical score for orchestra and ensemble, page 40. The score includes parts for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), Bassoon Clarinet (Bb Cl.), Percussion (Perc.), Guitar (Gtr.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *mp*, and performance instructions such as "bow!" and "SLIDE WHISTLE". The vocal parts sing "tropic - al gard - ens" in middle register. The guitar part includes fingerings (e.g., 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) and strumming patterns. The cello part uses bowing techniques like *ff* and *sub pp*.

POCO RIT ----- ACCEL -----

Soprano (S) vocal line:

- Measure 43: low as possible (no vocal fry) *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 44: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 45: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 46: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 47: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.

Alto (A) vocal line:

- Measure 43: low as possible (no vocal fry) *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 44: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 45: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 46: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 47: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.

Tenor (T) vocal line:

- Measure 43: low as possible (no vocal fry) *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 44: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 45: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 46: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 47: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.

Bass (B) vocal line:

- Measure 43: low as possible (no vocal fry) *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 44: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 45: middle register *mf*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.
- Measure 46: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man.
- Measure 47: mid-low register *mp*. Lyrics: ba - na - na man, ba - na - na man.

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.):

- Measure 43: dynamic markings: *fp*, *f*, *p*.
- Measure 44: dynamic markings: *fp*, *f*, *ff*.
- Measure 45: dynamic marking: *mf*.

Percussion (Perc.):

- Measure 43: dynamic markings: *s.p.*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *ff*.
- Measure 44: dynamic marking: *ff*.
- Measure 45: dynamic marking: *mf*.

Guitar (Gtr.):

- Measure 43: dynamic markings: *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *ff*.
- Measure 44: dynamic marking: *ff*.
- Measure 45: dynamic marking: *mf*.

Vcl. (Vcl.):

- Measure 43: dynamic marking: *pppp*.
- Measure 44: dynamic marking: *ff*.
- Measure 45: dynamic marking: *ff*.

Other instruments:

- GUITAR with thick plectrum**: dynamic marking: *mf*.
- Vcl. I →**: dynamic marking: *mf*.
- Vcl. II →**: dynamic marking: *mf*.

Performance instructions:

- pitches**: dynamic marking: *mf*.
- GUITAR with thick plectrum**: dynamic marking: *mf*.
- Vcl. I →**: dynamic marking: *mf*.
- Vcl. II →**: dynamic marking: *mf*.

18  $\text{♩} = 120$

47

S

gar - den tro - pic - al gar - den ba - na - na man ba - na - na man

A

man ba - na - na man

T

tro - pic - al gar - den ba - na - na man ba - na - na man

B

man ba - na - na man ba - na - na man

B $\flat$  Cl.

itches

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

$\text{♩} = 90$

*mp* *f* *mp* *f* *mp*  $\geq$   $\geq$   $\geq$   $\geq$

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

*p* *f* *p* *pp* *mf* *f* *pp* *mf* *f*

*VII*  $\rightarrow$  *V*  $\rightarrow$  *IV*

*f* *p* *f* *pp* *mf* *f* *pp* *mf* *f*

*ppp* *mf* *pp* *f* *ppp* *mf* *f* *ppp* *mf* *f*

*with a thick "jazz-style" plectrum*

*(with plectrum)*

*I* *ppp* *mf* *pp* *f* *ppp* *mf* *f* *ppp* *mf* *f*

**RIT** -----  $\text{♩} = 76$

Soprano (S)  $\text{mp}$ : tro - pic - al gar - dens mol - denk - e mol - denk - e mol - denk - e mol - denk - e

Alto (A)  $\text{mp}$ : tro - pic - al gar - dens mol - denk - e mol - denk - e mol - denk - e mol - denk - e

Tenor (T)  $\text{p}$ : mol - denk - e mol - denk - e

Bass (B)  $\text{p}$ : mol - denk - e mol - denk - e

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.)  $\text{fpp} \leftarrow \text{mp} \rightarrow \text{ppp}$ ,  $\text{fp} \leftarrow \text{mf} \rightarrow \text{p} \rightarrow \text{f}$

Percussion (Perc.): SLIDE WHISTLE  $\text{p} \rightarrow \text{f} \rightarrow \text{p}$ ,  $\text{mf} \rightarrow \text{f}$

