

for the DePaul University Ensemble 20+ and Zachary Good

MEAT SPEAK

after words by Michael McClure

OWEN DAVIS
(2015)

INSTRUMENTATION:

Bb Bass Clarinet (soloist)

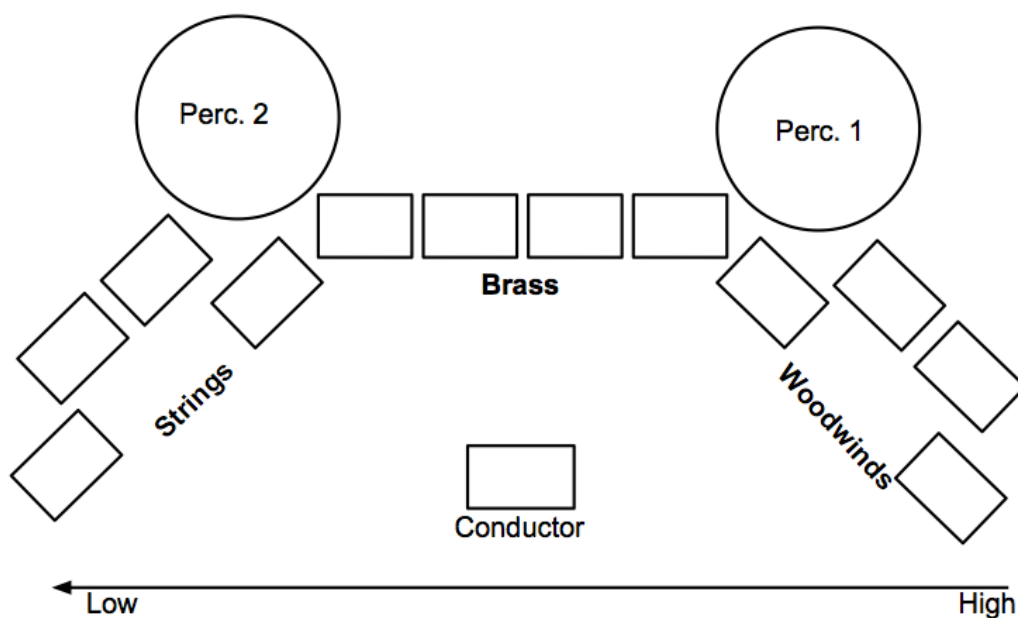
Bb Clarinet
Bb Contrabass Clarinet
Eb Baritone Saxophone
Contrabassoon

Bb Trumpet
Tenor Trombone
Bass Trombone
C Tuba

Percussion I – bass drum (medium), medium tom-tom, timpano (26", out of tune), snare drum, metal mixing bowl (approx. 8", thin metal), suspended cymbal (14-16"), vibraphone

Percussion II – bass drum (large), large tom-tom, timpano (29", out of tune), field drum, metal mixing bowl (approx. 8", thin metal), suspended cymbal (18-20"), vibraphone

Violoncello I
Violoncello II
Contrabass I
Contrabass II



"I STAND IN FRONT of the cyclone wire cage containing the female snow leopard. My friend has a tape recorder. We have been taping sounds of animals before the zoo opens. I step over the guardrail where the snow leopardess is watching us. She is indifferent to humans when they keep at a distance. Her task is to fight the physical psychosis of engagement and madness. Most of her waking is spent pacing the constricted outlines of her cage. But now it is early morning and she is resting. When I step over the guard rail she growls in anger without moving - except her head, which swivels to watch me.

No part of her can reach through the mesh of the cyclone wire. I put my face almost to the wire and nearly to her face. There are only a few inches between her mouth and my face. She is enraged, and her face, which seems divine in such proximity, twists into feline lines of rage. The anger and rage are clearer than the conflicting human expressions on the daily streets. She knows the uselessness of pawing or clawing at me.

