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Title
Mathias and the Storm

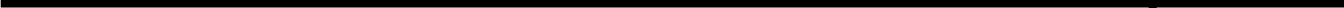
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MATHIAS AND THE
STORM
FOR ORCHESTRA

Derek M. Jenkins



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*for Emily,
my rock when I weather the storm*

*commissioned by
William Intriligator
and the
Dubuque Symphony Orchestra*

*“As the darkness faded into grey of a winter morning,
he listened for the church bells,
– and for another sound, that always amused him here;
the whistle of a locomotive.”*

Willa Cather’s *Death Comes for the Archbishop*

MATHIAS AND THE STORM

FOR ORCHESTRA

Duration

about 6’30”

Instrumentation

2 Flutes
2 Oboes
2 Clarinets (Bb)
2 Bassoons

4 Horns (F)
2 Trumpets (C)
3 Trombones
1 Tuba

Timpani
(plus a cymbal to be put on top of lowest timpani)
2 Percussion

Percussion I:
Crash Cymbals
Whip
Tam-Tam
Chimes

Percussion II:
Bass Drum
Suspended Cymbal

Harp

Strings

Program Notes

There is a piece of folklore that is pervasive in my hometown of Dubuque, Iowa. It is an anecdote that many Dubuquers learn in grade school as it has passed from generation to generation. The story, which weaves historical fact together with fantastical imagery, goes as follow.

Mathias Loras, a priest originally from France, was appointed the first bishop of Dubuque in 1837 and arrived in the town two years later. He was a man of prayer and deeply devoted to his new Iowan diocese, so much so that he climbed to the top of one the tallest bluffs in Dubuque and prayed that the city would never be subjected to the wrath of a tornado. Since that time, and despite being in the heart of Tornado Alley, the City of Dubuque has never been decimated by a cyclone. Be it pure happenstance or that Loras did indeed pray that the city be spared, this story has a continuing presence in Dubuque folklore, despite there being no known source that corroborates this tale.

Mathias and the Storm is a fanciful take on this story. In my imagining of it, Loras is shouting his prayer atop the bluff in the midst of a raging thunderstorm. Thunder bellows, rain pours, lightning illuminates the darken heavens, and Loras filled with intense passion for his new home quells the storm through sheer fortitude and steadfast prayer.

The piece begins in the midst of the storm. Frantic lines in the stings and woodwinds allude to the swirling wind and mighty rain. Short melodic fragments representing Loras’s first feeble attempts to pray. These fragments gradually elongate, while they continually strive to overtake the frenetic texture of the storm. As both ideas reach a climax, Loras’s prayer is finally heard in its entirety as the brass section overpowers the rest of the orchestra. Once the storm subsides, the prayer is reiterated in a substantially subdued mood over a quiet, almost static string palette as the piece fades into a distance.

This work was commissioned by and written for William Intriligator and the Dubuque Symphony Orchestra.

