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Variations from a Dark Room

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Publication Date

2020

Variations from a Dark Room

Adam Lutz

Performance Notes

This piece is a theme and variation set, presented in reverse. It begins with the variation that is most removed from the theme, and throughout the duration of the piece, the theme is further and further crystallized, until that is all we are left with. The subsections (seven variations and the theme) can be separated into four sections. Variation VII and Variation VI are to be thought about as one section. This is where the theme is most ambiguous. This section should be approached patiently and cautiously, for though it is vague, the theme is still present, and this as well as other material in this section will come back throughout the piece. The next section is Variation V alone. It is the longest variation in the piece, and is the first time the entirety of the theme can be seen clearly (if one knows what it is). Though it is atonal, the performer should recognize and highlight the still present harmonic motion, particularly with chromatic lines in the accompaniment to the melody. Variation IV and Variation III are the most exciting and most expressive variations of the piece, and are to be thought of as one section. The theme is fully realized in the accented notes of the right hand in Variation IV, and should be brought out, since this is the first time it is stated completely uninterrupted. Aside from a dynamic dip in the transition between the two variations, this entire section should be loud and passionate. Variation III should be played extremely expressively, flowing very freely through all the feathered beams and non-feathered beams. The final section is the two remaining variations and the theme itself. The emotion and intensity of the entire piece slowly unravels throughout these three subsections, and the performer should try to express this as best as he/she can. This section is supposed to be very delicate, utilizing mostly the crown of the mallet and the node of the bar, when appropriate.

Specific Performance Notes

Measure 26 - This measure is to be repeated as many times as the performer feels necessary. The first time it is played, the whole note is to be respected at the tempo of the previous measure. From there, the tempo (and subsequently the speed of the rhythm) should increase while the space between iterations of the gesture should decrease, the grace notes fattening further and further, until finally it sounds nearly identical to measure 27. It is at this point that the performer should continue.

Measure 69 - This whole note roll should begin as all the rolls had previously in the chorale. But through the duration of the fermata, the performer should relax the double vertical roll (both within the hands and between hands) until a clear but still sustaining pattern emerges of mallets 1 2 3 4 striking respectively. The transition from that to the next measure (same exact notes and marginal difference in speed) should be imperceptible.

Measure 124 - This measure should feel like you are slowly giving up on the written rhythms and disintegrating into a roll. It is not imperative that the performer strictly adhere to the written rhythms if he/she feels the desired effect could be accomplished in a different way.

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Variation VII

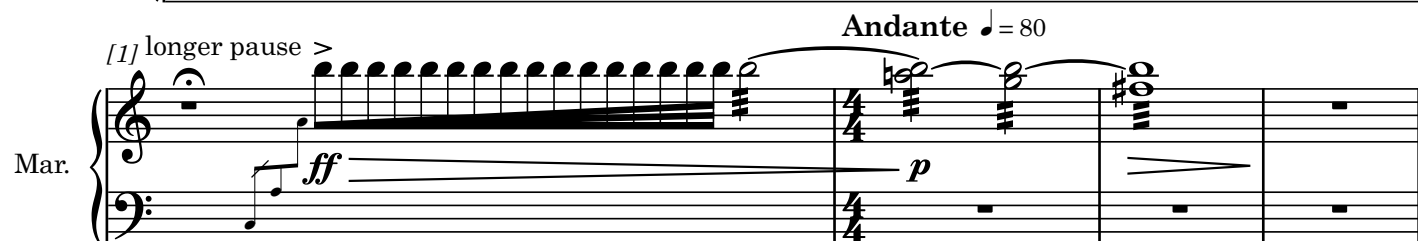
Marimba



Mar.

