APPENDIX III-G. MUSICAL SCORES OF COMMISSIONS AND WORLD PREMIÈRES

Appendix III-G contains PDF scores for the following works:

 September Quartet (2011) in five movements, for chorus, winds, brass, percussion, violin and piano

> Beginning 77-175 93 11 End

• Tre Studi di Colore (2012) in three movements, for piano

Azzurro (right hand alone) Rosso (left hand alone) Violetto (hands together)

• Fuente y Variación (2013) in two movements, for piano

Fuente Variación

• Who was Wissam Eid (2017) in three movements, for violin, cello, and piano

Ahmad Abu Adass Rafik Hariri Wissam Eid

Parallel Lives—Distant Mirrors (2018) in five movements, for flute, mezzo-soprano, speaker, piano,
 and soundtrack

Ignition (solo piano)
The Last Minutes of Baghdad TV (bass and alto flutes + projection)
An Iraqi Mother's Lament (voice and piano)
Quranic Verses 16:111 – 16:114 (speaker and alto flute)
Catharsis (piano + soundtrack)

PDF scores start on the next page.

September Quartet (2011)

D.S. Dabby

- 1. Beginning
- 2. 77-175
- 3. 93
- 4. 11
- 5. End

September Quartet Instrument List 8-21-11

September Quartet comprises five movements, all of which can be conducted except for the fourth movement, '11', written for violin and piano:

Beginning

77-175

93

11

End

List of instruments/singers and the movements in which they play:

Flute: Beginning, 77-175, 93, End

Oboe: Beginning, 77-175, 93 (oboe plays from back of hall for '93'), End

Clarinet: Beginning, <u>77-175</u>, <u>93</u>, End

Trumpet I: Beginning, 77-175, 93, End

Trumpet II: Beginning, 77-175, 93, End

Bass Trombone: Beginning, 77-175, 93, End

Piano: Beginning, <u>77-175</u>, <u>93</u>, <u>11</u>, End

Violin: Beginning, <u>11</u>, End

Percussion: <u>93</u> (4 timpani (32", 29", 26", 23"), xylophone, glockenspiel, tam-tam (dark), cymbal (dark), triangle (bell-like), triangle (low, resonant), bass drum, tenor drum, snare drum, timbales, low woodblock, tambourine

Here is the breakdown for the 3 percussionists:

- <u>Player 1</u>: 4 timpani (32", 29", 26", 23"), tam-tam (dark), cymbal (dark), triangle (bell-like), triangle (low, resonant), bass drum (shared with Player 3)
- <u>Player 2</u>: tenor drum, low woodblock, snare drum, tambourine, timbales (shared with player 3), glockenspiel (shared with player 3)
- <u>Player 3</u>: xylophone (4 octaves, sounding C4-C8), timbales (shared with player 2), glockenspiel (shared with player 2), bass drum (shared with player 1)

Percussion: Beginning (The following instruments are set up and played from within the audience.)

Player 1: tubular bells

Player 2: snare drum

Player 3: marimba

Percussion: End (The following instruments are already set up on stage for '93')

• Player 1: tam-tam, bass drum, timpani

• Player 2: snare drum, tenor drum

• Player 3: xylophone, bass drum

SATB voices (mezzo, alto, tenor, bass). AATB will work as well: 77-175, 93, End

Additional notes:

- The most challenging parts are for the solo trumpet (trumpet I), piano, violin, and oboe.
- The vocal parts, though critical to the piece, are not difficult.
- The parts for flute, clarinet, a 2nd trumpet, and bass trombone require players who, in addition to technical competence, possess an expressive range of articulations and dynamics.
- Flutter tonguing occurs in the parts for clarinet, trumpet I, trumpet II, and bass trombone. If a player is not able to flutter tongue, I can write an ossia.

SET UP

Beginning. The singers, pianist, and conductor are on stage. Dispersed within the audience are flute, oboe, clarinet, alto sax, trumpet I, trumpet II, bass trombone, percussion 1 (tubular bells), percussion 2 (snare drum), percussion 3 (marimba). Each has an assigned position according to the Distler Performance Hall seating chart (enclosed).

A short score is provided for each instrumentalist. Each player within the audience (except for marimba, snare drum, and tubular bells) memorizes one or two notes. They are cued by the conductor. Since each part holds long notes, places for breathing are indicated in the score. These breathing spots are coordinated with audible entrances of the different instruments, as indicated by boxed text for the flute, oboe, clarinet, alto sax, tpt I, tpt II, and bass trombone.