MATHIAS AND THE STORM

FOR ORCHESTRA

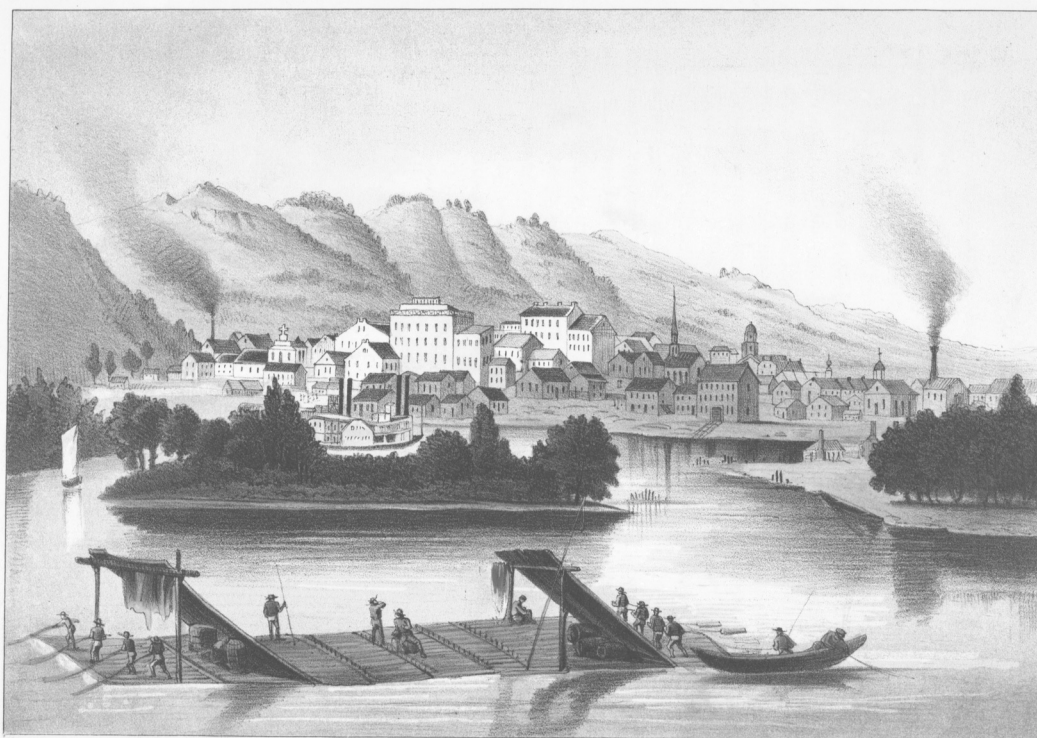
Performance Notes

- At moments of *divisi* in the string sections, the intention is that they divide inside/outside.
- The indication “*sol*” denotes primary material that is shared amongst two or more parts.
- There is an optional *ottava basso* in the Trombone I part (mm. 79-87)
- In mm. 97-120, the upper four string sections are to play random natural harmonics freely and asynchronously. The overall effect should sound like a light rain.
- In mm. 114-116, the Violin I and Double Bass parts slowly reduce in numbers of performers playing. Musicians not include in the next grouping (i.e. “first 2 desks”, “solo”) should stop on the downbeat, akin to the Violin II part in m. 113.
- From m. 129 to the end, Percussion I should freely play the given pitches in any order. The chimes should sound like distant church bells (less attack, more sustain). The last pitch on the release at m. 139 should be an “A”. All other pitches still sounding should be allowed to fade out naturally, along with the final “A.”

Contact

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DUBUQUE IN JOWA .

MATHIAS AND THE STORM
for Orchestra

Derek M. Jenkins (b. 1986)
Kansas City, MO · Spring 2017

agitated; driving (♩ = 112)

I
FLUTE

II

I
OBOE

II

I
CLARINET (B♭)

II

I
BASSOON

II

I & II
HORN (F)

III & IV

I
TRUMPET (C)

II

I
TROMBONE

II & III

TUBA

TIMPANI

PERCUSSION

I

II

HARP

I

II

VIOLIN

II

VIOLA

VIOLONCELLO

BASS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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I

FL.

pp

II

pp

I

OB.

II

I

CL.

pp

II

pp

I

BSN.

II

tr

pp

I & II

HN.

III & IV

I

TPT.

II

I

TBN.

II & III

TUBA

TIMP.

p

pp

p

pp

I

PERC.

II

Bass Drum

p

HP.

I

VLN.

tutti

n

II

tutti

ppp

pp

ppp

VLA.

tutti

pp

VCL.

pp

p

ppp

pp

ppp

BS.

pp

p

pp

9

10

11

12

13

A

FL. I II

OB. I II

CL. I II

BSN. I II

I & II HN.

III & IV

TPT. I II

TBN. I

II & III

TUBA

TIMP.

PERC. I II

HR.

A

VLN. I II

VLA.

VCL. tutti

BS.

14 15 16 17

I

FL.

II

FL.

I

OB.

II

OB.

I

CL.

II

CL.

I

BSN.

II

BSN.

I & II

HN.

III & IV

HN.

I

TPT.

II

TPT.

I

TBN.

II & III

TBN.

TUBA

TIMP.

I

PERC.

II

PERC.

HP.

I

VLN.

II

VLN.

I

VLA.

II

VLA.

I

VCL.

II

VCL.

BS.

18

19

20

21

22

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are: FL. (Flute), OB. (Oboe), CL. (Clarinet), BSN. (Bassoon), I & II (Horn), III & IV (Horn), TPT. (Trumpet), TBN. (Trombone), II & III (Trombone), TUBA, TIMP. (Timpani), PERC. (Percussion), HR. (Harp), VLN. (Violin), VLA. (Viola), VCL. (Violoncello), and BS. (Double Bass). The score is divided into measures, with a 4/4 time signature indicated. Dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *p*, *mp*, and *ppp* are used throughout. A section labeled 'B' is marked with a box. The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and slurs.

