

In the back of my mind



J. Simon van der Walt 7/9/07
for three flutes and clarinet choir

In the back of my mind

Overview

- *In the back of my mind* is for three flutes and clarinet choir, devised for the Scottish Flute Trio and the clarinets of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, for a performance on 8 November 2007
- At the time of writing, the exact number of clarinets is unknown; this draft assumes fourteen players
- The lineup of clarinets is open, but the intention is to have as wide a variety of instruments as possible on stage. Here is an example lineup of fourteen players;
 - Eb clarinet - 2
 - Bb clarinet - 4
 - A clarinet - 3
 - Bassoon in F - 1
 - Eb alto clarinet - 1
 - Bb bass clarinet - 3
 - ... if even more obscure instruments can be obtained, then this is the chance to use them!
- Whoever is felt to be principal and sub-principal of the clarinet choir should probably take the parts for clarinet 7 and clarinet 1 respectively. (The clarinet 7 part *must* be played on a bass clarinet.) Clarinet 8 also has some small additional duties to perform.
- The flautists all play standard concert flutes
- There is no complete score for the work; it is a jigsaw puzzle of musical and theatrical gestures, intended to be rehearsed and performed under the direct instruction of the composer.
- The musical building blocks are, in the order in which they appear in the work;
 - *Ascending material* - three scales to be memorised by all clarinetists, and played in a variety of improvised ascending patterns according to the written guidance
 - *Sick Puppy* - a limping melodic gesture of wide intervals, to be played by three concert flutes in a written-out heterophony
 - *The 11-7-11-7-5-3-9-7 March* - it would be pointless to notate this work, the composer will teach it to all the players at the first rehearsal. Players might wish to memorise that sequence of numbers now
 - *Sick Puppy Variations* - a notated passage for three flutes and bass clarinet (clarinet 7)

Costume

- It is not essential for the clarinets to wear anything in particular, although if there were the time and energy to provide them all with red socks and scarves, that would not be inappropriate
- The three flutes should either wear the complete SHAM costume of spray-painted suits and hanging basket liner hats, or just the hats. If not wearing the suits, they will need to wear a garment with pockets big enough to accommodate a folded sheet of A4 paper.

Directions

- Flutes and clarinets enter. Clarinets take up positions in two rows upstage as in stageplan. Flutes stand near triangle at A, in a line facing audience. All players stare fixedly. Silence.
- Conductor enters, sets up deckchair as diagrammed. Still silent staring from all players.
- When ready conductor gives a single crack of the slapstick which is...
- **Cue 1**
 - Flutes sit on floor in triangular formation, facing inwards. Do not play.
 - Clarinets commence. Clarinet 1 leads off playing 'Ascending material', scale 1 as indicated. Clarinet 2 starts immediately after clarinet 1; then clar 3 etc, continuing down one line and back up the other until all are playing scale 1.
- **Cue 2** (single crack of slapstick)
 - Flutes still do not play
 - Clar 1 moves to scale 2. Once clar 1 has changed scale, clarinet 2 changes to scale 2. Etc, one at a time down and up the line again until all are playing scale 2.
 - It is essential that all players **wait** until the player before them has changed scale; there should be an audible sense of crossing over from one scale to the other, not a simultaneous change by all players
- **Cue 3** (single crack)
 - Without being in any particular hurry to do so, flutes take out of their pockets the music for 'Sick Puppy', place on the floor in front of them and, on the lead of flute 1, start playing
 - Meanwhile clarinets move to scale 3 one at a time as before
- **Cue 4** (two cracks)
 - Clarinets all stop immediately
 - Flutes continue; 'Sick Puppy' tune is heard clearly
- **Cue 5** (single crack)
 - Flutes stop playing wherever they are. Take music, screw it up into a ball, put it back in pocket
 - Clar 1 leads off with scale 1 again, which is passed as before. However, as soon as clar 8 starts playing, clar 1 moves to scale 2. The move to scale 2 passes down the row as before...
 - When it gets to clar 8, she changes to scale 2, but clar 9 does not; clars 9-14 carry on with scale 1. (At this point clars 1-8 have scale 2)
 - As soon as clar 8 has changed scale, clar 1 initiates a move to scale 3. This only gets as far as clar 4, so finally;
 - Clar 1-4 have scale 3
 - Clar 5-8 have scale 2
 - Clars 9-14 have scale 1
- **Cue 6** (no slapstick)
 - At some point during the above, when the flutes feel ready (there is no audible cue), the three flutes stand and walk upstage between the two rows of playing clarinets, turn, and face downstage.
- **Cue 7** (two cracks)
 - All tacet. All stare fixedly. Long pause.