77-175.

```
Percussion (already set up for '93')
singers
tpt1 tpt2 b. tbn
Piano flute oboe clarinet
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93.

Tam-tam BD timp 32,29, 26, 23 cym tri

Xylo tmb TD WB SD tamb singers
Glock tpt2 b. tbn

Piano tpt I flute oboe clarinet

Oboe at back of hall

11.

Piano vln

End.

Onstage instruments:

Tam-tam (1)
BD (1,3) timp (1)
Xylo (3) TD SD tri (2)
Piano vln

In a horseshoe formation surrounding center section of audience:

Oboe at back of hall.

All instrumentalists/singers within the audience memorize their 1-note parts. They are cued by the conductor. How long each instrumentalists holds each note is determined by the following plan:

Distler Hall Instrument Placement
Violin near A1 but closer to stage
Marimba indented space at rear of orchestra section, straddling 107 and 106 in rows G-H
Oboe Box Right Z1
Alto sax E2
Trumpet 1 E1
for I
Chimes (tubular bells) near H2 but closer to Box Right
Clarinet near A2 but closer to stage
Begi

Clarinet near AZ but closer to stage Trumpet 2 near J 117 but on main floor Bass trombone Box left 22 Snare drum near H1 but closer to Box Left 22 Flute near J 101 but on main floor Piano on stage Conductor on stage (Singers already seated on stage)

for Emily

Beginning

Score for each player, in lieu of parts (clarinet, asax, trumpets transposed)

d.s. dabby 8-21-11





























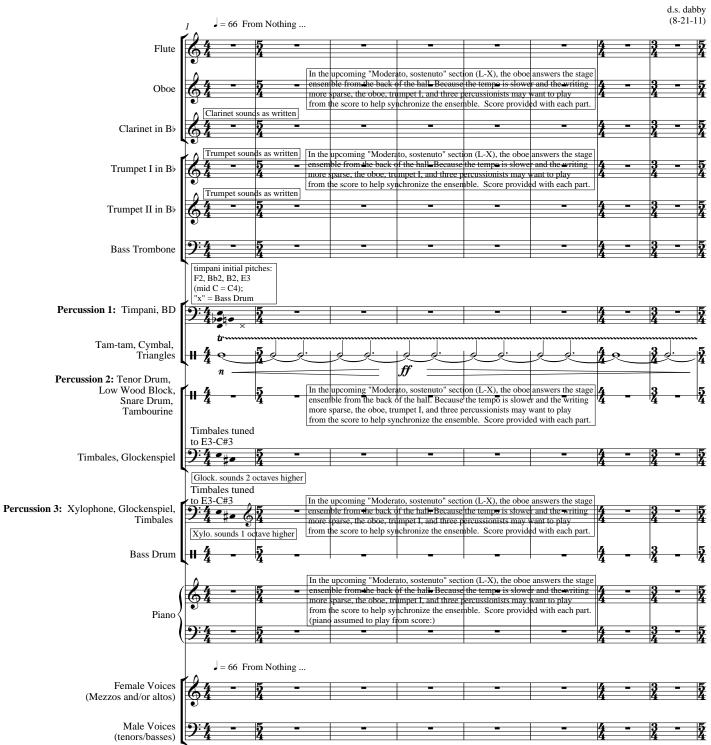
Basic Instrument Setup tam-tam cym triangles BD timp 32, 29, 26, 23 voices xylo tmb TD WB SD tamb b. tbn tpt2 glock flute clarinet piano tpt 1 oboe at back of hall

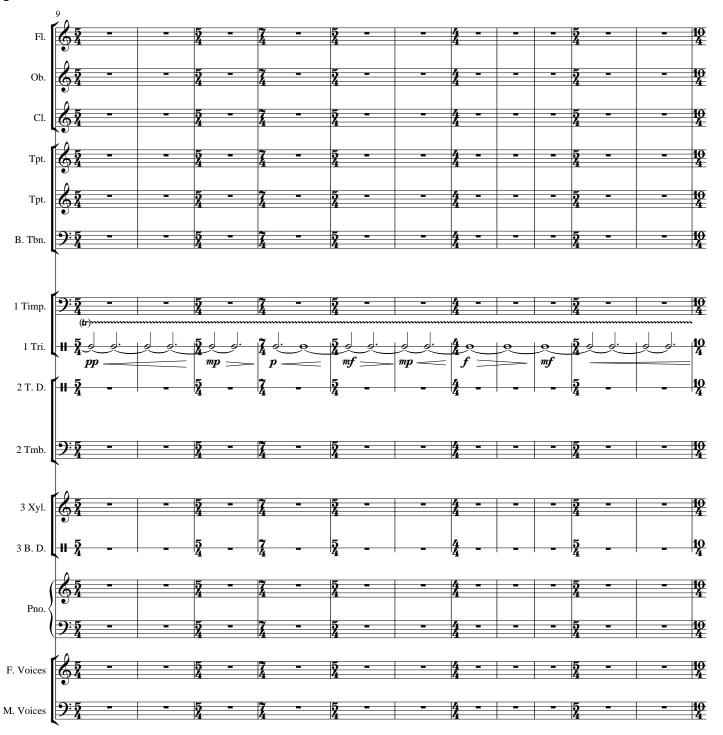
Percussion:

player 1: timpani (32", 29", 26", 23"), tam-tam (dark), cymbal (dark), triangle (bell-like), triangle (low, resonant) bass drum (shared with player 3)