She puts her face within an inch of the wire and SPEAKS to me. The growl begins instantly and almost without musical attack. It begins gutturally. It grows in volume and it expands till I can feel the interior of her body from whence the energy of the growl extends itself as it gains full volume of fury. It extends itself, vibrating and looping. Then, still with the full capacity of untapped energy, the growl drops in volume and changes in pitch to a hiss. The flecks of her saliva spatter my face. I feel not smirched but cleansed. Her eyes are fixed on me. The growl, without a freshly drawn breath, begins again. It is a language that I understand more clearly than any other. I hear rage, anger, anguish, warning, pain, even humor, fury all bound into one statement.

I am surrounded by the physicality of her speech. It is a real thing in the air. It absorbs me and I can hear and feel and see nothing else. Her face and features disappear, becoming one entity with her speech. The speech is the purest, most perfect music I have ever heard, and I know that I am touched by the divine, on my cheeks, and on my brow, and on the tympanums of my ears, and the vibrations on my chest, and on the inner organs of perception.

It is music-speech. It is like the music one hears when he places his head on the stomach of his beloved. The gurglings, the drips, the rumblings, the heart, and the pulsebeats in the interior of the body are perfect music. It is the meat speaking and moving - as the testicles move and twist and writhe within the sac making their own motility and pursuing their ends. I am overcome with the universality of the experience. I hope that the drops of leopard saliva will never dry on my face.

We play back the several minutes of this growl and it is more beautiful than any composition of Mozart. Three-quarters of the way into the tape is the clear piercing crow of a bantam rooster making his reply to the *mise-en-scène* about him-to the calls of his ladies, to the sparrows, to the sounds of traffic, to the growling of the leopardess, to the morning sun, to the needs of his own being to vocally establish his territory. The crow of the tiny rooster is smaller but no less perfect or monumental or meaningful than the statement of the leopardess-they make a gestalt. The tape is a work of art as we listen. But we have no desire to add it to the universe of media and plastic artifacts. We see, hear, feel through the veil. WE are translated."

-Michael McClure, *Scratching the Beat Surface*, 1982

In 1967, the American Beat poet Michael McClure wrote the “Ghost Tantras”, a collection of 99 poems that often abandon language and syntax all together and replace it with strung together onomatopoeic words that provoke a certain physical or psychological response when read and, more importantly, when listened to. This collection of poems exemplifies his investigation into, and creation of, a ‘beast language’ – an attempt to transcend the human language that, to McClure, is insufficient at communicating anything powerful and worthwhile. Music i.e organized sound, being innately detached from any practical communicative ability of human language – has similar goals. Focusing much more on what the sound itself, its essence, communicates directly to a listener, more than any narrative abstraction, is at the center of this work how it is constructed.

The title, MEAT SPEAK, alludes to this beast language that McClure was creating. MEAT; raw, powerful, blood-filled, animalistic, visceral, SPEAK; scream, project, communicate, disseminate.

I chose the bass clarinet, an instrument that seemed to exemplify these qualities and has the ability to emit sounds that have the power to communicate them to be the central figure in the ensemble. In this work the multiphonics of the instrument serve both as motivation for material in terms of pitch, quality (timbre), and proportions (structure) and as a metaphor □ a multiplicity moving towards and away from a singular impulse. It is through this process of extrapolating material from a complex causality that I attempt to unify the ensemble into one expressive organism and bring focus to the sound itself by amplifying, projecting, and synthesizing its inherent elements throughout the work.

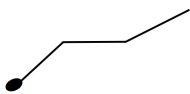
PERFORMANCE NOTES:

Woodwinds

M = when placed through the stem of a note this means to produce a multiphonic that is achieved only by making adjustments to the embouchure. Sometimes referred to as a “spectral” multiphonic.

S = scream through the instrument while playing notated passage. If note heads are filled in, this means to play and scream the pitches simultaneously. If there are no noteheads, this means to only finger the notes while screaming.

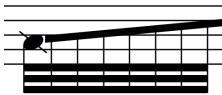
× ⊗ = notehead used to denote a noise or unpitched sound e.g. breathing through the instrument or key clicks.