Guitar (Gtr.): norm. (no plectrum)  
with SLIDE (metal)  $\text{p} \rightarrow \text{f} \rightarrow \text{p}$ ,  $\text{mf} \rightarrow \text{f}$

Cello (Vcl.): s.p. → ord.  $\text{p} \leftarrow \text{mf} \rightarrow \text{pp}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{6}$ ,  $\text{6}$ ,  $\text{6}$ ,  $\text{IV III II I} \rightarrow \text{sub p}$ ,  $\text{fff}$

STEELSTRING  
ricochet with chopstick

pitches: (pitch markings)

20 AUDIO SCORE (to m.57)  
mid-low register

55 *mf*

S 5

Du - ring the years pre - vi - ous to the mock war Mol - denk - e was em - ployed at the tro - pic - al gar - den as a ba - na - na man.

A

T 8

B

B<sub>b</sub> Cl. quasi-dixieland *molto vib.* → senza vib. → vib. → senza vib. *WOODBLOCKS* *mf*

Perc.

Gtr. 8

Vcl. broad and regal senza vib. → vib. → senza vib. → vib. → senza vib. *pp* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *pppp*

$\text{♩} = 42$  IV - chapter 31

59

S  $\text{♩} = 42$  (tune to guitar)  $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$

A  $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$

T AUDIO SCORE (to m.65)  $\text{mp}$  He sat on the sea-wall chewing stone picks and watched the first artificial sun

B  $\text{Bass clef}$   $\text{3}$   $\text{pp}$

B $\flat$  Cl.  $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$

Perc.  $\text{2 TOMS covered by cloth, with timpani mallets}$   $\text{pp}$

Gtr. STEELSTRING  $\text{f}$   $\text{p}$   $\text{f}$   $\text{mf}$   $\text{p}$   $\text{f}$   $\text{p}$   $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$

Vcl. I  $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$   $\text{pp}$   $\text{pppp}$

61

Soprano (S) 9/8 time, dynamic *mp*, lyrics: "sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion". The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns.

Alto (A) 9/8 time, dynamic *mp*, lyrics: "sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion". The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns.

Tenor (T) 8/8 time, dynamic *mp*, lyrics: "break a - part and burn out. A slow dry rai - n white ash per - sist - ed through summ - er fall. By Win - ter a se - cond". The vocal line includes sixteenth-note patterns.

Bass (B) 9/8 time, dynamic *mp*, lyrics: "sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion". The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns.

Bassoon (Bb Cl.) 9/8 time, dynamic *pp*, dynamic *p*, dynamic *ppp*, dynamic *p*, dynamic *pp*. The bassoon plays sustained notes with grace notes.

Percussion (Perc.) 9/8 time, dynamics: *ppp*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*.

Guitar (Gtr.) 9/8 time, dynamic *f*, harmonic patterns. Fingerings: VII—V, V—VII, VII—IV. The guitar part includes a melodic line with grace notes.

Cello (Vcl.) 9/8 time, dynamic *mf*, pizzicato (pizz.). Fingerings: I, II, III, IV, V.

63

S - *pppp* *pp* *p* *pppp*

A - *pppp* *pp* *p* *pppp*

T - *3* *3* *3* sun was up, blind - ing to look at and al - most warm e-nough.

B - *pp* *pppp* *pp* *pppp*

Bb Cl. - *pppp* *pppp* *pp* *pppp*

Perc. - edge → centre *ppp* *p* *p* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp* *ppp*

Gtr. - *fp* *f* *5* *3* *2* *1* *6* XII *IV* *ff* *VII* *sul pont.* *VII*

Vcl. - *arco* *II* *V* *pppp* *p* *pppp*

24  = 42 V - chapter 36  
AUDIO SCORE (to m.67)

*mf*

S 65

Ea - gle-man's moon, the first moon, had been a sh - a - dow game. A pro-ject-ion of ze - ro on a screen of gas. A mock month be - fore it went up Mol-denck - e learned of it in a lett - er from Burn-heart.