player 2: tenor drum, low wood block, snare drum, timbales E3-C#3 (shared with player 3), tambourine, glockenspiel (shared with player 3)

player 3: xylophone (4 octaves, sounding C4-C8), timbales (shared with player 2) glockenspiel (shared with player 2), bass drum (shared with player 1) 93





















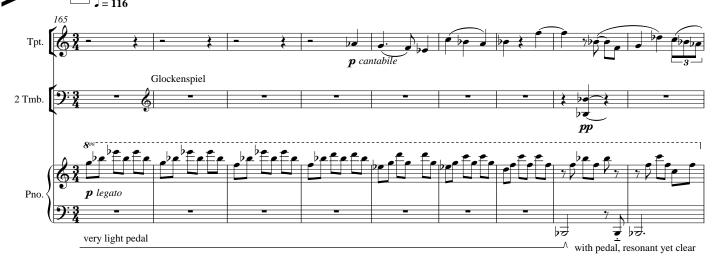














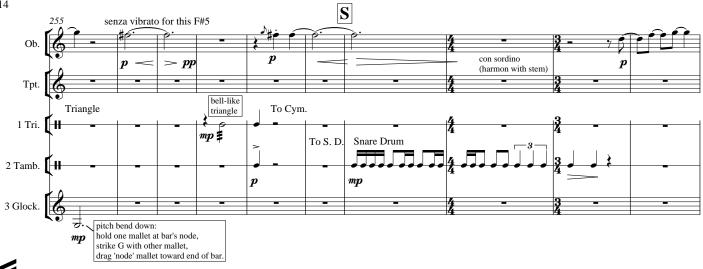


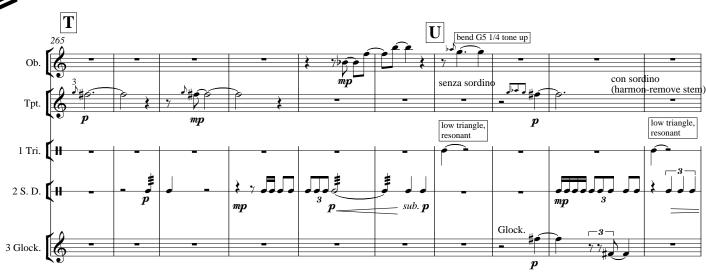






































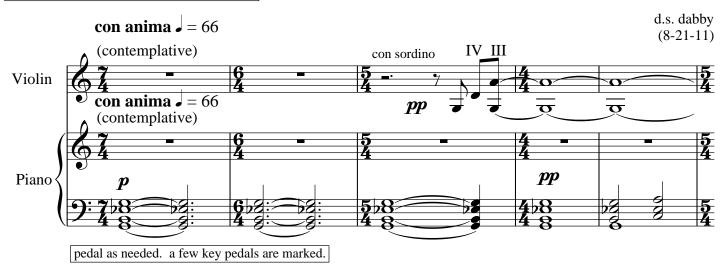


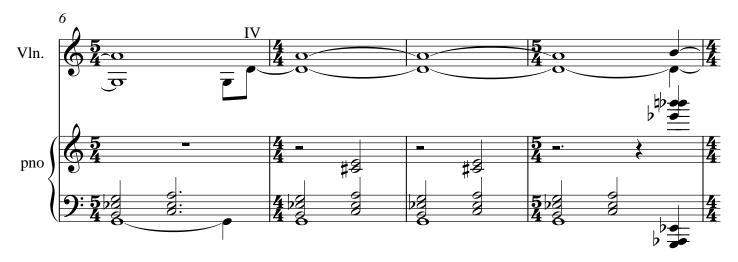


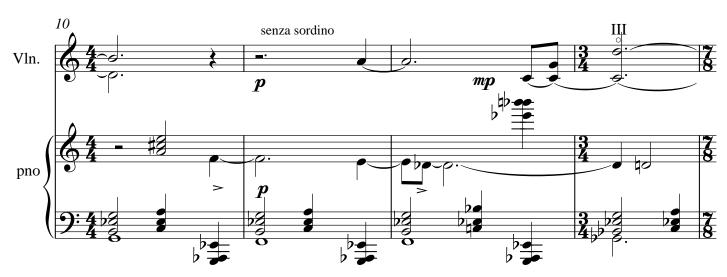




Note: In the first section of '11', the violin is often in its low register yet still needs to be heard over the piano. For this reason, the piano and violin dynamics may need to be adjusted relative to one another, depending on piano and concert hall.









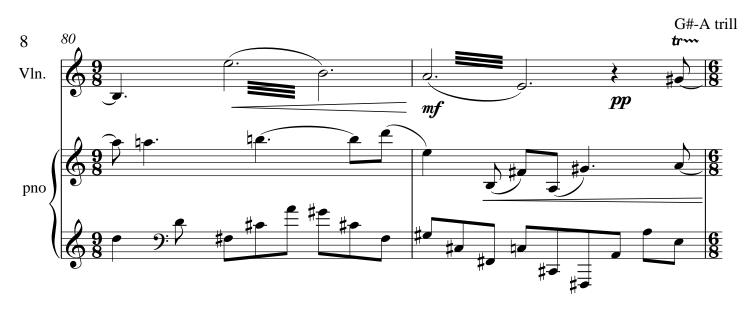


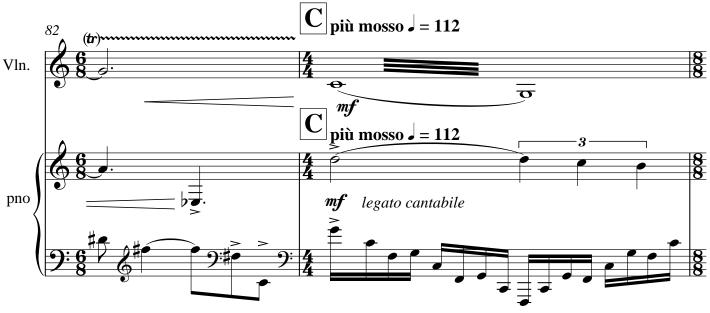


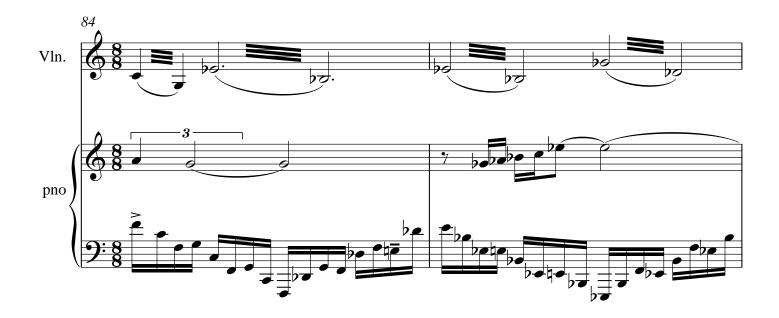


















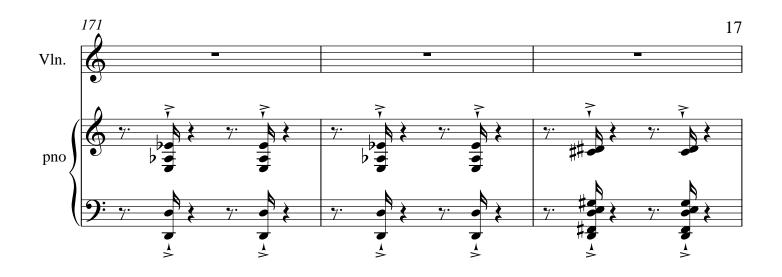


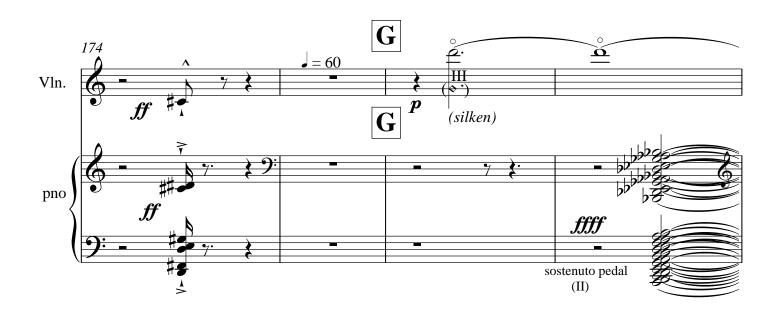


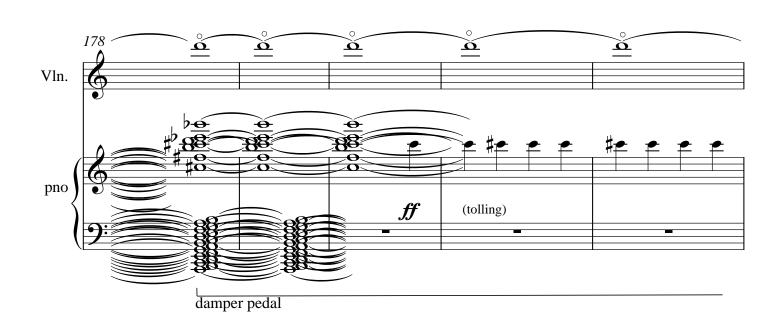


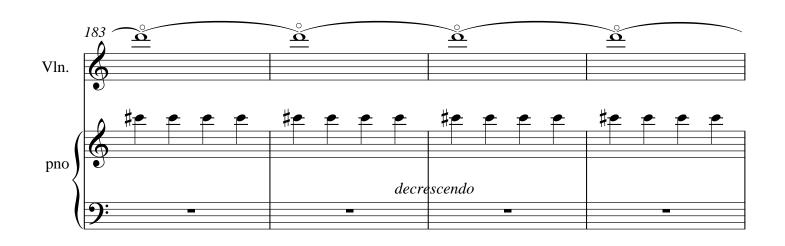


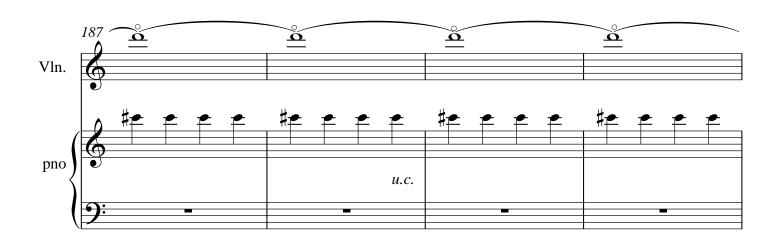


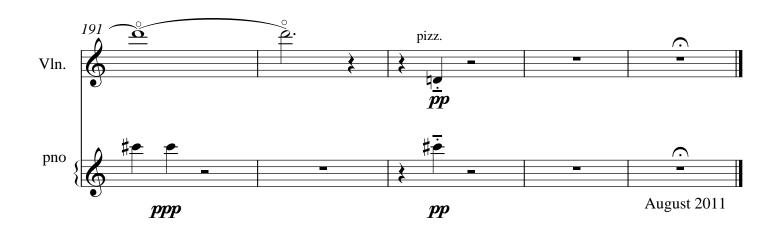
















Tre Studi di Colore

D.S. Dabby

- I. Azzurro for right hand
- II. Rosso for left hand
- III. Violetto for two hands

Tre Studi di Colore for Margaret Bachelder

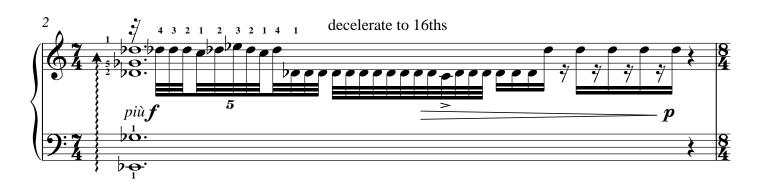
I. Azzurro per la mano destra

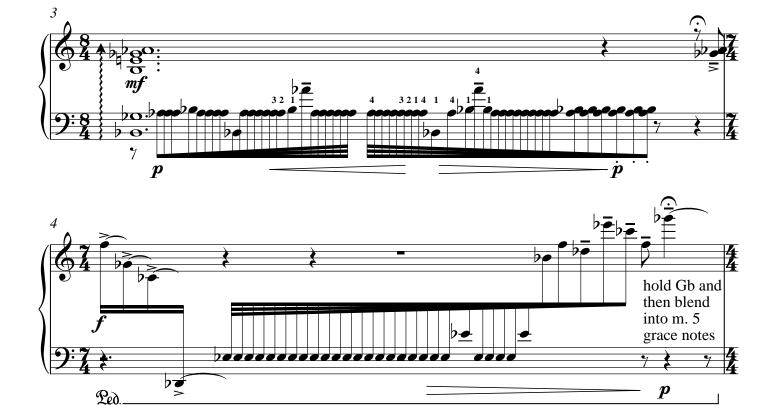
d.s. dabby

J = 80Espansivo, di evocare



pedal as needed for sonority. additional pedals are marked.



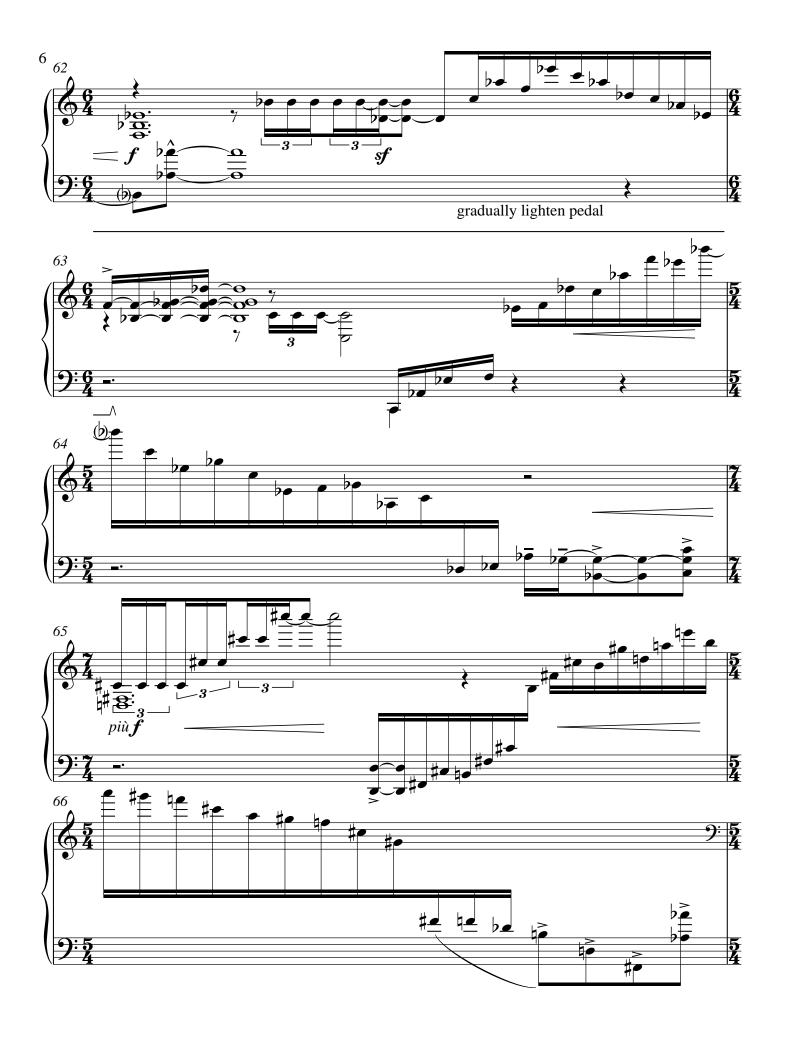












