

University of New Mexico
UNM Digital Repository

Music ETDs

Electronic Theses and Dissertations

Spring 4-24-2020

Composition Portfolio

Levi Raleigh Brown
University of New Mexico - Main Campus

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/mus_etds



Part of the [Composition Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Brown, Levi Raleigh. "Composition Portfolio." (2020). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/mus_etds/35

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Electronic Theses and Dissertations at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Music ETDs by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

Levi Raleigh Brown

Candidate

Music

Department

This thesis is approved, and it is acceptable in quality and form for publication:

Approved by the Thesis Committee:

Patricia Repar, Chairperson

Karola Obermueller

Richard Hermann

COMPOSITION PORTFOLIO

by

LEVI RALEIGH BROWN

**PREVIOUS DEGREES
BACHELOR OF MUSIC**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Music

Music

The University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico

May, 2020

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this portfolio to my wife, Charlotte Leung. Thank you for always supporting me and my music and for helping to realize it in performance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Patrice Repar and Dr. Karola Obermueller for helping to guide my creative voice with these pieces. The music would not have happened without their thoughtful questions and influence.

I would also like to thank Dr. Peter Gilbert and Dr. Richard Hermann for their assistance during my time at UNM and for introducing me to new concepts and ways of thinking.

And thank you to all the performers who make music out of the notes on the page, particularly those who have performed the included pieces: Andreas Landstedt, Juan Saldivar Jr., Dr. Maxine Thevenot, and Rosie Cerquone.

COMPOSITION PORTFOLIO

by

Levi Raleigh Brown

B.M., University of Montana, 2018

M.Mu., University of New Mexico, 2020

ABSTRACT

The four pieces selected for this portfolio represent a variety of interests and pursuits over two years at UNM. Together they are unified through their attention to the universality of the daily human experience, particularly as it contrasts to human desire for control through constructed means such as art, although each approaches this relationship in a distinct way. Musically, these ideas are explored with a sense of spontaneity, drawing from a variety of musical styles, and experimenting with concepts of texture and form, with special attention to elements of live performance.

Included pieces are *A Moment of Some Complexity*, a setting of ten picture-poems by Kenneth Patchen for speaking pianist; *God is an Alchemist* for bass trombone and organ; *Swept* for Jazz Ensemble; and *A Fire to Build* for percussion and fixed media. These pieces were selected in part to satisfy the requirements for a music composition thesis.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Moment of Some Complexity.....	1
Program Notes	4
Performance Notes.....	5
Patchen Images	7
Score	17
I. My Program.....	17
II. Snow.....	21
III. ...it just topples over.....	25
IV. Believe	28
V. The Moment.....	31
VI. All	34
VII. Untitled (First and Last)	35
VIII. Hands of the Air.....	38
IX. But Even So	43
X. Last and First.....	45
God is an Alchemist	48
Program Notes	49
Performance Notes.....	50
Score	52
Swept.....	80
Program Notes	81
Performance Notes.....	82

Score	85
A Fire to Build.....	111
Program Notes	113
Performance Notes.....	113
Percussion Notation and Instruction	116
Score	117
Intro.....	117
I. Friction.....	118
Interlude	121
II. Percussion.....	122
III. Pyrotechnition	126
References.....	129

A Moment of Some Complexity

Ten pieces for speaking pianist
On the picture-poems of Kenneth Patchen

By Levi Raleigh Brown



"You will be told that what I write is confused, without order – and I will tell you that my book is not concerned with the problems of art, but with the problems of the world, with the problems of life itself – yes, of life itself."

- Kenneth Patchen

The Journal of Albion Moonlight

A Moment of Some Complexity
For Speaking Pianist

By Levi Raleigh Brown

Total Duration: 18 – 20 minutes

Text and Images by Kenneth Patchen
Provided Courtesy Special Collections,
University Library, University of California Santa Cruz.

Composed October 2018 – February 2019
in Albuquerque, NM

levibrown13@gmail.com
leviraleighbrown.wixsite.com/music

Program Notes

Kenneth Patchen was an American poet and novelist who lived from 1911 to 1972. He is best known for his experimental novel *The Journal of Albion Moonlight*, as well as being one of the pioneers of the jazz poetry movement.

Patchen suffered from chronic back pain most of his life, and, despite several surgeries, spent the last decade of his life bedridden. It was here, despite constant pain, that he created his collection of picture-poems. These were created using whatever was at hand (including garden tools and kitchen utensils as brushes, and tea and egg-dyes as paint) on ancient handmade paper, which had previously been used by botanists in France to preserve herbs and other plants.

The poems and paintings are often childlike and whimsical, other times depressing, but are always portrayed with sense of magic, playfulness, depth, and protest. He uses the images to extend his writing, not to illustrate the poems, but to bring us further into his world where all things, including his imaginary creatures, share the same wonder of life and tragedy of pain.

For this piece I have selected 10 of Patchen's 151 picture-poems to put to music. In writing this piece, I did not aim to directly illustrate the words or images musically, but instead hoped to further express to an audience the bizarre, beautiful world and profound questions that exist in Patchen's picture poems.

Text and Images by Kenneth Patchen, Provided Courtesy Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz.

Performance Notes

Performance Possibilities:

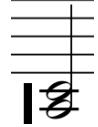
- Performance of all 10 pieces together (preferred):
 - These should be presented in the order in they occur
 - Performance with the text is a necessity in the performance of the whole
 - Pieces and text may be divided between multiple performers if necessary
 - Ex. Player 1 plays and speaks “My Program”, Player 2 plays and speaks “Snow”, Player 3 plays “...it topples over” while Players 1 and 2 speak the text, and so on
 - This is just one example, there are many possible realizations
 - Performance by one player is preferred
- Performance of individual piece:
 - In this case, only I. “My Program” and VI. “All” have to be performed with the text. The rest may exist as simply piano solos.
 - Performance with the text is always preferred
- A Selection of Pieces:
 - If less than all, but more than one piece is to be performed:
 - Only adjacent pieces may be performed together
 - The following combinations are exceptions and may be performed as their own smaller cycles:
 - I – III – IV – VI – VIII
 - II – V – VII – IX – X
 - Text should be performed if possible
- If possible, images should individually projected for each piece:
 - Please contact the composer for a slideshow of the images
 - Slides should be changed quickly as each piece starts

Performance Notes (cont.)

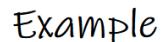
General Rules:

- Intervals larger than an octave may be rolled only if absolutely necessary
- All durations and tempos are approximate
- When playing strings with pick, a credit card or similar plastics may be substituted
- Vertical dotted lines indicate where words and pedaling should occur in relation to notes

Notations:

-  - All pedal markings in parentheses are reminders of ongoing pedaling
 -  - Chromatic cluster at approximate pitch range
 -  Or  - Chromatic cluster containing exact pitches within the range of the cluster.
 -  - Silently depress (to be sustained with Sostenuto Pedal)
- These may be placed in chromatic clusters as well, in which case all pitches are silently depressed within range
 -  - Short, Medium, and Long Fermata (respectively)
- Long Fermatas are for a given duration or left to performer's discretion
- Fermatas are also used to denote length of pause between movements

Speaking:

- Spoken text is in what looks like a handwritten font shown here: 
- Text is spoken simply, as in conversation, unless otherwise indicated. Still, much room is left for personal interpretation and expression.

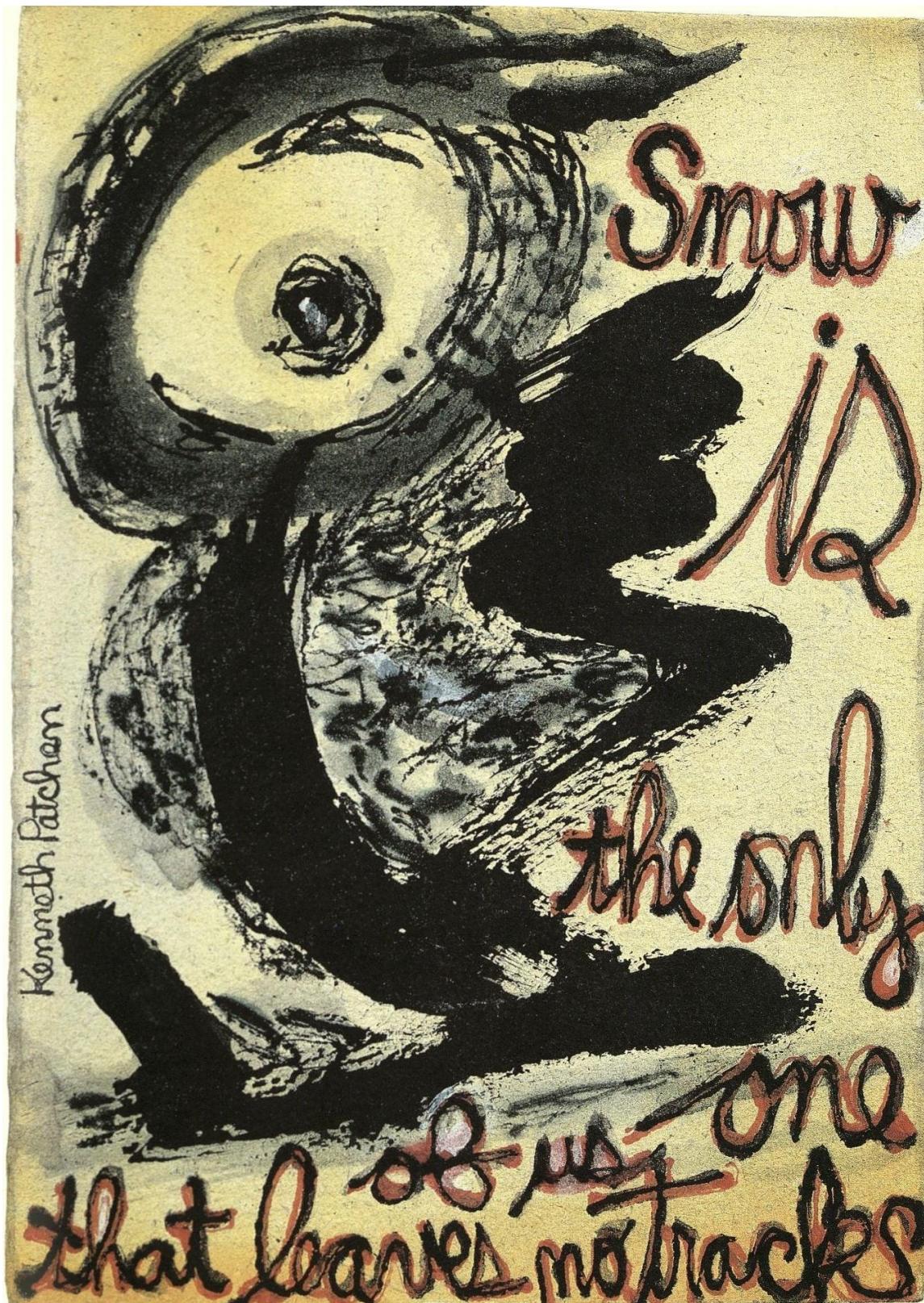
My Program?