A

T

B

B♭ Cl. *pp*

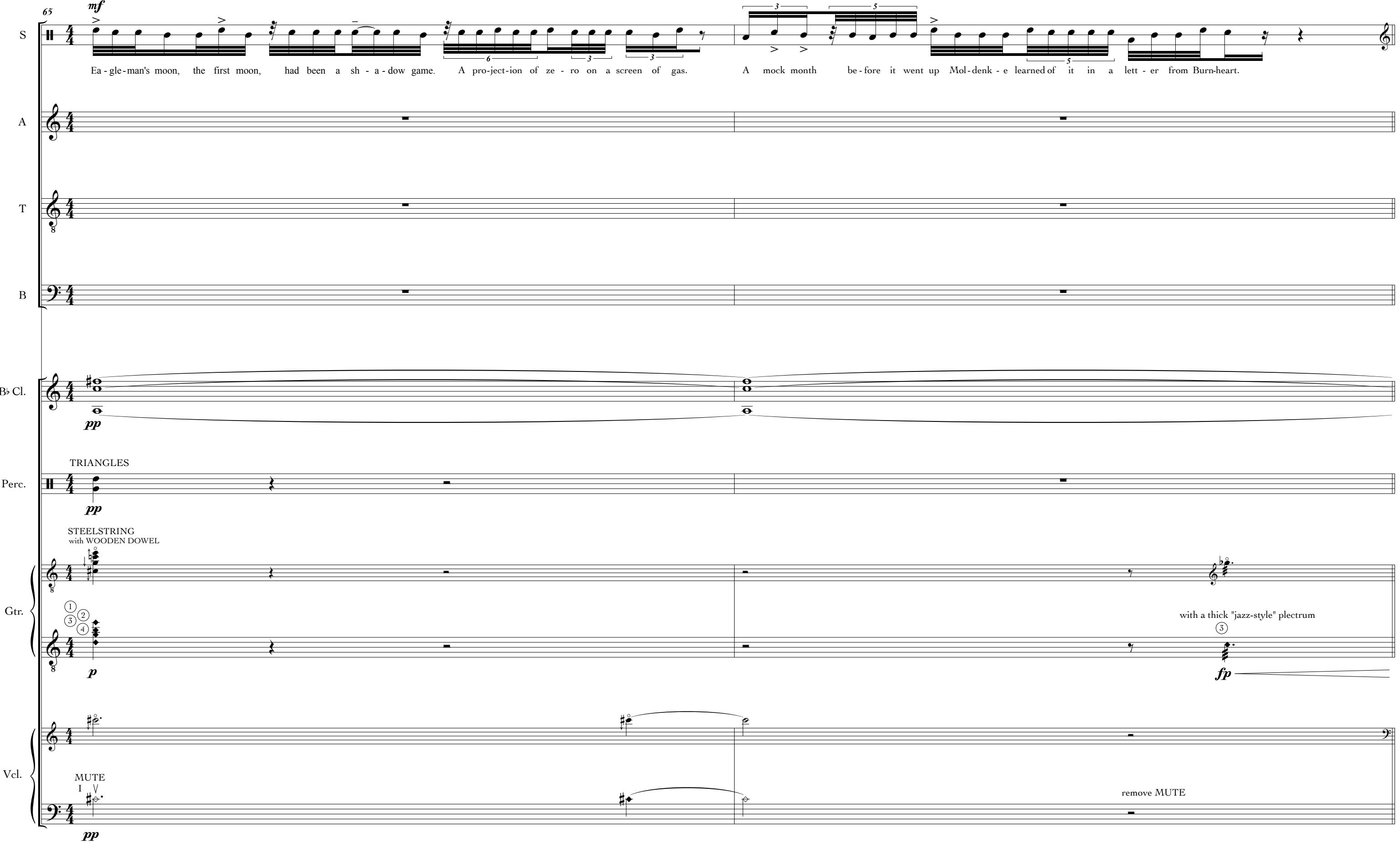
TRIANGLES

Perc. *pp*

STEELSTRING with WOODEN DOWEL

Gtr. *p* (1) (2) (3) (4) with a thick "jazz-style" plectrum (3) *fp*

Vcl. MUTE I remove MUTE *pp*



25

**S** 67 **mp** sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion **ppp**

**A** Dear Moo - nle - ss

**T** Dear Moo - nle - ss

**B** **mf** Dear Moon-less, you will soon have a rea-son to take a look at the night sky a-gain. Eag-le-man has a moon on the draft-ing ta-ble. The con-cept of it is diff-i-cult ev-en for me to gra-sp, the way he ex-