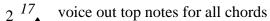


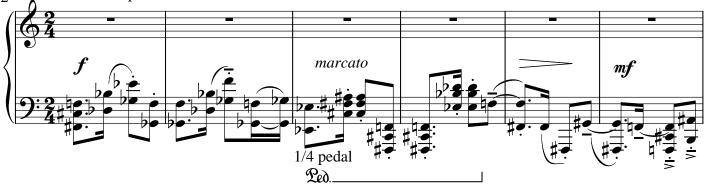
These studies rely on certain interpretative slants, e.g., stressing the sixteenth of a dotted rhythm more than the note that follows, hearing the piano embrace different instruments of the orchestra (and at times, a military band), voicing out the top notes of octaves and chords for a clear line, sharp contrasts in dynamics/ texture/articulations to convey different instruments, tempo as musical glue, and creative use of the pedal, including none at all.

II. Rosso

per la mano sinistra

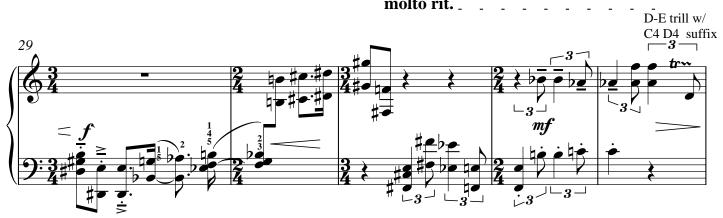








molto rit.



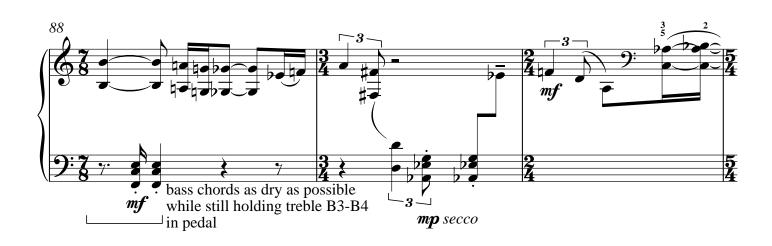




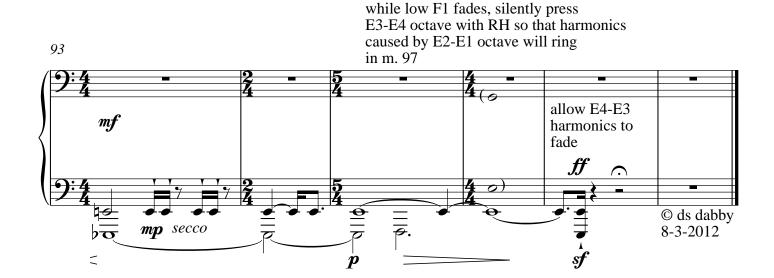




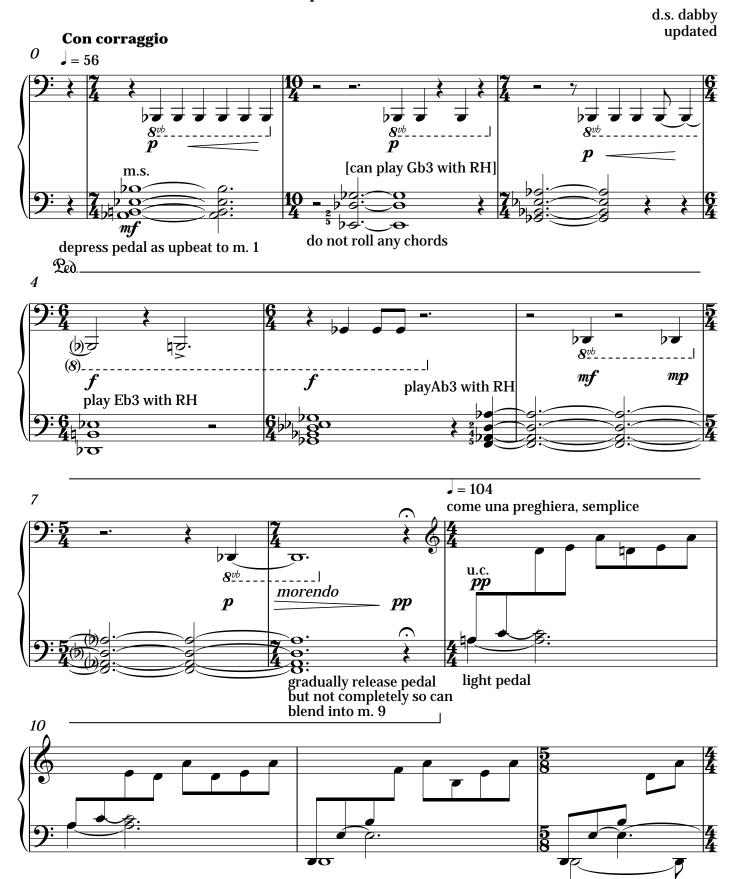








III. Violetto per due mani



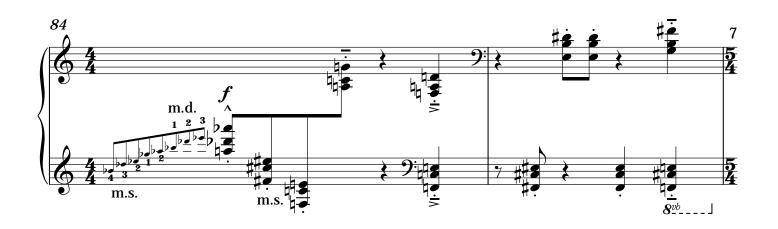


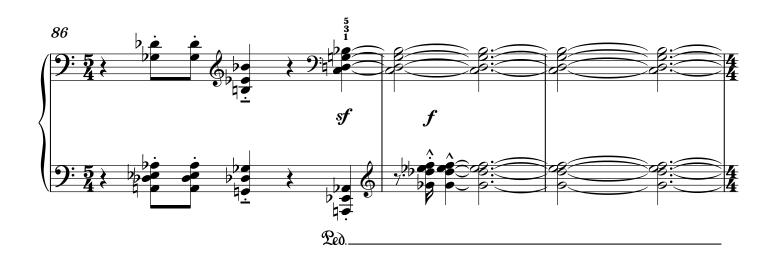


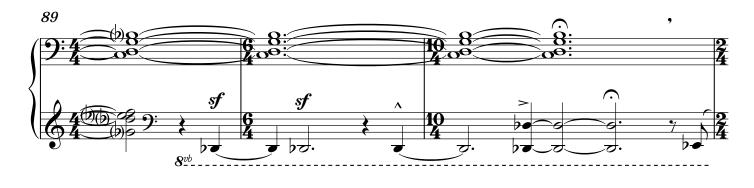


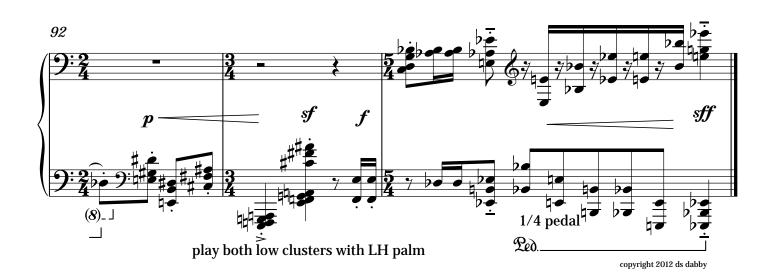








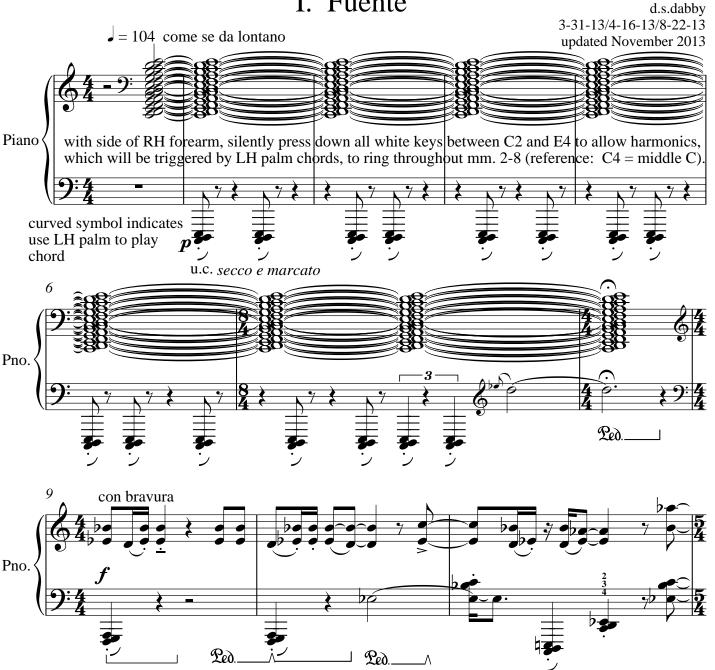




Fuente y Variación D.S. Dabby

Fuente y Variación

I. Fuente



use pedal for sonority (full/half pedals depending on instrument/hall acoustics) and still maintain clarity



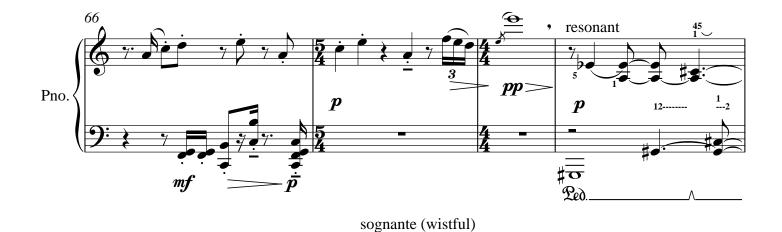


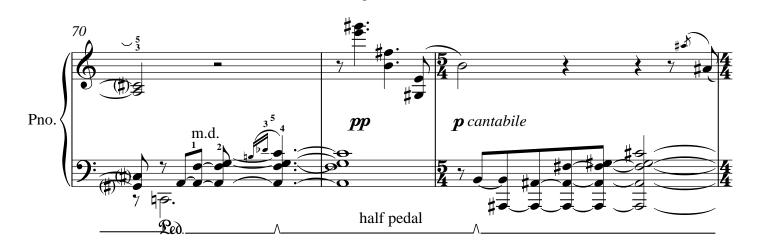


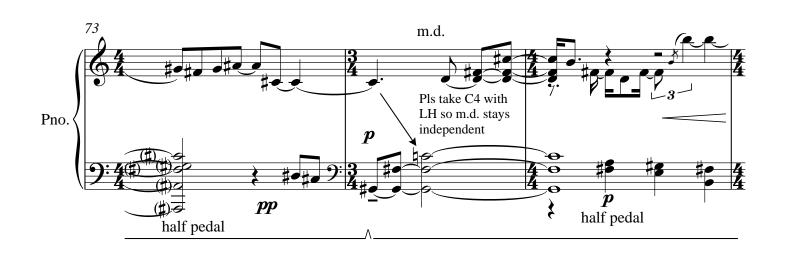






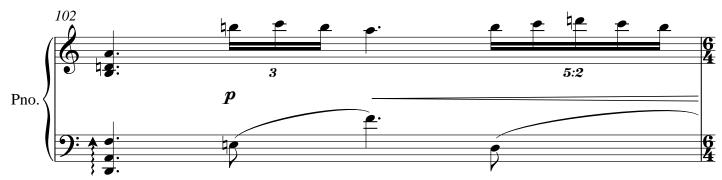


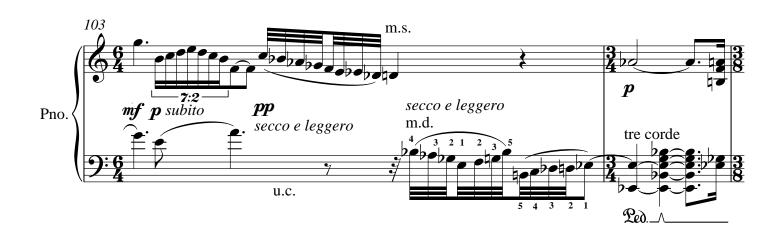


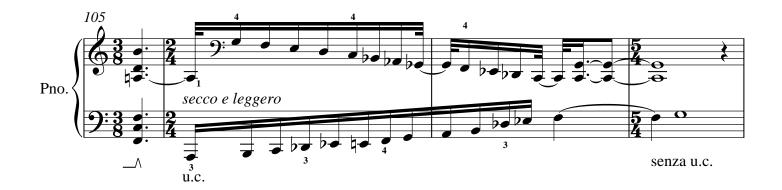


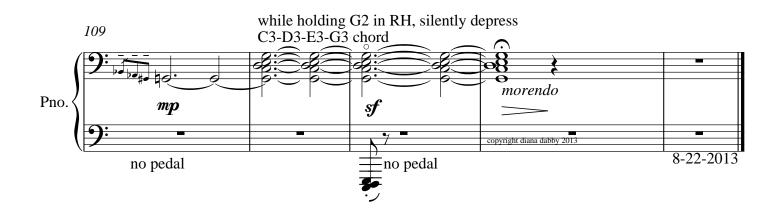


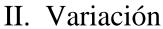






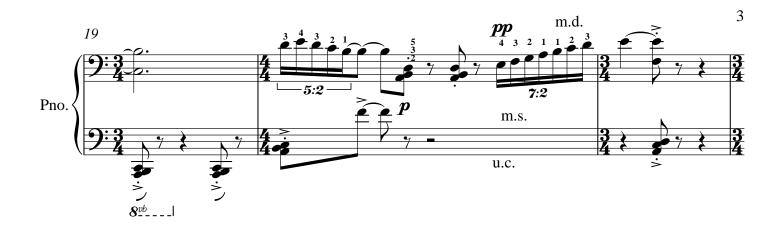


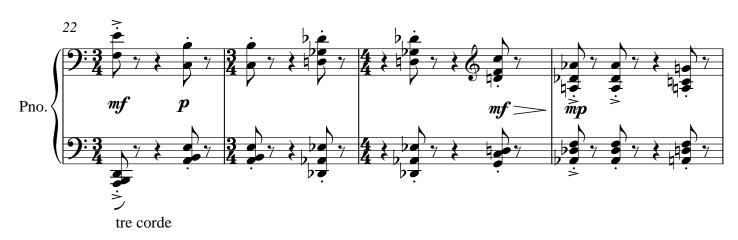


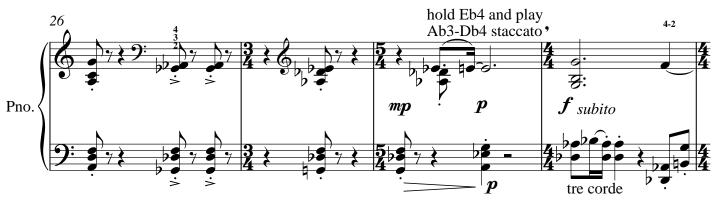








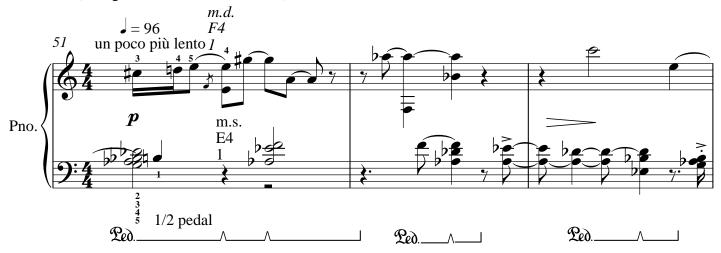




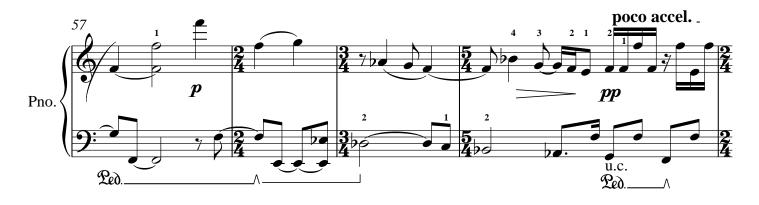