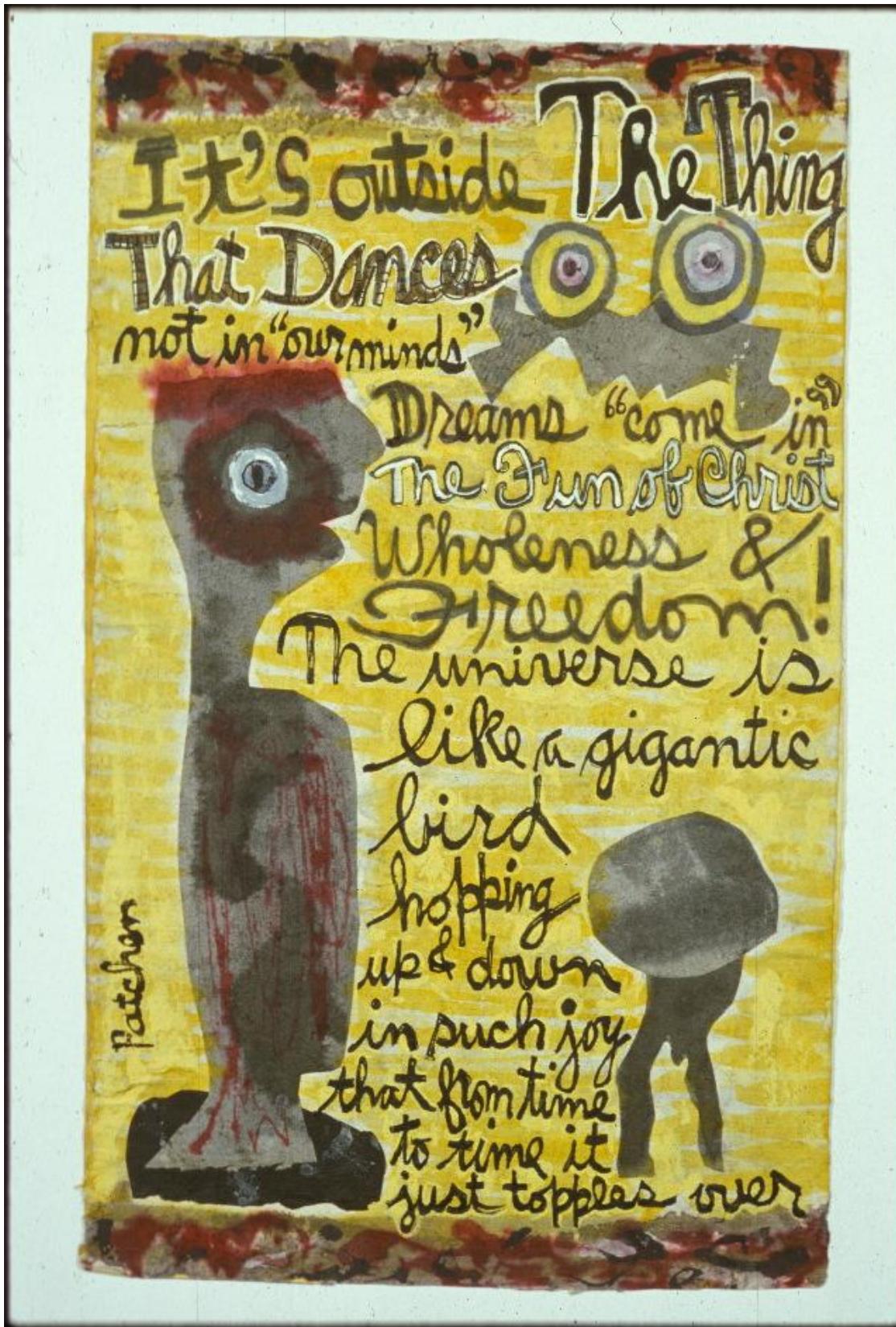
Let us all

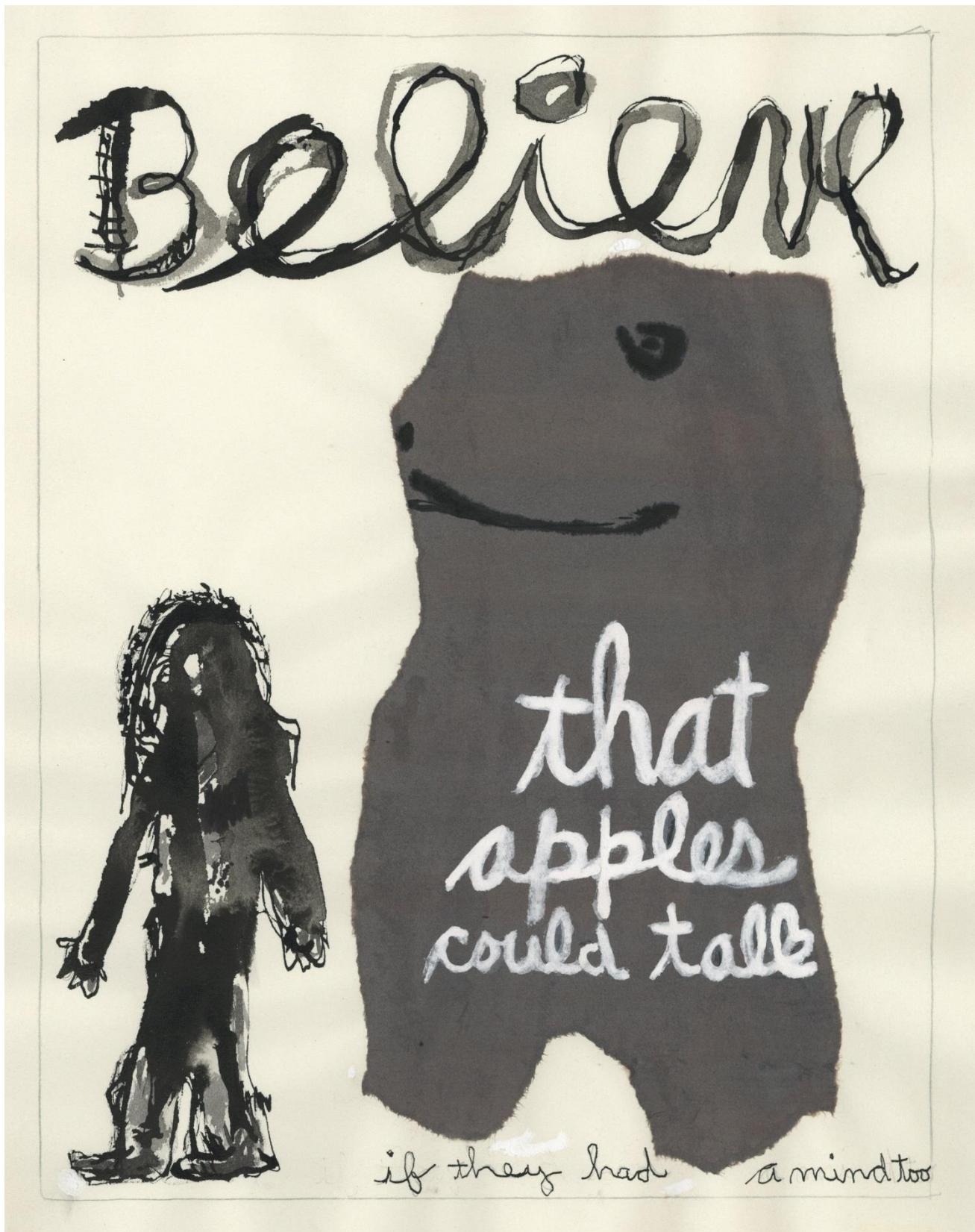


weep together

Kenneth Patchen





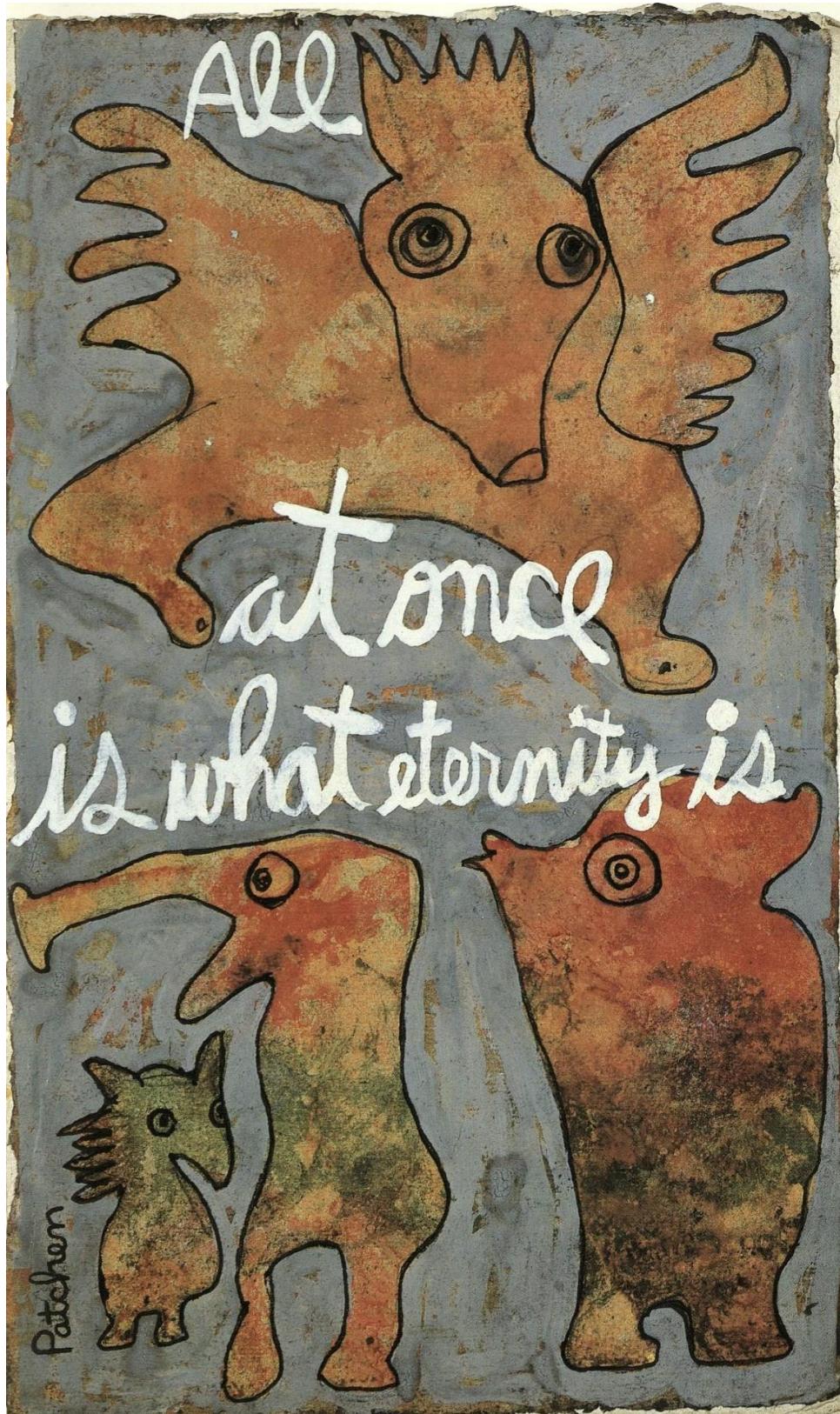


The Moment

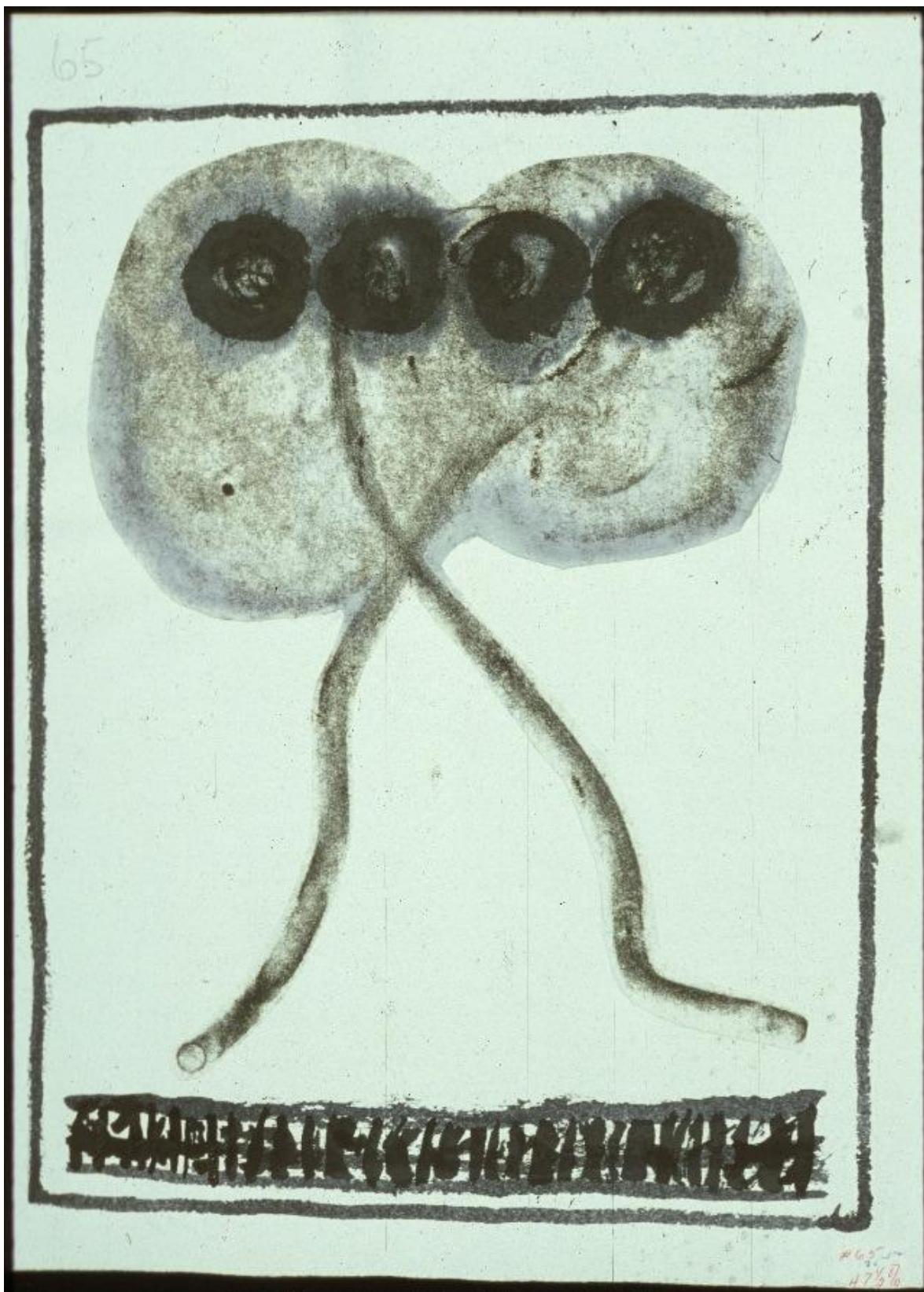
Before the girl picking field daisies
Becomes the girl picking field daisies