**B♭ Cl.** **pppp** **pp** **mp** **> pppp** **ppp**

**Perc.** **pp** **XII** **mp**

**Gtr.** **m.s.p.** **V** **MUTE with palm** **ff** **fp** **f** **ff** **f** **ff**

**Vcl.** **III** **(III)→** **sub p** **3** **ppp** **p** **ppp** **p** **ppp** **p** **ppp** **p** **ppp**

71

S

A

T

B

plains it. ac - tuall - y what it a-mounts to is not much more than a pho - to - graph.

A slide pic - ture of the old o - rig - in - al moon pro - ject - ed a - gainst the gass - i - er layers. And he's pro -

B♭ Cl.

p ppp ppp p ppp ppp ppp ppp

pitches

Perc.

sempre mp

Gtr.

mf

Vcl.

p ppp p ppp

74

Soprano (S) A (Alto) Tenor (T) Bass (B) Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) Pitches Percussion (Perc.) Guitar (Gtr.) Violin (Vcl.)

Mol - den - ke Mol - den - ke Mol - den - ke Mol - den - ke

vi - ded for chang - ing your slides for the var - i - ous phas - es and so on. Ave - ry eff - ic - ient, quite port - a - ble moon, Mol - den - ke The man is a re - pos - it - or - y of mech - an - ic -

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

*mp* *6* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *6* *6*

*mf*

*ppp* *p* *ppp*

*with BOW* *mf*

*molto vib.* *senza vib.*

*p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p* *ppp*

77

Soprano (S) Alto (A) Tenor (T) Bass (B) Bassoon Clarinet (Bb Cl.) Percussion (Perc.) Gtr. Violin (Vcl.)

al wis-dom, a sw - arm of in-tell - i-gent thoughts in his head. Some day we'll all look to Ea-gle-man to get us through. Mind what I say, and keep your eye on the sky. Hope-full-y yours, Burn-heart

pitches

IV

ricochet with chopstick

TRIANGLES

(do not rearticulate)

pizz.

81

Soprano (S) *mf*

Voice parts: ba boo pa ba boo pa ba da da ba boop bop beep bop ba doo da ba doo da doo da

Alto (A) *mf*

Voice parts: ba boo pa ba boo pa ba da da ba boop bop beep bop ba doo da ba doo da

Tenor (T) *mf*

Voice parts: boop bop beep bop boop bop beep bop ba doo da ba doo da

Bass (B) *mf*

Voice parts: boop bop beep bop boop bop beep bop boop bop beep ba doo da boop bop beep bow!

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) *mf*

*mp* *f* *fp* *f*

Percussion (Perc.)

Steelstring (Gtr.) *pizz.* (5) *mf* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Violin (Vcl.) *pizz.* *mf* *f* *pp* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

other side of the bridge *arco*

Text: STEELSTRING, pizz., mf, mp, f, mp, f, other side of the bridge, arco, pizz., mp, f, mp, f.

85

S *mp* *f* *p* *f* *mp*

A *mp* *f* *p* *f* *mp*

T *mp* *f* *p* *f* *mp*

B *mp* *f* *p* *f* *mp*

B♭ Cl. *mf* *ppp* *f* *ppp*

pitches  
Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

any multiphonic with the given low note that can be controlled dynamically

STEELSTRING  
with thick plectrum  
near bridge IV

89

S  
A  
T  
B  
B♭ Cl.  
Perc.

boop  
boop  
boop  
boop  
boop  
bwa  
bum bum bum

brassy  
*mf*  
ba 3  
poo da  
ba ooh wa ooh wa ooh wa

brassy  
*mf*  
ba boo pa da  
ooh wa ooh wa ooh wa

brassy  
*mf*  
ba 3  
poo da ba  
ooh wa ooh wa ooh wa

brassy  
*mf*  
ba 3  
poo da  
ba  
bwa  
bum bum bum

*fp*  
*fp*  
*fp*  
*fp*  
*ff*

TOM-TOMS  
edge →  
*p* <

Gtr.  
Vcl.

*f*  
*mf*  
*f*

IV  
*mf*

32

 $\text{♩} = 78$ 

95

POCO ACCEL.