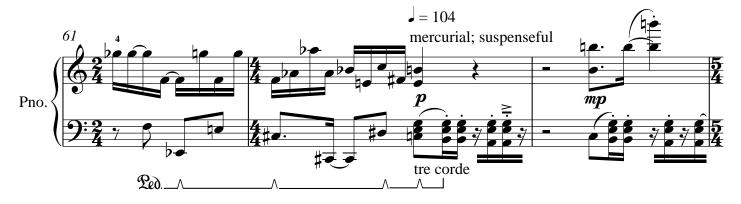


(change mood, like a chameleon)

























Who was Wissam Eid? D.S. Dabby

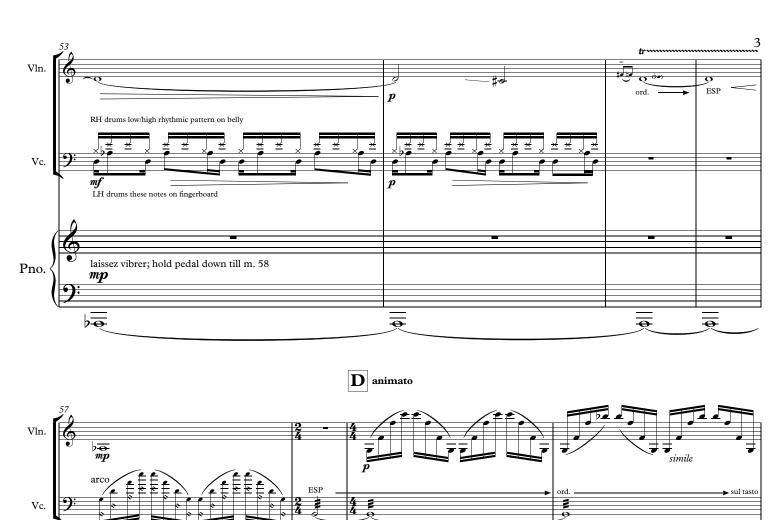
- I. Ahmad Abu Adass
- II. Rafik Hariri
- III. Wissam Eid

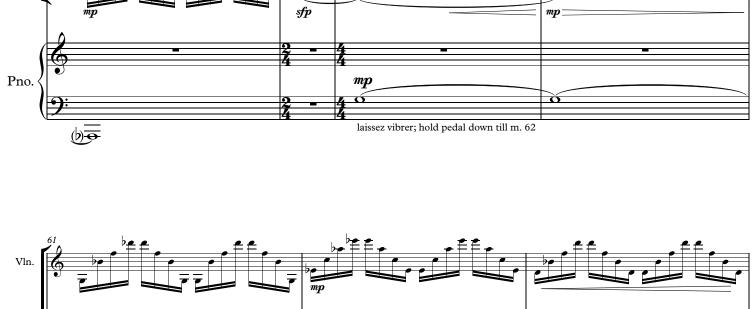
Who was Wissam Eid?

2017-04-18

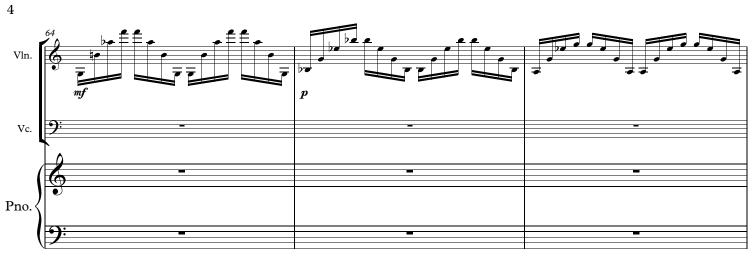


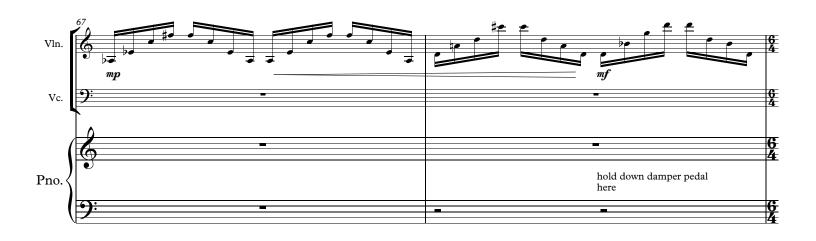


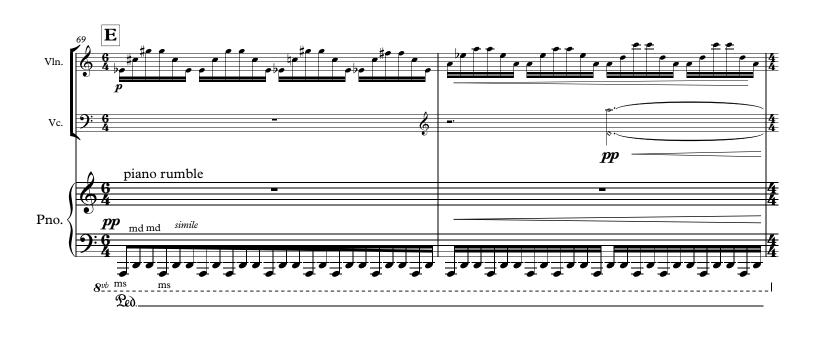


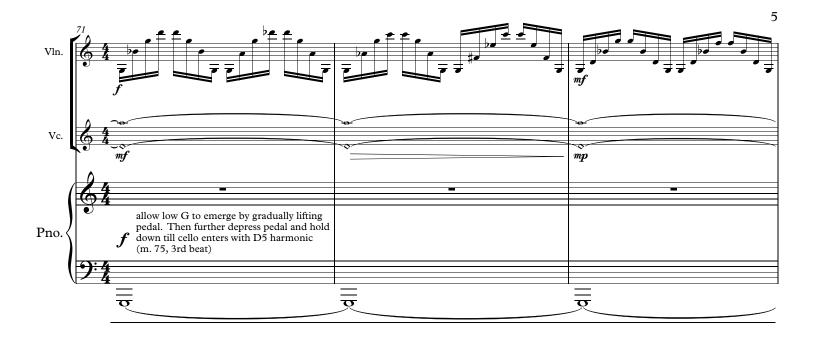


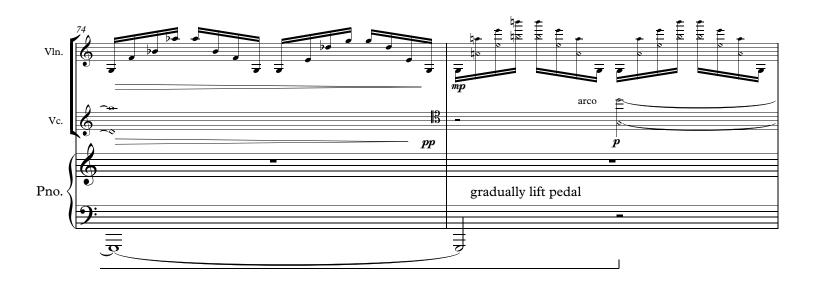
ppp

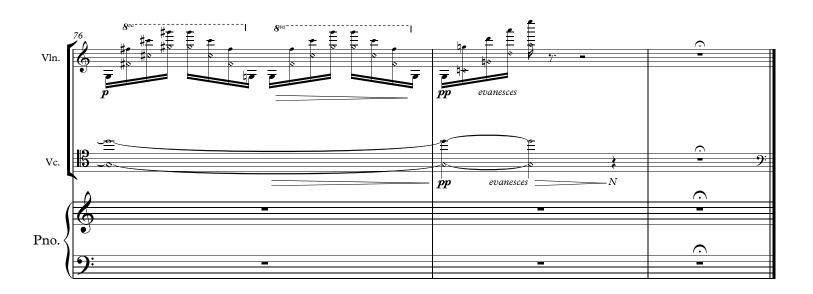












II. Rafik Hariri con slancio e verve













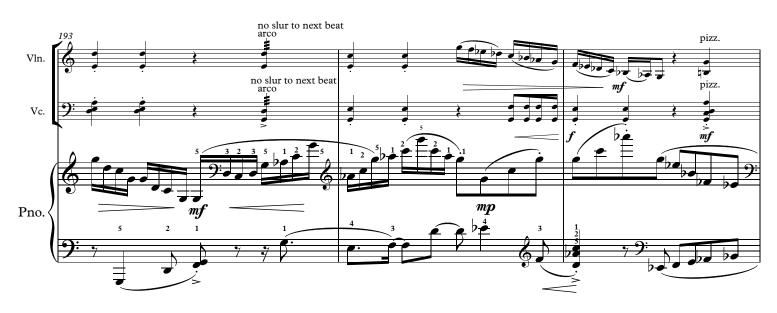


























sospendere movimento fino ad alto D svanisce

 \bigcirc

Diana Dabby

Parallel Lives - Distant Mirrors

I. Ignition

- II. The Last Minutes of Baghdad TV
 - III. An Iraqi Mother's Lament
 - IV. Quranic Verses 16:111-114
 - V. Catharsis

Parallel Lives - Distant Mirrors

I. Ignition









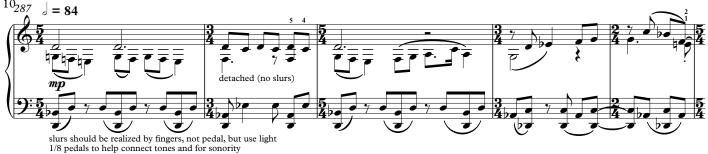




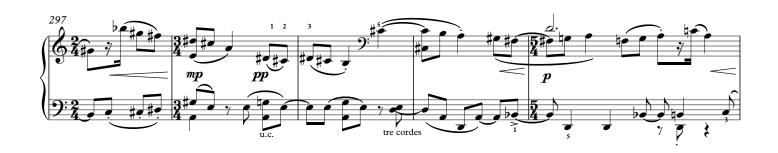
















Coda Presto lavorando molto velocemente





Some translations for the Italian expressive markings:

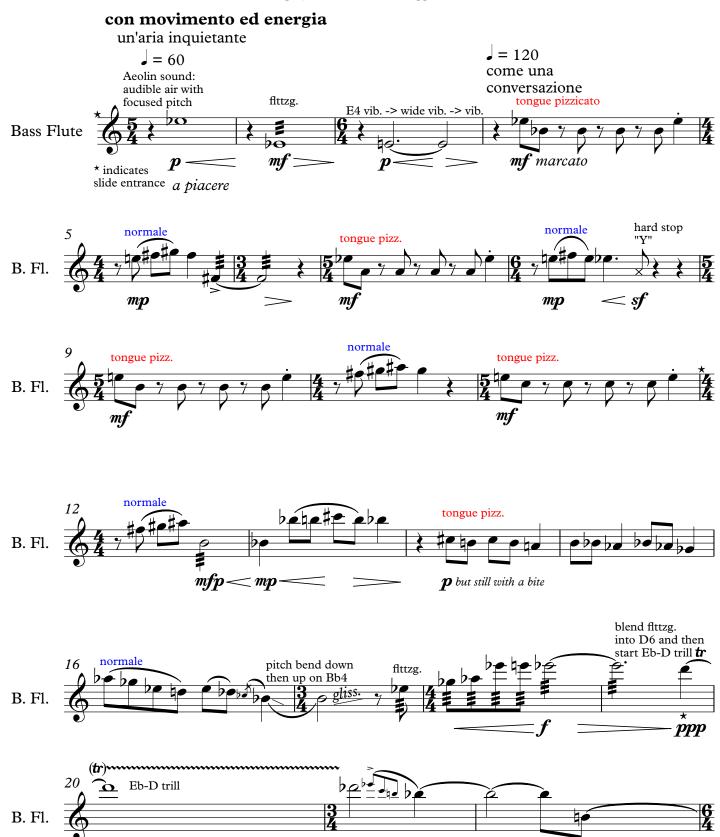
guadagnando forza = feeling greater strength riflessivo, triste = reflective, sad, wistful rinnovato fuoco e risoluzione = with focus and resolve lavorando molto velocemente = working very fast

Parallel Lives - Distant Mirrors

II. The Last Minutes of Baghdad TV

for solo flute (bass and alto)

with projected text on slides (appended)



p





III. An Iraqi Mother's Lament

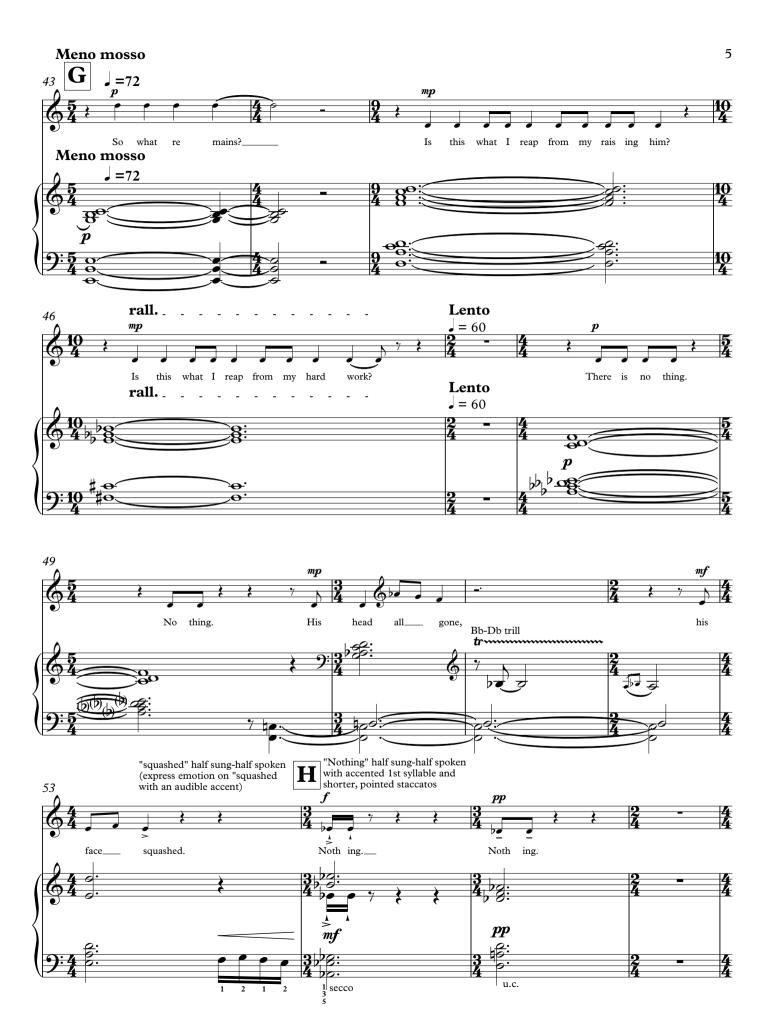
for voice and piano (with alto flute at end)

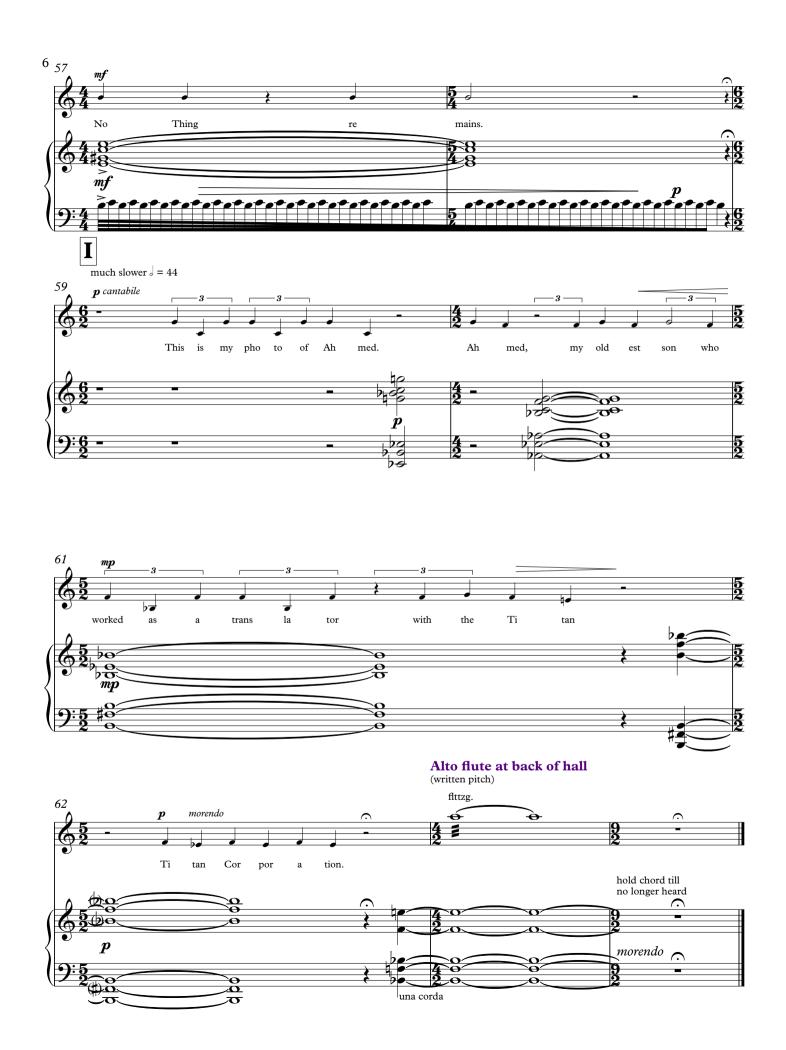