= graphic notation representing how to move through the partials when executing a multiphonic. Sometimes referred to as a “harmonic sweep”.



= noting a vocal technique decoupled from the regular playing. This could be screaming, singing, or speaking. If note heads are filled in, this means to play and scream the pitches simultaneously. If there are no noteheads, this means to only finger the notes while screaming.



= tonguing through the instrument as possible as possible changing mouth shape to follow contour of the line.



= these open vs. closed symbols denote a light or dark timbre of a timbral trill.

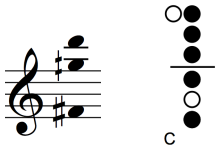
For the clarinet soloist:

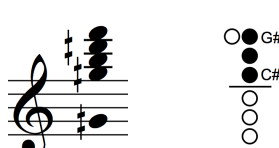
The following four multiphonics are very specific, unlike the embouchure produced spectral multiphonics through out the work. Because of the importance of the exact quality of sound and harmonics, as the pitch material for the work is generated from the overtones produced, I am providing the fingerings that were decided up between myself and the clarinetist that premiered the work. Every instrument being idiosyncratic, please take care to be weary of slight adjustments for other models, etc.

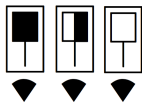
PERFORMANCE NOTES CONTINUED

I. 

II. 

III. 

IV. 



= these note heads and symbols (above) denote the amount of pressure of the embouchure while performing the “trumpet technique”. The most filled in will be the most pressure (highest resulting pitch i.e. white noise) and the least filled in will be the least pressure (most pitch and most resonate)



= this note head denotes a tongue-ram.

Brass



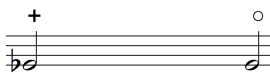
= split tones. Produced by adjusting the embouchure so that the sound distorts from being between two partials.



= noting a vocal technique decoupled from the regular playing. This could be screaming, singing, or speaking.



= notehead used to denote a noise or unpitched sound e.g. breathing through the instrument or key clicks.



= open vs. closed. Used when alternating between open and closed timbres usually with mutes.

PERFORMANCE NOTES CONT.

Strings

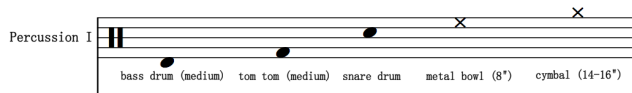
 = overpressure. A granular and distorted sound produced by extreme pressure of the bow on the strings. I have subdivided further degrees of overpressure with these dots over the main symbol. Four being the most extreme and thus most granular and no dots equating to simply “digging into” the strings.

× ⊗ = notehead used to denote a noise or unpitched sound e.g. hair only sound, white noise, etc.

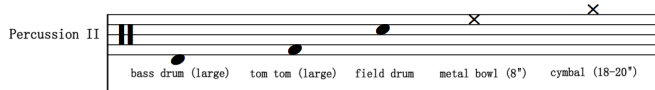
Percussion

Notation Key:

Percussion I – bass drum (medium), medium tom-tom, timpano (26”, out of tune), snare drum, metal bowl (approx. 8”, thin metal), suspended cymbal (14-16”)



Percussion II – bass drum (large), large tom-tom, timpano (29”, out of tune), field drum, metal bowl (approx. 8”, thin metal), suspended cymbal (18-20”)



Notes on percussion:

Timpani: Before the performance each timpani should be detuned so that there is an extremely unstable pitch when struck. This can be achieved simply by detuning one half of the head.

Vibraphone: There are two separate vibraphones required, not one shared by both percussionists. If at all possible, a difference in tunings between vibraphones is preferable and encouraged e.g. European or older vibraphones that are tuned to 442 vs. another that is tuned to 440. This subtle microtonal difference would aid in the “beating” quality desired in many sections throughout the piece, but specifically in the bowed passages in section 4.

