

RICE UNIVERSITY

**The Evening Shadow
for Symphony Orchestra**

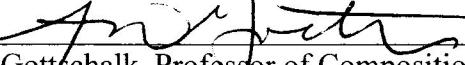
by

Christopher Walczak

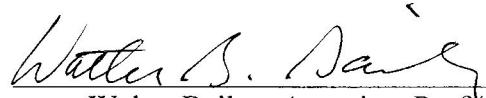
A THESIS SUBMITTED
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

Doctor of Musical Arts

APPROVED, THESIS COMMITTEE:


Arthur Gottschalk, Professor of Composition
and Theory, Chair


Shih-Hui Chen, Associate Professor of
Composition and Theory


Walter Bailey, Associate Professor and
Chair of Musicology


Paula A. Sanders, Professor of History,
Vice Provost for Academic Affairs and
Dean of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies

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Christopher Walczak

ABSTRACT - Doctoral Thesis, Spring 2013

***The Evening Shadow* for Symphony Orchestra**

The Evening Shadow, a six-minute work for symphony orchestra, is a short symphonic poem composed with the intent of evoking a sensation of lament and eventual deliverance. Drawing from the “Neapolitan Complex” found in Beethoven’s string quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131 (exploitation of the semitone between C#-D), I attempted to create a dramatic “storyline” utilizing the semitone relation between E and F. From a programmatic standpoint, upward motion from E to F is meant to represent yearning (mm. 5-6, violins, mm. 14-15, violin/vibraphone, m. 18, cello, embedded in m. 20, flute 2) while downward motion from F to E (mm. 110-113, brass) symbolizes rescue and redemption.

Motivic transformation was paramount to the construction of *The Evening Shadow*. Five primary motives are stated and developed. The first appears in the solo violin from mm. 3-4 and is transformed at m. 44 in the oboe and 2nd violins. The second motive is stated in mm. 9-12 in the 1st violins, and returns in canon from mm. 96-106. The third motive appears in the oboe in mm. 29-30 and is developed extensively (mm. 41-42, 47-48, 110-113). The fourth motive is stated in the 1st violins at m. 33 and returns in m. 52 in the 2nd violins. The final motive is first heard in the horns in mm. 39-40 and ends the piece from mm. 127-129. The motivic transformations make use of transposition, modal “adjustment,” and built in rubato effects, as well a large degree of fragmentation and recombination.

Traditional contrapuntal technique was utilized throughout the work. Global harmonic motion of the piece, which makes use of skeletal tonic/dominant relations, can be heard as a progression through the following “tonicizations” and respective modalities: E/F (pitch-centric, no modality, mm. 1-33), D (Dorian, mm. 34-55), A (Dorian, mm. 52-54), E (pseudo-Phrygian, mm. 65-87), C (Mixolydian, mm. 108-121), G (Mixolydian, mm. 127-132), and E/F (pitch-centric, no modality, mm. 133-137). Atonal pitch-class set sonorities were used as structural rhetoric throughout. The aggregate collection, drawing from dodecaphonic theory, is used sparingly both melodically (mm. 16-17, violins and violas), and harmonically (mm. 2-3, 64, 66, 69, 137).

Conceptual difficulties arise from orchestrational considerations in a contemporary work due to the broad array of possibilities demonstrated in the scores that span the history of orchestral music. I sought to create a hybrid of advanced traditional orchestration (Mahler, Strauss) and texturalist practices (Lutoslawski, Ligeti).

Christopher Walczak

The Evening Shadow

(2013)

For Symphony Orchestra

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The Evening Shadow

(2013)

For Symphony Orchestra

duration: ca. 6'

Instrumentation

3 Flutes (second doubling Piccolo)	Tuba
3 Oboes (third doubling English Horn)	Timpani
3 Bb Clarinets (third doubling Bass Clarinet)	Percussion (3 players)
3 Bassoons (third doubling Contrabassoon)	Celesta
4 F Horns	Piano
3 C Trumpets	Harp
2 Trombones	Strings
Bass Trombone	

Percussion

Player 1: Xylophone, Glockenspiel, Small Suspended Cymbal, Low Floor Tom-tom, 3 Crotale (written f4, e5, f5)

Player 2: Vibraphone, Medium Suspended Cymbal, Chinese Cymbal, Metal Plate, Medium Tam-tam (shared), 2 Congas

Player 3: Bass Drum, Large Suspended Cymbal, Riveted/Sizzle Cymbal, Medium Tam-tam (shared), 5 Tom-toms, Brake Drum

Notes

The score is in C. Standard octave transpositions are in effect for Piccolo, Contrabassoon, Celesta, Glockenspiel, Crotale, Xylophone, and Double Bass.