Parallel Lives - Distant Mirrors

IV. Quranic Verses 16:111-114

for alto flute (transposing score) and text recording

Lento, con mosso



Text of the recorded speaker:

- 16:111 And on the day, when every soul comes pleading for itself, and everyone is paid in full for what they did (good or evil, belief, disbelief in the life of this world) and they shall be justly recompensed.
- 16:112 Then Allah speaks the tale of a city safe and secure its people at peace, surrounded by abundant provisions from every place. But its people denied His blessings. So Allah made them taste hunger and fear for what they had done.
- 16:113 And there came to them a Messenger a messenger from their own people, yet they denied him and so they were punished.
- 16:114 So people, eat of what Allah has provided lawful and good sustenance for you. Be grateful for His Graces, if it is He Whom you worship.

Parallel Lives - Distant Mirrors

V. Catharsis







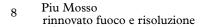






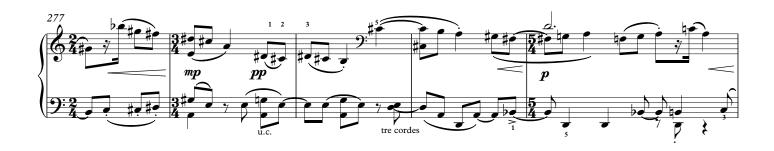








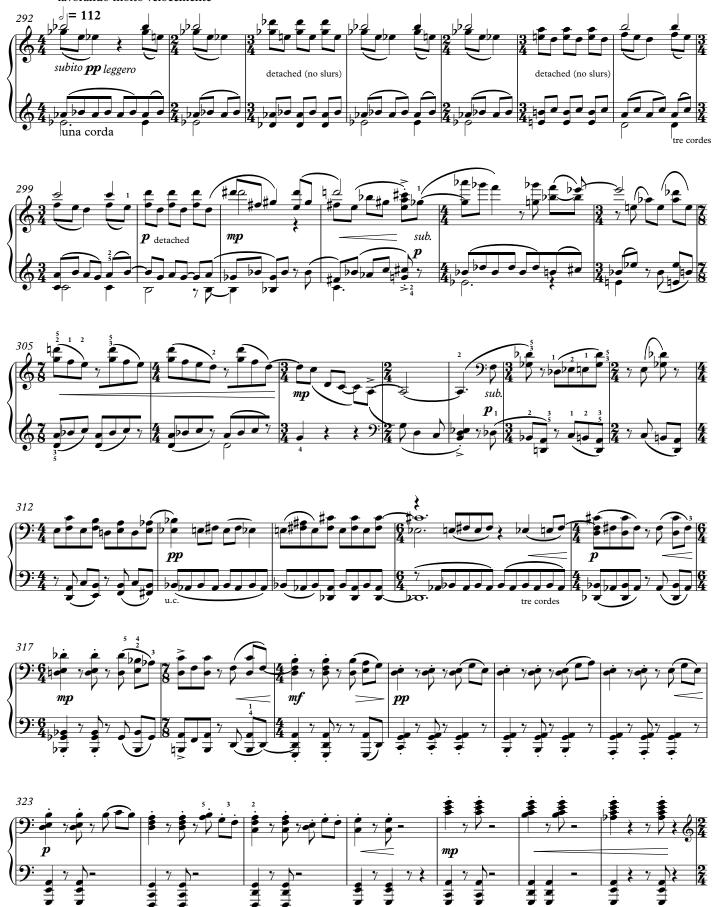








Coda Presto lavorando molto velocemente





Movement Five: Guidelines for the Pianist

Here are the guidelines for the fifth movement of *Parallel Lives—Distant Mirrors* given to Jongsun Lee, the pianist for the world première.

The audio sources used to create the Left Side soundtrack are given below for the Intro recording, Mashup, Macchina, Malinconia, MU', Macchina', Malinconia', and Coda:

- 1. Introduction (42 seconds): Part of the Quran sung by the American, Ahmed Burhan Mohamed (his family is from Somalia). He won the 2018 Dubai International Quran competition. He represented the USA.
- 2. Mashup: Day 3 of the aerial war over Baghdad as recorded by the Associated Press, 2003