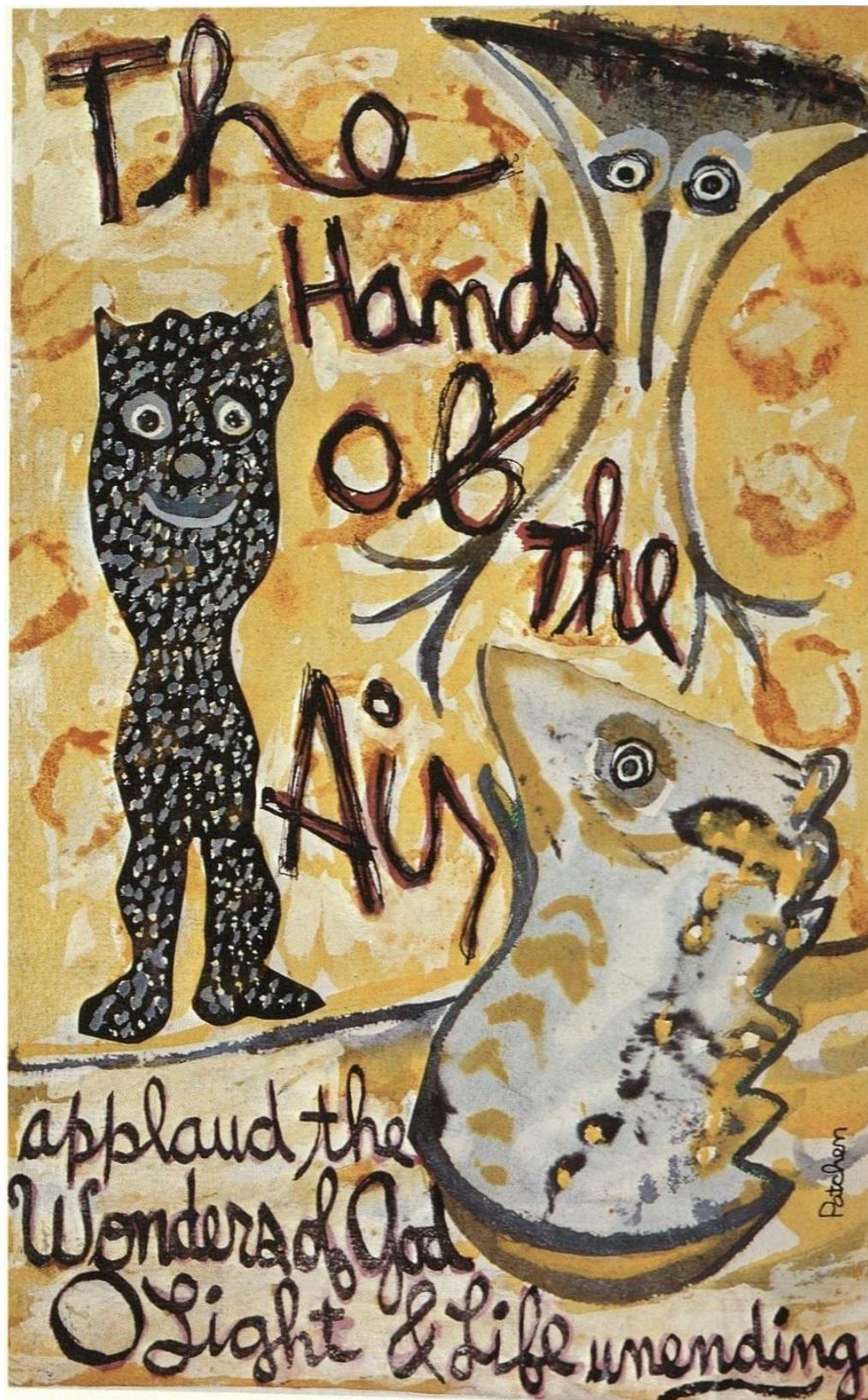


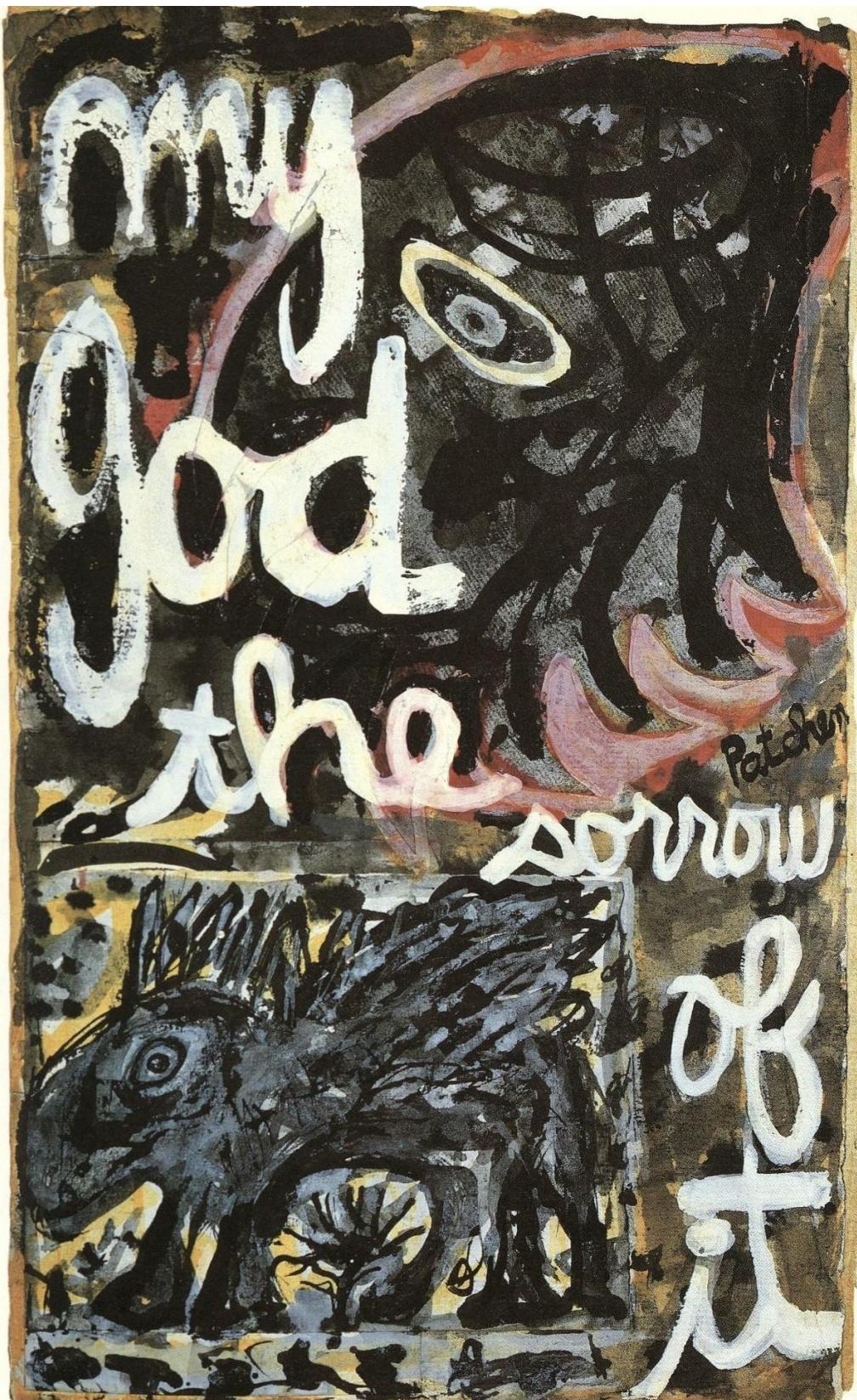
There is a moment of some complexity

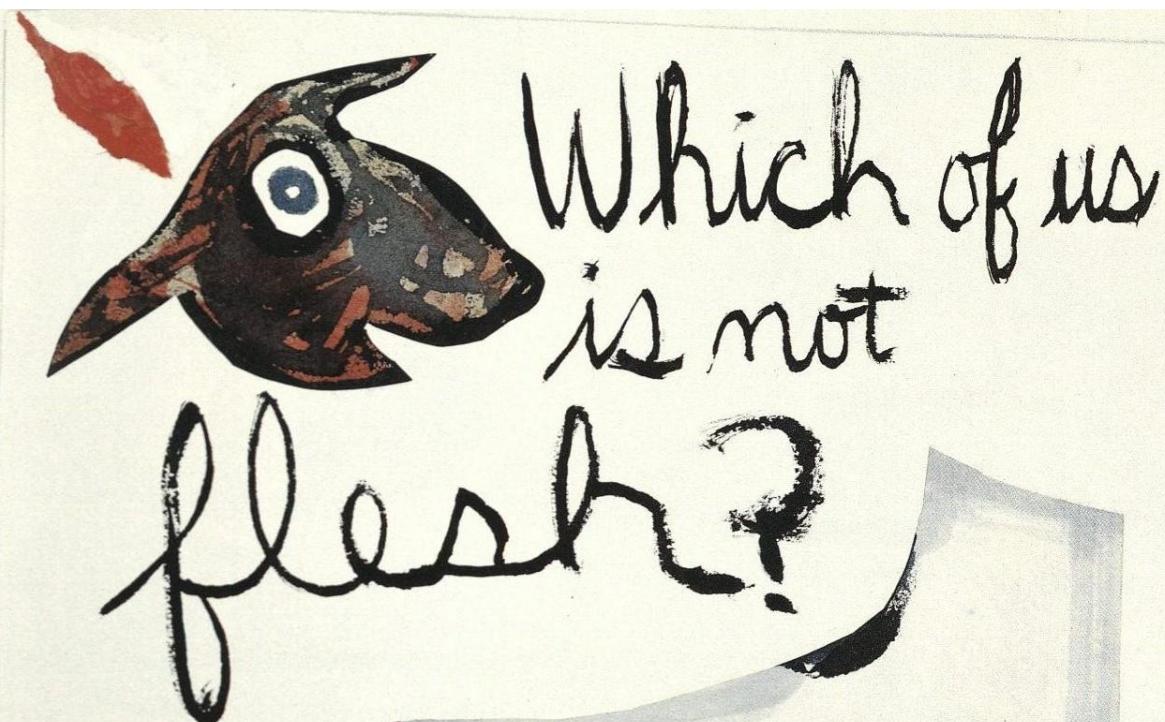


VII.

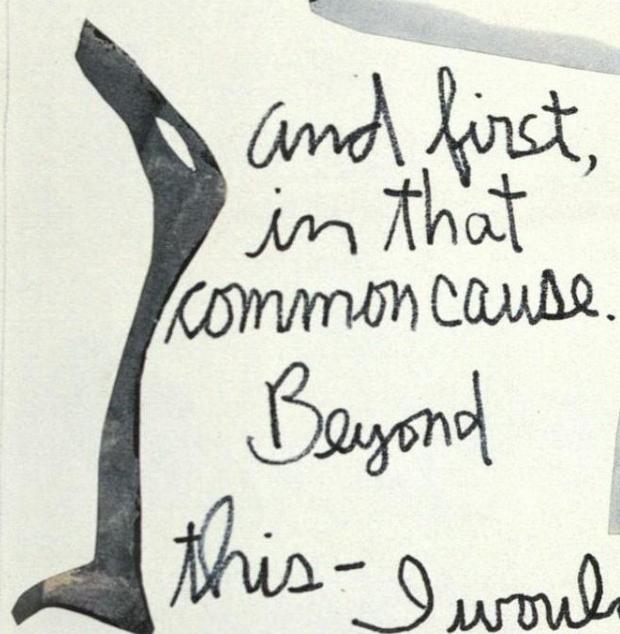








Last



this - I would like to be able
to say... to say more

A Moment of Some Complexity

Ten pieces for speaking pianist
on the picture poems of Kenneth Patchen

I. My Program

$\text{♩}=60$, flowing

Levi Raleigh Brown

Musical score for section I, My Program. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (4/4) and the bottom staff is in common time (4/4). The music begins with dynamic *pp*. It then transitions through *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. A 'slow tremolo' instruction is present. The tempo is marked as 'fast' at the end. The bottom staff features a sustained bass note with a tremolo. The dynamic *Ped.* is indicated below the staff.

Continuation of the musical score. The top staff starts with dynamic *p* and transitions to *f*. The tempo is marked as 'fast' transitioning to 'slow'. The bottom staff shows a sustained bass note with a tremolo. A dashed vertical line separates this section from the previous one. The instruction 'sost. Ped. *sempre*' is written below the staff.

Final section of the musical score. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩}=92$, spontaneous. The dynamic *moderately fast tremolo (sempre)* is indicated. The top staff shows a transition through common time (4/4), 3/4 time, and 5/4 time. The bottom staff features a sustained bass note with a tremolo. The dynamics *p semper* and *Ped.* are indicated. The score concludes with the instruction '(sost.)'.

Copyright © 2018 Levi Raleigh Brown

My Program

Musical score page 1. The score consists of two systems. The top system starts with a bass clef, a common time signature (5/4), and a dynamic *mp*. It transitions to a treble clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *f*. The bottom system starts with a bass clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *mp*. It transitions to a treble clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *p*. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note groups. Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the measures. The bassoon part is labeled "vib." with a vibrato bow. The dynamic *p* is marked with a crescendo line. The bassoon part is sustained throughout the page.

Musical score page 2. The score consists of two systems. The top system starts with a treble clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *mp*. It transitions to a bass clef, a common time signature (5/4), and a dynamic *sub f*. The bottom system starts with a bass clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *mp*. It transitions to a treble clef, a common time signature (2/4), and a dynamic *p sempre*. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note groups. Measure numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated above the measures. The bassoon part is sustained throughout the page.