Accidentals never carry past a barline. Accidentals are always active for the entire measure that they are stated in unless redefined by another accidental. They are often reiterated within a measure for the sake of clarity, or stated unnecessarily (in cautionary circumstances) to avoid instinctive tonal associations.

Articulations are to be treated as follows:



The tenuto marking simply serves as a milder accent than the conventional one (>), yet in certain cases the traditional interpretation is called for; the discrepancy is contextually inferable. A note articulated by both staccato and tenuto symbols calls for the note to sound slightly longer than staccato. The marcato articulation denotes a heavier accent than the conventional one, therefore the accented marcato represents the strongest accent possible. The last figure above (<>) requires a “leaning” into and out of a note with a rapid and pronounced crescendo and decrescendo.

The Evening Shadow

 $\text{♩} = 88$

Christopher Walczak

Flute I, III **5** **3** **4** **4** **5**

Piccolo **ff** **3**

Flute II **ff** **3**

Oboe I, II **a2** **p** **ff** **3**

English Horn **#** **ff** **3**

B♭ Clarinet I, II **a2** **p** **ff** **3**

Bass Clarinet **a2** **ff** **3**

Bassoon I, II **p** **ff** **3**

Contrabassoon **ff** **3**

Horn in F I, III **2.** **ff** **3**

Horn in F II, IV **ff** **3**

Trumpet in C I **ff** **3**

Trumpet in C II, III **ff** **3**

Trombone I, II **ff** **3**

Bass Trombone **a2** **ff** **3**

Tuba **ff** **3**

Timpani **ff** **3** **p**

Xylophone **ff** **3** To Glock.

Percussion I **ff** **3**

Vibraphone hard mallets **ff** **3**

Percussion II **Bass Drum** **ff** **3**

Percussion III **p** **f** **mp** **ppp**

Medium Sus. Cymbal soft beaters **l.v.** To Vib.

To Cym.

Celesta

Piano **ff** **3** **p** **88** **88** **88** **88** **ff** **3** **p** **88** **88** **88** **88**

Harp **D B C# p** **E F G A** **ff** **mf** **ppp**

Violin I **5** **pizz.** **3 arco** **4 solo** **tutti** **5**

Violin II **pizz.** **arco** **3**

Viola **p** **ff**

Cello **pizz.** **ff**

Contrabass **p** **ff** **p**

Fl. I

Picc.

Ob. I

Eng. Hn.

Cl. I

B. Cl.

Bsn. I

Bsn. II

Cbsn.

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I

Tpt. II, III

Tbn. I, II

B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timpani

Perc. I

Perc. II

Perc. III

Cel.

Pno.

Hp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score consists of two main sections. The top section (measures 1-7) contains ten staves of instrumentation: Flute I, Piccolo, Oboe I, English Horn, Clarinet I, Bassoon I, Bassoon II, Bassoon III, Trombone I, Trombone II, Trombone III, Bass Trombone, and Timpani. The bottom section (measures 8-15) features five staves of strings: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic of *sfz*. Measures 9-10 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes, with dynamics *pp*, *mf*, and *p*. Measures 11-12 continue this pattern with dynamics *pp* and *mp*. Measure 13 concludes with a dynamic of *mp*.

13.

1. *pp < mp >* *pp < > pp < >*

3. *mf < f*
To Fl.

3
4

Fl. I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Cbsn.

1.

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I

"whispa" mute

Tpt. II, III

Tbn. I, II

B. Tbn.

Tba.

2.

p ————— mp ————— p

2.

pp ————— mp ————— f

2.

mp ————— mf

B. Tbn. mf

mp ————— mf

2.

mf

Tim.

Glockenspiel

To Xyl.

Vibraphone bowed, l. v.