- 3. Macchina: A soldier's footsteps
- 4. Malinconia: An American mother remembering her son who enlisted, was sent to Iraq, and took his own life.
- 5. Mashup': The last minutes of Baghdad TV in 2003
- 6. Macchina': A military robot
- 7. Malinconia': An Iraqi mother remembering her son who worked as a translator for the Americans and lost his life
- 8. Coda: Hermit thrush punctuated by Wood thrush, songbirds common to both the Middle East and the Americas

The audio sources used to create the Right side soundtrack are given below for the Intro recording, Mashup, Macchina, Malinconia, Mashup', Macchina', Malinconia', and Coda:

- 1. Introduction (42 seconds): Part of the Quran sung by the American, Ahmed Burhan Mohamed (his family is from Somalia). He won the 2018 Dubai International Quran competition. He represented the USA.
- 2. Mashup: The last minutes of Baghdad TV in 2003
- 3. Macchina: Apache helicopter starting up
- 4. Malinconia: An Iraqi mother remembering her son who worked as a translator for the Americans and lost his life

Diana Dabby: Fifth Movement Guidelines for the Pianist – page 1

- 5. Mashup': Day 3 of the aerial war over Baghdad as recorded by the Associated Press
- 6. Macchina': A soldier's footsteps
- 7. Malinconia': An American mother remembering her soldier son who enlisted, was sent to Iraq, and took his own life.
- 8. Coda: Hermit thrush punctuated by Wood thrush, songbirds common to both the Middle East and the Americas

This map relates the left side and right side soundtracks to the piano score:

Soundtrack for the Audience, Stage Left	Soundtrack for the Audience, Stage Right
Introduction: Verses 16:111-114 of the Quran sung by Ahmed Burhan Mohamed	