Musical score page 3. The score consists of two systems. The top system starts with a treble clef, a common time signature (3/4), and a dynamic *sub p*. It transitions to a treble clef, a common time signature (4/4), and a dynamic *sub f*. The bottom system starts with a bass clef, a common time signature (3/4), and a dynamic *mp*. It transitions to a treble clef, a common time signature (2/4), and a dynamic *f*. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note groups. Measure numbers 9, 10, 11, and 12 are indicated above the measures. The bassoon part is sustained throughout the page.

My Program

pp ————— *mp*

mp

Ped.

sost. Ped. *sempre*

slowly, slightly sorrowful:

My Program?

let us a ll weep together

p

mp

3
4

3
4

(sost.) _____

p sempre

mp

f

Ped.

(sost.) _____

My Program

molto rit. $\text{♩} = 72$

(*p*) ————— *f* —————

sub p ————— *mf* ————— *p* ————— *f* —————

Ped. sempre —————

(*sost.*) —————

mp ————— (moderately fast tremolo) —————→ slower

pp ————— *pp* ————— *mf* —————

(*Ped.*) —————

molto rit.

→ very slow

p ————— *ppp* —————

(*Ped.*) —————

* If the 10th cannot be played without arpeggiating, exclude the F

*Text in this movement can be performed either with a normal, conversational speaking tone, or in a more pointilistic manner, with unique expression and articulation on each word, or a combination of these, whatever is most comfortable. Performers can thus choose to follow or ignore instructions and articulations on words.

II. Snow

Levi Raleigh Brown

prepare piano with 1 sheet of letter sized paper, placed vertically and centered over given range

$\text{♪}=136$

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the treble clef and the bottom staff is for the bass clef. The tempo is marked as ♪=136. The dynamics are indicated as mp, p, mp, p, and mf. The time signature changes between 5/8, 4/8, 3/8, 6/8, 5/8, 4/8, and 7/8. A instruction at the bottom says "senza ped.".

8

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with dynamics mf, p, and mp. The bottom staff shows a harmonic line with a trill. The time signature changes between 7/8, 6/8, 5/8, and 5/8. The vocal line includes lyrics "is — the". The piano part includes dynamic markings (mf, p, mp) and a trill symbol.

12

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line with dynamics mf, p, and mf. The bottom staff shows a harmonic line with a trill. The time signature changes between 5/8, 6/8, 5/8, 4/8, 5/8, and 5/8. The vocal line includes lyrics "on - ly". The piano part includes dynamic markings (mf, p, mf) and a trill symbol.

Copyright © 2018 Levi Raleigh Brown

Snow

15

(Pd.)

(>) one

18

(Pd.)

rit.

20 rapid and irregular strumming across strings with all fingernails

of

$\text{♪} = 98$

pluck strings with pick, within upper segment of the piano

$\text{ff} \rightarrow \text{mf} \rightarrow \text{mp}$

p

gliss on strings, within lowest segment of the piano

Pd. sempre

Snow

(whispered) *us*

25 15 4 8 > > 3 4 > > 4 8 > > 7 8 > >

on keys
gliss on strings with pad of fingers within lowest segment
on keys

(Pd) _____

that

29 15 4 8 > > 6 8 > > 4 8

(p) tr tr 6 8 8va 4 8

accel. 6 4 8

(p) _____

(Pd) _____

(vocal gliss down)
leaves

31 15 ♩=112 - 5 8 mp > > 4 8 > > 7 8 > > 4 8

play pitches as fast as possible in any order, avoiding repeating patterns
15ma- 5 8 4 8 7 8 4 8

ppp *(Pd)* _____

Snow

36 15 >

with pick →

6 8 .

mp
gliss with fingernails
in lowest segment

(Ped.) _____

38 8va-----|

pp
on keys

(Ped.) 8vb-----|

39 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 10 8 |

mp

40 play pitches as fast as possible
in any order, avoiding repeating
patterns

remove paper
tracks ↑

ff ----- *mf*

play pitches as fast as possible
in any order, avoiding repeating
patterns

(Ped.) _____

III. ... it just topples over

Levi Raleigh Brown

- The following 7 phrases should be spoken at least once each throughout the piece, between letters A and B .

-Phrases should not be placed in the exact order listed.

- Phrases do not need to be spread evenly throughout and may be distributed in different ways, although they should not occur in immediate succession.

- Order and placement may be written in or improvised. If necessary, time may be briefly suspended during rests in order to speak the words when not playing.

- These statements are preferably announced or shouted.

1. It's Outside
2. The Thing
3. That Dances
4. not in "our minds"
5. Dreams "come in"
6. The Fun of Christ
7. Wholeness and Freedom!

*speak only if following
"Snow":*

A $\text{♩} = 132$, animated

But even so...

senza Ped.

6

... it just topples over

10

mp

f

mp

v

=100 subito

14

p

sfz ff

sub p

v

18

mf

mf

mf

... it just topples over

B

accel.

22 23 24

mp *f*

$\text{♩} = 132$

25 26 27

ff

sub p (sempre)

simply and naturally:

The universe is like a gigantic bird hopping up & down in such joy
that from time to time it just topples over

28

repeat until
finished with text

IV. Believe

Levi Raleigh Brown

$\text{♩}=72$, child-like

$\text{♩}=84$

A musical score for piano. The left hand is in the bass clef, and the right hand is in the treble clef. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 2 shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 3 continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 ends with a dynamic *p*. Below the staff, there is a instruction 8^{vb} and *sost. Ped. sempre*.

A musical score for piano. Measure 5 starts with *pp* dynamics. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 8 ends with a dynamic *p*. Below the staff, there is a instruction *(sost.)* and *mf*. To the right, there is a *Ped.* instruction.

joyfully:

Be - lieve!

$\text{♩}=72$

molto accel.

A musical score for piano. Measure 11 starts with *mf* dynamics. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 ends with a dynamic *p*. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns. Below the staff, there is a instruction *sost. Ped.*

Copyright © 2018 Levi Raleigh Brown

Believe

(molto accel.)

15

15

f

$\text{♩} = 160$

$\text{♩} = 64$ subito

that apples could talk

19

Ped. _____

mf

p *pp*

sost. Ped _____

rit. $\text{♩} = 92$

23

p *mp* *pp*

p *pp*

(sost.) _____

Believe

poco rit. - - - - -

whisper or speak:
if they had a mind too
attacca

ppp

(sost.)

V. The Moment

$\text{♩}=84$, rubato
delicate

Levi Raleigh Brown

The musical score consists of four staves of music. Staff 1 (top) starts with dynamic *ppp* and a tempo of $\text{♩}=84$. It includes markings for *una corda sempre* and *ped.* Staff 2 (second from top) shows a transition with dynamic *pp*, *ppp*, and *pp*. Staff 3 (third from top) begins with dynamic *p* and *pp*, followed by a tempo change to $\text{♩}=76$. Staff 4 (bottom) features a dynamic *mp* and a tempo instruction *in time*. The score also includes performance notes such as *8va*, slurs, and grace notes.

Copyright © 2018 Levi Raleigh Brown

The Moment

16

mf **p**

3

Before the girl picking field daisies

18

mf

* una corda

3

Becomes the girl picking field daisies

21

ff

3

poco accel.

23

p sub

3

3

3

3

3

The Moment

$\text{♩}=100$

25

There is a moment of some complexity

27

Leg.

$\text{♩}=68$

play deliberately with index (pointer) fingers only

32

mp sempre

senza ped.

36

$8^{\text{va}} - \text{l}$

3

p

$15^{\text{ma}} - \text{l}$

pp

VI. All

Levi Raleigh Brown

out of time

prepare piano with 1 sheet of letter sized paper, placed horizontally and centered over given range

5"

slowly, serious:

A _____ || at

Ped. semper _____

mf

5"

8"

once

is

what

4

6"

scrape along strings slowly with pick

2"

3"

p

8^{vb}

(Ped.) _____

eternity

is

remove paper attaca

7

5"

p

3"

mp

pp

hold Ped. into First and Last (if performing)

8"

mf

p

$\text{♩} = 52$

eternity

is

remove paper attaca

hold Ped. into First and Last (if performing)

8^{vb}

mf

p

VII. Untitled (First and Last)

Levi Raleigh Brown

$\text{♩}=60$, bold

$\text{♩}=80$, emerging

accel.

Untitled (First and Last)

22

mf

f

mp

f

mp

p

$\text{♩} = 84$ **subito**

27

mp

f

30

f

sub mp

mp

accel.

$\text{♩} = 112$

33

f

Untitled (First and Last)

$\text{J}=\text{J}=56$ molto accel.

$\text{J}=84$

$\text{J}=76$ subito, blooming

molto rit. a tempo ($\text{J}=76$)

$\text{J}=60$ poco rit. attacca

VIII. Hands of the Air

Levi Raleigh Brown

♩=88, shimmering

8va

ff

v.c.

sub **p**

sub **ff**

Ped.

sost. Ped.

sost. Ped.

4

sub **p**

sub **ff** sub **p**

(sost.)

Ped.

6

f

mp sub

Ped.

Copyright © 2019 Levi Raleigh Brown

Hands of the Air

8 calm, perpetual

accel.

13 $\text{♩} = 104$

accel.

18 $\text{♩} = 124$

23

Hands of the Air

27

32

37

$\text{♩} = 88$ subito

41

Hands of the Air

Musical score for 'Hands of the Air' starting at measure 44. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 44 begins with a dynamic of 8^{va} . The music includes various markings such as grace notes, slurs, and a tempo marking of $\text{P}ed.$. The key signature changes between measures, including a section in 3/4 time.

calm, speak freely over music
The Hands of the Air

Continuation of the musical score for 'Hands of the Air' starting at measure 47. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics *mp* and *pp*. The bottom staff shows sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking *una corda* is present in measure 51. The key signature remains mostly in E major throughout this section.

rit.

Applaud the wonders of God O Light and Life unending

Continuation of the musical score for 'Hands of the Air' starting at measure 51. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows eighth-note patterns in 3/4 time. The bottom staff shows sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal line continues with the lyrics 'Applaud the wonders of God' and 'O Light and Life'. The dynamic *(u.c.)* is indicated at the end of the vocal line.

Hands of the Air

heavenly

♩ = 76

56 -

mf

ffff

mp

mf *ff*

(u.c.)

8va.

8va.

3

3

3

3

(8) 1 *attacca*

60

mf

3

3

3

3

IX. But Even So

Levi Raleigh Brown

$\text{♪}=120$, furious

fff *mf*

ped. _____

subtle

tr~~~~~

p semper

(tr)~~~~~

(8) _____ *senza ped.*

solemn, dramatic,
freely over music:

My god *the sorrow of it*

7

My god *the sorrow of it*

(8) _____

But Even So

11

furious

sub ff *mp*
tr *tr*

(8)

Ped.

14

gliss on strings
with fingernails

sub f

sub p
 fast tremolo → slow

(8)

17

molto rit.

ff

(8)

* Extended fermatas create a section in which all notes are out of time and occur at an approximate location in time relative to their position in the bar. The overall length of the fermata should be similar to that of the current note value, unless otherwise notated.

X. Last and First

Levi Raleigh Brown

**J=68, rubato
meditative, heavy**

Which of us is not flesh?

15ma

5

Last and first

15ma

9

Copyright © 2019 Levi Raleigh Brown

Last and First

•

in that

13 *mp sub* *15ma-1 ppp* *p* *mf*

(8)-----|

8va-----|

common cause

17 *sub ff* *mf* *p* *pp*

(8)-----| loco

21

mp *p*

Last and First

26

f

sub p

long, open in length

Beyond this - I would like to be able to say...

29 *15^{ma}*

pp

ppp

8:8

inconclusive:

... to say more

allow sound to fade naturally

31

pp

God is an Alchemist

For Bass Trombone and Organ

Full Score

Levi Raleigh Brown

God is an Alchemist

For Bass Trombone and Organ

By Levi Raleigh Brown

Commissioned by Juan Saldivar Jr.

Premiered Feb. 5, 2020 by Juan Saldivar Jr. and Maxine Thevenot

in UNM Keller Hall, Albuquerque, NM

Duration: 9' to 10'

Composed April to June, 2019

in Albuquerque, NM

levibrown13@gmail.com

leviraleighbrown.wixsite.com/music

Program Note:

“Go ahead, light your candles and burn your incense and ring your bells and call out to God, but watch out, because God will come, and He will put you on His anvil and fire up His forge and beat you and beat you until he turns brass into pure gold.”

- Sant Keshavadas

Performance Notes:

Trombone:

- Mutes needed: Straight, Harmon (with stem), Bucket
- Senza to poco vibrato except when notated
- Notated vibrato in brackets should be wide and moderately fast
- Vibrato does not apply to glissandos
- Notes following glissandos are continuous if included in a slur, and rearticulated if not in a slur
- Slurred passages are meant to be somewhat messy; it is not necessary to articulate notes but may instead allow glissandos to naturally occur
- flz. – flutter tongue, no articulation is necessary when flutter tonguing.