- **Cue 8** (single crack)
 - All clars pick up again immediately where they had left off; three simultaneous scales
 - Flutes commence 11-7-11-7-5-3-9-7 march downstage
 - Clars play alternating dynamics; that is, for the first count of the march (11) they play fortissimo, on the second count (7) they play pianissimo, on the third count (11) they play fortissimo again...
 - ... ending pianissimo as...
 - ... the flutes do the bisbigliando turn to face upstage at the end of the march
- **Cue 9** (no slapstick)
 - Flute 1 stops, all flutes and clarinets stop. Medium length pause.
- **Cue 10** (single crack)
 - The flutes march up again in the same pattern, but this time the clarinets play the downbeats and the bisbigliando for the turn
- **Cue 11** (no slapstick)
 - Clar 1 cues all to stop
 - Another pause for staring
- **Cue 12** (no slapstick - instead...)
 - ... the conductor exits, carrying the deckchair
 - The instant the conductor moves, all the other players do so as well. In a brisk and matter-of-fact fashion, somewhat noisily;
 - All clarinets exeunt except clar 7 (bass)
 - Clar 7 goes to sit in the fourth chair
 - The three flutes walk downstage, remove their hats and place them on the floor in a triangular formation, then go to sit in the other three chairs
- **Cue 13** (no slapstick)
 - Three flutes and clar 7 play the 'Sick Puppy' variations
- **Cue 14** (no slapstick)
 - Clar 7 runs out of music, and goes to stand slightly upstage of and behind the three flutes
 - This is the cue for the rest of the clarinets to re-enter, and form up in two lines behind the flutes, this time standing quite naturally, not staring particularly
 - Flutes carry on playing until they hear all the clarinets have assembled, then...
 - Stop playing, take the crumpled sheets out of their pockets, smooth out and place on music stand, but do not play
 - Another silent pause
- **Cue 15** (two cracks are heard offstage)
 - That is the end of the piece. Audience are unlikely to applaud, but flutes should stand anyway, all bow, call on conductor for bow etc.

Duration

~9-10 mins

Rehearsal plan

Well before rehearsal period starts, *Ascending Material* is distributed to all clarinetists, who are under the strongest possible instruction to study and memorise the material thoroughly. *Sick Puppy* and *Sick Puppy Variations* also distributed to the relevant players for private study as required. All players should have memorised the sequence 11-7-11-7-5-3-9-7 before the first rehearsal.

Rehearsal 1, 90 minutes	
10 mins	General explanation from composer
	Practice standing still and staring fixedly at audience
	Practice standing still normally
20 mins	All clarinets and flutes learn 11-7 march together
20 mins	Go on to rehearse as it appears in the piece...
	... including contrasting dynamics section for clarinets (with bisbigliando for now instead of ascending material)
10 mins	Rehearse cues 6 through 11 twice
30 mins	Rehearse 'Ascending Material' section with all clarinets. <i>Flutes not needed</i>

At some convenient time between the first and second rehearsals, the three flautists should rehearse *Sick Puppy* together. Clarinet 7 (bass) must also arrange to join with the three flautists at some point for rehearsals of the (rather difficult) *Sick Puppy Variations*.

Clarinetists should continue to become more familiar with the *Ascending Material*, making it part of their regular practice routine.

Rehearsal 2, 60 minutes	
15 mins	Block/walk through entire piece, no instruments, learning slapstick cues
20 mins	Rehearse cue by cue, in order, with instruments
15 mins	First run through, stopping as needed
10 mins	Run complete piece

A final 20-30 minute troubleshooting-and-run-through session on the day of the concert completes the rehearsal period.

