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Contemporary Music Score Collection

Title

EverWind

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EverWind

for orchestra

24'

(Transposed Score)

I. PERMIA

Interlude: Helicopters

II. Flat

III. Widforss

Interlude: Silence

IV. Switchback

2018-2019

Garrison Gerard

Instrumentation

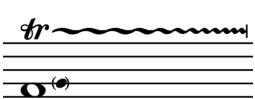
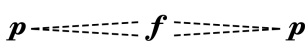
Flute I	Horn in F I	Violin I	Timpani
Flute II	Horn in F II	(4 part divisi)	Percussion I
Flute III (double Picc)	Horn in F III	Violin II	Bass Drum
Oboe I	Horn in F IV	(3 part divisi)	Snare Drum
Oboe II	Trumpet I	Viola	Crotales
Oboe III (double eng. hn.)	Trumpet II	(3 part divisi)	Tubular Bells
Bb Clarinet I	Trumpet III	Violoncello	Percussion II
Bb Clarinet II	Trombone I	(3 part divisi)	Wood Block
Bb Clarinet III	Trombone II	Double Bass	Suspended Cymbal
Bassoon I	Bass Trombone	(2 part divisi)	Vibraphone
Bassoon II	Tuba		Percussion III
Bassoon III (double contra)		Harp	Marimba
		Piano	Triangle
			Brake Drum

Performance Notes

The score is notated in transposed pitch.

Brass are called upon to make air sounds throughout the piece—these sounds should be played as if producing the pitches and following the directions indicated. For instance, when a gesture encompasses more than an octave, the amount of air used should be greater in the upper octave. Players should try to focus their air in such a way that longer phrases are possible, but not so focused that vibrations of the lips and thus pitches are produced.

Feathered beams indicate accelerandi and ritardandi in tempo from and to a speed corresponding to the number of beams used in the figure. The rhythmic space occupied by the figure is notated.

	The line following the trill marking indicates the relative speed of the trill. The pitch in parentheses indicates the top note of the trill.
f.t.	(accompanied by a tremolo marking) Indicates a flutter tongue.
Timbral Trill (t.t.)	Indicates a trill to the same note using an alternate fingering.
	Crescendo & decrescendo at any desired speed with the marked dynamics serving as upper and lower bounds of dynamic level. An effort should be made to listen to the other sounds and meld with them.
 	(strings) Indicates overpressure of the bow.
  	(strings) Bow on the bridge. The number of vertical lines indicates the number of strings that the bow should contact.
	(strings) Bow on the tailpiece.
	(strings) Snap pizzicato (Bartok Pizz.)
	(strings) Ricochet bow. The bow should be thrown forcefully across the string, creating noise and unpredictable pitches.
	(piano) Dampen with hand inside the instrument.
	(harp) Thunder slap. Open palm strike on the lowest octave(s) of the harp.

Movement II

The meters in the second movement are designed to provide a framework for the sounds, and should not (especially in the opening and closing of the movement) be perceived or overly accented.

The string harmonics (particularly those where the player is directed to create a false harmonic a minor third above a fingered pitch) are not intended to produce a pure, clear tone or distinctive pitch. They are employed to create a shimmering effect on top of the sounds of the rest of the orchestra.

