

Pastorale Tragique

by Sam C Henderson

Program Notes:

Traditionally, the pastorale calls to a setting of calm pasture and tranquil spring – a place full of life and fruitfulness, yet also still and quiet, as if it were captured in a single picture. "Pastorale Tragique" undermines these established standards by both trading serene contentedness for solemn bereavement and instilling a sense of drama and movement to a once static thought. In other words, this piece serves as an antithesis to the pastorale: a representation of the lifeless ruin that results from an apocalyptic wildfire.

From the first brooding tones of the piano, there is a sense of the ominous and forlorn character extracted from the peaceful nature of a traditional pastorale. Dissonant interaction between each instrument hints at the unrest that pervades the piece; yet throughout, there are cadences that hark back to a happier time – moments that the piece wants to hold on to but must leave behind. The initial themes set by the strings then become increasingly frantic and disjointed until a quiet arrival temporarily subsides the tension. However, a very gradual crescendo begins, wherein each instrument gets more and more aggressively raucous. Soon, the tension comes to a head as the interaction between each instrument becomes more and more chaotic, culminating in a climax that is punctuated with a catastrophic and devastating cluster in the piano. After a sobering moment, the piano reenters with the initial theme, although slightly altered from before. The low cluster still hangs over the piece as the strings cling for dear life to memories that must fade. Once the piano loses touch with the motif and gives way to the destruction, the strings inevitably fall down with it as the world lies in ruin.

Performance Notes:

Each performer must carry a sense of longing for solace and happiness despite understanding the inevitability of the tragedy. The entire piece should be characterized by a give and take, a rubato, that struggles between these two states of mind. No tempo is absolutely strict and thus should not be followed exactly to the beat. Take heed of every fermata and all changes in tempo, as these carry the narrative.

Additionally:

- In m. 32, the sixteenth note in all parts should be elongated so that it is given greater weight than the next chord.
- Starting in m. 82, the strings should gradually and evenly decrease their rate of tremolo until the time interval between each stroke roughly equates to a half note, using the noteless rhythmic figures as an approximation. Then, in m. 87, the note should be sounded senza tremolo.
- In m. 89, the violin should tune the G string down whilst sounding the open note. Before reaching niente, the string should be tuned down at least a minor or major third from the original open note, but the largest interval possible (without harming the instrument) is preferable.
- In m. 90, the piano should continue to sound while the string players return to a resting position. The hands should not come off the piano until there is no sound.

Pastorale Tragique

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Solemnly $\text{♩} = 60$ *molto rubato*

Violin

Cello

Piano

8^{vb} $\text{R\acute{e}d.}$ *

A

mf *sub p*

p

p

p

(8^{vb}) $\text{R\acute{e}d.}$ *

6

Musical score for piano, page 11, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *mp*, *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *sub p*. The bottom staff follows a similar pattern with dynamics *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *sub p*.

Musical score for bassoon part II, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of two systems of five-line bass staves. Measure 11 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six notes: the first two are eighth notes on the fourth line with a brace; the third is a sixteenth note on the second line followed by a sixteenth note on the fourth line; the fourth is a half note on the fifth line connected by a horizontal line to a half note on the fifth line in measure 12; the fifth is a half note on the fourth line; and the sixth is a half note on the fifth line. Measure 12 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It contains four notes: a half note on the fourth line, a half note on the fifth line connected by a horizontal line to a half note on the fifth line; and a half note on the fourth line. Below the staff in measure 11 is the instruction (8^{vb}) . Below the staff in measure 12 is the instruction $* \text{Ped.}$.

16

B

mp

mf sub **pp**

16

mf

(8^{vb})

19

mf

pp

pp

19

f

14

p

Red.

*

22

rit.

accel.

mf

p

pp

mf

p

pp

22

pp

cresc.

4

26

mp

mp cresc.

26

mp cresc.

29

29

f

f

29

f

31

molto rit.

ff sub p

ff sub p

cresc.

ff

sfz mp

(senza ped.)

D

Ominously $\text{♩} = 80$ ($\text{♩} = \text{♪}$) *sempre*

pizz.

mp

pp

simile

sub p

8^{vb}

6

37

p

3

mp

37

p

(8^{vb})

accel.

40

mp

mp

40

mp

(8^{vb})

43

arco

arco

mf

43

(8^{vb})

mf

E

Faster $\text{♩} = 90$

pizz.

p

pizz.

mp

sub **p**

mp

arco sul pont.

45

sub **p**

8^{vb}-

8

arco sul pont.

47

normale
arco
f
ff

47

simile
f

(8^{vb})

50

F

Wildly $\text{♩} = 100$

ff

sub *p*

ff

53

ff

sub *p*

ff

G

sub *mp*

pizz.

sub *mp*

56

sub *mp*

Re.

accel.

58

59

58

cresc.

59

59

f

60

f

59

simile

60

f cresc.

61

61

62

63

64

65

8va - 1

sffz

12

65

65

Half pedal

67

fff

fff

8va

67

fff

fff

*

68

Hold until sound reaches pianissimo

68

H

Reflectively $\text{♩} = 60$

70

$\text{Ped. Hold pedal until end}$

14

74

rit.

ppp

ppp

(8va)

74

{

74

I

No meter

c. 3"

77

pp

pp

c. 3"

Increase duration of each successive chord
c. 3"

77

mp

p

88

8vb

#88

8vb

at the tip
Sul G
c. 4"

c. 3.5"

n *ppp* *p*

Gradually slow rate of tremolo until m. 87
c. 4.5"

c. 5"

at the tip
Sul C
c. 4"

c. 3.5"

n *ppp* *p*

Gradually slow rate of tremolo until m. 87
c. 4.5"

c. 5"

c. 3.5" c. 4" c. 4.5" c. 5"

(8vb)

#88 *#88* *#88* *#88*

(8vb)

c. 5.5"

c. 6"

c. 6.5" dim.

c. 5.5" c. 6" c. 6.5" dim.

c. 5.5" c. 6" c. 6.5"

(8vb)

#88 *#88* *#88*

(8vb)

16

Musical score for two voices and basso continuo. The score is divided into two sections by a vertical dashed line.

Section 1 (Left):

- Top Voice:** Treble clef, dynamic ***pp***. Notes: c. 7", c. 7", c. 7".
- Bottom Voice:** Bass clef, dynamic ***pp***. Notes: c. 7", c. 7", c. 7".
- Basso Continuo:** Bass clef, key signature **b**, time signature **8**, dynamic ***8vb***. Notes: c. 7", c. 7", c. 7".

Section 2 (Right):

- Top Voice:** Treble clef, dynamic ***pp***. Notes: c. 8", c. 8", c. 8".
- Bottom Voice:** Bass clef, key signature **b**, time signature **8**, dynamic ***8vb***. Notes: c. 8", c. 8", c. 8".
- Basso Continuo:** Bass clef, key signature **#**, time signature **8**, dynamic ***8vb***. Notes: c. 8", c. 8", c. 8".

Gradually tune string down until end

Hold until sound fully dissipates

Bassoon Part:

Measures 1-2 (B-flat major, 8/8):

Measures 3-4 (A major, 8/8):