S

A

T

B

B♭ Cl.

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

any multiphonic with the given low note that can be controlled dynamically

*molto vib.*

*MIXED PERCUSSION*

centre → edge

*ff*

IV

VII

"out of tune" ⑤ ④ ⑤ ⑥

*mp*

*ff*

arco  
other side of the bridge

V

*f fp > ppp*

*f fp > ppp*

*mp*

97 = 86

S

A singing towards the back of the hall  
impersonate the accent from the recording by the Ink Spots

T vib. ——————> senza vib. vib. ——————> senza vib. vib.

B

B♭ Cl.

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

AUDIO SCORE (to m.103)  
middle register  
*mf*  
when the gov - ern - ment moon - s went up

AUDIO SCORE (to m.103)  
middle register  
*mf*  
when the gov - ern - ment moon - s went up  
senza vib. ——————> vib.

AUDIO SCORE (to m.103)  
middle register  
*mf*  
when the gov - ern - ment moon - s went up

I don't want to set the world on fire I

III II VIII VII I

*fff*

*fff f mf mp p pp ppp*

101

S *mf*  
ea - gle - man's moon came down

A *mf*  
ea - gle - man's moon came down

T *senza vib.* 3  
vib.  
just want to start a flame in your heart

B *mf*  
ea - gle - man's moon came down

B<sub>b</sub> Cl. 3  
*ppp* *mp* *mf* *p* *mf* *pp*

Perc. *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *pp* *f* *pp*  
centre → edge

Gtr. 8 VIII *fff* III *ff* IV *f*

Vcl. *pppp* *mp* *ppp*

105

S *f* Moldenk-e had post - poned the ma-ter of boost-er hearts un - til one of his lungs had coll-apsed. Burn - heart had writt-en a lett - er.

A vocal fry *mp* try to bend lower uh

T vocal fry *mp* try to bend lower uh

B vocal fry *mp* try to bend lower uh

B♭ Cl. *f* My

AUDIO SCORE (to m.130)

B♭ Cl. *ppp* *mp* *pp*

pitches *fff*

Perc. *ff*

Gtr. NYLON STRING *ffff* *fp* *mp* *pppp*

rascuelo

Vcl. *ff* *fff*

Soprano (S) vocal line:

*vocal fry* **p**

you moon child

Alto (A) vocal line:

*vocal fry* **p**

you moon child

Tenor (T) vocal line:

*vocal fry* **p**

you moon child

Bass (B) vocal line:

*mf*

dear declin - ing Dink, It's not an al - to - ge - ther chee - ring pros - pe - ct you moon - child you moon - child I sat back and let you be ov - er - tak - en by a flo ti - lla of

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.)

Percussion (Perc.) and Steelstring guitar (Gtr.) combined parts:

*with BOW*

*mf* V VII XII V *mp* p *mp* p *mf*

*STEELSTRING with BOW*

V III VII IV *mf*

*mf*

Vcl. (Double Bass)

**S** 115      **pp** nasal ord. nasal ord.

**A** ord. nasal ord.

**T** **pp** nasal ord. nasal ord.

**B** mmm  
po - lyp - se      The phys - ic - ian - s      eth - i - cal si - lence in de - fer - ence to your feel - ings. I couldn't sleep. ne-ver a-gain son. Where it per-tains to you na - ture drives in rear - ward

**B♭ Cl.**

**pitches** VII V  
Perc. IV V  
XII V  
with WOODEN DOWEL V  
sempre *mf*

**Gtr.** III V  
sempre *mf*  
IV V  
with WOODEN DOWEL VII  
*mp*

**Vcl.**

117

S

**pp** nasal ord. nasal ord.

A

**pp** ord. nasal ord.

T

**pp** nasal ord. nasal ord.

B

gear. I watched the teeth rot out the eye close and now the heart is down to a slugs crawl in this case I will not sit back and let the long mol-denk - e line run out of ink. may I suggest a set of

B♭ Cl.

pitches

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

with BOW V

V

mf

VII

V

f

XII

with BOW IV

III

mf

p

f

121

Soprano (S) vocal line with lyrics: "or what - ev - er" (half-whisper middle register), "nasal ord. nasal ord. nasal ord. nasal ord." (mmmm)