To Congas

mf

Perc. I

Perc. II

Bong. III

Large Suspended Cymbal

choke

Ferr. m.

Cel. -

Pno. -

Hp. -

Vln. I 13 > div. unis. 3
pp <> p n pp < mp > pp <> pp <> *mp sub. f*

Vln. II > *pp < p pp mp mp sub.*

Vla. > div. unis. 3
pp < mp > pp <> arco *mf pp*

Vc. > *div. arco mp f*
unis. arco mp f

Cb. > *pp <> mp f*

19 **3** **4**

Fl. I
Fl. II Flute *p*
Fl. III
Ob. I *f*
Ob. II
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl. *pp*
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Hn. I, III *a2* *f*
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I senza sord.
Tpt. II, III *f*
Tbn. I, II *con sord.* 5 *mf* 3
B. Tbn. *con sord.*
Tba. *mf*
Timp.
Perc. I *ff*
Xylophone
Perc. III *ff* 8va
Pno.
Hp. D# C# B
E F Gb A# *f* 6 6 6 6 *mp*
Vln. I pizz. *ppp* *mf* *sffz* arco div. *pp* *f* > *mf*
Vln. II pizz. *ppp* *mf* *sffz* arco div. *pp* *f* > *mf*
Vla. pizz. *ppp* *mf* *sffz* arco div. *pp* *f* > *mf*
Vc. *sffz*
Cb. *pp*

23 **3** **4**

Fl. I *mf*

Fl. III

Ob. I

Cl. I 1. *mf* *mp* 5

Bsn. I *ppp* *mp*

Bsn. II *mp* *ppp*

Cbsn. *mp* *mf* *>*

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I *mp* *3* *3*

Tbn. I, II

B. Tbn. *Tuba* (senza sord.) *B. Tbn.* (con sord.)

Tba. *mf* *>* *f*

Timp. *mf* *pp*

Perc. I Small Suspended Cymbal (triangle beater - fast scrape) *p* To Tom-tom.

Perc. II Congas *mp* *pp*

Perc. III *l.v.* *mf* *mp* *p* Tam-tam *l.v.* To B. D.

Pno. *p*

Hp. *p*

Vln. I

Vln. II unis. *mp*

Vla. unis. *mp*

Vc. *div.* unis. *mp* *>p* *p* *pp*

Cb. *pp*

A **4** **4** *= 80* **3** **4**

3 **4**

unis. pizz. *pp*

39 

Fl. I.

Fl. II.

Ob. I

Ob. II.

Eng. Hn.

Cl. I

Cl. II

B. Cl.

Bsn. I

Bsn. II

Cbsn.

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I

Tpt. II, III

Tbn. I, II

B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Perc. II

Perc. III

Pno.

39 

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

p

mp *f*

p

p

mp *f*

p

p

mp *f*

To Bsn.

p

p

mf

f

3

senza sord.

pp

Tba.
(senza sord.)

pp

mp *sub.*

mp

div.

f

unis.

p *sub.*

mp *3*

3

mf

div.

f

p *sub.*

div.

mf

f

p *sub.*

mp

arco

mf

f

p *sub.*

45 **B**

Fl. I. *ppp*

Fl. II. *ppp*

Ob. I.

Ob. II.

Eng. Hn. *ppp*

Cl. I. *ppp* *a3* *f*

Bsn. I. *ppp* *f*

Bsn. II. *ppp* *f* **Bassoon**

Cbsn. *f*

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I *f* *1.* *3*

Tpt. II, III

Tbn. I, II *1. senza sord.* *f* *2. senza sord.* *f*

B. Tbn. Tba.

Timp. *ppp* *pp* *mf*

Cel. *p*

Pno. *p* *mf* *8va*

Hp. *D C B*
Eb F G# A *f* *8va*

Vln. I *45* **B** *f* *div.* *3*

Vln. II *f* *3* *tutti* *3*

Vla. *solo, 1st chair* *5* *3* *unis.* *arco*

Vc. *f* *arco*

Cb. *pizz.* *f*

2 *4* *3* *4* *4*

52

Fl I, III. *ff* 3 a2 3 4 4 3
Fl. II. *ff* 3 3 3 3 To Picc.
Ob. I. *ff*
Eng. Hn. (a3) *ff*
Cl. I. *ff*
Bsn. I. *ff*
Bsn. II. *ff*
Bsn. III. *ff*

Hn. I, III. *f* 3 a2 1. *f* 3 > *mf*
Hn. II, IV.
Tpt. I. "whispa" mute
Tpt. II, III.
Tbn. I, II. a2 Tba.
B. Tbn. Tba. senza sord. *f* (f)
Timp.
Perc. I. (Vibraphone) bowed, l. v.
Perc. II. *ppp* *p*
Perc. III.
Pno. *p*
Hpf.