- Hand-mute positions:
 - Used to control timbre with Harmon Mute
 - ○ - open (hand off)
 - + - closed (hand covering Harmon stem)
 - ⊕ - half open (hand partially covering Harmon stem)
 - No audible transition between positions is desired, unless marked with an arrow
 - → - Transition slowly from one position to another (a jazzy or wah effect is not desired, merely a gradual transition from one timbre to another)
 - ----- - Used to show the continuation of one position throughout multiple notes
- Graphic lines to be interpreted as glissandos to be achieved by any means necessary

- Rehearsal Letter C consists of independent, cyclical parts for each player. Players should act largely independently, but should also keep their ears open in order to be musically engaged with the other

Organ:

- Part written for a 3 or 4 Manual Organ, but may be played on less with some adjustments
- Manuals are referred to as I, II, and III, for convenience of dictating specific changes, but player may use different manuals for each assignment as they see fit
 - Manual changes centered between staves refer to both
 - Bracketed changes above stave refer to one hand or the other
- Stop changes are labeled with instrument and timbre suggestions, giving the performer an idea of the sounds desired
 - Ex. - Winds/Strings could be winds, strings, both, or a similar effect
- Stop changes occur in Boxed Text

- Player will need 8 Key Weights or Wedges, abbreviated KW

-  - Place Key Weight or Wedge
-  - Remove Key Weight or Wedge

- Player is also asked to move Key Weights an octave; to do this, use one hand to continue to sustain the previously weighted key until the new note is sustained

-  Cluster, including shown notes and all and all chromatic pitches between

-  Circles are used to highlight when a note is removed from a sustaining chord

- Rehearsal Letter C consists of independent, cyclical parts for each player. Players should act largely independently, but should also keep their ears open in order to be musically engaged with the other

Full Score

GOD IS AN ALCHEMIST

for Bass Trombone and Organ

I	Brass/Reeds	8'	f
II	Brass/Reeds	4'	f
III	Reeds/Winds	4'	mp
Ped.	Brass	8'+16'	f

Levi Raleigh Brown

Bass Trombone

straight mute **=88, turbulent**

Organ

add all available tremulants gradually, one at a time

Manual I may be freely exchanged with an additional manual with slightly differing 8' stops, if available, providing variations in timbre

=88, turbulent

Pedals

Org.

Ped.

Copyright © 2019 Levi Raleigh Brown

8 (2+2+3)

B. Tbn.

(2+2+3)

Org.

Ped.

=

11

II (4')

Org.

Ped.

straight mute slide vib.
 14
 B. Tbn.

Org.
 Ped.
 B. Tbn.

I
 16
 B. Tbn.

III (4')
 Org.
 Ped.

19

B. Tbn.

A

f

straight mute

slide vib.

mf

(III)

A I

f

II (4')

II (4')

I

Org.

Ped.

=

22

B. Tbn.

mf

p *mf*

(II)

I

Org.

Ped.

B. Tbn.

25

$\geqslant p$

mp

f

reduce stops
for I and II

Ped.

lip vib.

B. Tbn. 31

Org.

Ped.

=

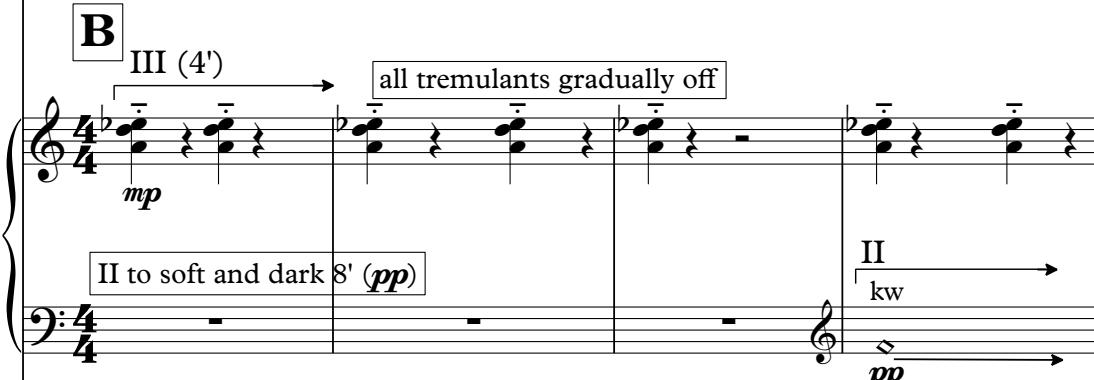
slide vib.

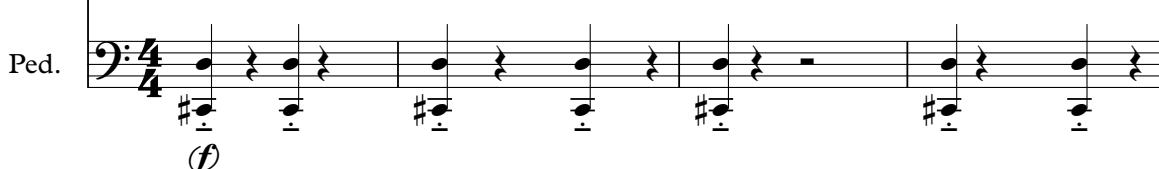
B. Tbn. 34

Org.

Ped.

38 **B**
 B. Tbn. 

 Org. 

 Ped. 

 =
 42 **B**
 B. Tbn. 

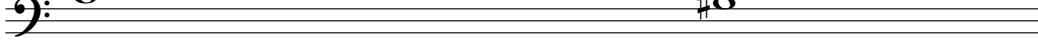
 Org. 

 Ped. 

The following four pages (letter C) consist of free, independent parts for each player. For this reason, they do not exist in score form.

C freely, independent of organ part
 Harmon with stem

5" 3" 4"

B. Tbn. 

pp

continue directly into repeat ,

The following repeat occurs 3 times, each time at a different speed and hand-mute changes:

1st: 2" to 4" per note. Between each note can be as little as no rest or as much as 2" of rest. No rest should be placed between notes with dashed slurs.

2nd: 1" to 2" per note. Breathe as needed. Dashed barlines indicate divisions for hand-mute changes.

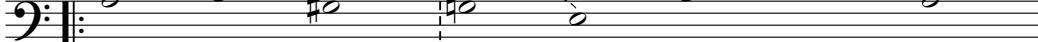
3rd: 0.5" to 1" per note, as legato as possible.

hand-mute changes for each repetition:

3rd: ○ ----- →

2nd: ⊕ ----- → ○ + -----

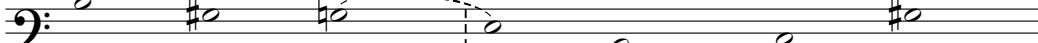
1st: ○ + ○ → ⊕ + ⊕ + → ⊕ ○ ⊕ → ○

B. Tbn. 

*improvise between **pp** and **mp** unless otherwise marked*

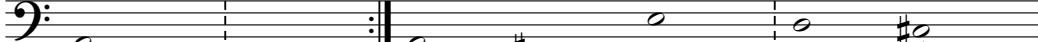
○ ----- → + ○ -----

+ ○ → + ○ + ○ → ⊕ + ⊕

B. Tbn. 

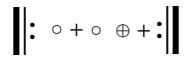
1. ○ + → ⊕

2. + ----- ○ → ⊕

B. Tbn. 

B. Tbn.

change hand-mute position on
each note following this pattern:



0.5" to 2" per note, breathe as necessary,
performer may choose to improvise octaves

3.

B. Tbn.

between pp and mp

repeat until organ begins steady
pulse in pedals, then move on
to join

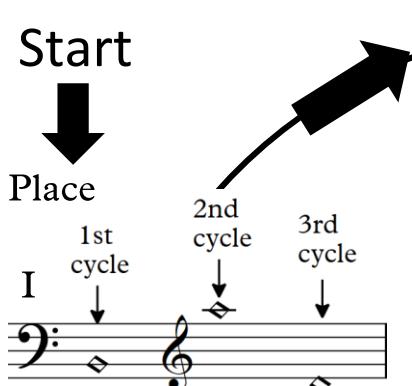
C

freely, independent of trombone part

I	Brass/Reeds	8'	<i>f</i>
II	Soft/Dark	8'	<i>pp</i>
III	Reeds/Winds	4'	<i>mp</i>
Ped	Bourdon	4'+8'+16'	<i>mp</i>

Instructions:

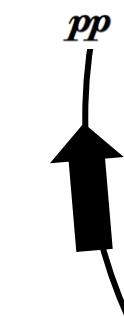
- Move clockwise around circle, performing each action
- A cycle is a return to the starting point
- Some actions have indications of specifics for each cycle
- Each cycle should be approximately 20 to 30 seconds, but how the time is divided between actions is up to the performer
- No new key weights are placed during 4th and 5th cycles



Move highest key weight down
1 octave

Change stops of sustaining manual (II)

Dynamics should stay as similar as possible

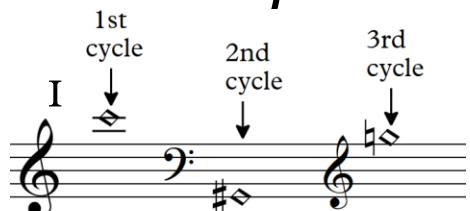


Organ - 5 Cycles

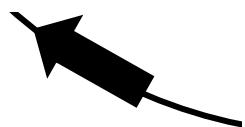
20" to 30" per cycle

Play each Event from next page during corresponding cycle

Place



Move lowest key weight up 1 octave



Events:

$\text{♩}=80$ for each

1st Cycle

2nd Cycle

3rd Cycle

Ped.

Sustain until....

mp

4th Cycle

5th Cycle

Continue to next page after 5th cycle



Play throughout 4th and 5th cycles, 3" to 6" per note

Ped.

mp

D $\text{♩} = 80$, building
join organ pedal rhythm,
cue to go on

48

B. Tbn.

D $\text{♩} = 80$, building
repeat until trombone joins rhythm, cue to go on reduce stops for III (to **p**)

Org. II (**pp**) pitches sustained by key weights

Ped. reduce stops (to **p**)

p



52

B. Tbn.

(if needed) open

(**p**)

III (4')

(if needed)

Org. (II)

Ped. add stops for dynamics

mp

56

B. Tbn. *lip vib.*

Org. *add stops*
p

Ped. *add stops*
mf

accel.

60

B. Tbn. *slide vib.*

Org. *add stops*
mp

Ped. *add stops*
mf

accel.

B. Tbn.

$\text{J}=92$

64 (2+2+3) flz. lip vib. (3+2) flz. slide vib.

$\text{J}=92$

(2+2+3) (3+2) add stops
Org. add stops mf

Ped. add stops



accel.

68

B. Tbn. flz. f mp f fff

accel.

Org.

Ped. add stops to full organ fff

E $\text{♩} = 100$, with intensity

B. Tbn.

71

E $\text{♩} = 100$, with intensity

B. Tbn.

flz.

ff

flz.

Org.

add stops to full organ

add stops to full organ

ff

Ped.

ff



74

B. Tbn.

flz.

5

mf

flz.

ff

Org.

fff

Ped.

77

B. Tbn.

flz. *mf* < *ff* 3 *f* *ffff*

Org.

Ped.

poco accel.

80 flz. 3 slide vib. 3 lip vib.

B. Tbn.

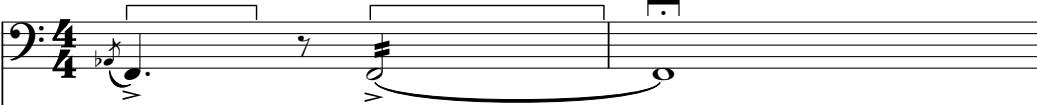
Org.

Ped.

may cut off before
organ if necessary

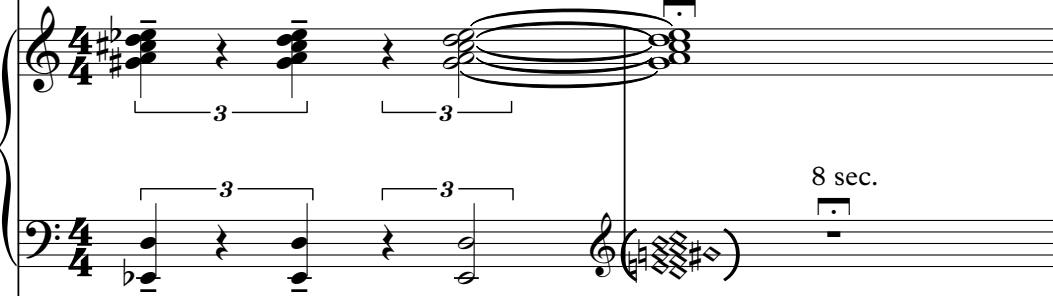
(poco accel.)

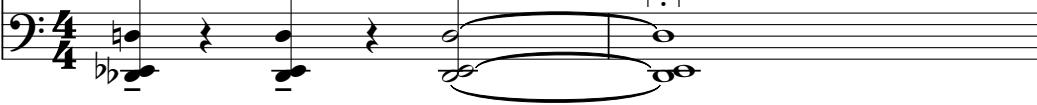
83 slide vib. flz. 8 sec.

B. Tbn. 

(poco accel.)

8 sec.

