

Gwyneth Walker

An Hour to Dance

musical interpretations of the poetry of Virginia Hamilton Adair

for Mixed Chorus and Piano

An Hour to Dance

I. Introduction

“Key Ring”

II. The Dance

“Summary by the Pawns”

“The April Lovers”

“An Hour to Dance”

III. The Wheels of Time

“Slow Scythe”

“White Darkness”

“Take My Hand”

Duration: 21 minutes

jointly commissioned by

*the Whitman College Chorale
and the Minneapolis Vocal Consort*

premiered by

*the Whitman College Chorale
Robert Bode -- Music Director
April 4, 1998
Walla Walla, WA*

*and the Minneapolis Vocal Consort
Karin Barrett -- Music Director
May 2, 1998
Roseville, MN*

Program Notes

These musical settings present an overview of the life and work of poet Virginia Hamilton Adair. From the opening "Key Ring," filled with the anticipation of life's mysteries yet-to-be-explored, to the closing "Take My Hand," expressing resignation of a life gone by, the poems grow in vitality, color and romance, and then fade into stillness, loss of color and a vanishing of sight. [Virginia Adair is now blind.]

*It is intended that a performance of the entire set of **An Hour to Dance** will draw the listener into the world of Virginia Hamilton Adair -- a world of unique poetic imagery, of beauty and dance and of personal loss. The musical language aims to reflect the poetry in focusing upon central rhythms and melodic flows inherent in the words. The aesthetic is to allow the poetry to speak through the music. Sonorities therefore range from full and colorful (in the first four poems) to increasingly sparse (in the closing poems).*

*The poems selected for **An Hour to Dance** are all contained in the collection Ants on the Melon, published in 1996. Permission to set the poems to music was granted directly by the poet herself. The music was composed during the Fall and Winter of 1997-8 in the composer's studios in Braintree, Vermont and New Canaan, Connecticut.*

About the Poet and Composer

Virginia Hamilton Adair was born in 1913 in New York City and grew up for the most part in New Jersey. She now lives in Claremont, California, and taught for many years at California Polytechnic University at Pomona. Although her early poems were published in magazines such as "The Atlantic Monthly" and "The New Republic," Ants on the Melon is Virginia Hamilton Adair's first published collection of poetry.

Dr. Gwyneth Walker is a graduate of Brown University and the Hartt School of Music. She holds B.A., M.M. and D.M.A. Degrees in Music Composition. A former faculty member of the Oberlin College Conservatory, she resigned from academic employment in 1982 in order to pursue a career as a full-time composer. She now lives on a dairy farm in Braintree, Vermont.

Walker's catalog includes over 100 commissioned works for orchestra, band, chorus and chamber ensembles. The music of Gwyneth Walker is published by E.C. Schirmer of Boston (choral/vocal music) and MMB Music of St. Louis (orchestral/instrumental music).

Staging/Choreography Suggestions

*Some of the songs in **An Hour to Dance** suggest movement or special stage formations for the chorus. Here are a few ideas which might form the basis for further exploration in this area.*

"Key Ring" -- no special ideas come to mind.

*"Summary by the Pawns" might have a few, 'squarish' steps by a few singers at letter **C**, with more at **F** and again at **K**.*

"The April Lovers" -- no special ideas come to mind.

*"An Hour to Dance" might have some whirling waltz motion at letters **I** and **J**, with hints of this on page 13.*

"White Darkness" might have the chorus spread around the stage, as a blanket of snow.

"Take My Hand" should have the Mezzo Soloist to the side (not within or in front) of the chorus. The various voice sections (i.e. Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) should stand together so that the train sounds can move across the stage.

Many more movements can be added to this set. These are simply initial thoughts.

I. Key Ring

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

Piano

start slowly, accel. into blur $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 72$

p gently, as a key ring jingling

una corda

(P&d.)

A

p recited on pitch

When my grandfather was very old, _____ to one small room con - fined, _____

p recited on pitch

When my grandfather was very old, _____ to one small room con - fined, _____

p recited on pitch

When my grandfather was very old, _____ to one small room con - fined, _____

p recited on pitch

When my grandfather was very old, _____ to one small room con - fined, _____

A

8 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

(P&d.) $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

** P&d.*

B*mp**poco*

he gave me his big bunch of keys to hold,

*mp**poco*

he gave me his big bunch of keys to hold,

*mp**poco*

he gave me his big bunch of keys to hold,

*mp**poco*

he gave me his big bunch of keys to hold,

B

he gave me his big bunch of keys to hold,

*

* Red.

*

*mp**p**rit.* - - - - ,**C***a tempo* $\text{♩} = 72$ *p*

his keys to hold.

“Do they un-lock ev-ery

*mp**p*

,

p

his keys to hold.

“Do they un-lock ev-ery

*mp**p*

,

his keys to hold.

his keys to hold.

C*a tempo* $\text{♩} = 72$ *rit.* - - - - ,

(p)

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mp

door there is? And what will I find in - side?" _____

mp

door there is? And what will I find in - side?" _____

"m _____

D

accel. - - - - - - - - - -

D

p

mys - - - ter - ies, and more mys - - - ter - ies, and more

mp

mys - - - ter - ies, and more mys - - - ter - ies, and more

D

p

6 6 6 6 6 6 6

tre corde

Faster

mys - ter - ies,
and more mys - ter - ies.

mys - ter - ies,
and more mys - ter - ies.

Faster

mp

mf

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

mf

mf

mf

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

(*mf*)

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

F*accel.* - - - - -

mys - - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - - ter - ies,
and more
mys - - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - - ter - ies,
and more

F*accel.* - - - - -

Key Ring

Faster

and more mys - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - ter - ies,

Faster

and more mys - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - ter - ies,
and more mys - - ter - ies,

G rit. - - - - -

f

You can't tell un - til you've tried.
You can't tell un - til you've tried.
You can't tell un - til you've tried.