Implements:

wooden sticks
med-hard felt and wooden timpani mallets
soft and medium yarn mallets
brushes
chopsticks
kabob skewers
bass drum mallets and rollers
four bows (two for each percussionist)

Special care should be take to achieve clearly audible gradation between the pairs of instruments in the percussion parts e.g. snare drum to field drum. Over emphasis is okay.

Entire Ensemble

 = microtones. The only tuning that players will have to work out are $\frac{1}{4}$ tones. These two symbols refer to $\frac{1}{4}$ step flat and $\frac{1}{4}$ step sharp respectively. There, usually, will be a sonic reference point in the ensemble for you to tune to. Please refer to score for this preparation.

Transposed Score

MEAT SPEAK

Owen Davis
August 2014 - February 2015

7" 2" 5" 3" 9" ♩=60 wall of sound

Solo Bass Clarinet
 scream *ff* *sim.* *sempre*

Clarinet in B $\flat$
ff *scream* *M* *ff* *M*

Contrabass Clarinet in B $\flat$
ff *scream* *M* *ff* *M*

Baritone Saxophone
ff *scream* *M* *ff* *M*

Contrabassoon
ff *scream* *M* *ff* *M*

Trumpet in B $\flat$
ff *sing*

Tenor Trombone
ff *sing*

Bass Trombone
ff *sing*

Tuba
ff *sing*

Percussion 1
bass drum w/rollers *mf* *ff* *1. v.* *snare drum (on)* *fp*

Percussion 2
bass drum w/rollers *mf* *ff* *1. v.* *ff*

Violoncello
ff

Violoncello
ff

Double Bass
ff

Double Bass
ff

Solo B. Cl. *mf* *f* *ff* *mf* *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Cb. Cl. *ff*

Bari. Sax. *ff*

Cbsn. *ff*

Tpt. *ff* *ff*

Tbn. *ff* *ff*

B. Tbn. *ff* *ff*

Tba. *ff* *ff*

Perc. 1 *ff* *ff* *s. d.*

Perc. 2 *fp* *ff* *ff* *s. d.*

Vc. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Db. *ff*

Db. *ff*

11

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

18

II

II

flz.

mp

mp **ff**

flz.

mp **f**

mp **f**

flz.

f **p**

mp **f**

flz.

mp **f**

mp **f**

put in harm.

w/ harm. mute

flz.

mp **f**

mp **f**

put in harm.

w/ harm. mute

f

put in harm.

w/ harm. mute

pp

f

timpano 26"
w/ med-hard mallet

mp **mf** **mp** **ff**

timpano 29"
w/ wood mallet, near center sempre

to timpano

mp **mf**

s. p.

f **p**

s. p.

f **mp** 5

f

pp

25

Solo B. Cl. *ff* *mf* *flz.* *5* *flz.* *5* *5* *5* *ff*

Cl. *mp*

Cb. Cl. *mp* *f* *mp* *flz.* *f*

Bari. Sax. *mp* *f* *flz.*

Cbsn. *mp* *f* *flz.*

Tpt. *w/ cup mute* *flz.* *mp* *f*

Tbn. *w/ cup mute* *flz.* *mp* *f*

B. Tbn. *w/ cup mute* *flz.* *mp* *f* *w/ harm. mute* *f*

Tba. *flz.* *mp* *f* *w/ harm. mute* *pp*

Perc. 1 *mp* *f* *mp*

Perc. 2 *mp* *f* *mp* *5* *5* *5* *5*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *s. p.* *f > p*

Vc. *3* *f*

Db. *mf* *f > p* *pp*

Db. *mf* *s. p.* *f > p* *f*

34

Solo B. Cl. *mp* *mf* *f* *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Cb. Cl. *mf* *f*

