

Richard Drehoff Jr.

**...this mortal coil,
Must give us pause...**

for large orchestra

(2018)

Score in C

Duration c. 6 minutes

Instrumentation

3 Flutes (3rd flute requires B foot)
3 Oboes
2 Bb Clarinets
1 Bb Bass Clarinet
2 Bassoons
1 Contrabassoon

4 Horns in F (with straight mutes)
3 Trumpets in C (with straight mutes)
2 Tenor Trombones (with straight mutes)
1 Bass Trombone (with straight mute)
1 Tuba

Timpani (with large suspended cymbal)*

4 Percussion:
Percussion 1: snare drum, suspended cymbal, coil spring (suspended)
Percussion 2: vibraphone, bass drum
Percussion 3: gradated toms (4), large tam-tam
Percussion 4: crotales, tubular bells

1 Harp

1 Piano

Strings (minimum of 12.12.6.6.4):
Violin I, divisi a 6
Violin II, divisi a 6
Viola, divisi a 3
Violincello, divisi a 3
Contrabass, non-divisi

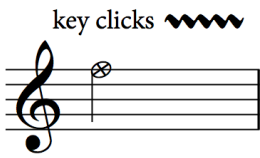
*If preferred, extended timpani techniques may be played by the 4th percussionist; in this case, an additional 32” timpani and large suspended cymbal would be required.

Notation Guide

Woodwinds and Brasses:

Key/valve clicks (all):

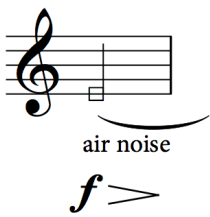
Key/valve clicks are indicated using an “x”-shaped notehead and a wavy line. The performer should rapidly oscillate between different fingerings, adjusting the appropriate volume to align with the indicated dynamics. This notehead is always notated on the top line of the staff:



*As an alternative, the performer may produce a similar effect by drumming their fingertips against the body of the instrument or the music stand itself.

Air noise (all):

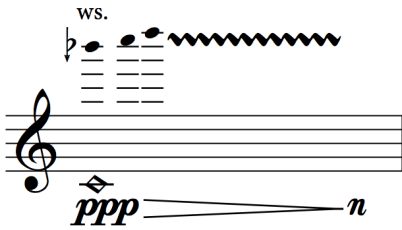
A square notehead (always found on the bottom line of the staff) indicates the production of air noise. Performers should blow non-pitched air through their instrument for the indicated duration, without rearticulating upon exhalation of lung capacity. Extra precaution should be taken to prevent production of sound via the traditional method of performance.



*Flute should place the embouchure hole between the lips (similar to a jet whistle).
**Double reeds may find it more effective to remove the reed and exhale directly through the reed-less instrument.

Whistle Tones (flutes):

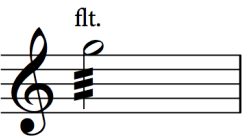
Whistle tones (whisper tones) are indicated using a diamond-shaped notehead to indicate the fingered pitch, small noteheads to indicate sounding pitches, loose linear indication of fluctuation, and the abbreviaton “ws.”:



*Performers should oscillate between the indicated pitches at will.

Fluttertongue (flutes, trumpets):

Fluttertonguing is indicated via a tremolo and the abbreviation “flt.”:

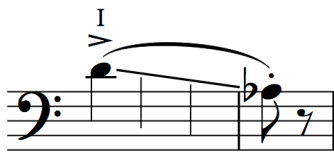


Mutes (horns, trumpets, trombones):

All horns, trumpets, and trombones require straight mutes, preferably constructed of aluminum.

Glissandi (trombones):

All glissandi begin at the attack of the notated pitch, lasting until the release of the final notated pitch. Stemless noteheads are frequently used to show rhythmic duration; the performer should always attack, release, and tongue as indicated via articulations and given pitches:

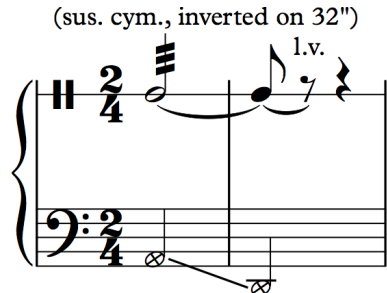


*For ease of sight-reading, slide positions are indicated to assist and creating the most dramatic change of pitch. These positions do not assume the presence of a trigger attachment; slide positions may be altered accordingly and the final pitch of the glissando may be lowered but not raised.