Alto (A) vocal line with lyrics: "or what ev - er"

Tenor (T) vocal line (pitch 8)

Bass (B) vocal line with lyrics: "boost - er heart - s the surg-er-y is child's work you swallow a pill and dream a - bout a neck - lace of plan - ets or what-ev - er. I'll in-stall the heart - s my-s-elf. I ad-mit I"

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) rhythmic patterns with dynamics: *pp*, *mf*, *pp*

Percussion (Perc.) and Gtr. (Gtr.) sections with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics: *mf*, *III*, *V*, *with WOODEN DOWEL V*, *VII*, *mf*, *f*, *VII*, *IV*, *mf*

Cello (Vcl.) section with dynamics: *pizz.* (I), *mp*, *pp*, *arco* (I II)

Metronome marking:  $\text{♩} = 76$

125

Soprano (S) vocal line with dynamic ***pp*** and markings: nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord.

Alto (A) vocal line with markings: nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord.

Tenor (T) vocal line with dynamic ***pp*** and markings: nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord., nasal, ord.

Bass (B) vocal line with lyrics: would-n't mind putting on the rubbers a - gain. It's been a num - ber of sea - sons and when it's all o - ver, when you got four litt - le pump - ers help - ing the big one a - long, we'll ea - ch

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.)

pitches (Percussion) with dynamic ***mp*** and markings: with BOW XII, IV, III, V

Guitar (Gtr.) with dynamic ***mp*** and markings: with BOW III, VII, IV, V

Violoncello (Vcl.) with dynamic ***ppp*** and markings: III, IV



sound out the words gradually, as if in slow motion

***pp***

151

S  
A  
T  
B  
B♭ Cl.  
pitches  
Perc.  
Gtr.  
Vcl.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_  
mumbling  
Dear Mol - denk - e,  
cup ov - er the ear

Mol -  
denk -  
denk -

AUDIO SCORE (to end)  
middle register  
***mf***

Dear Mol - denk - e, if you place a cup o - ver the ear you can hear the boost - ers work - ing

bisb. bisb. air only norm. air only keyclicks

GUITAR wooden drumsticks  
strike with side of the drumstick XII TOM-TOMS norm. triple-strokes (ricochet)

NYLON STRING

L.V. mute strings with left hand (no pitch)

134

Soprano (S) vocal line with lyrics: "e", "(mumble)", "as your phys - ic - ian", "narr - ow sense", "do it fre - quent - ly".

Alto (A) vocal line with lyrics: "as your phys - ic - ian", "narr - ow sense", "do it fre - quent - ly".

Tenor (T) vocal line with lyrics: "as your phys - ic - ian", "in the", "narr - ow sense", "I ad - vise you to", "do it", "fre - quent - ly".

Bass (B) vocal line with lyrics: "mon - it - er your - self", "and as your friend in the full - est sense", "I would say".

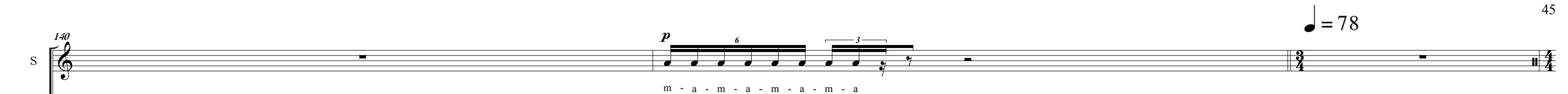
B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) vocal line with lyrics: "air only", "norm.", "air only".

Percussion (Perc.) vocal line with lyrics: "keyclicks".

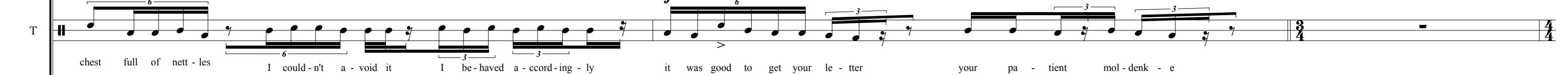
Guitar (Gtr.) vocal line with lyrics: "triple-strokes (ricochet)".