Bari. Sax. *mp*

Cbsn. *mp*

Tpt. *mp* senza mute

Tbn. *mp* senza mute

B. Tbn. *mf* senza mute

Tba. *mf*

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2

Vc. *f* *mp* col legno

Vc. *msp* *ff* *mp*

Db. *msp* *ff* *mp*

Db. *f* *mp* col legno

41

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

48

Solo B. Cl. *ff* *mf* *mp* 12:8 12:8

Cl. *mp* 3

Cb. Cl. *f* 5

Bari. Sax. *f* 5 3

Obsn. *f* 5 *mp* 3

Tpt. *f* 5

Tbn. *f* 3

B. Tbn. *f* 3 5

Tba. *f* 3 5

Perc. 1 *pp* 3

Perc. 2 *mp* *deces.*

Vc. *f* *msp sempre* 3 5

Vc. *f* *msp sempre* 5 3

Db. *f* *msp sempre* 5 5

Db. *f* *msp sempre*

55

[illegible]

A blank musical score template consisting of four staves. The first and third staves are in treble clef, and the second and fourth staves are in bass clef. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. Each staff begins with a clef symbol and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staves are otherwise empty, with no notes or rests written.

Tpt. **speak**
 Tbn. **speak** 3
 Tbn. **speak**
 Tba. **speak**
p *000* *R*
p *hyeee*
mp *RAHHRR*
p *Kohh*
p *gah*

gong upside down on s.d. (off)
○ w/chopstick end

Perc. 1

p

to perc.

gong upside down on s.d. (off)
○ w/chopstick end

Perc. 2

p

Vc.

mf

5

Vc.

mf

Db.

mf

Db.

65

mf

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

68

p WHAH!!

p noor thahln ahh deem er

p or bre sh

p swee sly

p ohn ell

p tum

w/stick 5

mf *p* *mp*

w/stick

p *mf* *mp*

mf

mf

mf

mf

msp *ff*

[illegible]

74

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

78

79

80

81

82

7/8

10/8

f

mp

p

mf

ff

speak

GAH RAH

mo ye th

gong upside down on table

mst

msp

83

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

mp *THOW* *NEV* *f* *speak*

14:8

Cb. Cl.

mp *por* *bresh* *f* *droon* *10:8*

Bari. Sax.

mp *gah* *f* *6*

Cbsn.

f *Rohh* *5* *7* *mp* *hyee* *mf* *gah* *12:8* *11:8* *mf cresc.* *noor* *sing*

Tpt.

ff *3* *p* *Whee* *6* *mf* *yoh* *sing*

Tbn.

ff

B. Tbn.

ff

Tba.

ff

Perc. 1

ff *mute* *stick harmonic* *fp*

Perc. 2

p *mf*

Vc.

7 *5*

Vc.

3 *8:6* *ff*

Db.

Db.

86

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

88

The musical score for page 17 includes the following details:

- Woodwinds:** Solo B. Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., Cbsn., Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba.
- Brass:** B. Tbn., Tba.
- Percussion:** Perc. 1, Perc. 2.
- Strings:** Vc. (Violoncello), Db. (Double Bass).
- Key Features:**
 - Bari. Sax.:** A melodic line starting at 9:5, marked *f*, with a "sing" instruction in a box.
 - Cbsn.:** Sustained notes with a "sing" instruction.
 - B. Tbn.:** A note at 11:12 marked *f* with the instruction "w/singing".
 - Perc. 1:** A melodic line starting at 9:5, marked *mp*, with a *f* dynamic at 11:12.
 - Perc. 2:** A rhythmic pattern starting at 9:5, marked *fp*, with a *mf* dynamic at 11:12 and a *pp* dynamic at 11:12.
 - Vc.:** A melodic line starting at 9:5, marked *mf* *cresc.*, with a *11:12* marking.
 - Db.:** A melodic line starting at 9:5, marked *msp*, with a *11:12* marking.

This page of a musical score is for a large ensemble, featuring staves for Solo B. Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., Cbsn., Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Vc., and Db. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, mf, fp), and performance instructions like 'scream' and 'highest pitch possible'.

