



Rhythmic and Melodic Mapping

Articulating Energy and Emotion in Music Performance

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Rhythmic Mapping

Reading vs. Performing vs. Listening

Purpose of Notation

- Ability to Preserve and Recreate Basic Compositional Intentions

Benefits of Notation

- Increased Quantity of Music Learned
- Historic Preservation of Culture
- Symbology and Reading Aptitude

Implications of Notation

- Even distribution of the beat (pulse)
- Myopic Version of Performance
- Assumptions of the Composers True Intentions

École de Notre-Dame Square notation, Paris, late 12th - early 13th cent.



Techniques for Exploring Energy

- Remove Bar lines
- Identifying Ostinatos or Phrasal Patterns
- Eliminate Beams
- Re-write in Other Meters
- Try a variety of tempos
- Articulation Assumptions



Rhythm Examples

Snare Drum

The image shows a single staff of music for a snare drum in 2/4 time. The notation consists of eight measures, each containing rhythmic patterns represented by stems and flags. The patterns are as follows:

- Measure 1: Four eighth notes beamed in pairs (quarter note).
- Measure 2: Two eighth notes beamed together, followed by a quarter note.
- Measure 3: Two eighth notes beamed together, followed by a quarter note and an eighth note.
- Measure 4: A quarter note followed by another quarter note.
- Measure 5: Four eighth notes beamed in pairs (quarter note).
- Measure 6: Four eighth notes beamed in pairs (quarter note).
- Measure 7: Two eighth notes beamed together, followed by a quarter note and an eighth note.
- Measure 8: A quarter note followed by another quarter note.



Pablo Casals



James Thurmond

Melodic Mapping

“Music is the divine way to tell beautiful, poetic things to the heart...”

- Pablo Casals, Cellist

Interpretation: General Performance Practice

- Accidentals in the Key Signature or outside the tonal center
- Clarity of smaller domination of notes
- Long tones must have direction
- Direction of notes three or more of the same pitch
- Articulation Usage and Definition
- Dynamic Contrasts



Chetham School Recorder Ensemble (UK)

Interpretation: Composer Considerations

- Harmonic and Pitch Significance
- Orchestration Considerations
- Stylistic Tradition
- Genre
- Composer Background
- Year Composition Written




Mozart Symphony No. 35

IT-RAT-TD-B-I

• **I**ntonation (Practice Over Theory)

• **T**one 

• **R**hythm (SPACE = CLARITY)

• **A**rticulation 
100 80 65 50

• **T**empo (Control, Control...)

• **T**exture

**BIG
PICTURE**

• **D**ynamics
(Never Louder than Beautiful)

• **B**alance (What's My Job?)

• **I**nstrumentation
(Orchestration)

Interpretation: Potential Outside Influences

- Social and Political Implications
- Physical Limitations
- Ability of the players
- Rehearsal Constraints
- Performance Space



Dmitri Shostakovich



Hedwig's Theme from the Motion Picture - Harry Potter John Williams



The Irish Washerwoman

Alto Saxophone

Traditional Irish Jig

The musical score is written for Alto Saxophone in the key of D major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. The melody starts with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then continues with a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff begins with a measure rest labeled '6', indicating the start of the second line of music. It continues with similar eighth-note patterns and ends with a final note marked with a '7' and a double bar line.



Questions



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Hedwig's Theme from Harry Potter

Williams

This musical score is for Hedwig's Theme from Harry Potter, composed by John Williams. It is written for a full orchestra and is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The score is divided into two systems of staves. The first system includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat 1, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The second system includes Trumpet in B-flat 1, Horn in F, Baritone Horn, Trombone, Tuba, Glockenspiel, and Snare Drum. The music features a prominent melody in the woodwinds and strings, with a steady drum accompaniment. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation.

Holst Suite Mvt 1

Holst

This musical score is for the first movement of the Suite for Military Band by Gustav Holst. It is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is arranged for a full military band and consists of the following parts:

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet in B \flat 1
- Alto Saxophone
- Tenor Saxophone
- Baritone Saxophone
- Trumpet in B \flat 1
- Horn in F
- Baritone Horn
- Trombone
- Tuba
- Glockenspiel

The score is presented in a standard format with ten staves. Each staff begins with a treble or bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and slurs. The percussion part (Glockenspiel) is written on a single staff at the bottom of the score.

Singapura Suite Mvt 1

Jan Van der Roost

This musical score is for the first movement of the Singapura Suite, composed by Jan Van der Roost. The score is written for a large ensemble and is set in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The instruments included are:

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet in B \flat 1
- Alto Saxophone
- Tenor Saxophone
- Baritone Saxophone
- Trumpet in B \flat 1
- Horn in F
- Baritone Horn
- Trombone
- Tuba
- Glockenspiel
- Snare Drum

The score consists of 12 measures. The woodwinds and strings (not shown) play a melodic line, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support. The percussion section, including the snare drum and glockenspiel, provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

The Irish Washerwoman

Traditional Irish Jig

This musical score is for the traditional Irish jig "The Irish Washerwoman". It is arranged for a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in 6/8 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The instruments included are:

- Flute
- Oboe
- Clarinet in B♭ 1
- Alto Saxophone
- Tenor Saxophone
- Baritone Saxophone
- Trumpet in B♭ 1
- Horn in F
- Baritone Horn
- Trombone
- Tuba
- Glockenspiel
- Snare Drum

The score is organized into four measures. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophones) and the Glockenspiel play a melodic line that starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The brass instruments (Trumpet, Horn, Baritone Horn, Trombone, and Tuba) play a similar melodic line, often in a lower register. The Snare Drum provides a steady rhythmic accompaniment with a pattern of eighth notes.

5

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. 1

Alto Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1

Hn.

Bar. Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Glock.

S. D.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a band, labeled '2' at the top left. The score begins at measure 5, indicated by a '5' above the first staff. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 13 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Alto Saxophone (Alto Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (Ten. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (Bari. Sax.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Horn (Hn.), Baritone Horn (Bar. Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tba.), Glockenspiel (Glock.), and Snare Drum (S. D.). The music is written in a consistent rhythmic pattern across all instruments, featuring eighth and quarter notes. The notation includes stems, beams, and various note heads. The page ends with a double bar line at the end of the fifth measure.