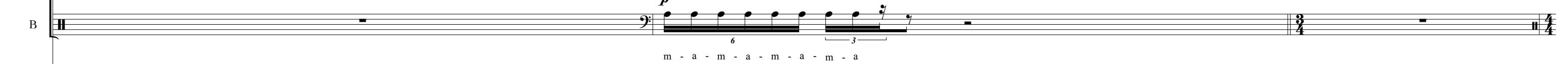
Bassoon (Vcl.) vocal line with lyrics: "maintain left-hand mute", "pizz.". Dynamics include *mf*, *ppp*, *mp*, *pp*.

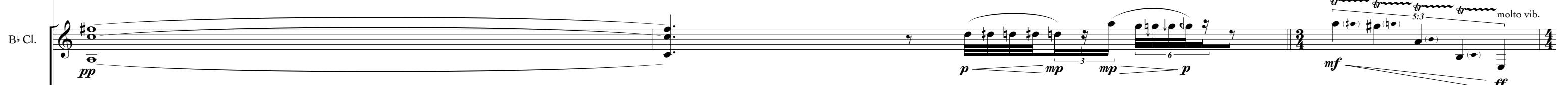


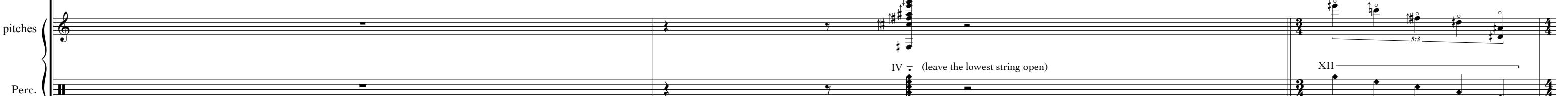
**S** 140 

**A** 

**T** 

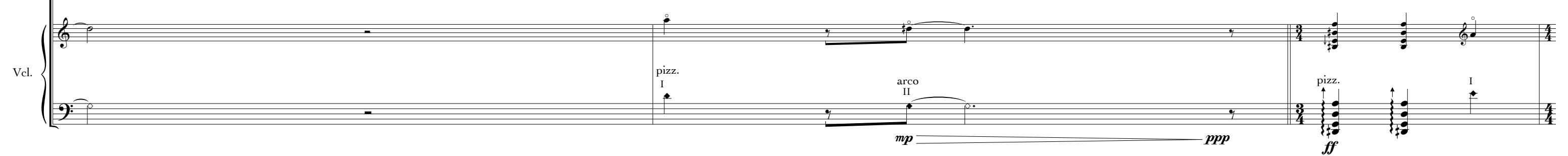
**B** 

**B♭ Cl.** 

**pitches** 

**Perc.** 

**Gtr.** 

**Vcl.** 

♩ = 78

m - a - m - a - m - a - m - a

chest full of nett - les I could n't a - void it I be - haved a - ccord-ing - ly it was good to get your le - tter your pa - tient mol - denk - e

chest full of nett - les I could n't a - void it I be - haved a - ccord-ing - ly it was good to get your le - tter your pa - tient mol - denk - e

m - a - m - a - m - a - m - a

molto vib. 5:3

IV (leave the lowest string open) XII 5:3

mf 5:3 fff

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

pizz. I arco II

mp ppp ff

very low register

$p$  —————  $pp$

Dear Mol - denk - e

low register

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> | <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez> | <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo>

### mid-low register

Dear Mol - denk - e

Dear Mol - denk -

med - ic - all - y speak - ing you should - n't

do more than a sheep would do.

Si - rens can't be

Bb C

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. On the first line, there is a single black note head. On the second line, there is a vertical bar followed by a sixteenth-note rest, indicated by a short vertical line with a small horizontal tick.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The left panel shows the optical bench with the laser source, lenses, beam splitter, and mirrors. The right panel shows the sample stage with the sample holder and the detector.

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. The first measure contains a single eighth note. The second measure contains a single eighth note. There are vertical tick marks above and below the notes.

—  
—  
—  
—  
—

**pitcher**

A blank musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. A treble clef is positioned at the top left, and a key signature of one sharp is indicated by a small circle with a sharp sign inside, located to the right of the clef.