The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The instruments listed are Solo B. Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., Cbsn., Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Vc., and Db. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, mf, fp), and performance instructions like 'scream' and 'highest pitch possible'.

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Solo B. C1.

C1.

Cb. C1.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

93

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

96

The musical score for page 96 includes the following parts and markings:

- Solo B. Cl.**: Rests throughout the section.
- Cl.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *f*.
- Cb. Cl.**: First measure has a 7-measure rest, then a 5-measure rest. Dynamics: *f*.
- Bari. Sax.**: Rests throughout the section.
- Cbsn.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*.
- Tpt.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Tbn.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *f*.
- B. Tbn.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *f*.
- Tba.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *f*, *mp*.
- Perc. 1**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *mp*, *f*. Markings: "w/ yarn mallets", "take brushes".
- Perc. 2**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *f*. Markings: "take brushes", "w/ brushes".
- Vc.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *p*.
- Vc.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *p*.
- Db.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *p*.
- Db.**: First measure has a 5-measure rest, then a 3-measure rest. Dynamics: *p*.

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

98

f

mp

f *mp*

mf cresc.

w/ brushes

mp *f* *mp* *f* *p* 3

ff *f* *mp* *f* w/ brushes 6

highest pitch possible

fp

p

This page of the musical score is for a large ensemble, featuring parts for Solo B. Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., Cbsn., Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Vc., Db., and another Db. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (pp, f, ff, mp), articulations (scream, highest pitch possible), and fingerings (7, 6, 8:6, 7:8, 5, 7).

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

103

pp

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f*

p *f*

p *f*

p *f*

f

f

mf *cresc.* *ff*

ff *f*

f

p *f* *mp* *f* *ff*

mp *f* *f* *mp* *pp*

ff *mp*

ff *mp*

ff *mp*

ff *mp*

9:8

8:6

15:12

3 5 6

11:8

12:8

5

9

5

11:8

5

7

take sticks

w/sticks

highest pitch possible

highest pitch possible

107

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

15:12

p *ff*

highest pitch possible

Cb. Cl.

ff

highest pitch possible

Bari. Sax.

ff

Cbsn.

ff

Tpt.

ff

Tbn.

ff

B. Tbn.

ff

Tba.

ff

Perc. 1

p *f* *p* *mf* *ff*

3 6

b. d.

ff

Perc. 2

p *f* *mf* *ff*

b. d.

ff

Vc.

ff

Vc.

ff

Db.

ff

Db.

112

ff

♩=75

Trumpet Technique, no mouthpiece.
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Solo B. Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

128

Solo B. Cl.

ff Trumpet Technique, no mouthpiece.
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Cl.

f Trumpet Technique, no mouthpiece.
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Cb. Cl.

f Trumpet Technique, no mouthpiece.
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Bari. Sax.

f Trumpet Technique, no mouthpiece.
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Cbsn.

f Trumpet Technique, no reed
w/tongue, as fast as possible

Tpt.

f w/tongue, as fast as possible

Tbn.

f w/tongue, as fast as possible

B. Tbn.

f w/tongue, as fast as possible

Tba.

f w/tongue, as fast as possible

Perc. 1

s. d.
w/ fingertips
mf *pp*

Perc. 2

s. d.
w/ fingertips
mf *pp* *f* 7:8

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

Musical score for page 30, featuring woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The score is divided into three measures. The woodwind section includes Solo B. Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., and Obsn. The brass section includes Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., and Tba. The percussion section includes Perc. 1 and Perc. 2. The string section includes Vc., Vc., Db., and Db.

Woodwinds:

- Solo B. Cl.:** Rest in measure 1. Measure 2: *ff* (fortissimo) note with a long slur.
- Cl.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.
- Cb. Cl.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.
- Bari. Sax.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.
- Obsn.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.

Brass:

- Tpt.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.
- Tbn.:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: *f* (forte) note with a slur.
- B. Tbn.:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: Rest.
- Tba.:** Measure 1: Rest. Measure 2: *f* (forte) note with a slur.