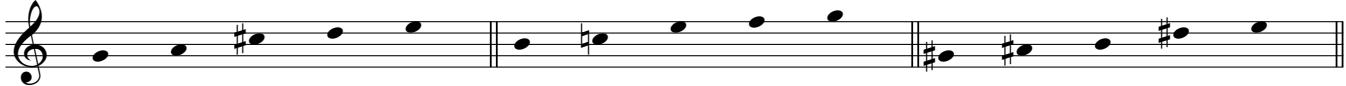
Clarinet in B \flat

In the back of my mind

Ascending Material

In this section your job is to be ready to improvise ascending phrases using one of three scales, over the full range of your instrument, at a tempo of crotchet = 120, using a mixture of quavers, triplets and semiquavers, at a dynamic of either ppp or fff. Here are the three scales;

Scale 1



Scale 2



Scale 3



Below are three examples of the sort of phrase which you are expected to be able to produce with complete ease and confidence, without reference to any notation. (Players of eg bass clarinets and basset horns should use lower notes also, but need not perhaps venture as high as the given examples!)

$J = 120$

Example 1

Example 2

Example 3

A five-line musical staff showing a melodic line. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. Sharp symbols are placed above many of the note heads. Slurs are used to group notes, and small vertical strokes (grace notes) are placed below the staff. The staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern, then a eighth-note pattern, another sixteenth-note pattern, and so on. The music is written in common time.

Clarinet in A

In the back of my mind

Ascending Material

In this section your job is to be ready to improvise ascending phrases using one of three scales, over the full range of your instrument, at a tempo of crotchet = 120, using a mixture of quavers, triplets and semiquavers, at a dynamic of either *ppp* or *fff*. Here are the three scales;

The image shows three staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a clef (G-clef), a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a tempo marking of 120. Scale 1 consists of a series of eighth notes. Scale 2 consists of a series of sixteenth notes. Scale 3 consists of a series of eighth notes.

Below are three examples of the sort of phrase which you are expected to be able to produce with complete ease and confidence, without reference to any notation. (Players of eg bass clarinets and basset horns should use lower notes also, but need not perhaps venture as high as the given examples!)

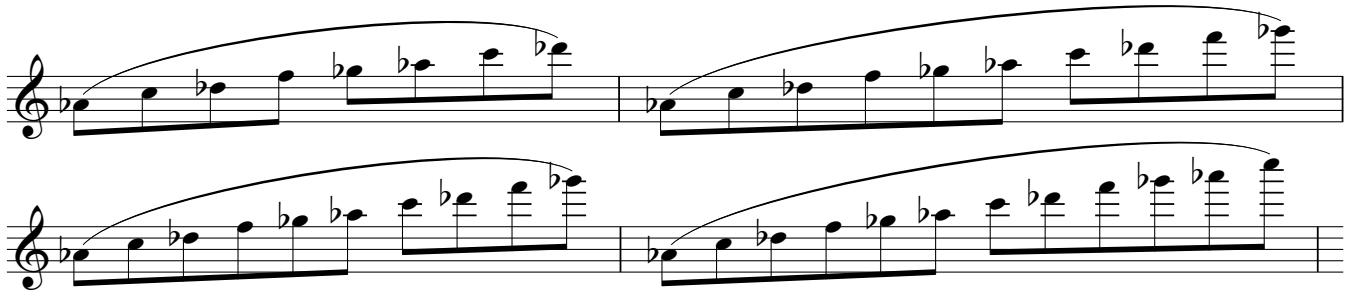
$\text{♩} = 120$

Example 1

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for Example 1. Each staff begins with a clef (G-clef), a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a dynamic marking of *(ppp or fff)*. The notation consists of various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily in triplets, with some grace notes and slurs. The music ascends in pitch across the staves.

