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**A**

**RUMPER 1**

**RUMPER 2**

**PIANO 1**

alla 8ve →

**PIANO 2**

alla 8ve →  
Ped.

**PERCUSSION**

suspended cymbals  
snare drum

**SOPRANO 1**

**SOPRANO 2**

**(MEZZO) 3**

**NARRATOR**

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled 'A'. The score includes parts for RUMPER 1, RUMPER 2, PIANO 1, PIANO 2, PERCUSSION, SOPRANO 1, SOPRANO 2, (MEZZO) 3, and NARRATOR. The RUMPER parts feature three staves of music with dynamic markings ff, fff, and ffff. The PIANO parts show complex chords and dynamics ff, mf cresc, and ffff. The PERCUSSION part includes suspended cymbals and snare drum parts with dynamics ff, pp, f, and ffff. The vocal parts (Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Mezzo 3) and Narrator parts are shown with blank staves.

**B**

TPT 1

PNO 1

PNO 2

naracos

hiraso wood block

VARRATOR

ERC 2

The trumpet

**NARR** is an example of an instrument with a lip reed, coupled to a tube with a combination of cylindrical and conical tube terminating in a flared mouth.

The throttling action of the lips converts the steady airstream into a pulsating one of the sawtooth type which contains the fundamental and both even and odd harmonics.

The horn reinforces the fundamental and overtones by providing a coupling system between the lips and the air. (attacca)

ERC 2

snare drum (no snare)

tr

pp

mf

The sound output of the instrument is rich in overtones throughout the range.

**NARR**

C

TPT. 1

TPT. 2

TPT. 3

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

abrupt break  
(G.P.)

Pno. 2

abrupt break

mp

cresc.

ff

Perc~ 1

snare drum

trum

f

NARR.

Perc~ (2)

snare drum

f

mb

In India, in Madras, there was music making for 24 hours in the street.

D

Musical score page D featuring four staves:

- TPT 1:** Dynamics f dim., f dim., f dim. The first two measures end with a vertical bar line.
- PRO 1:** Dynamics f dim. 8ve →, subito f. Measures show complex piano notation with multiple octaves and dynamic markings.
- PRO 2:** Dynamics f, ff. Measures show piano notation with dynamic markings and measure numbers 12, 13, 14, 15.
- PERC 2:** snare drum. Measures show rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings.

Musical score continuation featuring four staves:

- TPT:** Dynamics → cup mute.
- PRO 1:** Measures show piano notation with dynamic markings.
- PRO 2:** Dynamics con Ped. Measures show piano notation with dynamic markings.
- snare dr.:** Dynamics EPP. Measures show rhythmic patterns with dynamic markings.

A note at the bottom of the page states: "sn. drum proceeds independently of conductor for duration of arrow [But d = d]".

|       |   |  |   |
|-------|---|--|---|
| Narr. | The piano consists of a large number of steel strings stretched on a steel frame. The strings are coupled through a bridge to a large soundboard. They are excited by being struck with hammers. The hammers are connected to keys forming a keyboard. Depressing a key actuates the hammer | which in turn strikes the string. A piano is equipped with 88 keys. There are 3 plain steel strings for each note-key in the 5 upper octaves, 2 wrapped strings for each note from the 2nd B to the G below. | There is one wrapped string for the remainder of the low frequency. The strings below C are wrapped with wire to add mass and reduce the stiffness. |
|-------|---|--|---|

*Oh*

TPT. 1 cup mute repeat till sign  $\#0$   $\#0$  Trumpets to sound progressively more distant (turning from mute)  $\#10$  senza sord.

TPT. 2 cup mute repeat till sign  $\#0$   $\#0$  rall: longer + longer silences between entries + chords  $\#10$  senza sord.

TPT. 3 cup mute repeat till sign  $\#0$   $\#0$  rall: (sim)  $\#10$  senza sord.

PNO. 1 without accents  $\#10$   $\#10$  rall  $\#10$

PNO. 2  $\#10$   $\#10$   $\#10$  rall  $\#10$

Snare drum  $\triangle$  gradually dampen  $\rightarrow$  muted very fast trem.  $\#10$  semper  $\#10$

NARR.

| The mechanism of the grand piano  | The hammer rebounds after it  | The struck point depending upon  |
|---|---|--|
| is shown in Figure 5/14. When the key is depressed the wippen moves upward. The lever system of the | has struck the string, and remains about 1 inch from the string if the key is held  | moves in advance of more remote parts of the string. For example                               |
| wippen is coupled to the jack. As a result the jack also moves upward.                              | down. This is determined by the jack and jack regulator. While the key is depressed, the damp-                                  | the striking point of the string. For example the 7th. and higher harmonics will be suppressed |
| The jack in turn drives the hammer toward the string at relatively high speed.                      | ing pad does not engage the strings. In general the blow of the hammer lasts for a time comparable to the period of the string. | if the string is struck at a point 1/7th of the length from the end.                           |

voice winds down like a gramophone record. (pitch and speed). Body grad. stamps forward.

PNO 1  $\#10$   $\#10$  [Harmonics : lift finger off string as key is struck]

PNO 2  $\#10$   $\#10$