Percussion:

- Perc. 1:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: *mf* (mezzo-forte) note with a slur. Measure 3: *pp* (pianissimo) note with a slur.
- Perc. 2:** Measure 1: *f* (forte) note with a slur. Measure 2: *mf* (mezzo-forte) note with a slur. Measure 3: *pp* (pianissimo) note with a slur.

Strings:

- Vc.:** Rest in all measures.
- Vc.:** Rest in all measures.
- Db.:** Rest in all measures.
- Db.:** Rest in all measures.

IV $\text{♩} = 90$

31

Solo Bass Cl. **SPEAK**
 THIS IS MY BO-DY'S WORK MY MIND IS HE "SI" → "SU"
p f ff **tongue ram**
 noor thahln ahh *ff* deem *ff*

Cl.
 Cb. Cl.
 Bari. Sax.
 Cbsn.

Tpt. *mp* *mp* *5* *+*
 w/ harm. mute *sempre*

Tbn. *mp* *mp* *+*
 w/ harm. mute *sempre*

B. Tbn. *mp* *+* *+* *+* *3* *+*
 w/ harm. mute *sempre*

Tba. *pp* *+* *+*
 w/ bari sax mouthpiece *sempre*

Perc. 1 *mf* *sempre* *p* *mp* *p*
 vibraphone w/ bow

Perc. 2 *mf* *sempre* *pp* *p* *pp* *f* *p*
 vibraphone w/ bow

Vc. *p* *sub. f sub. p* *mf* *msp* *p*
msp → *mst* → *msp*

Vc. *p* *sub. f sub. p* *mf* *msp* *p*
msp → *mst* → *msp*

Db. *p* *sub. f sub. p* *msp* *msp* *p*
msp → *mst* → *msp*

Db. *p* *sub. f sub. p* *mf* *msp* *p*
msp → *mst* → *msp*

139 *p* *sub. f sub. p* *mf* *p*

Solo Bass Cl.

mf

Dror mov-eth

ff

Aeiiiiiii

naieee

ff

Cl.

timbral trill

pp

mf

Cb. Cl.

mp

f

timbral trill

pp

mp

Bari. Sax.

timbral trill

mp

pp

mp

Cbsn.

timbral trill

mp

mp

mf

g

pp

Tpt.

mp

mf

mp

Tbn.

mf

p

mf

p

B. Tbn.

mf

Tba.

mf

mp

Perc. 1

mp

mf

mp

pp

Perc. 2

mp

p

p

mp

pp

pp

Vc.

sub. *f* sub. *p*

sub. *f* sub. *p*

Vc.

sub. *f* sub. *p*

sub. *f* sub. *p*

Db.

sub. *f* sub. *p*

Db.

sub. *f* sub. *p*

sub. *f* sub. *p*

p

147

Solo Bass Cl. *voh dann wheesh* **ff** *tonn thoor moo - besh* *hoh — well* **ff**

Cl. **mf** **mp**

Cb. Cl. **mf** **mp**

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn. **p** **mp** **mf**

Tpt. **mp** **mf**

Tbn. **mf**

B. Tbn. **mp**

Tba. **mf** **mf**

Perc. 1 **mf** **pp** **pp** **mf** **mp** **mf**

Perc. 2 **mf** **pp** **pp** **mf** **mp** **mp**

Vc. **p** **f** **p** **mf** **p**

Vc. **p** **f** **p** **mf** **p**

Db. **p** **< f**

Db. **p** **f** **p** **mf** **p**

156

Solo Bass Cl. *f* *drann srii wesh—toth mosh y both tou ree* *ff ff*

Cl. *mf* *mp < f* *pp*

Cb. Cl. *f* *mf* *mf*

Bari. Sax. *mp* *p*

Cbsn. *mp* *mf*

Tpt. *mp* *mf*

Tbn. *mf* *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf*

Tba. *mf*

Perc. 1 *pp* *mp* *mf*

Perc. 2 *pp* *mf* *mp*

Vc. *f* decres.