G rit. - - - - -

f

You can't tell un - til you've tried.

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

p

una corda

start slowly, accel. into blur

Slowly

p

You can't tell un - til you've tried."

p

You can't tell un - til you've tried."

p

You can't tell un - til you've tried."

p

You can't tell un - til you've tried."

Slowly

(8^{va}) - - - - -

loco *let vibrate*

8^{va} - - - - -

let vibrate

(una corda)

*

II. Summary By The Pawns

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

Piano

$\text{♩} = 120$ in strict tempo

A piano score in 4/4 time, key signature of B-flat major (two flats). The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff starts with a dynamic of *p*. The bass staff begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by a measure of *#f*. Measure 3 shows a melodic line in the treble staff. Measure 4 concludes with a dynamic of *mf*.

A

A vocal score for four voices (SATB) in 4/4 time, key signature of B-flat major (two flats). The vocal parts are labeled Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The vocal entries are staggered: Soprano starts with "First the black square," Alto enters with "then a white," Tenor with "moved by some - thing," and Bass with "out of sight." This pattern repeats three times. The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment.

First the black square, then a white, moved by some - thing out of sight.
First the black square, then a white, moved by some - thing out of sight.
First the black square, then a white, moved by some - thing out of sight.
First the black square, then a white, moved by some - thing out of sight.

A

A continuation of the vocal score for section A. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) sing the same phrase again. The piano accompaniment continues with a dynamic of *p subito*.

p subito

B

We are start - ed with a bound,
We are start - ed with a bound,
We are start - ed with a bound,
We are start - ed with a bound,

B

mf legato

knights and cas - tles all a - round, kings and queens and bish - ops ho - ly!

mf legato

knights and cas - tles all a - round, kings and queens and bish - ops ho - ly!

mf legato

knights and cas - tles all a - round, kings and queens and bish - ops ho - ly!

mf legato

knights and cas - tles all a - round, kings and queens and bish - ops ho - ly!

mf

bouncy [3] *p* C *spoken (no pitch)* *p*

Af - ter that we go more slow - ly. black white
bouncy [3] *p* black white
bouncy [3] *p* black white
Af - ter that we go more slow - ly. black white
bouncy [3] *p* black white
Af - ter that we go more slow - ly. black white
C *p*

3

3
moved by some - thing out of sight.

3
moved by some - thing out of sight.

3
moved by some - thing out of sight.

3
moved by some - thing out of sight.

mf

3 3

D

p

While a - round us with free gaits move the tall - er

While a - round us with free gaits move the tall - er

While a - round us with free gaits move the tall - er

While a - round us with free gaits move the tall - er

D

p playfully

mf

po - ten - tates. Still we pawns move straight a - -

po - ten - tates. Still we pawns move straight a - -

po - ten - tates. Still we pawns move straight a - -

po - ten - tates. Still we pawns move straight a - -

white-note gliss.

white-note gliss.

8

mf

E

head.

head.

head.

head.

p

with free gaits

mf $\overbrace{> > >}^3$

po - ten - tates

p

with free gaits

mf $\overbrace{> > >}^3$

po - ten - tates

p

with free gaits

mf $\overbrace{> > >}^3$

po - ten - tates

p

with free gaits

mf $\overbrace{> > >}^3$

po - ten - tates

gliss.

f

Still we pawns move straight a - head.

3

3

F [choreography here]

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

G

mf

Still we pawns look straight a - head. to en-cour - age us it is said that

mf

Still we pawns look straight a - head. to en-cour - age us it is said that

mf

Still we pawns look straight a - head. to en-cour - age us it is said that

mf

Still we pawns look straight a - head. to en-cour - age us it is said that

G

mf

pawns who reach the ut - most square are as good as mon - archs

pawns who reach the ut - most square are as good as mon - archs

pawns who reach the ut - most square are as good as mon - archs

pawns who reach the ut - most square are as good as mon - archs

G

H*p*

there! Mean-while pawns if need be, can by
 there! Mean-while pawns if need be, can by
 there! Mean-while pawns if need be, can by
 there! Mean-while pawns if need be, can by

H*p*

slant-ed ways re - move a man. But fre-quent-ly, be - fore we know what has

slant-ed ways re - move a man. But fre-quent-ly, be - fore we know what has
 slant-ed ways re - move a man. But fre-quent-ly, be - fore we know what has
 slant-ed ways re - move a man. But fre-quent-ly, be - fore we know what has
 slant-ed ways re - move a man. But fre-quent-ly, be - fore we know what has

I*8va-----
on the beat*

got us, off we go!

white-note gliss.

J free tempo

f

But fre-quent-ly, be-fore we know what has got us,

f

But fre-quent-ly, be-fore we know what has got us,

f

But fre-quent-ly, be-fore we know what has got us,

f

But fre-quent-ly, be-fore we know what has got us,

8va-----

**J free tempo
(loco)**

3 non dim.

K

go!

go!

go!

mf

First the black square,

mf

First the black square, then a white,

K

Musical score for bassoon part, measures 1-4. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a bass clef, a B-flat key signature, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings (f, mf) and measure numbers (3). The bottom staff also uses a bass clef and a B-flat key signature, with a treble clef appearing in measure 4. It contains eighth-note patterns with grace notes and measure numbers (3).

mf

First a black, then a white,
then a white, First the black square, then a white,
mf First a black, then a white, First a black,
First the black square, then a white, First the black square,

whispered

f *p* *pp*
moved by some - thing out of sight.
f *p* *pp*
moved by some - thing out of sight.
f *p* *pp*
moved by some - thing out of sight.
f *p* *pp*
moved by some - thing out of sight.

on the beat
8va - - - - -

III. The April Lovers

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

d = so gently, as flower buds opening

Piano { *p* *una corda* *(R&d.)*

A *p* Green is Green is Green is Green is

A

(R&d.)