Example 2

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for Example 2. Each staff begins with a clef (G-clef), a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a dynamic marking of *(ppp or fff)*. The notation consists of various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily in triplets, with some grace notes and slurs. The music ascends in pitch across the staves.



Example 3

The musical example consists of five staves of notation. The first four staves each begin with a single note followed by a series of eighth or sixteenth notes. The fifth staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. Wavy lines above the notes indicate melodic contours. Dynamic markings include small dots and dashes under some notes.

Clarinet in E♭

In the back of my mind

Ascending Material

In this section your job is to be ready to improvise ascending phrases using one of three scales, over the full range of your instrument, at a tempo of crotchet = 120, using a mixture of quavers, triplets and semiquavers, at a dynamic of either ppp or fff. Here are the three scales:

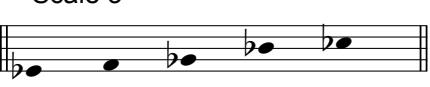
Scale 1



Scale 2



Scale 3



Below are three examples of the sort of phrase which you are expected to be able to produce with complete ease and confidence, without reference to any notation. (Players of eg bass clarinets and basset horns should use lower notes also, but need not perhaps venture as high as the given examples!)

♩ = 120

Example 1

Example 2



Example 3

A musical example consisting of six measures. The first measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. The second measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. The third measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. The fourth measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. The fifth measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. The sixth measure starts with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: B, A, C, B, D, C, E, D. A sharp sign is placed above the E note in the third measure, indicating a key change. Measure numbers 3 through 6 are indicated below the staff.

Clarinet in F

In the back of my mind

Ascending Material

In this section your job is to be ready to improvise ascending phrases using one of three scales, over the full range of your instrument, at a tempo of crotchet = 120, using a mixture of quavers, triplets and semiquavers, at a dynamic of either ppp or fff. Here are the three scales;

Scale 1



Scale 2



Scale 3

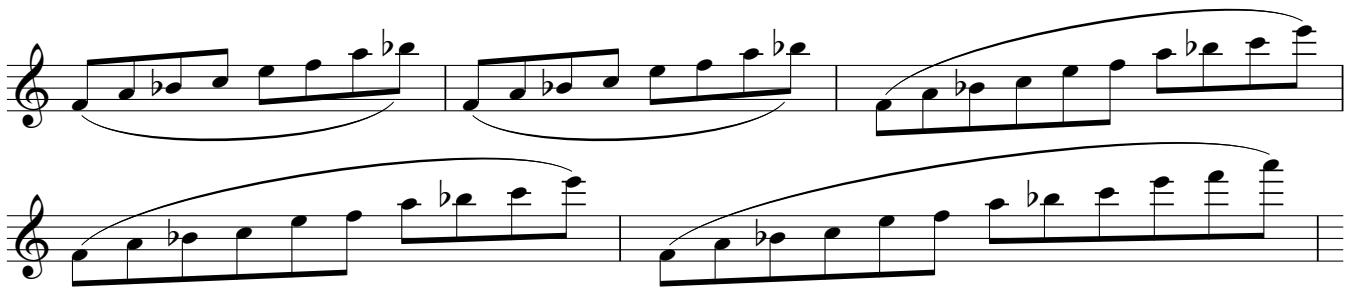


Below are three examples of the sort of phrase which you are expected to be able to produce with complete ease and confidence, without reference to any notation. (Players of eg bass clarinets and basset horns should use lower notes also, but need not perhaps venture as high as the given examples!)

$\text{♩} = 120$

Example 1

Example 2



Example 3

The image displays five staves of musical notation. The first four staves are in common time, featuring sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff is in 3/4 time and also features sixteenth-note patterns. Various dynamics and articulations are indicated throughout the piece, including slurs, grace notes, and fermatas. The notation is in G clef.

Sick Puppy

Loud and impassioned. At first you will be drowned out by the clarinets; when they stop you might like to take the foot off the volume pedal a bit, but keep the intensity.