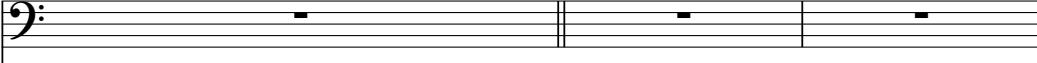
Org. 

Ped. 



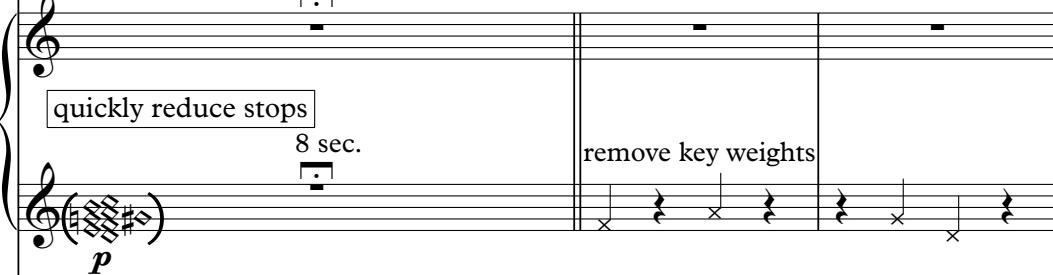
$\text{♩}=88$

85 8 sec.

B. Tbn. 

$\text{♩}=88$

8 sec.

Org. 

quickly reduce stops

remove key weights

p

Ped. 

88

B. Tbn.

Org.

Ped.

6 sec.

6 sec.

6 sec.
(silence)

6 sec.

II Winds/Strings 8' *mp*
 III Solo Flute 4' *p*
 Ped. Winds/Strings 8' only *mp*

F $\text{♩} = 60$, deep, thoughtful

bucket mute
lip vib.

91

B. Tbn.

F $\text{♩} = 60$, deep, thoughtful molto rit.

molto rit.

bucket mute
lip vib.

91

B. Tbn.

F $\text{♩} = 60$, deep, thoughtful molto rit.

molto rit.

Organ

Ped.

3/4

3/4

3/4

a tempo

lip vib.
fast → slow

94

B. Tbn.

a tempo

rit.

p **pp** **f**

rit.

Org.

Ped.



a tempo, poco rubato

98

B. Tbn.

a tempo, poco rubato

s.vb. (optional) **mp**

Org.

Ped.

mp **mf**

B. Tbn.

103

slide vib.

mf — *p*

f

Org.

III (4') *p*

Ped.

=

B. Tbn.

107

mf

G (if needed) open slide vib.

Org.

Ped.

poco accel.  =68

112

B. Tbn.

poco accel.  =68

Org.

Ped.

≡

116

B. Tbn.

add stops (strings) to III
and tremulantsto II and III

Org.

Ped.

H flowing, senza rubato

120

B. Tbn.

H flowing, senza rubato

Org. III (4') *mp* II (8') *(mp)*

Ped.

poco accel.

122

B. Tbn.

poco accel.

lip vib.

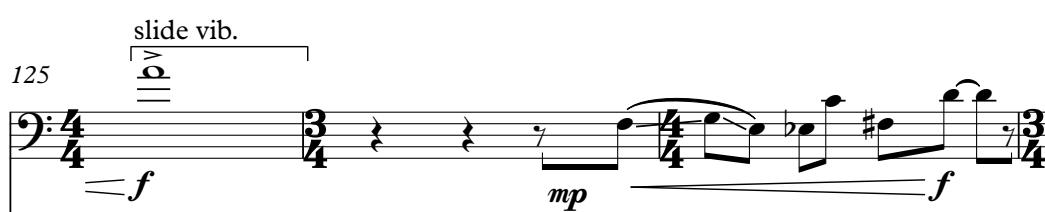
poco accel.

Org. III (4') II

Ped.

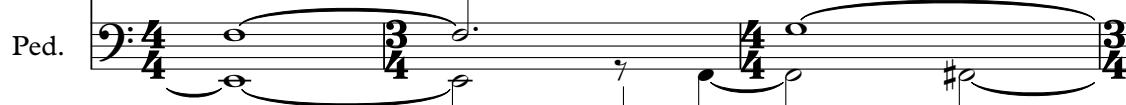
J=76

125 *slide vib.*

B. Tbn. 

J=76

Org. 

Ped. 

≡

128 *lip vib.*

B. Tbn. 

Org. 

Ped. 

I

132

B. Tbn.

Org.

Ped.

≡

134

B. Tbn.

III (4')

Org.

III (4')

II

Ped.

136

B. Tbn.

Org. II

Ped.

≡

138

B. Tbn.

Org. III (4')

Ped.

140

B. Tbn. flz. ,

mf

Org. II

Ped.



145

B. Tbn. *slightly slower*

mp

Org. *slightly slower*

Ped.

148

B. Tbn.

non decresc.

5 sec.

5 sec.

5 sec.

tremulants off

5 sec.

5 sec.

5 sec.

Swept
for Jazz Band

Full Score

Levi Raleigh Brown



Swept
for Jazz Band

by Levi Raleigh Brown

Composed September 2019 – March 2020
Albuquerque, NM

Duration: Approx. 7 minutes

levibrown13@gmail.com
leviraleighbrown.wixsite.com/music

Copyright © 2020 Levi Raleigh Brown

Program Note:

Swept was inspired by a story of Sen no Rikiū, a Japanese tea master of the 16th century, and his son Shoan, as depicted in Kakuzo Okakura's *The Book of Tea*.

Rikiū was watching his son at work cleaning and watering the garden path. Each time Shoan believed he was finished with the task, Rikiū would ask him to clean it again. After an hour of doing it several times, his son complained that there was nothing more to be done, for there was not a twig or leaf left on the ground.

"Young fool," chided the tea master, "that is not the way a garden path should be swept." Saying this, Rikiū stepped into the garden, shook a tree, and scattered over the garden gold and crimson leaves"..."What Rikiū demanded was not cleanliness alone, but the beautiful and the natural also."

Our experience as humans is often similar. We frequently try to live clean and tidy lives, maintaining a constant sense of control, but the unpredictable and the natural invade our order and destroy our plans. However, perhaps like the leaves, these uncontrollable elements are in fact an important part of the path.

Performance Notes:

- **Conductor**

- Conductor should follow a stopwatch for the out-of-time section (beginning to K)
 - Duration should be given horizontally, bringing hands gradually together and apart **without showing pulse**
 - Begin with arms at shoulder width with palms facing each other at 0'00", then move palms to meet in the center at 0'05". Hands will move back to shoulder width by 0'10", and so forth, so that every 10 seconds hands are at shoulder width, and at the 5's in between palms are pressed together.
 - It may be necessary to give a small pulse as hands reach shoulder width and together (at the 5 second intervals) so that players can see this precise moment.
 - Down arrows are placed on specific time markers. These moments require large cues for multiple player entrances or cutoffs. They should be given vertically with a prep either a second or a half second before.

- **General**

-  – Fade in/fade out to the best of the instrument's capability
- During long sustained notes, players may breathe and take breaks as necessary, always fading out and back into the note when they go to do so
- Guitar and vibes – for long sustained notes do not roll, but attack softly and only as often as necessary to maintain sustain

-  – Play pitches within box **in any order** rapidly and legato from beginning of box until end of arrow
 - Care should be taken to avoid repetitive patterns with given pitches

- **Out-of-Time Section (Beginning to K)**
 - Barlines show divisions of 5 seconds each
 - Events occur in time relative to their position in the bar
 - Blank space is equivalent to rest
 - Rhythmic figures played swung, at approximately q= 96
 - Duration of bars will be given horizontally by conductor, with hands reaching shoulder width at the beginning and center of every system (every 10 seconds), and coming together between the bars between (5", 15", 25", etc.)
 - Down arrows ↓ show vertical conductor cues for entrances or cut-offs
 - arrows in parentheses are cues that will be given but do not directly influence the given player's part
 -  – Double whole note – sustains for the entire bar
 - Whole notes sustain until the end of the bar or next note within the bar unless otherwise notated
 -  – sustain for length of beam

- **Spoken Text**
 - All players perform spoken text in a variety of ways, this should be done with high energy and with recognition of the inherent humor, but also with musicality and intention.
 - Each player must write a text depicting a true story from their everyday life. The focus should be on those elements which seem annoying, at least in the moment, or distracting from the things we enjoy or look forward to.
 - The story only needs to be **around 5 to 6 sentences**, and does not need to be conclusive or have any moral, purpose, etc.
 - Stories should be emotional in some way to you, possibly expressing qualities of humor, sadness, relief, frustration, or others, and this should be reflected in the text and performance of it.
 - Examples include:
 - a story of an inconvenient traffic jam
 - a time when weather ruined plans
 - how your roommate never does the dishes

- Players' own text is used in the following ways, advancing through their text as they are required to speak. (It will likely be necessary to cycle through the text multiple times).

speaking

-  – **Relatively ordinary speech.** This may be fast and somewhat soft and therefore not necessarily entirely understood by an audience.

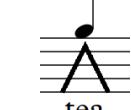
comprehensible

-  – **Clear, pronounced speech.** This should be spoken slower and more theatrical to be understood by an audience.

shouting

-  – **Rapid and frantic shouting,** typically loud. The intention is not to be understood. Care should be taken to not damage the voice during extended periods of shouting.

-  – Single shout of a select word from player's text. These should be fairly clear and comprehensible.

-  – Shout a designated word or phrase in rhythm.
tea

Transposing Score

SWEPT

Levi Raleigh Brown

out of time, bar = 5 seconds
all rhythmic figures swung at approx. $\text{♩} = 96$

5" 10"

A
15"

The musical score consists of 17 instrument parts, each with a staff and a specific role:

- Alto 1
- Alto 2
- Tenor 1
- Tenor 2
- Bari. Sax.
- Trumpet 1: Playing "speaking" patterns at 5" and 10". Dynamics: **p**, **mp**.
- Trumpet 2: Playing "speaking" patterns at 10" and 15". Dynamics: **p**, **speaking**.
- Trumpet 3
- Trumpet 4: Playing "speaking" patterns at 10". Dynamics: **speaking**.
- Trombone 1: Playing "speaking" patterns at 10". Dynamics: **p**.
- Trombone 2
- Trombone 3: Playing "speaking" patterns at 15". Dynamics: **speaking**.
- Bass Trombone: Playing "speaking" patterns at 15". Dynamics: **p**.
- Jazz Guitar
- Piano: Playing eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: **mf**.
- Vibraphone
- Bass: Playing eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: **mf**, **p**.
- Drums: Playing eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: **mf**, **p**.

Full Score

B

20" 25" 30" 35" 38"

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.
J. Gtr.
Pno.
Vib.
Bass
Dr.

speaking **shouting**

p **f**

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

speaking **shouting**

mp **f**

p **speaking** **shouting**

mp **f**

speaking **shouting**

mp **f**

mf

p
independently ($\downarrow=96$) light solo in top 1/3 of piano
as though a C blues, do not accompany self with chords

mf

p

pizz. **arco**

f **mp** **swing**

mp **f**

Full Score

C

40'' 9 ↓ 45'' 50'' 55'' 58''

Alto 1: *f* → *p*

Alto 2: (b) *lll* → *lll*

Tenor 1: *mp* → *comprehensible* → *f* → *speaking*

Tenor 2: *lll* → *f* → *shouting* → *mp*

Bari. Sax.: *speaking* → *f*

Tpt. 1: *mf*

Tpt. 2:

Tpt. 3: *shouting* → *speaking* → *f* → *mp*

Tpt. 4: *p* → *lll* → *lll* → *lll*

Tbn. 1: *lll* → *p* → *lll* → *lll*

Tbn. 2: *b lll* → *lll* → *lll* → *b lll*

Tbn. 3: *p* → *lll* → *f* → *shouting*

B. Tbn.: *mp* → *f*

J. Gtr.: *b lll* → *b lll* → *b lll* → *b lll*

Pno.: (solo)

Vib.: *b lll* → *b lll* → *b lll*

Bass: *b lll* → *b lll* → *b lll*

Dr.: *mf* → *up tempo swing ritard.....* → *mf*

Full Score

D

1'00" 1'05" 1'10" 1'15"

E

speaking

comprehensible

pizz.

solo fade out

Dr. *mp*

Pno.

Vib.

Bass. *f*

J. Grtr.

(solo)

Tbn. 3

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tpt. 4

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 1

Bari. Sax.

Tenor 2

Tenor 1

Alto 2

Alto 1

Full Score

F

1'20" 1'25" 1'30" 1'35"

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Grt.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

comprehensible

speaking

comprehensible

speaking

comprehensible

comprehensible

speaking

comprehensible

comprehensible

mf

f

mp

f

mp

f

mp

f

comprehensible

speaking

f

mp

f

f

mf

f

8

arco

mp

swing, (♩=96)

mf

f

Full Score

G

21

1'40" 1'45" 1'48" 1'50" 1'51" 1'55"

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

[speaking]

p

f

p

[speaking]

mf

p

shouting

speaking

f

mp

speaking

shouting

speaking

f

mp

p

speaking

f

mp

tr.

f

shouting

speaking

f

mp

tr.

f

tr.

f

f

tr.

f

up tempo swing

mf

mf

mp

Full Score

H

2'00" 25 2'05" 2'07" 2'10" 2'12" 2'15"

Alto 1
comprehensible speaking shouting

Alto 2
f *p* *mf* *ff* *f*
shout speaking shouting speaking

Tenor 1
f *mp* *ff* *mf*

Tenor 2
p speaking shouting speaking

Bari. Sax.
p *ff* *mf* *p*

Tpt. 1
f speaking *f* shouting *mf* speaking *p*

Tpt. 2
p *mf* shouting *ff* *mf* speaking

Tpt. 3
ff *mf* shout

Tpt. 4
f

Tbn. 1
f shouting speaking comprehensible

Tbn. 2
ff *mp* *f*

Tbn. 3
f shout *f* shouting *mf* speaking *p*

B. Tbn.
mf *ff* *mp*

J. Gtr.
shouting *mf* *p* *f*

Pno.
ff *f* *f*

Vib.
mf pizz.