Detailed description: The musical score is for 'The April Lovers' by Gwyneth Walker. It features a piano part with two staves (treble and bass) and a vocal part. The piano part starts with a treble staff in 3/4 time, dynamic 'p', and a bass staff with a rest. It then transitions to a bass staff in 3/4 time, dynamic 'p', with a treble staff above it. The vocal part enters with the lyrics 'Green is Green is Green is Green is' repeated four times. Each line is preceded by a dynamic 'p'. The vocal line consists of sustained notes with short dashes above them. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The score ends with a repeat sign and the instruction '(R&d.)'.

mp

hap - pen - ing. la
hap - pen - ing. la
hap - pen - ing. la
hap - pen - ing. la la la la la la la la la la

(R&d)

B *(p)*

Green is
Green is
Green is
Green is

B

(R&d)

mf

hap - pen - ing. la la la la la la la la la la

mf

hap - pen - ing. la la la la la la la la la la

mf

hap - pen - ing. la la la la la la la la la la

mf

hap - pen - ing. la la la la la la la la la la

poco accel. - - - - *rit.* - - -

C *p* *mf* Green is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing.

p *mf* Green is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing.

p *mf* Green is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing.

p *mf* Green is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing, is hap - pen - ing.

poco accel. - - - - *rit.* - - -

The April Lovers

4

D ♩ = so freely*p*

Through the sweet ex - - pect - ant chill_____ of a north - ern spring

p

Through the sweet ex - - pect - ant chill_____ of a north - ern spring

p

Through the sweet ex - - pect - ant chill_____ of a north - ern spring

p

Through the sweet ex - - pect - ant chill_____ of a north - ern spring

D ♩ = so freely*p*

Through the sweet ex - - pect - ant chill_____ of a north - ern spring

Red.

(una corda)

*

we have gone with - out will, with - out fear, with - out rea - son, *mf*

we have gone with - out will, with - out fear, with - out rea - son,

we have gone with - out will, with - out fear, with - out rea - son, *mf*

we have gone with - out will, with - out fear, with - out rea - son,

mf

trust - ing to the power of a fick - le sea - son, of a pas - sion - ate
 trust - ing to the power of a fick - le sea - son, of a pas - sion - ate
 trust - ing to the power of a fick - le sea - son, of a pas - sion - ate,
 tick - le sea - son, of a pas - sion - ate,

p

f

f

f

p

hour to ma - - - ture, to sus - tain till the plan un - cov - ers in the
 hour to ma - - - ture, to sus - tain till the plan un - cov - ers in the
 pas - sion - ate hour, Ah till the plan un - cov - ers in the
 pas - sion - ate hour, Ah till the plan un - cov - ers in the

p

p

p

p

F a tempo $\text{♩} = 80$

rit. - - - - - **f**: sun and rain. Ear - - - - - ly lov - ers, —

f: sun and rain. Ear - - - - - ly lov - ers, —

f: sun and rain. Ear - - - - - ly lov - ers, —

f: sun and rain. Ear - - - - - ly lov - ers, —

rit. - - - - - **F** a tempo $\text{♩} = 80$

mf **f** 6 6 6 6 sim. **p** *Red.* *

ear - - - ly lov - ers nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion much **p**

ear - - - ly lov - ers nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion much **p**

ear - - - ly lov - ers nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion much what is **p**

ear - - - ly lov - ers nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion nev - er ques - tion much what is **p**

6 6 6 dim. 6 6 *Red.*

The April Lovers

G

p
and the touch and the
through the mu - sic and the touch and the
qui - ³et - ly beat-ing and the
qui - et - ly beat-ing and the

G

rit. ----- ,
mf
mouths meet - - - - ing. ,
mf
mouths meet - - - - ing. ,
mf
mouths meet - - - - ing. ,
mf
mouths meet - - - - ing. ,
rit. ----- ,
cresc.
Red. ----- * Red. ----- *

The April Lovers

H a tempo $\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score consists of four staves. The top three staves are for voice (soprano, alto, tenor) and the bottom staff is for piano. The vocal parts sing "Ear - - - - ly lov - ers," while the piano part provides harmonic support with eighth-note chords.

H a tempo $\text{♩} = 80$

The continuation of the musical score follows the same structure. The vocal parts sing "ear - - - - ly lov - ers nev - er ques - tion," and the piano part continues its harmonic accompaniment.

p

question never question never question much

dim.

p

Rit.

a tempo $\text{♩} = 80$

p

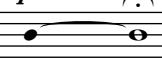
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Rit. al fine
una corda al fine

freely, enter when cued by conductor

Soli or a few singers

(quickly, as flower buds opening)

I unmeasured

green



green



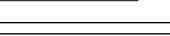
green



green



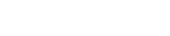
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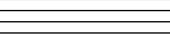
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green



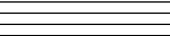
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green



green



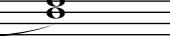
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green



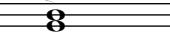
green



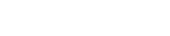
green



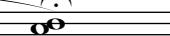
green



green



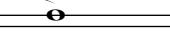
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green



green



green



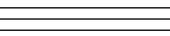
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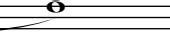
green



green

*continues, ad lib**pp barely audible**p*(R_{eo})

green



green



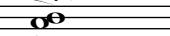
green



green



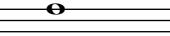
green



green



green



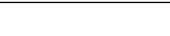
green



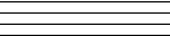
green



green



green



green



green



green

green

green Ah Ah

(Red.)

p

Ah Ah Ah Ah Ah Ah

//

pp

IV. An Hour To Dance

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

Piano { *p* *mf*

poco R&d.ad lib.

lightly waltzing

A

For a while we whirled over the

A

p

(R&d.)