GUITAR

5

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C<sub>xt</sub>

Gtr. } ④ ③ ②

(3) (2) (4) (3) (2) (4) (3) (2) (4)

(3) (2) (4) (3) (2) (4)

(6) (5) (4)

Vcl

ver. } ||

145

S

A

T

B  
helped. I - mag - ine your - self in a mock mea - dow graz - ing. in a sta - ble be - ing shorn. Work on it.

*mf*

B♭ Cl.  
*mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *p*

pitches

Perc.  
*mp*

Gtr.  
*mp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *p* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *RH pizz*

Vcl.  
arco s.p.  
*pp* *mp* *pp*



Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 150. The score includes parts for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), Bass (B), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Percussion (Perc.), Guitar (Gtr.), and Violin/Cello (Vcl.). The vocal parts sing in 8/8 time, while the instrumental parts switch between 4/4 and 3/4 time. The vocal parts sing lyrics such as "Am I to assume that the operation did nothing?", "ainx-iou-sly yours, Mol-den-", and "um that the op-er-a-tion failed?". The instrumental parts feature complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mf*, *f*, and *sub p*. The score is set against a background of piano keys.

50

 $\text{♩} = 78$ 

whistle

154

Soprano (S)  $\text{F}$  Dear - est Dink - e  
Alto (A) whistle mumble  
Tenor (T) e  
Bass (B) whistle  
B♭ Clarinet (Bb Cl.) Dear - est Dink - e, what we're aft-er in this par - tic - u - lar surg - ic - al pro - cee-dure is lon - gev - i - ty. You will

Percussion (Perc.) SLIDE WHISTLE  $\text{fp}$   $f$   $f$

Guitar (Gtr.)  $\text{ff}$   $mf$   $ppp$   $mf$   $pp$   $mf$   $12:8$   $12:8$   $12:8$   $12:8$   $12:8$   $6:4$   $6:4$   $mf$   $6:4$

Bassoon (Vcl.)  $ff$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $p$   $pizz.$  II  $mp$  II

157

S

A (mumble) *p* 6 *mp* 3 *p*  
we're look - ing for quant - it - y here

T

B pro - bab - ly live long - er though not as well. We're look - ing for quant - it - y here, and it al - so has 3 it's dang - ers. most not - a - bly the

Bb Cl.

Perc.

Gtr. 12:8 12:8 12:8 12:8 3  
*pp* *mp* *pp*

Vcl. I II I II I II III  
*mp* 3 *p* *p* 3 *pp* *mp* *p* *mp*

159

S

A      mumbling      *p*

T      *pp*

B      fact    that    if    one    goes, —— they    all    go.      or      be    sat - is - fied    with    the    bright - er    side.      Since    the    main    one    can't    poss - ib - ly    fail    un - til    the    oth - er

B<sub>b</sub> Cl.      keyclicks      air

Perc.      *pppp*      *pp*      *pppp*      *p*      *pppp*  
TOM-TOMS  
triple-strokes (ricochet)

Gtr.

Vcl.      arco  
left-hand mute

tss

some scratch

norm.

161

S

A

T

B

B♭ Cl.

pitches

Perc.

Gtr.

Vcl.

*mp*

We should all be so lucky.

*mp*

We should all be so lucky.

*mp*

We should all be so lucky.

*p*

We should all be so lucky.

*mp*

We should all be so lucky.

*mp*

We should all be so lucky.

*mp*

We should all be so

four in succ - ess-ion do you'll have a warn - ing an un - meas-ured period of grace.

*norm.*

*p* 6

*f* *pp*

GUITAR with WOODEN DOWEL

*gva-*

*f*

*III >*

*f*

*gva-*

*f*

*gva-*

*pizz.* II  
IV III

*p*

*p*

164

Soprano (S) vocal line: We should all be so lucky.

Alto (A) vocal line: We should all be so lucky.

Tenor (T) vocal line: be so lucky.

Bass (B) vocal line: luck - y. yours, the one of hearts, Doc Burn - y

B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) vocal line: air only

Percussion (Perc.): TOM-TOMS wooden drumsticks (rimshot) at mf. triple-strokes (ricochet) at 3. pppp at 6. mp at 3.

Guitar (Gtr.): 6th string: 6 5 4 6 5 4. 7th string: 6 6. mp at 3.

Cello/Bass (Vcl.): II pizz. left-hand mute. pppp at 6. mp at 3.