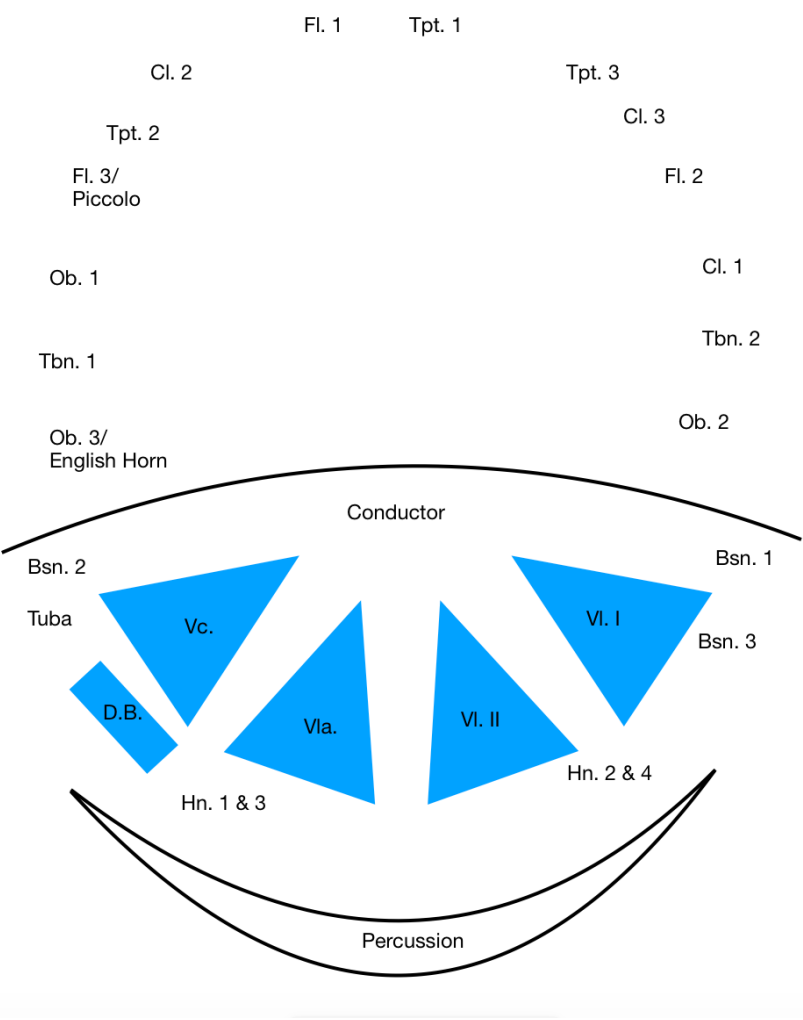
Movement IV

The fourth movement uses an untraditional system for indicating the metric framework of the movement. Each number (placed where time signatures would usually be situated) represents the number of cues that the conductor should give within that “bar.” The location of these cues comes at each of the dashed bar lines. More prominent cues are given solid bar lines, and a timestamp which corresponds to the fixed media track. (It is possibly a prudent idea for the conductor to differentiate these solid bar line cues by some method such as a downbeat in both hands, or by being careful to not use a clear downward motion in any of the secondary cues, reserving that indication for the more prominent cues.) Some of the dashed bar lines are given approximate time stamps in order to facilitate coordination with the fixed media element. Precise alignment is not the principal goal.

When instruments are directed to sustain pitches or figures for long periods of time, if possible, they should stagger their breathing or bow changes with other sustain instruments. (e.g. the French horn air sound crescendo in bars 2 and 3).

The bottom line of the staff in this movement is a waveform visual representation of the fixed media track. Written descriptions are included at prominent points throughout the movement.

Additionally, this movement calls for instruments to spread around the hall as in the diagram. It is likely prudent for the winds and brass (with the exception of horns) to exit the stage between the second and third movements. It is appropriate for them to reenter the hall (usually from the back, depending on the performance space) during the second interlude.



Interludes

The text of both interludes (appearing after the first and third movements) are included in the score and parts to assist the players in framing the piece within context. The score includes the wave form of the fixed media element of the interludes to aid the conductor. A speaker reads the text and is free to sit on or off stage during the movements.

Program Note

EverWind was written as my Master's Thesis during my studies at the University of North Texas. It was written following a visit to the Chihuahuan Desert & Colorado plateau. Many of the ideas in the piece are drawn from real locations in the Midwest: Widforss, for example, is the name of a trail at the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, where I came across multiple amiable hikers, some raucous bugs, and one very cooperative tree. The influence of the locations is most clearly felt in the fourth movement, which uses actual sounds recorded on the trip. The piece also seeks to explore larger environmental issues, using these real places as jumping-off points.

The first movement, "PERMIA," opens with a concert B—the note that is most common in American cities and homes, owing to the 60Hz hum that is created by our electrical system—that is meant to mark a starting point, from which other material will take over in the journey to the wilderness.

"Flat" represents those places of repose where objects come to and stay at rest. It is particularly inspired by the salt flats of West Texas. There—less than two miles from the highest elevation in the state—is the lowest point for miles in any direction. Salt has collected from years of runoff and erosion. The white fields almost touched by the shadow of Guadalupe peak stand barren and largely ignored. This movement explores these elements of silence and rest by combining very quiet sounds with hints of pitch derived from the natural overtone series.