Vln. I. 4 sul G 3 sul G 4 div. 3
Vln. II. 3 3 3 3
Vla. sul G sul G unis. div. 3
Vc. div. 3 3 3 3
Cb. 3 3 3 3 *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp*

$\text{♪} = \text{♩}$

(♩ = 140)

4 Prestissimo C

61

Fl. I
Fl. II
Fl. III
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Bsn. III

f
piccolo
f
f
f
f
f
ppp
f
f
f
f
f
f
f
To Cbsn.
f

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timpani

mp
#mp
senza sord.
mp
mp
mp
mp
mp
f
f
f
f
f
f

Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III

Crotale bowed, l. v.
pp *mp*
Metal Plate *mp*
Low Floor Tom-tom *mp*
f
f
f
To Cym.
To Tom-toms.

61

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

4 (♩ = 140)
4 Prestissimo C (div.)

div.
n *n*
div.
(div.)
ppp *p*
ppp *p*
ppp *p*
ppp *mf*
ppp *mf*
ppp *mf*

68

Fl I, III

Ob. I, II

Eng. Hn.

Cl. I, II

Bsn. I

Hn. I, III

Hn. II, IV

Tpt. I

Tpt. II, III

Tbn. I, II

B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timp.

Crot.

Anv.

Perc. III

Cel.

Pno.

Hp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

*double-stops, gliss.
sul D, G*

p

f

*double-stops, gliss.
sul D, G*

p

f

pp

mp

unis.

mp

pizz.

mp

solo

mf

con sord.(straight mute)

f

con sord.(straight mute)

f

Congas

mp

Tom-toms

mp

pp

pp

unis.

mp

pizz.

mp

74

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timpani
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Pno.
Hpf.

3

4

Glockenspiel
Chinese Cymbal

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

3

4

Glockenspiel
Chinese Cymbal

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

79

4

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Bsn. III

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timp.

Perc. I
Perc. II
Brake Drum
Perc. III
f Bass Drum

Pno.

Hp.

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

(pizz.)

84

3

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Cbsn.
Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Pno.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

84

3

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Cbsn.
Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Pno.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

(Glockenspiel)

Chinese Cymbal

arco

pp arco

mp

f

ff

D

89 **4**

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Ob. II.
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III
Cel.
Pno.
Hp.

1. *rit.* - - - -

D

pizz. **4** arco *rit.* - - - -

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

Tempo I
♩ = 88

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Bsn. I
Cbsn.

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timp.

Perc. I
Perc. II
Medium Suspended Cymbal
choke
pp ————— mp
Perc. III

Pno.

Hp.
D# C Bb
E F G A
gliss.
p

Tempo I
♩ = 88

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

102

J = 92 Slightly faster

9 8 6 8 9 8

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
Bsn. I
Cbsn.

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.

Timp.

Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III

Pno.

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

f

ppp — ff >

// dampen

a2

senza sord.

1.

2.

l.v.

Large Suspended Cymbal

choke

ppp — f

J = 92 Slightly faster

9 8 6 8 9 8

f

mf

112

Fl I, III
Picc.
Ob. I
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Bsn. I
Cbsn.

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.

Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III

Pno.

Hp.

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

20

(♩ = 88)

126 1. **12** 8

Fl I
Picc.
Fl. III
Ob. I
Ob. II
Eng. Hn.
Cl. I
Cl. II
B. Cl.
Bsn. I
Bsn. II
Cbsn.

Hn. I, III
Hn. II, IV
Tpt. I
Tpt. II, III
Tbn. I, II
B. Tbn.
Tba.
Timp.
Perc. I
Perc. II
Perc. III

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