I
FL.
II
I
OB.
II
I
CL.
II
I
BSN.
II
I & II
HN.
III & IV
I
TPT.
II
I
TBN.
II & III
TUBA
TIMP.
I
PERC.
II
HP.
I
VLN.
II
VLA.
VCL.
BS.

33 34 35 36 37 38

This page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, contains staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left include:

- FL. (Flute) I and II
- OB. (Oboe) I and II
- CL. (Clarinet) I and II
- BSN. (Bassoon) I and II
- I & II HN. (Horn)
- III & IV HN. (Horn)
- TPT. (Trumpet) I and II
- TBN. (Trombone) I and II
- TUBA
- TIMP. (Timpani)
- PERC. (Percussion) I and II
- HR. (Harp)
- VLA. (Violin) I and II
- VLA. (Viola)
- VCL. (Violoncello)
- BS. (Bass)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *ppp*, *f*, *ff*, *pp*). It also features articulation marks like trills and slurs. The page is numbered 39 to 44 at the bottom.

[illegible]

This page of the musical score, numbered 49 at the bottom, contains staves for the following instruments:

- FL.** (Flutes): I and II
- OB.** (Oboes): I and II
- CL.** (Clarinets): I and II
- BSN.** (Bassoons): I and II
- HN.** (Horns): I & II, III & IV
- TPT.** (Trumpets): I and II
- TBN.** (Trombones): I, II & III
- TUBA**
- TIMP.** (Timpani)
- PERC.** (Percussion): I and II
- HP.** (Harp)
- VLN.** (Violins): I and II
- VLA.** (Viola)
- VCL.** (Violoncello)
- BS.** (Double Bass)

The score is written in 4/4 time. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The page number 49 is centered at the bottom.

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring various instruments and a conductor's part. The score is divided into two systems, each starting with a large 'E' in a box. The instruments listed on the left include FL. (Flute), OB. (Oboe), CL. (Clarinet), BSN. (Bassoon), HN. (Horn), TPT. (Trumpet), TBN. (Trombone), TUBA, TIMP. (Timpani), PERC. (Percussion), HP. (Harp), VLN. (Violin), VLA. (Viola), VCL. (Violoncello), and BS. (Bass). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *mp*, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The music is written in a complex, multi-measure format with various time signatures and key signatures.

I
 FL.
 II
 I
 OB.
 II
 I
 CL.
 II
 I
 BSN.
 II
 I & II
 HN.
 III & IV
 I
 TPT.
 II
 I
 TBN.
 II & III
 TUBA
 TIMP.
 I
 PERC.
 II
 HR.
 I
 VLN.
 II
 VLA.
 VCL.
 BS.

57
 58
 59
 60

This page of a musical score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 61-62) includes staves for woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba), percussion (Timpani, Whips, Cymbals), and harp. The second system (measures 63-64) includes staves for strings (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass). The score features various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *p*). A section labeled 'F' is indicated by a box above the string staves in measures 63 and 64. The page is numbered 61, 62, 63, and 64 at the bottom.

FL. I *ff* *tr* *sol* *b*₂ *b*₂

FL. II *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

OB. I *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

OB. II *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

CL. I *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

CL. II *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

BSN. I *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

BSN. II *ff* *tr* *b*₂ *b*₂

I & II HN. *ff* *fp* *ff*

III & IV HN. *ff* *fp* *ff*

TPT. I *ff* *fp* *f* *ff*

TPT. II *ff* *fp* *f* *ff*

TBN. I *ff* *fp* *ff*

II & III TBN. *ff* *fp* *ff*

TUBA *ff* *f* *ff*

TIMP. *p*

PERC. I Chimes *sol* *b*₂ *b*₂

PERC. II Bass Drum *pp* *ff* *pp*

HP. *ff* *+++|+++* *ff* *+++|+++* *f*

VLN. I *sol* *b*₂ *b*₂ *f* *ff*

VLN. II *sol* *b*₂ *b*₂ *f* *ff*

VLA. *f* *ff*

VCL. *f* *ff*

BS. *f* *ff*

G

FL. I II

OB. I II

CL. I II

BSN. I II

I & II HN.

III & IV

TPT. I II

TBN. I II & III

TUBA

TIMP.

PERC. I II

HP.

G

VLN. I II

VLA.

VCL.

BS.