Written for string instruments only, "Widforss" uses rhythms recorded at the north rim of Grand Canyon National Park as its foundational material. String noise elements are combined with strongly pitched material derived from the higher partials of the overtone series.

The final movement, "Switchback," is a recapitulation of the narrative strands of the piece. The brass and woodwind players are spread around the audience—in much the same way that the fixed media element is spatialized around the hall. Sounds of the Virgin River in Zion National Park and Cave Swallows from Carlsbad Caverns are electronically manipulated to varying degrees while the orchestra provides commentary on the myriad of noises.

Locations and Coordinates

Movement I – PERMIA
Guadalupe Peak
31° 53’ 29.26’’ N, 104° 51’ 38.56’’ W

Carlsbad Caverns
32° 08’ 52.28" N, 104° 33’ 24.17" W

Interlude I – Helicopters
Virgin River, Zion National Park
37° 18’ 24.08" N, 112° 56’ 51.68" W

Petrified Forest National Park
34° 54’ 35.96" N, 109° 48’ 24.45" W

Movement II – Flat
Salt Basin Dunes, Salt Flat, TX
31° 55’ 24.6" N, 105° 0’ 25.2" W

Painted Dunes, Arches National Park
38° 36’ 59.71" N, 109° 37’ 11.45" W

Movement III – Widforss
Widforss Trailhead, Grand Canyon National Park
36° 13’ 25.32" N, 112° 03’ 52.92" W

Interlude II
Cape Royal, Grand Canyon National Park
36° 7’ 33" N, 111° 56’ 96" W

Indian Garden, Grand Canyon National Park
36° 4’ 39" N, 112° 7’ 43.68" W

Movement IV
(includes all sounds referenced in previous movements)
Observation Point, Zion National Park
37° 16’ 695" N, 112° 56’ 425" W

Devil’s Hall, Guadalupe National Park
31° 54’ 24" N, 104° 50’ 51" W

I. PERMIA

Garrison Gerard

Uneasy $\text{♩} = 38$

Flute 1

p mf mf

Flute 2

mf

Flute 3

mf

Oboe 1

pp mf

Oboe 2

p

Oboe 3

Clarinet in B♭ 1

pp mf ppp

Clarinet in B♭ 2

pp mf ppp

Clarinet in B♭ 3

pp mf ppp

Bassoon 1

mp

Bassoon 2

mp

Contrabassoon

French Horn in F 1

p pp p mf

French Horn in F 2

p mf

French Horn in F 3

p mf

French Horn in F 4

p mf

Trumpet in B♭ 1

pp mf

Trumpet in B♭ 2

f mf

Trumpet in B♭ 3

mf

Trombone 1

pp mf ppp

Trombone 2

pp mf ppp

Bass Trombone

pp mf ppp

Tuba

mf

Timpani

Crotales

p

Suspended Cymbal

pp p fp mf

Brake Drum

p Tri. Br. Dr. p sub.

Harp

p.d.l.t. bisbigliando pp mf p f mp

Piano

p

Violin I

p mf

Violin II

mp

Viola

p pp mp

Violoncello

p pp mp

Double Bass

pp

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including woodwinds (Flute 1 & 2, Piccolo, Oboe 1 & 2, English Horn, Clarinet in Bb 1 & 2, Clarinet in Bb 3, Bassoon 1 & 2, Contrabassoon), brass (Trumpet in Bb 1 & 2, Trumpet in Bb 3, Trombone 1 & 2, Baritone Trombone, Tuba), strings (Violin I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass), and percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Brass Drum, Harp, Piano). The score includes dynamic markings (p, mf, f, ff, pp, mp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (rit., Andante moderato, 96). A large, stylized number '78' is printed vertically on the right side of the page, spanning across multiple staves. The page number '18' is visible at the bottom left.

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

C

2
2

3
4

2
2

3
4

2
2

3
4

2
2

3
4

C

n

fp cresc.

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

[illegible]

98

98

988

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flutes, Piccolo, Oboes, Clarinets), brass (Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba), percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Suspended Cymbal, Maracas, Harp, Piano), and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (pp, mp, mf, f, cresc., decresc.). Large numbers 2 and 8 are placed on the staves, possibly indicating rehearsal marks or measures. The page is numbered 60 at the bottom.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

Cl. in B♭ 1

Cl. in B♭ 2

Cl. in B♭ 3

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Cbsn.