Musical score for the first section of the piece, featuring four staves (treble, alto, tenor, bass) in G major (two sharps). The vocal parts sing "mead - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic," while the piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. The vocal entries are marked with a brace and a dynamic of *mf*. The piano part consists of eighth-note chords.

mead - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic,
 mead - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic,
 mead - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic,
 mead - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic,

(*Rédo.*)

Musical score for the second section of the piece, continuing from the first section. The vocal parts sing "our sad - ness____ put a - way in" three times, with each line marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. The vocal entries are marked with a brace and a dynamic of *mf*. The piano part consists of eighth-note chords.

B

our sad - ness____ put a - way in
 our sad - ness____ put a - way in
 our sad - ness____ put a - way in

B

our sad - ness____ put a - way in

(*Rédo.*)

Sheet music for a vocal part (treble clef) and a basso continuo part (bass clef). The vocal part consists of four staves of music, each with lyrics: "pur - - - - ses," "stuffed in - - - to old," "pur - - - - ses," "stuffed in - - - to old," "pur - - - - ses," "stuffed in - - - to old," and "pur - - - - ses," "stuffed in - - - to old." The basso continuo part is shown below, with a bass clef and a bass staff. It features eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings: **f**, **f**, **mf**, **p**, and **p**.

Sheet music for the same vocal and basso continuo parts. The vocal part continues with lyrics: "shoes and shawls." The basso continuo part shows eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings: **p**, **p**, **p**, and **p**.

Sheet music for the vocal and basso continuo parts. The vocal part ends with the lyrics "shoes and shawls." The basso continuo part concludes with a dynamic marking of **mf** followed by a repeat sign (* Red.) and a bass staff.

C

whirled o - ver the mead - - ows, we whirled o - ver the

whirled o - ver the mead - - ows, we whirled o - ver the

p

8 We whirled o - ver the mead - - ows, the

p

We whirled o - ver the mead - - ows, the

C

p 10 10 10 10 10 10

Ped. *sim.*

We whirled o - ver the mead - - ows,____ the

C

An Hour To Dance

rit. - - - - **D** slower, more freely

The chil - dren we nev - er were, from cel - lars and clos - ets
The chil - dren we nev - er were, from cel - lars and clos - ets
The chil - dren we nev - er were,
The chil - dren we nev - er were,

rit. - - - - **D** slower, more freely

mf

p

5

----- * Red.

E

E

p ————— mf

came out to leap

p ————— mf

came out to leap

p ————— mf

at - tics and fa - ded snap - shots,

came out to leap

p ————— mf

at - tics and fa - ded snap - shots,

came out to leap

V

5

E

mf

(mf)

5

F

p ————— *f*

v for love on the edge of an

p ————— *f*

v for love on the edge of an

p ————— *f*

for la la la la la la love on the edge of an

p ————— *f*

for la la la la la la love on the edge of an

F

p ————— *f*

rit. - - - - - *p*

o - - - cean of tears. We

o - - - cean of tears. We

o - - - cean of tears. —————

o - - - cean of tears. —————

rit. - - - - - *p*

(*f*)

G gradual cresc. and accel. to **H**

whirled o - ver the mead - ows, we whirled o - ver the
 whirled o - ver the mead - ows, we whirled o - ver the
 We whirled o - ver the mead - - - ows, we

G gradual cresc. and accel. to **H**

10 10

p cresc.

mead - - ows, we whirled o - ver the mead - - - ows of
 mead - - ows, we whirled o - ver the mead - - - ows of
 whirled o - ver the mead - - - ows, the mead - - - ows of
 whirled o - ver the mead - - - ows, the mead - - - ows of

10 10 10 10 10

sim.

H a tempo $\text{♩} = 72$

H a tempo $\text{♩} = 72$

I

I

Sheet music for voice and piano, page 9.

The music consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C').

System 1: The vocal line starts with a sustained note on the first staff. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. Dynamics: dynamic markings 'p' and 'f' are present above the vocal line. Vocal parts include 'Ah' and 'Ah'.

System 2: The vocal line begins with eighth-note chords. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: dynamic markings 'p' and 'f' are present above the vocal line. Vocal parts include 'Ah' and 'Ah'.

System 3: The vocal line starts with eighth-note chords. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: dynamic markings 'p' and 'f' are present above the vocal line. Vocal parts include 'Ah' and 'Ah'.

System 4: The vocal line starts with eighth-note chords. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: dynamic markings 'p' and 'f' are present above the vocal line. Vocal parts include 'Ah' and 'Ah'.

System 5: The vocal line starts with eighth-note chords. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: dynamic markings 'mf' and 'f' are present above the vocal line. Vocal parts include 'Re' and 'Re'.

rit. - - - - -

rit. - - - - -

7

mf

f

rit. - - - - -

Reed. * Reed. * Reed. * Reed. * Reed. * Reed.

K slower, more freely*sustained*

p

Like a royal flo - til - a Al - i - ce's men - a - ger - ie swam by.

p

Like a royal flo - til - a Al - i - ce's men - a - ger - ie swam by.

p

Like a royal flo - til - a Al - i - ce's men - a - ger - ie swam by.

p

Like a royal flo - til - a Al - i - ce's men - a - ger - ie swam by.

K slower, more freely

Like a royal flo - til - a Al - i - ce's men - a - ger - ie swam by.