Timpani:

Suspended cymbal on 32” timpani:

Throughout the work, a large suspended cymbal is frequently employed, placed inverted (bell side down) on the 32” timpani. The performer should then roll on the suspended cymbal, adjusting pitch as indicated via “x”-shaped noteheads:



*If desired, this part can be performed by the 4th percussionist; however, an additional 32” timpani would be required.

Harp:

Harmonics written for the harp are played on the notated string and sound one octave higher:



Written pitch



Sounding pitch

Piano:

Chromatic clusters:

A thick line connecting two harmonic pitches indicates the performance of all chromatic pitches within the specified range. If the note head is unfilled, an unfilled line will function similarly.



Strings:

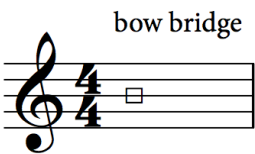
Highest possible note:

A triangular notehead indicates performance of the highest possible note on the given string. If two triangular noteheads are provided, perform the highest possible pitches on both of the given strings:



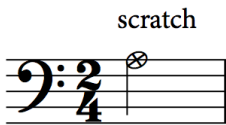
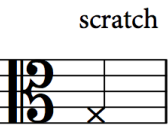
Bowing the bridge:

A square-shaped notehead and the indication “bow bridge” (abbreviated “b.b.”) indicates a bow stroke across the top of the bridge. The performer **MUST** dampen all strings by lightly touching with the fingers. Performers should take extra precaution to avoid playing sub ponticello (below the bridge). The notehead is always found on the center line of the staff:



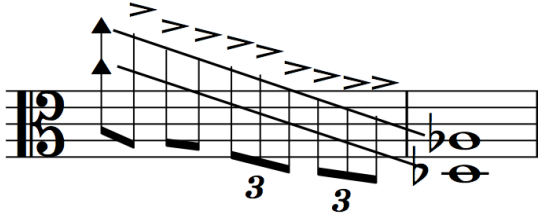
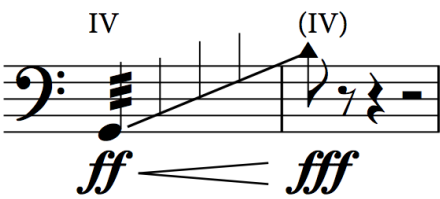
Scratch tone:

An “x”-shaped notehead and the indication “scratch” indicates an extremely slow bow stroke; the performer should vary pressure to change dynamics as indicated. All strings should be dampened, and the notehead is found on the string upon which the scratch tone is to be played:



Glissandi:

All glissandi begin at the attack of the notated pitch, lasting until the release of the final notated pitch. Stemless noteheads are frequently used to show rhythmic duration; the performer should always attack, release, and articulated as indicated pitches and bowings:



Harmonics:

Both artificial and natural harmonics are used throughout the work.

*Violin I: the artificial harmonics in measures 16-18 surpass the reasonable limits of pitch range and are intended to exist primarily as a coloration of noise.

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1

Fl. 2

3

Ob. 1, 2, 3

Cl.

2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1, 2

Cbsn.

Hn. 1, 2, 3, 4

Tpt. 1, 2, 3

Tbn. 1, 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Hp.

Pno.

Vln. I 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Vln. II 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Vla. 1, 2, 3

Vc. 1, 2, 3

Cb.

11

12

C

This page contains the musical score for woodwinds and percussion. The instruments listed on the left are Flute 1, Flute 2, Flute 3, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Oboe 3, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Contrabassoon, Horn 1, Horn 2, Horn 3, Horn 4, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Tuba, Timpani, and Percussion. The percussion part includes a suspended cymbal. The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 1 through 12, and the second system covers measures 13 through 24. The woodwinds play complex melodic lines with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with slurs and ties. The percussion part features a sustained cymbal sound. Dynamics such as *cresc.*, *mf*, and *pp* are indicated throughout the score.

C

This page contains the musical score for the string section. The instruments listed on the left are Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello 1, 2, 3, and Contrabass. The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 1 through 12, and the second system covers measures 13 through 24. The strings play a variety of melodic and harmonic parts, including long sustained notes, moving lines, and triplets. Dynamics such as *mf* and *pp* are indicated. A specific instruction for the Viola, "bow bridge", is noted in the first system.