Vc. *f* decres.

Db. *f* decres. *detune

Db. *f* decres. *detune

162

Solo Bass Cl.

drann thy tou - ress

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

pp

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

mf

Tpt.

mf

Tbn.

mf

B. Tbn.

mf

Tba.

Perc. 1

pp

Perc. 2

pp

Vc.

pp

Vc.

pp

Db.

pp

Db.

pp

169

Solo Bass Cl.

ff *mf* *Rohh*

Cl.

mf *3*

Cb. Cl.

mp *mf*

Bari. Sax.

mp

Cbsn.

pp

Tpt.

mf *5:4* *5:8*

Tbn.

mf

B. Tbn.

mf *3* *mf*

Tba.

mf

Perc. 1

mp

Perc. 2

pp

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

Solo Bass Cl. *hyeee* *gah* *RAHHRR*

Cl. *mp* *mf*

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax. *3*

Cbsn. *pp*

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba. *mf*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

Solo Bass Cl.

[illegible]

Musical score for measures 186-190. The score includes parts for Solo Bass Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., Obsn., Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Vc., Db., and another Db. part.

- Solo Bass Cl.:** Rests throughout.
- Cl.:** Rests until measure 189, then plays a melodic phrase marked *ff* to *p*.
- Cb. Cl.:** Rests throughout.
- Bari. Sax.:** Plays a sustained note marked *ff*, with a breath mark above it.
- Obsn.:** Plays a sustained note marked *ff*, with a breath mark above it.
- Tpt.:** Rests throughout.
- Tbn.:** Rests throughout.
- B. Tbn.:** Rests throughout.
- Tba.:** Rests throughout.
- Perc. 1:** Plays finger rolls and timpano strokes, marked *ff*. Includes a "sing" instruction.
- Perc. 2:** Plays tom-tom finger rolls and timpano strokes, marked *ff*. Includes a "sim." instruction.
- Vc.:** Plays a sustained note marked *ff*, with a breath mark above it.
- Db.:** Plays a sustained note marked *ff*, with a breath mark above it.
- Another Db.:** Plays a sustained note marked *ff*, with a breath mark above it.

The score concludes at measure 190 with a final chord marked *ff*.

Solo Bass Cl.

C1.

Cb. C1.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

190

196

201

Solo Bass Cl. *p* *ff*

Cl. *p* 5

Cb. Cl. *p*

Bari. Sax. breath through instr. *p* 3

Cbsn. breath through instr. *p*

Tpt. breath through instr. 3

Tbn. breath through instr. 5

B. Tbn. breath through instr.

Tba. breath through instr.

Perc. 1 *f* *s. d.* w/fingernails never lift fingers from head!

Perc. 2 *f* *vibes* *s. d.* w/fingernails lift fingers from head!

Vc. *col legnarcbattuto* *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Vc. *col legno, battuto* *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Db. *col legno, battuto* *f*

Db. *col legno, battuto* *f*

Solo Bass Cl.

Musical score for Solo Bass Cl., Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., and Cbsn. staves. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Solo Bass Cl. staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The Cl., Cb. Cl., Bari. Sax., and Cbsn. staves follow a similar pattern, with the Cbsn. staff starting with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, and the Bari. Sax. staff starting with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The Solo Bass Cl. staff ends with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

vibes

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

vibes

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

Musical score for Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Vc., Vc., Db., and Db. staves. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Tpt., Tbn., B. Tbn., and Tba. staves begin with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The Perc. 1 and Perc. 2 staves begin with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The Vc., Vc., Db., and Db. staves begin with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The Perc. 1 and Perc. 2 staves are marked with a box labeled "vibes". The Vc., Vc., Db., and Db. staves are marked with a box labeled "arco".

rit. A tempo

220

227

234

Solo Bass Cl.

Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Bari. Sax.

Cbsn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vc.

Vc.

Db.

Db.

234