L *gradual cresc.*

No tale is end - less. The rab - bit o - pened his watch mut - ter - ing

No tale is end - less. The rab - bit o - pened his watch mut - ter - ing

No tale is end - less. The rab - bit o - pened his watch mut - ter - ing

No tale is end - less. The rab - bit o - pened his watch mut - ter - ing

L *gradual cresc.*

p

rit. - - - - - (cresc.) - - - - -

late, late, time to grow old, ,

rit. - - - - - (cresc.) - - - - -

slowly

M

A musical score for a single line of voice or instrument. It consists of a five-line staff with a clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The melody starts with a half note 'D' (two vertical stems), followed by a quarter note 'C' (one vertical stem), another quarter note 'C', and a final half note 'D'. Below the staff, the lyrics 'time to grow old.' are written in a cursive font.

Musical notation for the lyrics "to grow old." The bass line consists of four notes on a single staff. The first note has a vertical bar above it, followed by a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The note heads are black dots, and the stems point downwards. The first three notes have vertical bar lines below them, and the fourth note has a vertical bar line to its left.

A musical score for voice and piano. The vocal line consists of the words "time to grow old" on three separate lines. Above the first line is the word "time". Above the second line is "to grow". Above the third line is "old.". Below the first line is a dynamic marking "p" (piano). The vocal line is set against a piano accompaniment consisting of a single bass note on each line.

slowly
play only if needed to support chorus

M

p

260

gradual accel.

A musical staff in treble clef, F major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. It features eight measures, each starting with a vertical bar line. The first measure contains a note followed by a rest. The next seven measures each contain a single rest.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time (indicated by a 'C'). The staff begins with a single eighth note on the first line. This is followed by six vertical dashes representing rests, each equivalent to an eighth note. The staff ends with a double bar line and a key signature of two sharps.

A musical staff in common time. It begins with a bass clef, followed by a dotted half note. A fermata is placed over the next note position. The staff then consists of seven empty horizontal boxes representing measures of rests. To the right of the staff, there is a key signature of two sharps, indicating G major.

A musical staff in bass clef starts with a dotted half note followed by a fermata. This is followed by a series of six eighth-note rests. The key signature changes to A major (three sharps) at the end of the measure.

gradual accel.

O*f*

mead - - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic.

f

mead - - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic.

f

mead - - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic.

f

mead - - ows____ of mu - - - - - sic.

O

(Red.)

P*(f)*₂

We came

out

2

to

leap,

We came

out

2

to

We came

out

2

to

leap,

We came

out

2

to

We came

out

2

to

leap,

We came

out

2

to

We came

out

2

to

leap,

We came

out

2

to

We came

out

2

to

leap,

We came

out

2

to

(non dim.)

P*f*

V

2

Λ

Λ

2

Λ

Λ

2

Λ

Λ

2

Λ

Λ

2

Λ

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leap, for la la la la la la la la

leap, for la la la la la la la la

out 2 to leap, for la la la la la la la la

out 2 to leap, for la la la la la la la la

Q

f

love.

f

love.

love.

love.

10 10

continue, blurred

V. Slow Scythe

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

Piano

Gently $\bullet = 80$

p

The piano part begins with a melodic line in G major (two sharps) at a tempo of $\bullet = 80$. The dynamic is *p*. The melody consists of eighth-note pairs followed by grace notes. The key changes to D major (one sharp) at the end of the first section. The section ends with a fermata over the bass line.

A slightly faster, with motion $\bullet = 92$

p cantabile

Slow

A slightly faster, with motion $\bullet = 92$

Rédo. * *sim.*

The vocal part starts with a short melodic phrase at $\bullet = 92$, indicated by a box labeled 'A'. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support. The vocal line then continues with a sustained note followed by a melodic line, with the dynamic *p cantabile* and the instruction 'Slow'. This is followed by another vocal entry at $\bullet = 92$, marked with 'A' in a box. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords. The section concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction '*Rédo.* * *sim.*'

p cantabile

curv - - - ing o - ver the

scythe

flow - - - - ers

sim. 3

Slow Scythe

B

in yes - ter - day's field where you mow,

in yes - ter - day's field where you mow,

— — —

B

3 3 3

3 3 3

3 3 3

C

*The Tenor part lies high in this song.
A soft head tone may be appropriate.*

p

slow

p

slow scythe

— — —

C

3 3 3

3 3 3

3 3 3

scd.

*

Slow Scythe

poco accel. ----- ♩ = 108

mp

curv - ing o - ver the flow - - - - - ers

scythe

curv - ing o - ver the flow - - - - - ers

poco accel. ----- ♩ = 108

sim.

D

mp

3

in yes - ter - day's field where you

mp

3

in yes - ter - day's field where you

mp

3

in yes - ter - day's field where you

mp

3

in yes - ter - day's field where you

D

mp

3

3

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3

A musical score for four voices and bass. The top three voices sing 'mow,' in unison. The bass voice provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 6.

mow,

mow,

mow,

mow,

Slow Scythe

Musical score for "The Bells" by John Henry Newman, featuring four staves of music with lyrics and dynamic markings.

The score consists of four staves, each with a treble clef, a key signature of four flats, and a common time signature. The first three staves begin with a dynamic of *mf*. Each staff contains the lyrics "hours _____ and hours _____ a - - - go!" followed by a measure of rest. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by the lyrics "hours _____ and hours _____ a - - - go!" and a measure of rest. The final measure of the score features a bassoon part with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a measure of rest.