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

- Flutes (Fl.):** 1, 2, 3
- Oboes (Ob.):** 1, 2, 3
- Clarinets (Cl.):** 1, 2
- Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.):** 1
- Bassoons (Bsn.):** 1, 2
- Contrabassoon (Cbsn.):** 1
- Horns (Hn.):** 1, 2, 3, 4
- Trumpets (Tpt.):** 1, 2, 3
- Trombones (Tbn.):** 1, 2
- Bass Trombone (B. Tbn.):** 1
- Tuba (Tba.):** 1
- Timpani (Timp.):** 1
- Percussion (Perc.):** 1, 2, 3, 4
- Harps (Hp.):** 1
- Piano (Pno.):** 1
- Violins I (Vln. I):** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Violins II (Vln. II):** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- Viola (Vc.):** 1, 2, 3
- Cello (Cb.):** 1

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. It also features performance instructions like "via sord." and "sus. cym.".

The image displays a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). Performance instructions like "con sord." (con sordina) and "via sord." (via sordina) are present, indicating the use of mutes for brass instruments. The score is divided into two systems, each starting with a key signature change from D major to E major, marked by a double bar line and the letter "E". The tempo is indicated as "Somewhat fretful" with a metronome marking of 63. The instruments listed on the left include Fl. 1, 2, 3; Ob. 2, 3; Cl. 1, 2; B. Cl.; Bsn. 1, 2; Cbsn.; Hn. 1, 2, 3, 4; Tpt. 1, 2, 3; Tbn. 1, 2; B. Tbn.; Tba.; Timp.; Perc. 1, 2, 3, 4; Hp.; Pno.; Vln. I 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Vln. II 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Vla. 1, 2, 3; Vc. 1, 2, 3; and Cb. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks. The page number 21 is visible at the bottom left, and the page number 28 is visible at the bottom right.

Fl. 1, 2, 3

Ob. 2, 3

Cl. 1, 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1, 2

Cbsn.

Hn. 1, 2, 3, 4

Tpt. 1, 2, 3

Tbn. 1, 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

Hp.

Pno.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

29

30

31

32

1. *ff* *mp*

Fl. 2. *ff* *mp*

3. *ff* *mp*

Ob. 2. *mp*

3. *mp*

Cl. 1. *mp*

2. *mp*

B. Cl. *mp*

Bsn. 1. *mp*

2. *mp*

Cbsn. *mp*

Hn. 1. *p*

2. *p*

3. *p*

4. *p*

Tpt. 1. *p*

2. *p*

3. *p*

Tbn. 1. *p* replace sord.

2. *p* replace sord.

B. Tbn. *p*

Tba. *p*

Timp. replace cymbal

Perc. (toms)

3. *p*

1, 2, 4. *p*

Hp. *p*

Pno. *p*

Vln. I 1. *mf* (I) *mp* (III)

2. *mf* (I) *mp* (III)

3. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

4. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

5. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

6. *mf* (III) *mp* (III)

Vln. II 1. *mf* (I) *mp* (III)

2. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

3. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

4. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

5. *mf* (II) *mp* (III)

6. *mf* (III) *mp* (III)

Vla. 1. *f* molto sul tasto, II *pp* *ff* bow bridge

2. *f* molto sul tasto, III *pp* *ff* bow bridge

3. *f* molto sul tasto, IV *pp* *ff* bow bridge

Vc. 1. *f* molto sul tasto, III *pp* *ff*

2. *f* molto sul tasto, IV *pp* *ff*

3. *f* molto sul tasto *pp* *ff*

Cb. *f* molto sul tasto, IV *pp* *ff*

38 39 40 41

[illegible]

This page of the musical score is for measures 52 through 62. It features a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics and articulations. A rehearsal mark 'J' is placed at the beginning of measure 54. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, and the measures are numbered at the bottom.

Rehearsal Mark J: This mark is placed at the beginning of measure 54, indicating a specific section of the music.

Measures: The measures are numbered 52 through 62 at the bottom of the page.

Instruments: The instruments listed on the left side of the page are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Cbsn. (Contrabassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), B. Tbn. (Baritone Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. (Percussion), Hp. (Harp), Pno. (Piano), Vln. I (Violin I), Vln. II (Violin II), Vla. (Viola), Vc. 1, 2, 3 (Violoncello), and Cb. (Double Bass).

Dynamics: The dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo).

Articulations: The articulations include *fl.* (flute), *non div.* (non diviso), and *ord.* (ordine).

Rehearsal Mark J: This mark is placed at the beginning of measure 54, indicating a specific section of the music.

K

Fl. 1, 2, 3

Ob.

Cl. 1
2

B. Cl.

Bsn.
1
2

Cbsn.

Hr.

Tpt.
1
2
3

Tbn.
1
2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.
1
2, 3, 4

Hp.

Pno.

L

Vln. I
1
2
3
4
5
6

Vln. II
1
2
3
4
5
6

Vla.
1
2
3

Vc.
1
2
3

Cb.