69

70

71

72

The musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons) play rapid sixteenth-note passages. The brass (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) plays sustained notes. The percussion (Timpani, Bass Drum) provides rhythmic support. The strings (Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

The score is divided into measures 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77. The woodwinds (Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons) play rapid sixteenth-note passages. The brass (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) plays sustained notes. The percussion (Timpani, Bass Drum) provides rhythmic support. The strings (Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) play a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.

H

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring various instruments. The score is written in 3/4 time and includes dynamic markings like *f*, *ff*, and *mf*. The page number 84 is visible at the bottom left.

The instruments listed on the left include:

- FL. (Flute)
- OB. (Oboe)
- CL. (Clarinet)
- BSN. (Bassoon)
- HN. (Horn)
- TPT. (Trumpet)
- TBN. (Trombone)
- TUBA
- TIMP. (Timpani)
- PERC. (Percussion)
- HR. (Harp)
- VLN. (Violin)
- VLA. (Viola)
- VCL. (Violoncello)
- BS. (Bass)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 84 is visible at the bottom left.

I

poco rit.

a tempo

I

poco rit.

a tempo

poco rit. a tempo

I

FL. I
 FL. II
 OB. I
 OB. II
 CL. I
 CL. II
 BSN. I
 BSN. II
 I & II HN.
 III & IV
 TPT. I
 TPT. II
 TBN. I
 II & III
 TUBA
 TIMP.
 PERC. I
 PERC. II
 HP.
 VLN. I
 VLN. II
 VLA.
 VCL.
 BS.

90 91 92 93 94 95 96

I
 FL.
 II
 I
 OB.
 II
 I
 CL.
 II
 I
 BSN.
 II
 I & II
 HN.
 III & IV
 I
 TPT.
 II
 I
 TBN.
 II & III
 TUBA
 TIMP.
 PERC.
 I
 II
 HP.
 I
 VLN.
 II
 VLA.
 VCL.
 BS.

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106

J **ritardando** **relaxed; dissipating** (♩ = 80) **rallentando**

FL. I *mp*

FL. II *mp*

OB. I *ppp*

OB. II *mp*

CL. I *mp*

CL. II *mp*

BSN. I *mp*

BSN. II *mp*

I & II HN.

III & IV HN.

TPT. I *mp* *ppp*

TPT. II *mp* *ppp*

TBN. I *mp* *ppp*

TBN. II & III *mp* *ppp*

TUBA *mp* *ppp*

TIMP. *mp* *ppp* place cymbal on lowest timpani roll on upturned cymbal while ad. lib. pedal gliss. stop roll on downbeat, ad. lib. pedal gliss. until sound completely fades

PERC. I

PERC. II *ppp* *p*

HP. *mp*

J **ritardando** **relaxed; dissipating** (♩ = 80) **rallentando**

VLN. I *pp* tutti first 2 desks first desk solo

VLN. II tutti *ppp*

VLA. *ppp*

VCL. *ppp*

BS. tutti first desk solo

107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

22

slowly (♩ = 56)

calm, reverent
(♩ = ♩)

K

MATHIAS AND THE STORM

I

FL.

ppp

p

ppp

II

ppp

p

ppp

I

OB.

ppp

p

ppp

II

ppp

p

ppp

I

CL.

ppp

p

ppp

II

ppp

p

ppp

I

BSN.

II

I & II

HN.

III & IV

I

TPT.

mp

ppp

solo
very expressive

p

II

p

ppp

I

TBN.

p

ppp

II & III

p

ppp

TUBA

p

ppp

TIMP.

ppp

p

ppp

stop roll on downbeat, ad. lib. pedal gliss. until sound completely fades

play freely

I

PERC.

Tam-Tam

ppp

p

II

HP.

pp

pp

pp

pp

slowly (♩ = 56)

calm, reverent
(♩ = ♩)

K

I

VLN.

ppp

pp

II

ppp

pp

ppp

I

VLA.

ppp

pp

ppp

I

VCL.

ppp

pp

I

BS.

ppp

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

L

129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139

The score for measures 129-139 shows a transition from a quiet, mostly resting orchestral state to a full, active texture. Measures 129-137 are characterized by long rests for most instruments, with occasional woodwind entries (e.g., Oboe in 129, Clarinet in 130, Horns in 131). Measure 138 marks a significant point where the full orchestra enters, with Violins playing a melodic line, Viola and Violoncello providing harmonic support, and the Bass playing a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *pppp* (pianississimo) and *n* (normal). Measure 139 continues this dense orchestral texture.