F

poco accel. - - -

p

they flicked the dew from the yel - low and

mf 3 1 (non dim.) 3 1 *p* 3 1

A - ges and a - ges a - go they flicked the dew from the yel - low and

(non dim.)

mf 3 1 3 1 *p* 3 1

A - ges and a - ges a - go they flicked the dew from the yel - low and

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, section F. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with a dynamic of **F** and a tempo marking of *poco accel.*. It features two staves: a treble staff with a bassoon-like instrument and a bass staff with a double bass. Both staves play eighth-note chords. The second system continues the eighth-note chords. The bass staff has a pedal point on the fourth note of the first measure. The score is set against a background of horizontal dashed lines.

Slow Scythe

mp

$\text{d} = 120$

snow - col - ored flow - ers you lei - sure - ly mow.

snow - col - ored flow - ers you lei - sure - ly mow.

snow - col - ored flow - ers you lei - sure - ly mow.

snow - col - ored flow - ers you lei - sure - ly mow.

$\text{d} = 120$

- - - - -

G ($\text{d} = 120$)

f

Ah,

Ah,

f

Ah,

f

Ah,

G ($\text{d} = 120$)

f

sim.

$\text{R\ddot{o}.}$

* $\text{R\ddot{o}.}$ 14 *

Slow Scythe

8

The musical score consists of six staves. The top four staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) in G clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The vocal parts sing "Ah," with dynamic markings *f*. The bottom two staves are for the basso continuo in F clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The continuo parts play eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 is indicated by a vertical bar with the number 14. The score includes performance instructions like "rit." (ritardando), "p" (pianissimo), and "slow". The basso continuo part at the bottom features a "Slow Scythe" effect, indicated by a downward arrow under the staff.

f Ah,
Ah,
f Ah,
Ah,
f Ah,
Ah,
f Ah,
Ah.

3 Red. * Red. 14 * Red. *

rit.

p slow

rit.

3 Red. 3 * Slow Scythe

Slow Scythe

H ♩ = 108

slow
mp

scythe,
slow

p
slow scythe,

3 3 3 sim. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

scythe, slow scythe,
scythe, slow scythe,
slow scythe, slow
scythe, slow scythe,
slow scythe, slow

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Slow Scythe

Faster $\bullet = 108$

mow.

mow.

mow.

mow.

Faster $\bullet = 108$

p

una corda to end
(*Red.stays*)

Conducted in one sweeping scythe-like gesture per measure

K $(\bullet = 108) \bullet = 27$

$\bullet = 108$ $\bullet = 27$

K

Slow Scythe
(*Red.stays*)

18

(2) (3) (4)

12

slow scythe.

(*R&d.stays*)

18

(5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

pp

rit. - - - - -

(11) (12) (13) (14) (15)

R&d.stays

9

Duration: 3'

VI. White Darkness

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

Musical score for piano. The top staff shows a melodic line with grace notes and dynamic markings *p* and *ca. 72*. The bottom staff shows harmonic changes with Roman numerals 5, 6, and 11. The score includes a repeat sign and a bass clef.

5

A Slowly, quasi recitative $\bullet=72$

Wheth-er this is time or snow pass - ing through the night earth- ward,

Wheth-er this is time or snow pass - ing through the night earth- ward,

Wheth-er this is time or snow pass - ing through the night earth- ward,

Wheth-er this is time or snow pass - ing through the night earth- ward,

A Slowly, quasi recitative $\bullet=72$

8 \circ 8 \circ

3
4

3
4

*

Red.

9

B

who can tell each par - ti - cle on - ly an il - lu - sion;

who can tell each par - ti - cle on - ly an il - lu - sion;

who can tell yet

who can tell yet

B

4

3

3

4

*

poco rit. ----- *slightly slower*

mp >

mount - ing o - ver all, hush - ing the foot - fall,

mount - ing o - ver all, hush - ing the foot - fall,

mass - ing, hush - ing the foot - fall,

mount - ing o - ver all, hush - ing the foot - fall,

mass - ing, hush - ing the foot - fall,

poco rit. ----- *slightly slower*

p *Optional to measure 20*
Play only to support chorus

15 *p* rit.----- C a tempo ♩ = 72

si - lenc-ing the bell. said the trav-el - er,

si - lenc-ing the bell. said the trav-el - er,

si - lenc-ing the bell. "I am con-fused."

si - lenc-ing the bell. "I am con-fused."

rit.----- C a tempo ♩ = 72

18

3 3 3

"hear - ing no sound" though my feet touch the ground as they are used."

3 3 3

"hear - ing no sound" though my feet touch the ground as they are used."

3 3 3

"hear - ing no sound" though my feet touch the ground as they are used."

3 3 3

"hear - ing no sound" though my feet touch the ground as they are used."

4

20 *accel.* - - -

“I am con - fused.”

p cantabile

soft

“I am con fused.”

p cantabile

soft

“I am con fused.”

p cantabile

soft

accel. - - -

ff

Red.

22

D $\bullet = 88$

the fill - ing

p

the fill - ing

as a shad - - ow on fur.

as a shad - - ow on fur.

D $\bullet = 88$

p

Red.

24

pla - ces where his foot - steps were; *(p)* lost with - out shape or
pla - ces where his foot - steps were; *(p)* lost with - out shape or
(p) lost with - out shape or
(p) lost with - out shape or

26

mp grime his path through the lev - el spa - ces.
mp grime his path through the lev - el spa - ces.
mp grime his path through the lev - el spa - ces.
mp grime his path through the lev - el spa - ces.

6

E

28

mf 3 3 *f*

How can we cer - - tain - - ly know if this is

mf 3 3 *f*

How can we cer - - tain - - ly know if this is

mf 3 3 *f*

How can we cer - - tain - - ly know if this is

mf 3 3 *f*

How can we cer - - tain - - ly know if this is

mf 3 3 *f*

How can we cer - - tain - - ly know if this is

E

mf

Red. *

30

time fall - ing, or snow?

p 3 3 *f*

Red. * 3 3 Red. *

White Darkness

33 rit. ----- F Slower $\text{♩} = 72$

if this is time fall - ing, or
if this is time fall - ing, or
if this is time fall - ing, or
if this is time fall - ing, or

rit. ----- F Slower $\text{♩} = 72$

$\text{♩} = 72$

(f)

Rit.