Bass
f swing, ($\downarrow=96$)

Dr.
mf *f* *mf*

Full Score

J

	2'20"	2'25"	2'30"	2'35"	2'38"
29	speaking		comprehensible		speaking

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

K

2'40" 33 2'41" 2'42" 2'45" =96, swing, in time

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

shouting

atwig

tea

young fool

gold

crimson

shout

shouting

shouting

speaking

(.)

tea

mp

speaking

speaking

orleaf

walk

C⁷ D⁷ D^{b7} D⁷⁽²⁹⁾ E^{b7} C^{7(b9)} G^{7alt.}

(=96) fill

mf

Full Score

38

comprehensible

Alto 1

p

Alto 2

3 3

(d)

Tenor 1

the beautiful f

Tenor 2

mp

Bari. Sax.

mp

f

Tpt. 1

f 3 f

Tpt. 2

-

Tpt. 3

gar-den cleanliness 3 the beautiful f

Tpt. 4

f (d) f the beautiful

Tbn. 1

(d) -

Tbn. 2

f 3 f to harmon

Tbn. 3

gar-den cleanliness 3 the beautiful f

B. Tbn.

- cleanliness f

J. Grt.

Pno.

Vib.

C⁷ D⁹₇ D^b₇ D⁷⁽⁹⁾ E^b₇ C^{7(b9)} G^{7alt.}

Bass

Dr.

comprehensible

(d)

to harmon

harmon mute

comprehensible

harmon mute

mp

94

Full Score

L

42

Alto 1 Alto 2 Tenor 1 Tenor 2 Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1 Tpt. 2 Tpt. 3 Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2 Tbn. 3 B. Tbn.

J. Grtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

follow written ride pattern to
avoid interfering with 16th notes

mf

Full Score

M

46

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

N

50

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.
J. Gtr.
Pno.
Vib.
Bass
Dr.

f *mp*
f *mp*
f *mp*
f *mp*
f *open* *mp*
f *mp*
p *f* *mp*
p *f* *mp*
f *open* *f* *mp*
f *mp*
f *mp*
f *mp*
p *f* *D7(9)* *D9* *C11* *B9(9)*
B9 *A9* *A9* *D7(9)* *D9* *C11* *B9(9)*
f *mp*
p *f*
p *f*

Detailed description: This page contains the full score for a musical piece, starting at measure 50 and continuing through to the end. The score includes parts for Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Trombone 4, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3, Bass Trombone, Jazz Guitar, Piano, Vibraphone, Bass, and Drum. The instrumentation is primarily brass and woodwind, with some rhythmic support from the bass and drums. The music features complex harmonic progressions, including dominant 7th chords (D7, A7, B9) and various inversions (C11). Dynamic markings like *f* (fortissimo), *p* (pianissimo), and *mp* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. The vocal parts (Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor 1, Tenor 2) sing in unison or harmonized voices, often featuring eighth-note patterns. The brass parts provide harmonic support and rhythmic drive, particularly the four trombones which play sustained notes or rhythmic patterns. The bassoon parts add depth to the bass line, while the bass and drums provide the foundation for the beat. The vibraphone adds a metallic, percussive element to the ensemble. The piano part is mostly harmonic, providing chords and harmonic support. The jazz guitar part adds a melodic line and harmonic complexity, often playing chords or single-note riffs. The overall texture is rich and layered, typical of a large-scale musical work.

Full Score

O sax soli

56

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

to harmon

Tpt. 1

to harmon

Tpt. 2

to harmon

Tpt. 3

to harmon

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Grt.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

P

60

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Grtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

leaves *f*

leaves *f*

ground *f*

ground *f* harmon

harmon *p*

f

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

f

f

f

f

C⁷ D⁹ D⁷⁽⁹⁾ D⁷⁽⁹⁾ E⁷ C⁷⁽⁹⁾

f

C⁷ D⁹ D⁷⁽⁹⁾ D⁷⁽⁹⁾ E⁷ C⁷⁽⁹⁾

f

hi-hat, light fills

mp

Full Score

65

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

clean-li-ness
f

clean-li-ness
f

a-lone
f

a-lone
f

[comprehensible]

not
f

chided
f

the tea master

not
f

harmon

p

harmon

p

p

p

p

p

p

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

G⁷alt. C^{m7} B^{b7} B⁰⁷ C^{II} B^{b07} A⁰⁷ A^{b07} D⁷⁽⁵⁹⁾ D^{b7}

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

Q

Alto 1 solo

C⁷ begin very minimal and slowly build

swept f

gar-den path f

the way f

the way f

path should be swept f

a f

(d) remove mute

(d) remove mute

remove mute

remove mute

remove mute

J. Gr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

p

Full Score

R

78 G^{o7} F^{#o7} C^{o7}

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.

J. Grtr.
Pno.
Vib.
Bass
Dr.

B^{b7} begin very minimal and slowly build
A⁹⁷
E^{b7}
A⁹⁷ minimal comping, not walking
E^{b7}

Full Score

S

86 B^{o7} F#^{o7} F^{o7} E^{o7} E_b^{o7}

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1 speaking
Tbn. 2 p
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.

J. Gr.
Pno. D^{o7} A^{o7} A_b^{o7} G^{o7} F#^{o7}
Vib. D^{o7} A^{o7} A_b^{o7} G^{o7} F#^{o7}
Bass
Dr.

Full Score

T

94 D^{o7} Drum solo slowly begins
C^{#o7} Alto solo gradually fades out Open drum solo - out of time, approx. 15" to 30"
[shouting]

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Grtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

U $\text{♩} = 96$
Drum solo continues out of time

99 shouting

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

Full Score

slightly faster

104

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

speaking

p

mp

ff

ff

Fill in time

Full Score

V full band unison harmony

112

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.
J. Gtr.
Pno.
Vib.
Bass
Dr.

f *ff* *ff*

rapid chromatic "noodling"
in top 1/3 of piano

rapid chromatic "noodling"
in top 1/2 of vib.

swing *ff*

Full Score

W

120

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Grtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

speaking → *shouting*

shouting → *speaking*

speaking → *shouting*

shouting → *speaking*

speaking → *shouting*

shouting → *speaking*

shouting → *shouting*

D^{7(♯9)}

shouting → *speaking*

D♭⁷

Full Score

124

Alto 1
Alto 2
Tenor 1
Tenor 2
Bari. Sax.
Tpt. 1
Tpt. 2
Tpt. 3
Tpt. 4
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
B. Tbn.
J. Gtr.
Pno.
Vib.
Bass
Dr.

p *f* *mp* *ff* speaking
p *f* *mp* *f* *mp* speaking
p *f* *mp* *mf* *mp* speaking
p *f* *mp* *ff*
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* speaking
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *f* *mp* speaking
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *ff*
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *ff*
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *ff*
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *C*^{II} *B_b7(b9)* *ff* 3 *ff* *ff* 3 speaking
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *C*^{II} *B_b7(b9)* *ff* 3 speaking
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *mp* *ff* 3 speaking
speaking → shouting *ff* *f* *ff* *ff* 3 speaking
sub p *mp* *ff*

Full Score

128

4"

comprehensible

that is not the way a garden path should be swept
mf

Alto 1

Alto 2

Tenor 1

Tenor 2

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tpt. 4

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

B. Tbn.

J. Gtr.

Pno.

Vib.

Bass

Dr.

A Fire to Build

For Percussion and Fixed Media

Levi Raleigh Brown

A Fire to Build
for Percussion and Fixed Media
By Levi Raleigh Brown

Commissioned and Premiered by Rosie Cerquone

Premiered Feb. 16, 2020

Duration: 11' 25"

Composed November 2019 – January 2020

in Albuquerque, NM

levibrown13@gmail.com

leviraleighbrown.wixsite.com/music

Copyright © 2020 Levi Raleigh Brown

Program Notes:

"Music may be a human invention, but if so, it resembles the ability to make and control fire..."

- Aniruddh Patel, *Music, Language, and the Brain*, pp. 412

As humans we have a natural desire for order, but the world has always been chaotic and unpredictable. Weather, wildlife, health, emotions, traffic, death – many things continue to be beyond our immediate control. I think people have always struggled with this, but perhaps it is this longing for control that drives us to do what we do best: to create, to plan, to organize, to teach, to invent; to make art, language, and music. Even these, though, are subject to unpredictable factors.

In this piece, the struggle for order in a chaotic world is illustrated by the ancient and critical process of building and controlling fire.

Performance Notes:

Instruments and Equipment:

- A variety of breakable twigs and other fire-starter.
- Two drumsticks of different size, with large barrel or ball heads. Ideally these are used sticks with some texture on the shaft (from rimshots and such).
- Two rounded stones, approximately the size of performer's palms and fit easily in the hand. These should have at least one surface which is relatively flat.
- A large popsicle stick painted with red on one end to look like a large match.
- A sandblock with heavy grit, the louder the better.

- A small portable light source. I recommend some small, battery powered LED touch lights which are cheap and quick to turn on and off.

Opening Staging:

- Performer should sit on the floor, ideally NOT centered on stage.
- Light source is directly in front of performer and turned off.
- All other materials should be off to one side, within arm's reach of performer.
- Speakers for audio should be in stereo on each side of the stage, or from house speakers.
- Stage lights begin on, or mostly on.

Audio/Lights:

- Instructions for an audio/lighting technician are minimal and put in boxed text.
- Lighting changes are desired but not absolutely necessary. If not used, then lighting should be at about 1/4 – 1/3 throughout.

General Performance:

- Piece must be performed as a whole; sections do not stand alone, and each section moves into the next without pause (other than notated pauses).
- This is a very theatrical piece. All motions and playing should be done considering the narrative and mimicking the physical motions of starting a fire.
- Audio and performer have very little direct interaction. It is therefore not necessary to be exactly with the audio throughout, but rather to realign at beginnings and ends of sections. Audio track cues, in approximate relation to the

percussion part, are given throughout with graphics, text, and time markers, to which the performer can make micro-adjustments. Additional cues could be written in based on performer's interpretation.

- All durations are approximate and shown as "c.X" (circa X duration).

Voice:

- Percussionist is asked to sing, hum, and/or whistle.
- Notated key and range is arbitrary, melody should be sung where comfortable.
- Notated melodies are intended as a guideline. Performer may elaborate and even change the melody as they see fit.
- Singing and humming should be simple and folk-like, without vibrato. It should resemble the singing to oneself during everyday tasks.
- It is recommended that the approximate melodies be memorized to allow for more freedom of expression within them.

Theatrical Movements:

- Instructions that are exclusively theatrical are in a ***bold, italicized text***.
- Instructions for "***gathering, breaking, and assembling***" mean:
 - Noisily grab twigs and other fire-starter from off to the side and break them.
 - Assemble them in a pile (as for a fire) in front of the light source, so that the source itself becomes somewhat hidden from the audience
 - Focus on drawing out the sounds of this process.
 - Make sure to have enough materials left after the "Intro" for the "Interlude" later.

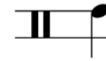
Percussion Notation and Instruction:

I. Friction

- With drumsticks

- Place "higher" sounding stick in left hand, "lower" in right

- Top line is right stick on left (making a higher sound), bottom line is left stick on right (making a lower sound).

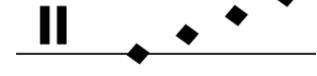
-  - strike right stick on left -  - strike left stick on right -  - Rapidly scrape shaft of stick back and forth on shaft of the other for duration of note
-  - On the normal notehead, strike one stick on another and hold there (the duration is not heard but sticks are simply held together). Then on the x-notehead, very quickly with a snap of the wrist, slide the top stick down and off the end of the other. A snapping sound should be heard as it strikes off the head.

II. Percussion

- With stones.

-  - Use a rounded end of the rock in the dominant hand to strike the flat surface of the other.

-  - Use the flat surface of the rock in the dominant hand to strike the flat surface of the other. This should be higher and sharper than using a rounder edge.

-  - Pitch low to high controlled by opening and closing palm of nondominant hand.
- Lowest = palm fully closed, cupped around rock
- Highest = palm fully open, rock balanced in center of palm

III. Pyrotechnition

- With popsicle stick on sandblock.

-  - Scrape as fast as possible across length of sandblock with tip of popsicle stick

-  - Scrape as fast as possible across length of sandblock with edge of popsicle stick. This should be louder and higher than with tip

for Rosie
A Fire to Build
Intro

Levi Raleigh Brown

begin gathering, breaking, and assembling open duration

Voice

Elec.

 play audio

A =64-76, **molto rubato**, **continue gathering, breaking, and assembling throughout**
 lightly singing, humming, or whistling

Voice

Elec.