$\text{♩} = 72$

Flute 1

Flute 2

Flute 3

5

8

12

16

20

25

29

33

38

42

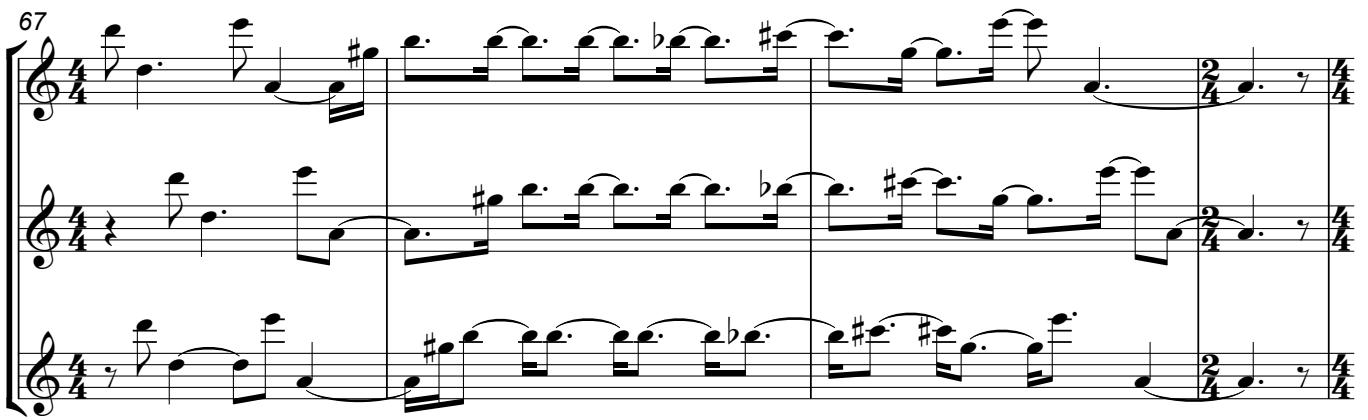
46

51

55

59

63



Musical score for piano, three staves, measures 71-73. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 71 features eighth-note patterns with measure numbers 3 and 5 indicated below the notes. Measures 72 and 73 continue the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and measure numbers 5 indicated below the notes.

Musical score for piano, three staves, measures 74-76. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 74-76 feature eighth-note patterns with measure numbers 5, 6, and 5 indicated below the notes respectively.

Musical score for piano, three staves, measures 78-80. The score consists of three staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 78-80 feature eighth-note patterns with measure numbers 3, 3, 5, and 3 indicated below the notes respectively.



Sick Puppy Variations

$\text{♩} = 60$ or less

Fl. 5
 Fl. 6
 Fl.
 B. Cl.

Fl. 6
 Fl. 7
 Fl. 8
 B. Cl.

Fl. 8
 Fl. 9
 Fl. 10
 B. Cl.

This musical score consists of four staves, each representing a different instrument: Flute (Fl.) and Bassoon Clarinet (B. Cl.). The score is divided into five measures, numbered 5 through 10. Measures 5 and 6 feature Flute parts with various note heads and stems, some with grace notes and slurs. Measure 5 includes dynamic markings '3' under certain groups of notes. Measures 7 and 8 show the Bassoon Clarinet part, which includes slurs and grace notes. Measure 9 contains a single measure of rest. Measure 10 concludes the section with both instruments playing together, with the Bassoon Clarinet providing harmonic support.

Fl. 9
 Fl. 11
 Fl. 13

B. Cl. 5 3
 Fl. 3 3
 Fl. 3 3
 B. Cl. 7
 Fl. 3 3
 Fl. 5 7
 Fl. 5 7
 B. Cl. 6 6
 Fl. 5 3
 Fl. 7 5
 Fl. 7 5
 B. Cl. 7 3 3

This musical score page contains three staves of music for Flute (Fl.) and Bassoon Clarinet (B. Cl.). The score is divided into three systems by vertical bar lines. Measure 9 starts with Fl. playing eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, with a dynamic of 5 over 3. B. Cl. enters with eighth-note pairs. Measure 11 begins with Fl. eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, with a dynamic of 3 over 3. B. Cl. continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with Fl. eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs, with a dynamic of 5 over 3. B. Cl. continues with eighth-note pairs. Measures are numbered 9, 11, and 13 above the staves.