36

snow? ----- pp

snow? ----- pp

snow? ----- pp

snow? ----- pp

p rit. ----- pp

Rit.

White Darkness

Duration: 2'

VII. Take My Hand

Virginia Adair

Gwyneth Walker

$$\text{♩} = 100$$

spoken sounds—no pitch—as a train engine

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a vocal part. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Each staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The first two staves begin with a rest followed by a series of eighth notes. The lyrics 'ch t' are written below the notes. The third staff begins with a rest, followed by a dynamic marking 'p' and a series of eighth notes. The lyrics 'ch t' are written below the notes. The fourth staff begins with a rest, followed by a dynamic marking 'pp' and a series of eighth notes. The lyrics 'ch t' are written below the notes. The bass staff begins with a rest, followed by a dynamic marking 'p' and a series of eighth notes. The lyrics 'ch t' are written below the notes.

The image shows a musical score for soprano voice, consisting of five staves of music. The vocal line is primarily composed of eighth-note chords, with occasional sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. The lyrics are written below each staff, corresponding to the vocal parts. The vocal range is indicated by a brace spanning the first three staves, with a 'mezzo' label above it and a 'soprano' label below it. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The lyrics include words like 'ch', 't', 'ss', and 'sss'.

MEZZO SOLO

pa - - - lian; o - ver her far - off town the sun shown —

(p) * $\text{R} \ddot{\text{o}}$. *

— bright. Her New York Cit - y child, I felt an al - - ien.

$\text{R} \ddot{\text{o}}$. *

Coming to a cross - ing the train cried—
in the night.

a tempo $\text{♩} = 108$

p

a tempo $\text{♩} = 108$

Conduct across chorus, as a train passing

B Refrain

MEZZO SOLO

p almost whispered

com - ing to a cross - ing *p almost whispered*

com - ing to a cross - ing *p almost whispered*

com - ing to a cross - ing *p almost whispered*

com - ing to a

B

Reed. — * Reed. — * com - ing to a

gradual accel. ----- 5

Musical score for "Coming to a Crossing". The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are soprano voices, the third is alto, and the bottom is bass. The vocal parts alternate between eighth-note patterns and rests. The bass part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The lyrics "coming to a crossing" are repeated three times. The music ends with a fermata over the bass staff followed by an asterisk (*).

coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing
coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing
coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing
cross - ing coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing
gradual accel. -----

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. *

Continuation of the musical score. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 120$. The dynamics *mf* (mezzo-forte) are applied to the vocal parts. The lyrics continue with "the", "coming to a crossing", "the", "cross - ing", "the", "com-ing to a, com-ing to a cross - ing", and "the". The bass part features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. The music concludes with a final fermata over the bass staff followed by an asterisk (*).

----- $\text{♩} = 120$ *mf*
coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing the
coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing the
coming to a cross - ing coming to a cross - ing the
cross - ing com-ing to a, com-ing to a cross - ing the
 $\text{♩} = 120$
Red. * Red. -----

poco rit. -----
MEZZO SOLO *mf*

My
train cried in the night.
train cried in the night.
train cried in the night.

p
p
p
p

poco rit. -----
mf *non dim.*

* Red. *

sim.

Slower, more freely

C MEZZO SOLO

MEZZO SOLO

3

p

on - ly home is the po - ems I write who now am ex - iled by my

C Slower, more freely

MEZZO SOLO

fail - ing sight. *rit.* -----

mf

Words van - ish like a flock of birds in *rit.* -----

(*p*) *mf*

Rd. -----

Slower *p* *rit.* -----, *p* a bit faster *a tempo* *mf*

flight. Com-ing to a cross - ing the train cries in the

Slower *rit.* ----- a bit faster *Sva-* *mf* *a tempo*

mf *p*

night.

mf

Rd. ----- * *sim.*

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the Mezzo-Soprano solo, starting with a melodic line and transitioning to sustained notes with dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *rit.*, *mf*, *Rd.*). The middle staff features sustained notes with dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *rit.*, *mf*, *Sva-*, *mf*). The bottom staff shows rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings (*mf*, *p*, *rit.*, *mf*, *Rd.*, *sim.*). The lyrics are integrated into the musical lines, with some words underlined or italicized. Performance instructions like 'a bit faster' and 'a tempo' are included. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 108$.

D*p almost whispered*

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

p almost whispered

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

p almost whispered

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

p almost whispered

D

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a

p

sim.

R&d.

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing

cross - ing com-ing to a cross - ing com-ing to a

R&d. *R&d.* *R&d.* *R&d.*

gradual accel.

A musical score for five voices. The top three staves are soprano (G clef), the fourth is alto (C clef), and the bottom is bass (F clef). The music consists of two measures of eighth-note patterns followed by a measure of rests. The lyrics "com-ing to a cross - ing" are repeated three times. The bass staff has a unique rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic instruction "cross - ing gradual accel. ---" is placed above the bass staff. The score concludes with a repeat sign and two endings.

com-ing to a cross - ing

cross - ing
gradual accel.

com-ing to a cross - ing

com-ing to a cross - ing

com-ing to a cross - ing

Red.

* Red.

• 120

mf

poco rit. - - - - E a bit slower

night.

Here end my tracks of

night.—

Here end my tracks of

night.

Here end my tracks of

night.