F. Hn. in F 1

F. Hn. in F 2

F. Hn. in F 3

F. Hn. in F 4

Tpt. in B♭ 1

Tpt. in B♭ 2

Tpt. in B♭ 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Sn. Dr.

Sus. Cym.

Mar.

Hp.

Pno.

a

Vln. I

b

a

Vln. II

b

a

Vla.

b

a

Vc.

b

D. B.

mf

p

pp cresc.

mf

p

mf

p

mf

p

f

ff

p

mf

sfz

dim.

cresc.

[illegible]

The image displays 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. 1, Fl. 2, Picc., Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Ob. 3, Cl. in Bb 1, Cl. in Bb 2, Cl. in Bb 3, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, Cbsn., F. Hn. in F 1, F. Hn. in F 2, F. Hn. in F 3, F. Hn. in F 4, Tpt. in Bb 1, Tpt. in Bb 2, Tpt. in Bb 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba., Timp., Sn. Dr., Sus. Cym., Br. Dr., Hp., Pno., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and D. B. The score is written in standard musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *mp*, *pp*, and *p*. A large, stylized number '22' is prominently displayed on the right side of the page, indicating the page number. The score is divided into measures, with a measure number '90' visible at the bottom left. The overall layout is professional and typical of a printed musical score.

22

Interlude

Helicopters

Time is tied to a perception of progress. A perception tilted by stimuli.

Sound for sounds sake. On a walk to a point.

A sound sustained is a sound ignored.

What is new left to hear?

To bathe in silence is to both cleanse and shock the system; the slightest ripple encompassing an ocean.

II. Flat

Garrison Gerard

[illegible]

7

8

Fl. 1
 Fl. 2
 Ob. 1
 Ob. 2
 Cl. in B♭ 1
 Cl. in B♭ 2
 Bsn. 1
 Bsn. 2
 F. Hn. in F 1
 F. Hn. in F 2
 F. Hn. in F 3
 Tpt. in B♭ 1
 Tpt. in B♭ 2
 Tbn. 1
 Tbn. 2
 Tba.
 Timp.
 Sn. Dr.
 Sus. Cym.
 a
 b
 c
 d
 a
 b
 Vla.
 Vc.
 D. B.

poco accel.
 ♩ = 72
 2/4
 B

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Cl. in Bb 1

Cl. in Bb 2

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

F. Hn. in F 1

F. Hn. in F 2

F. Hn. in F 3

Tpt. in Bb 1

Tpt. in Bb 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

Timp.

B. Dr.

W. B.
1/2
3/4

a

b

Vln. I

c

d

a

Vln. II

b

Vla.

Vc.

D. B.

49

50

51

III. Widforss

[illegible]

Violin I (Vln. I) and Violin II (Vln. II) parts are in treble clef. Viola (Vla.) and Violoncello (Vcl. b) parts are in alto and bass clefs respectively. Double Bass (D.B.) parts are in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, f, mf, ff), articulation (pizz., arco), and performance instructions (sul pont., senza vib., sul tasto). Large numbers 9, 4, 9, 3, 2 are placed above the Viola and Violoncello staves in measures 15-18.

2

2

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

mp ff mp ff f p mf f p mf f sfz dim. pp sfz mp sfz dim. pp sfz mp sfz ff

Vln. I b c

Vln. II b c

Vla. b c

Vc. b c

D. B. a b



B

9 4 15 16

28 29 30 31 32 33 34

pp p mf normale pp normale p arco mf arco mf normale p pp pp pp ff ff

Vln. I b c

Vln. II b c

Vla. b c

Vc. b c

D. B. a b

==

41 42 43 44 45

Sheet music for measures 46-52. The score includes parts for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quintuplets, and dynamic markings such as *sfz*, *p sub.*, *ff*, *f*, *pp*, *mp*, *fpp*, and *n*. The Viola part has large numbers 9, 4, 5, 3, 7 written above it. The Violoncello part has the word "normale arco" written above it. The Double Bass part has the word "molto vibrato" written above it.



Sheet music for measures 53-60. The score includes parts for Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quintuplets, and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *n*, *p*, *f*, *pp*, *fpp*, *f*, *ff*, and *pp*. The Viola part has large numbers 7, 4, 5, 3, 7, 4 written above it. The Violoncello part has the word "normale arco" written above it. The Double Bass part has the word "molto vibrato" written above it.

string.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

3/4

col legno tratto

col legno battuto

p

mp

p

mf

f

pp

ppp

69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77

Interlude

Silence

Shh. –Crack!