Fl. 15
 Fl. 3 5 3
 Fl. 5 3
 Fl. 3
 B. Cl. 3

Fl. 17
 Fl. 3 6 5
 Fl. 7 5 3
 Fl. 7 5 3
 B. Cl. 3 3 5

Fl. 19
 Fl. 3 3
 Fl. 7 7
 Fl. 7 7
 B. Cl. 3

A musical score for Flute (Fl.) and Bassoon Clarinet (B. Cl.). The score is divided into three systems of four measures each. Measure 15 starts with Fl. playing eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. B. Cl. enters with eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 continues with similar patterns, with B. Cl. adding more eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 shows Fl. with eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns, while B. Cl. has eighth-note pairs. Measure 18 continues this pattern. Measure 19 concludes the section with Fl. eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns, and B. Cl. eighth-note pairs.

Fl. (Measure 21)

 Fl. (Measure 22)

 Fl. (Measure 23)

 B. Cl. (Measure 21)

 B. Cl. (Measure 22)

 B. Cl. (Measure 23)

 Fl. (Measure 24)

 Fl. (Measure 25)

 Fl. (Measure 26)

 B. Cl. (Measure 24)

 B. Cl. (Measure 25)

 B. Cl. (Measure 26)

Fl. 26
 Fl.
 Fl.
 B. Cl.

Fl. 28
 Fl.
 Fl.
 B. Cl.

Fl. 30
 Fl.
 Fl.
 B. Cl.

This image shows three staves of musical notation for Flute (Fl.) and Bassoon Clarinet (B. Cl.). The score is divided into three sections by vertical bar lines. Measure 26 starts with Fl. 1 playing eighth-note pairs, followed by Fl. 2 and Fl. 3. Measure 28 begins with a dynamic 'z' (acciaccatura) over a sustained note. Measure 30 features eighth-note pairs with various dynamics and rests.

32

Fl. 3 3 3

Fl.

Fl.

B. Cl.

34

Fl. 5 3 3

Fl. 7 3 3

Fl. 7 3 3

B. Cl.

35

Fl. 3 3

Fl. 5 3

Fl. 5 3

B. Cl. 3 3

Ah, we seem to have run out of music; or perhaps patience. The flutes should go back to the beginning and start again. Clarinet 7 goes and stands behind the flautists, which is the cue for the rest of her band to assemble onstage. Once this has happened, the flutes stop wherever they happen to be, take out the crumpled sheets of the original *Sick Puppy*, smooth out somewhat, and place on the stand, but do not play. Two offstage cracks of the slapstick signify the end of the piece; relax, and take bows as normal.

Bass Clarinet in B \flat
(Clarinet 7)

Sick Puppy Variations

$\text{♩} = 60 \text{ or less}$

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

Bass Clarinet in B \flat

19

21

23

25

27

29

31

33

35

Ah, we seem to have run out of music; or perhaps patience. The flutes should go back to the beginning and start again. Clarinet 7 goes and stands behind the flautists, which is the cue for the rest of her band to assemble onstage. Once this has happened, the flutes stop wherever they happen to be, take out the crumpled sheets of the original *Sick Puppy*, smooth out somewhat, and place on the stand, but do not play. Two offstage cracks of the slapstick signify the end of the piece; relax, and take bows as normal.

Flute 3

Sick Puppy Variations

♩ = 60 or less

1

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

17

18

Flute 3

20

22

24

26

28

30

32

34

Ah, we seem to have run out of music; or perhaps patience. The flutes should go back to the beginning and start again. Clarinet 7 goes and stands behind the flautists, which is the cue for the rest of her band to assemble onstage. Once this has happened, the flutes stop wherever they happen to be, take out the crumpled sheets of the original *Sick Puppy*, smooth out somewhat, and place on the stand, but do not play. Two offstage cracks of the slapstick signify the end of the piece; relax, and take bows as normal.