Here end my tracks of

poco rit. - - - - E a bit slower

Red. —

— * १०८

ed.

pas - sion,

rea - son,

rhyme,

pas - sion,

rea - son,

rhyme,

be - fore the ter - min - al

pas - sion,

rea - son,

rhyme,

be - fore the ter - ³min - al

pas - sion,

rea - son,

rhyme,

be - fore the

rush and roar of light. , *f* All go to - geth - er un - ³der the

rush and roar of light. , *f* All go to - geth - er un - ³der the

rush and roar of light. , *f* All go to - geth - er un - ³der the

Bass: rush and roar of light. , *f* All go to - geth - er un - ³der the

Chorus:

a tempo $\text{♩} = 108$

wheels of Time. , *p* Com - ing to a cross - ing the

wheels of Time. , *p* Com - ing to a cross - ing the

wheels of Time. , *p* Com - ing to a cross - ing the

wheels of Time. , *p* Com - ing to a cross - ing the

Bass:

A musical score for a vocal piece titled "Train Cries". The score consists of four staves of music, each with lyrics: "train cries in the night." The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal parts are supported by a piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *rit.* (ritardando). The vocal parts feature eighth-note patterns, while the piano part includes chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal entries occur at regular intervals, corresponding to the lyrics. The piano part begins with a sustained note followed by a series of chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal entries are marked with a greater-than symbol (>) above the notes, indicating a melodic line. The piano part concludes with a ritardando instruction (*rit.*) followed by a dynamic marking of *mf*.

F Slower, more freely

MEZZO SOLO

Here _____ end my tracks of pas - sion, rea - son, rhyme,

F Slower, more freely

Musical score for strings and woodwind section. The strings play sustained notes in eighth-note patterns. The woodwind section enters at measure 10 with eighth-note chords. Measure 11 features eighth-note chords with grace notes. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note chords with grace notes and slurs. Measure 14 concludes with eighth-note chords.

MEZZO SOLO

(Chorus enters unnoticed)

Mm

Mm

Mm

Mm

All go to - geth - er un - der the wheels of Time.

Ah

Ah

Ah

Ah

14

G

MEZZO SOLO

freely

Com-ing to a cross - ing the train cry, _____

Mm

Mm

Mm

Mm

G Mm

88

R&D.

rit. -----

cry, —

cry, —

cry, —

cries, —

, p

in

the

H with energy $\text{♩} = 120$
MEZZO SOLO

night.

snap fingers

p *pp*

p *pp*

snap fingers

p *pp*

p *pp*

snap fingers

t k t k t k t k

t k t k t k t k

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

p *pp*

p *pp*

t k t k t k t k

t k t k t k t k

p *pp*

p *pp*

t k t k t k t k

t k t k t k t k

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

ts ts

I Refrain*p*

Com-ing to a cross - ing,

p

com-ing to a cross - ing,

Com-ing to a cross - ing,

p

com-ing to a cross - ing,

Com-ing to a cross - ing,

p

com-ing to a cross - ing,

I Refrain

Com-ing to a cross - ing,

com-ing to a

R&d.

* sim.

com-ing to a cross - ing,

cross - ing,

com-ing to a cross - ing,

com-ing to a

*R&d.**R&d.**R&d.**R&d.*

gradual crescendo and accel. to

K

Coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
cross - ing, com - ing to a cross - ing, com - ing to a
gradual crescendo and accel. to K

The musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are soprano voices, the third is alto, and the bottom is bass. The vocal parts alternate between eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The section concludes with a dynamic instruction *gradual crescendo and accel.* to K.

Coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
coming to a crossing, coming to a crossing,
cross - ing, com - ing to a cross - ing, com - ing to a
sim. Red. Red. Red. Red.

This section continues the musical pattern established in the first section, featuring alternating eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns for the voices and sustained eighth-note chords for the bass. The bass part includes a dynamic instruction *sim.* followed by a series of *Red.* markings.

J

as a train whistle

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

as a train whistle

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

as a train whistle

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

cross-ing,

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

J

sim.

Rédo. _____ *

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____ com-ing to a cross-ing, oo _____

Rédo. _____ *Rédo.* _____ *Rédo.* _____ *Rédo.* _____

Musical score for "Coming to a Crossing" featuring four staves of music. The top three staves are in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is indicated as 132 BPM. The lyrics "com-ing to a cross - ing, oo—" are repeated in a call-and-response style between the voices. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with occasional sixteenth-note grace notes. The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "Red." followed by an asterisk.

K ♩ = 132

f

The musical score continues with three staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef and the third is in bass clef. The lyrics "com-ing to a cross - ing" are followed by "the train cries". The dynamics change to *f* (forte) for the next section. The lyrics "com-ing to a cross - ing" are repeated, followed by "the train cries". The bass staff has a dynamic of *f* (forte). The lyrics "com-ing to a cross - ing" are repeated again, followed by "the train". The score then transitions to a new section with a key signature of 8, indicated by a "K" in a box and a "8" below it. The dynamic is *f* (forte). The lyrics "Take My Hand" are written at the bottom. The vocal parts are shown with slurs and grace notes.

cries

cries

perhaps slower

p

a tempo $\text{d} = 120$
L gradual crescendo and accel. to M

in the night.

p

in the night.

p

in the night.

p

in the night.

perhaps slower

L a tempo $\text{d} = 120$
gradual crescendo and accel. to M

p

Take My Hand

R&d.

sim.

Reed.

Take My Hand

A musical score for five voices and basso continuo. The top four voices are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign indicating G major. The basso continuo part at the bottom consists of two staves: a treble staff with a bassoon-like line and an bass staff with a cello-like line, both with bass clefs.

M Quickly

6

2

no pitch

t k

1

1

— 1 —

11

1

—

1

ANSWER

1

ta—

Take My Hand

Duration: 4'15"

January 25, 1998 New Canaan, Connecticut