63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

M

N

accel.

Fl.

1

2

3

Ob.

1

2

3

Cl.

1

2

B. Cl.

1

2

Bsn.

1

2

Cbsn.

1

2

3

Hn.

1

2

3

4

Tpt.

1

2

3

Tbn.

1

2

B. Tbn.

1

2

Tba.

1

2

Timp.

1

2

Perc.

1

3

2, 4

Hp.

1

2

Pno.

1

2

Vln. I

1

2

3

4

5

6

Vln. II

1

2

3

4

5

6

Vla.

1

2

3

Vc.

1

2

3

Cb.

1

2

3

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

P Nook-shotten ♩ = 63 (♩ = 126)

arco

ff

1. arco, I and II
2. arco, II and III
3. arco, III and IV

arco, IV

ff

accel.

96

(♩ = 76) Q Tortive ♩ = 58

The score is for a large orchestra and includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Harp, and Piano. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 76) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Harp, and Piano. The second system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Harp, and Piano. The third system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Contrabassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Harp, and Piano. The score is written in a complex, modern style with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

(♩ = 76) rit. Q Tortive ♩ = 58

Vln. I
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Vln. II
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Vla.
 1
 2
 3

Vc.
 1
 2
 3

Cb.

99 100 101

[illegible]

The image displays a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra, covering measures 108 through 113. The score is written for multiple instruments and includes various performance instructions.

Instruments and Parts:

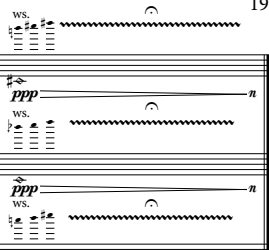
- Woodwinds:** Fl. 1, 2, 3; Ob. 1, 2, 3; Cl. 1, 2; B. Cl.; Bsn. 1, 2; Cbsn.; Hn. 1-4; Tpt. 1, 2, 3; Tbn. 1, 2; B. Tbn.; Tba.
- Percussion:** Perc. 1-4 (including coil spring, vibraphone, bass drum, tam-tam, tubular bells); Hp. (Harp); Pno. (Piano).
- Strings:** Vln. I (Violins I); Vln. II (Violins II); Vla. (Viola); Vc. (Violoncello); Cb. (Double Bass).

Performance Instructions and Dynamics:

- Key Clicks:** Indicated by wavy lines above notes in several woodwind parts (Fl. 1, 2, 3; Ob. 1, 2, 3; Cl. 1, 2; B. Cl.; Bsn. 1, 2; Cbsn.; Hn. 1-4; Tpt. 1, 2, 3; Tbn. 1, 2; B. Tbn.; Tba.).
- Dynamics:** *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano).
- Articulation:** *l.v. sempre* (lento vivace sempre) is marked for the Harp part.
- Section Labels:** "S" (Scratch) is marked at the beginning of measure 108, and "T" (Timpani) is marked at the beginning of measure 111.

The score shows complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, across all instrumental parts. The overall texture is dense and orchestral.

19

WS. 

Fl. 1 *mp* *n* *ppp* *n*

Fl. 2 *mp* *n* *ppp* *n*

Ob. 1, 2, 3 *mp* *n* *ppp* *n*

Cl. 1 *mp* *n*

Cl. 2 *mp* *n*

B. Cl. *mp* *n*

Bsn. 1 *mp* *n*

Bsn. 2 *mp* *n*

Cbsn. *mp* *n*

Hr. 1 *mp* *n*

Hr. 2 *mp* *n*

Hr. 3 *mp* *n*

Hr. 4 *mp* *n*

Tpt. 1 *mp* *n*

Tpt. 2 *mp* *n*

Tpt. 3 *mp* *n*

Tbn. 1 *mp* *n*

Tbn. 2 *mp* *n*

B. Tbn. *mp* *n*

Tba. *mp* *n*

Timp. (choke) *ppp* (choke) *senza misura*

Perc. 1 steel coil *pppp* *senza misura*

Perc. 2, 3, 4

Hp. *ppp*

Pno. *ppp*

Vln. I 1 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. I 2 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. I 3 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. I 4 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. I 5 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. I 6 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 1 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 2 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 3 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 4 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 5 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vln. II 6 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vla. 1 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vla. 2 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vla. 3 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vc. 1 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vc. 2 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Vc. 3 *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

Cb. *mp* *n* *mf* *ppp* *n* *senza misura*

114 115 116 117 118 119

March 14, 2018
Baltimore, MD