Flute 2

Sick Puppy Variations

♩ = 60 or less

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for Flute 2. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 60 or less. The key signature varies throughout the piece, with sections in G major (no sharps or flats), A major (one sharp), F# major (two sharps), D major (one sharp), E major (two sharps), B major (three sharps), A major (one sharp), G major (no sharps or flats), F# major (two sharps), and E major (two sharps). The time signature is mostly common time (4/4). Measure numbers 1 through 19 are present above the staves. The music features various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having three vertical stems. Measures 1-2 show a series of eighth-note pairs. Measures 3-4 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 15-16 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 19 shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

Flute 2

21

23

25

27

29

31

33

35

Ah, we seem to have run out of music; or perhaps patience. The flutes should go back to the beginning and start again. Clarinet 7 goes and stands behind the flautists, which is the cue for the rest of her band to assemble onstage. Once this has happened, the flutes stop wherever they happen to be, take out the crumpled sheets of the original *Sick Puppy*, smooth out somewhat, and place on the stand, but do not play. Two offstage cracks of the slapstick signify the end of the piece; relax, and take bows as normal.

Flute 1

Sick Puppy Variations

♩ = 60 or less

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for flute. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 60 or less. The key signature varies throughout the piece, including G major, A major, and E major. Measure numbers 1 through 21 are present above each staff. The notation features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measures containing rests and others containing sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 5 contains a bracket over the top four measures. Measures 13 and 17 both contain a bracket over the top three measures. Measures 15 and 19 both contain a bracket over the top three measures. Measure 21 contains a bracket over the last two measures.

Flute 1

23

25

27

29

31

33

35

Ah, we seem to have run out of music; or perhaps patience. The flutes should go back to the beginning and start again. Clarinet 7 goes and stands behind the flautists, which is the cue for the rest of her band to assemble onstage. Once this has happened, the flutes stop wherever they happen to be, take out the crumpled sheets of the original *Sick Puppy*, smooth out somewhat, and place on the stand, but do not play. Two offstage cracks of the slapstick signify the end of the piece; relax, and take bows as normal.

Flute 1

Sick Puppy

Loud and impassioned. At first you will be drowned out by the clarinets; when they stop you might like to take the foot off the volume pedal a bit, but keep the intensity.

$\text{♩} = 72$

The sheet music for Flute 1 features 15 staves of musical notation. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 72$. The dynamic is *f* at the beginning. The music is composed of measures numbered 1 through 47. Time signatures include 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4. The notation consists of note heads and rests on a five-line staff. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-4 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-7 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measures 8-10 introduce a new section with a different melodic line. Measures 11-14 return to the earlier pattern. Measures 15-18 show a more complex melodic line with sustained notes. Measures 19-22 continue the pattern. Measures 23-26 show a return to the earlier melodic style. Measures 27-30 introduce a new section with a different melodic line. Measures 31-34 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measures 35-38 show a return to the earlier melodic style. Measures 39-42 introduce a new section with a different melodic line. Measures 43-46 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measures 47 concludes the piece.

51

55

60

64

68

73

77

82

86

90

93

Flute 2

Sick Puppy

Loud and impassioned. At first you will be drowned out by the clarinets; when they stop you might like to take the foot off the volume pedal a bit, but keep the intensity.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for flute, starting at measure 1 and ending at measure 42. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 72$. The dynamic is f (fortissimo) throughout. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-3 show a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measures 4-5 continue the melodic line with some eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note figures. Measures 8-9 continue the melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 12-13 continue the melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 14-15 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 18-19 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 20-21 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 22-23 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 24-25 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 26-27 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 28-29 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 30-31 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 32-33 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 34-35 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 36-37 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 38-39 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 40-41 show a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measures 42 shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

46

51

56

61

66

71

75

80

85

90

93

Flute 3

Sick Puppy

Loud and impassioned. At first you will be drowned out by the clarinets; when they stop you might like to take the foot off the volume pedal a bit, but keep the intensity.

$\text{J} = 72$

f

1

6

10

15

20

25

29

33

38

43

47

51

56

61

65

69

73

76

80

84

88

92