The opposite of noise is not silence
In those times where an immobility of spirit is the greatest
catalyst for growth;
What do we say to silence?
When something is less than nothing.
Whispers coagulate across gulfs of time—Culminate in a
moment, a place need not be grand to be profound: just
solitary.
The opposite of noise isn't silence—but peace.

Shhhhhhh.

IV. Switchback

The image displays a comprehensive musical score for a symphony orchestra, organized into three main sections. The top section covers the woodwind and brass instruments, the middle section covers the percussion and strings, and the bottom section covers the string ensemble and fixed media.

Woodwind and Brass Instruments:

- Flute 1 & 2:** Flute 1 has a melodic line starting with a *fl.* (flute) marking. Flute 2 has a *p* (piano) marking.
- Piccolo:** Features a melodic line with a *fl.* marking.
- Oboe 1 & 2:** Both are marked *p*.
- English Horn:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.
- Clarinet in Bb 1 & 2:** Both are marked *p*.
- Clarinet in Bb 3:** Marked *p*.
- Bassoon 1 & 2:** Both are marked *p*.
- French Horn in F 1 & 2:** Both are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- French Horn in F 3 & 4:** Both are marked *pp* (pianissimo).
- Trumpet in Bb 1 & 2:** Both are marked *pp*.
- Trumpet in Bb 3:** Marked *pp*.
- Trombone 1 & 2:** Both are marked *pp*.
- Bass Trombone:** Marked *pp*.
- Tuba:** Marked *pp*.

Percussion and Strings:

- Timpani:** Features a melodic line with a *p* marking.
- Tubular Bells:** Features a melodic line with a *p* marking.
- Vibraphone:** Features a melodic line with a *p* marking.
- Triangle:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.
- Harp:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.
- Piano:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.
- Violin I & II:** Both are marked *p*.
- Viola:** Marked *p*.
- Violoncello:** Marked *p*.
- Double Bass:** Marked *p*.

Fixed Media:

- Wind:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.
- Footsteps:** Features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. It also includes performance instructions like "Unmeasured & Roughly Proportional" and "24".

[illegible]

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments and a large graphic of a lightning bolt. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The instruments listed on the left include Flutes 1, 2, and 3; Oboes 1, 2, and 3; Clarinets in B-flat 1, 2, and 3; Bassoons 1 and 2; Contrabassoon; French Horns in F 1, 2, 3, and 4; Trumpets in B-flat 1, 2, and 3; Trombones 1 and 2; Baritone Trombone; Tuba; Timpani; Crotales; Vibraphone; Maracas; Harp; Piano; Violins I and II; Viola; Violoncello; Double Bass; and Effects/Middle East Percussion (Fx. Md.).

The score is divided into measures, with a large graphic of a lightning bolt spanning across the measures. The lightning bolt is a stylized, jagged line that starts in the first measure and extends across the page. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). The tempo markings include *And.* (Andante) and *Allegro*. The score also includes a large graphic of a lightning bolt, which is a stylized, jagged line that starts in the first measure and extends across the page.

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The score is divided into measures, with a large graphic of a lightning bolt spanning across the measures. The lightning bolt is a stylized, jagged line that starts in the first measure and extends across the page. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). The tempo markings include *And.* (Andante) and *Allegro*. The score also includes a large graphic of a lightning bolt, which is a stylized, jagged line that starts in the first measure and extends across the page.

[illegible]

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The page is divided into measures, with some measures containing large numbers (1, 11, 4) indicating specific measures or sections. The instruments listed include Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Picc., Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Eng. Hn., Cl. in Bb 1, Cl. in Bb 2, Cl. in Bb 3, Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, Cbsn., F. Hn. in F 1, F. Hn. in F 2, F. Hn. in F 3, F. Hn. in F 4, Tpt. in Bb 1, Tpt. in Bb 2, Tpt. in Bb 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba., Timp., B. Dr., Sus. Cym., Mar., Hp., Pno., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., D. B., and Fx. Md. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (f, ff, pp, mf, sfz, cresc., dim.), and articulation marks. There are also some boxed-in sections and a large '4' at the end of the page.

21

25