[1] longer pause >

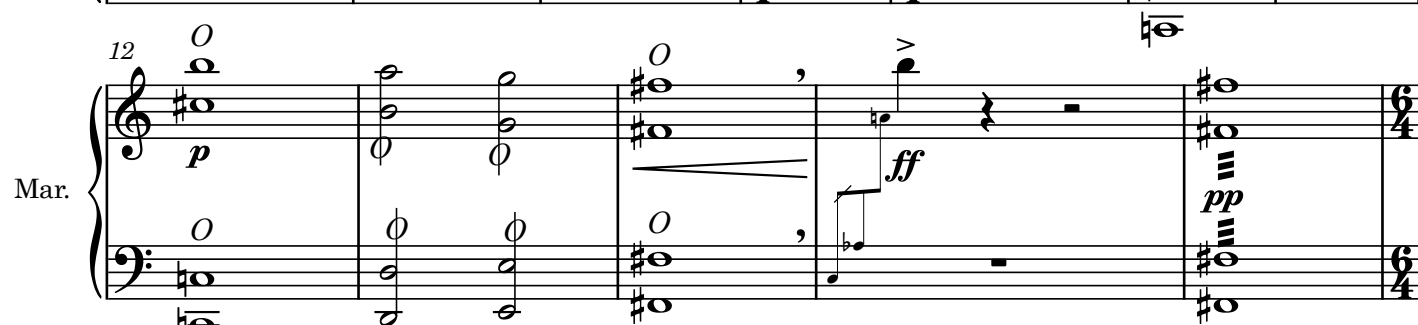
Andante ♩ = 80



Mar.



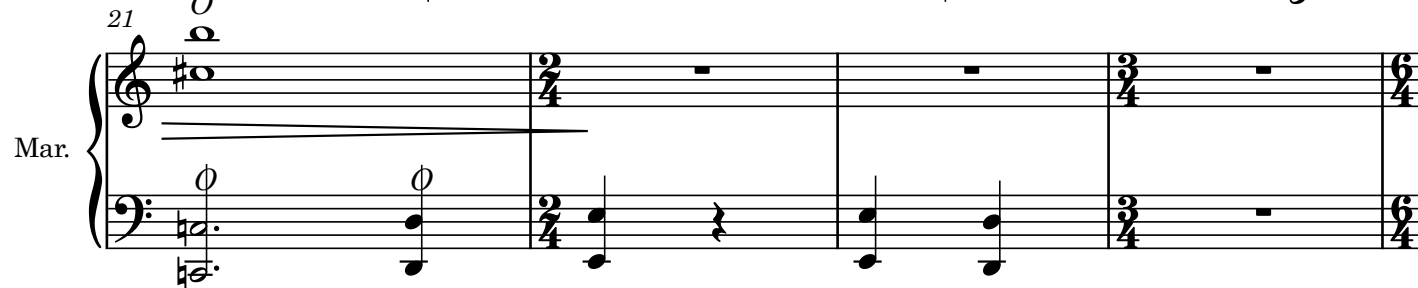
Mar.



Mar.



Mar.



25 See notes **Allegro** ♩ = 176

Mar.

28 **Variation VI**

Mar.

30 **dead strokes**

Mar.

33

Mar.

36

Mar.

39

Mar.

Variation V

Largo ♩ = 56

41

Mar.

pp

44

Mar.

mf

f

50

Mar.

rall..... ♩ = 117

pp

55

Mar.

ppp

pp

Largo ♩ = 56

59

Mar.

rall..... a tempo molto accel.....

pp cresc.

63

Mar.

68

Mar.

molto rall...... See notes

ff

Allegro $\text{♩} = 176$ *rall.*.....

p cresc.

Variation IV

Allegro $\text{♩} = 140$

71

Mar.

74

Mar.

76

Mar.

Mar. 78

Measures 78 and 79. The music is in 6/16 time. Measure 78 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 79 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

Mar. 80

Measures 80 and 81. The music is in 6/16 time. Measure 80 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 81 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

Mar. 82

Measures 82 and 83. The music is in 6/16 time. Measure 82 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 83 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

Mar. 84

Measures 84, 85, and 86. The music is in 6/16 time. Measure 84 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 85 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 86 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

Mar. 87

Measures 87, 88, 89, and 90. The music is in 6/16 time. Measure 87 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 88 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 89 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. Measure 90 has a treble staff with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all with accents. The bass staff has a half note F3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3.

90

Mar.

9/16 9/16 4/4

93

Mar.

4/4 4/4 9/16

96

Mar.

9/16 12/16 4/4

99

Mar.

9/16 4/4

101

Mar.

9/16 4/4

103

Mar.

105

Mar.

107

Mar.

109

Mar.

111

Mar.

113

Mar.

115

Mar.

117

Mar.

$\text{♩} = \text{♩ molto rall.}$

Variation III

Adagietto $\text{♩} = 72$ *molto rubato*

121

Mar.

rall.....a tempo

124

Mar.

See notes

Mar. *ff*

127

Mar.

129

Mar.

131

rit......

dim.

Mar.

133

Largo ♩ = 56

Mar. *rall.*.....

135

mp

Variation II

Mar. 139

Freely

E fades to nothing

Mar. 144

5

5

Variation I

Mar. 147

p

Mar. 150

A fades to nothing Theme

Mar. 154

pp

Mar. 157

ppp

rall.....