0'00" - no audio

stop gathering... c.10

Voice

Elec.

32" - traffic

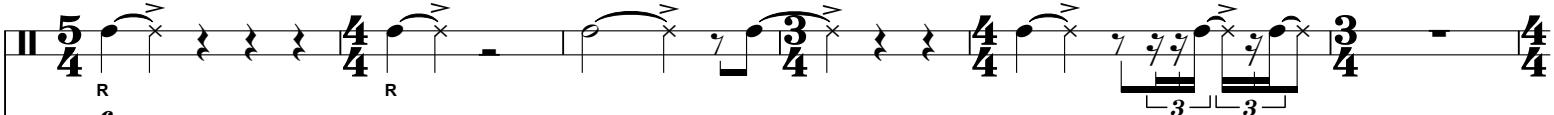
pp

to sticks

Copyright © 2020 Levi Raleigh Brown

I. Friction

B $\text{J}=64$
drumsticks

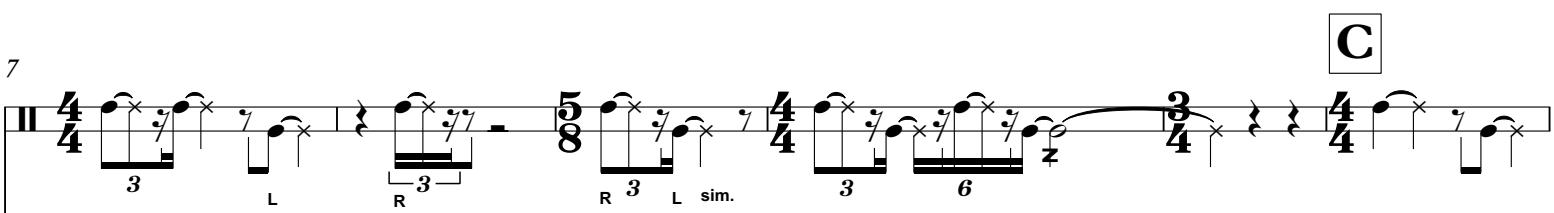
Perc. 

Elec. 

Approx. 1'05"- traffic and city

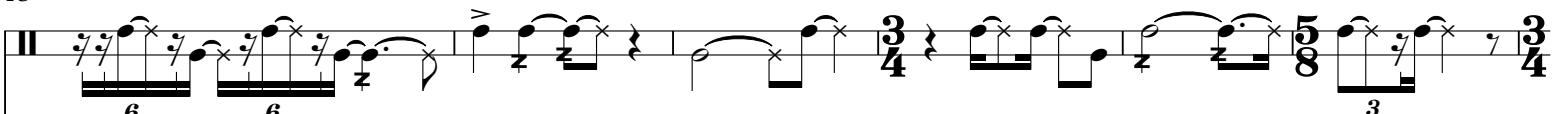
1'10"- clock

Elec. 

Perc. 

Elec. 

13

Perc. 

Elec. 

1'56"- alarm

C

19

Perc.

Elec.

D

24

Perc.

Elec.

29

E

Perc.

Elec.

33

Perc.

Elec.

38

Perc.

sustain throughout sounds
of rolling suitcases

c.8

Elec.

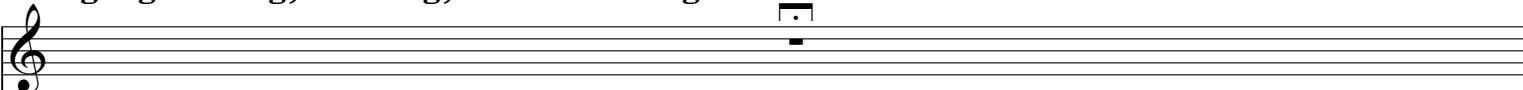
3'05"- 2 rolling suitcases

3'13"

Interlude

F

begin gathering, breaking, and assembling c.5

Voice 

Elec. 

3'22"- no audio

G

=64-76, molto rubato, continue gathering, breaking, and assembling throughout
softly singing, humming, or whistling

Voice 

Elec. 

3'27"- sporadic attacks *p*

stop gathering... c.3
to stones

Voice 

Elec. 

4'04"- traffic
attacks fade out

II. Percussion

H $\text{J}=88$

Perc. stones c.4 c.3

Elec. Approx. 4'15"- city with speaking 4'23"- photo *

II *mf* *pp* *f* *pp*

I

Perc. *f* 3 3 *p* 5 *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f* *f* *p*

Elec. *mp*

Perc. *f* *mp* *p* *f* *mp* rit. *ff*

Elec. *mp*

J a tempo

Perc.

Elec.

Perc.

Elec.

K

Perc.

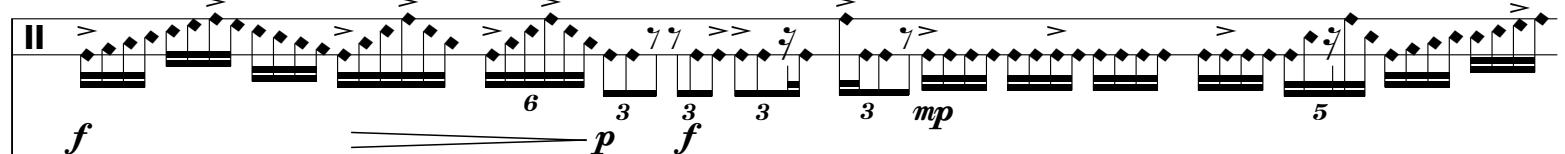
Elec.

Perc.

Elec.

L

Perc.



Elec.

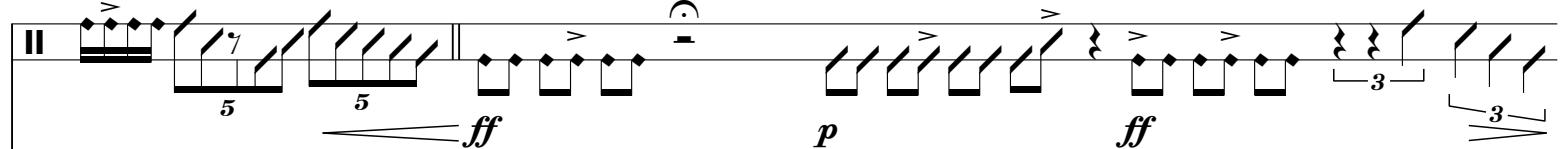


$\overbrace{\hspace{1cm}}^5 = \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}} = \overbrace{\hspace{1cm}} \rightarrow (\text{♩} = 100)$

c.3

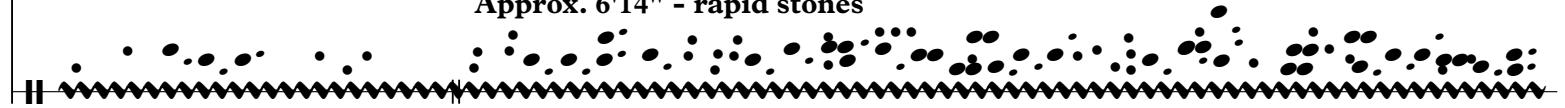
stage lights slowly down to half

Perc.

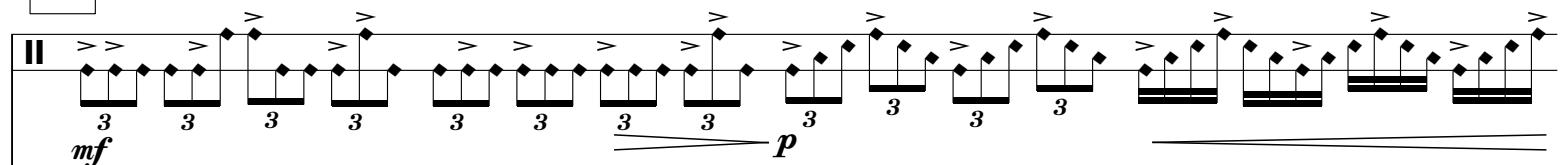


Approx. 6'14" - rapid stones

Elec.

**M**

Perc.



Elec.



Perc.

stage lights reach half

Perc.

Elec.

rit. (after first time)
repeat until crack of thunder (7'13")

6'49"- rain

mf

N

turn on light quickly, leave on c.2-3 seconds, turn off

Perc.

c.10

to "match" and block

Elec.

7'13"- crack of thunder

f (or greater)

Starting durations

between notes:

1= quick, 0.5 seconds or less

2= 1-2 seconds

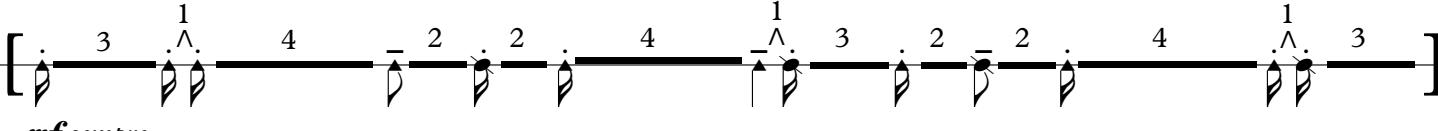
3= 3-5 seconds

4= 6-8 seconds

III. Pyrotechnition

O

out of time
"match" and block

Perc. { 
mf sempre

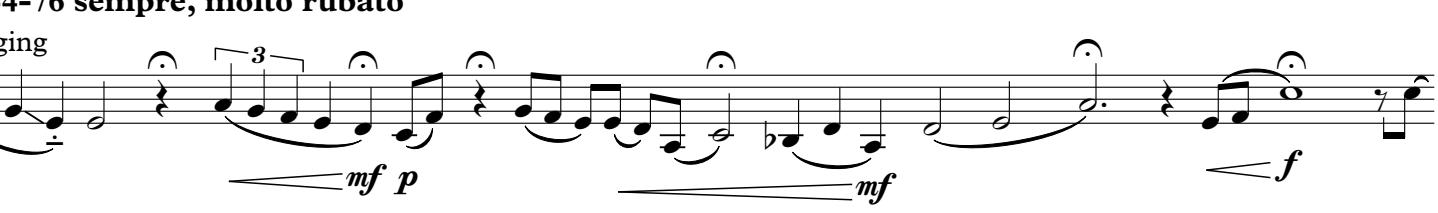
Elec. { 
mp

stage lights very slowly to off

P

poco accel. out of time (reducing durations between notes)
independent of voice

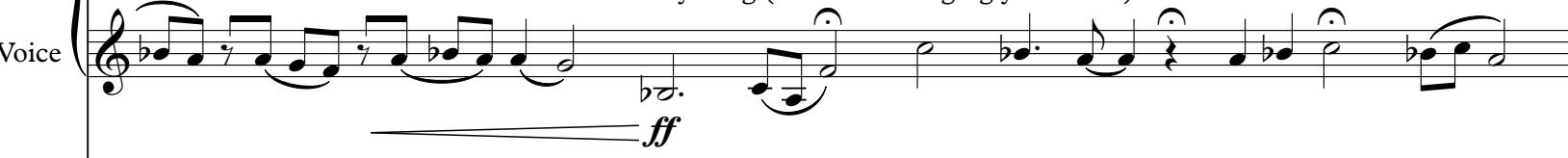
Perc. { 
above passage →

Voice { 
singing
p *mf p* *mf* *<f*

Elec. { 

accel., independent of voice

Perc. {  [rapid, sporadic, and varied attacks] 

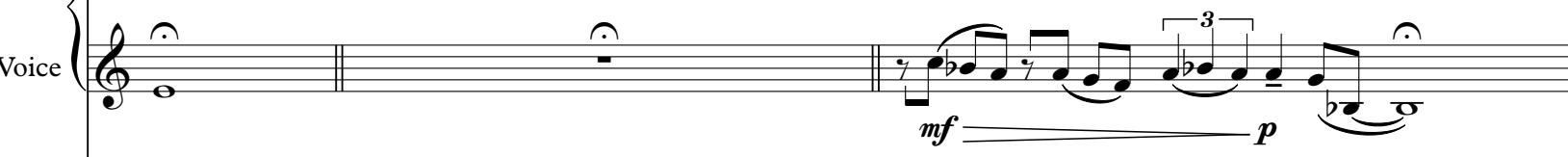
Voice { 

Elec. { 

rain gradually diminuendos

**slam down "match" and block,
give up defeatedly**

Perc. {  [stage lights fully off] 

Voice { 

Elec. { 

Q

rapid, sporadic, and varied attacks

loud, melancholy singing, on the edge of yelling (without damaging your voice)

R

stage lights fully off

c.8

p

Perc. { to "match" and block

Voice

Elec.

pp

mf

c.5 to stones

= = **S**

Perc. { c.4

Elec.

f

c.9 to sticks

= = **T** quickly drop hands and turn on light,
covering it with hands and then slowly
revealing it, until track is done

Perc. { **f** =60

Elec.

11'02" - rain stops

References

Okakura, Kakuzo. *The Book of Tea: An Eloquent Introduction to Teaism and Other Aspects of Japanese Culture*. Lexington, KY: Feather Trail Press, 2010.

Patchen, Kenneth. *The Journal of Albion Moonlight*. New York: New Directions, 1961.

Patchen, Kenneth. *The Walking- Away World*. New York: New Directions, 2008.

Patel, Aniruddh D. *Music, Language, and the Brain*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.