1. Mashup : Day 3, the Bombardment of Iraq, recorded by an Associated Press reporter, 2003	1. Mashup : The last minutes of Baghdad TV before its transmitter was destroyed, 2003
2. Macchina: A soldiers' footsteps	2. Macchina: Apache helicopter starting up
3. Tristezza : An American mother remembering her son, who became a soldier	3. Tristezza : An Iraqi mother remembering her son, a translator for the Americans
4. Mashup' : The last minutes of Baghdad TV before its transmitter was destroyed, 2003	4. Mashup' : Day 3, the Bombardment of Iraq, recorded by an Associated Press reporter, 2003
5. Macchina ': A military robot	5. Macchina' : A soldier's footsteps
6. Tristezza' : An Iraqi mother remembering her son, a translator for the Americans	6. Tristezza' : An American mother remembering her son, who became a soldier
Coda : A duet of thrushes, songbirds common to both the Middle East and the Americas	

If you get ahead of the soundtrack, you can adjust by doing any of the following:

- 1. add an extra A0 right before Macchina as part of m76
- 2. hold the G octaves longer in m97 (right before the Malinconia), or play them again (preferably softer)
- 3. hold the fermata a little longer in m118 before the Guadagnando forza

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- 4. hold m151 longer, before starting MU'
- 5. hold the rest in m230 longer before starting Macchina'
- 6. hold the Bb octaves longer in m245. You can repeat them, provided you didn't repeat the m97 octaves
- 7. take a little more time on the half rest in m 291 before starting the Presto

Some translations of the Italian expressive markings:

guadagnando forza = feeling greater strength riflessivo, triste = reflective, sad, wistful rinnovato fuoco e risoluzione = with focus and resolve lavorando molto velocemente = working very fast