



Michelle Wolfenden

IMAGES
of the
AURORA
BOREALIS

solo flute and orchestra

2025

IMAGES *of the* AURORA BOREALIS

3'–45'+

Maximum Required Instrumentation:

Flute 1
Piccolo/Flute 2
Alto Flute/Bass Flute
Oboe 1
Cor Anglais/Oboe 2
B♭ Clarinet 1
B♭ Bass Clarinet/B♭ Clarinet 2
Bassoon 1
Contrabassoon/Bassoon 2

4 F Horns
2 C or B♭ Trumpets
2 Trombones
Bass Trombone
Tuba

Timpani
Percussion 1
(Glockenspiel, Vibraphone, Cymbals, Tam-Tam)
Percussion 2
(Marimba)
Piano or Harp

Solo Flute

4 Violin I
4 Violin II
3 Violas
2 Cellos
2 Double Basses

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Performance Instructions

The performance instructions for this piece are organized into sections according to the table of contents below to ensure that no one has to read information that does not apply to them. Please read all sections pertaining to your role in the performance.

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General

Form

Images of the Aurora Borealis is divided into twenty-eight short movements. The first and last are the introduction and conclusion and should always be played in their respective positions. Each of the other movements, A-Z, may be omitted, reordered, and/or repeated at the full discretion of the performers. This should be decided in advance. Not every movement has the same instrumentation or technical requirements, so selecting movements to align with the capabilities of a given ensemble is welcomed. The score and parts may or may not be specifically organized and engraved for your particular choice and organization of movements.

Movement Z exists in two distinct versions. The orchestra version is given in the score, and the cadenza version, to be played solo, is written in the solo flute part. As the cadenza version requires circular breathing, it may be difficult or unplayable. If it is achievable, you may still freely choose to play either or both versions.

Movements

The beginning of every movement should be assumed to reset your mode of playing to *ordinario*. All performance instructions, even those marked as *sempre* or *al fine*, are cancelled by the beginning of a new movement. Mutes should be removed, bow positions should be neutralized, timbres should be returned to normal, and *unisoni* and *tutti* should be assumed unless otherwise stated at the beginning of the new movement. The only directives that carry through all movements are those stated in these performance instructions.

Notational Alignment

Text instructions are left-aligned with the point in the music where they are to take effect.

Dynamics, conversely, are centred on the note or rhythmic position where they are to take effect. Additional information like *sub.* is placed before the dynamic marking.

When the rhythmic position of notational elements is unclear, they should be considered proportional and played based on their approximate position in the bar.

Notes for the Conductor

Unlike traditional movements, which are frequently in different keys and have different tempi, each of the 28 movements in this work has the same key signature and tempo (60 bpm). All except two (T and parts of Z) are placed in a 4/4 metre, but this is a purely organizational structure. The metre in all movements should not be emphasized in any way. In fact, any metrical feeling should be explicitly avoided.

Following common practice, each movement should be separated by a few seconds of silence. *Attacca* markings are written at the ends of movements which should proceed directly into whatever is chosen to come next, but a break may still be taken if necessary. For example, there should not be a pause between E and its following movement, but a break will be required if said following movement is N, because the double basses will need time to put on mutes. This need not affect the choice of movement order.

Orchestra

General

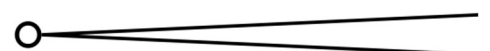
Transition Arrows

Arrows are used to notate transitions between two ways of playing. They are found connecting two playing instructions of various types, from bow positions to air sounds to timbre descriptors. Think of them like crescendi and decrescendi: gradual, steady shifts from one state to another. Rhythmically, the transition should begin at the start of the first piece of text and end at the start of the last. See 'Orchestra—Winds—Air Sounds' for an example.

Dynamics

A circle at the quiet end of a crescendo/decrescendo hairpin represents niente, 'nothing'. Where the circle exists, no tone should be present. The transition from nothing to something and vice versa should be as smooth as possible; the boundary of sound should be imperceptible. You will likely achieve this by blowing or bowing continuously, getting quieter and quieter until you are blowing or bowing silently (and the opposite for crescendi). This is a very important feature of the piece.

Concrete dynamic markings in the work range from *pppp* to *ff*. All dynamics from *pp* to *ff* are expected to be played with a full, beautiful tone. For *ppp* and *pppp*, however, the near-silent dynamic level is of a greater priority than tone. Airiness or thinness is accepted and even welcomed when these extreme dynamic markings are written.



Bowings and Breaths

Stagger breathing/bowing, which is implicit for strings and specified for winds, should always be irregular. Each breath/bow stroke should be taken after a varied amount of time and should not align with beats. For held notes that are played solo, please

breathe/bow as frequently as is necessary, but aim to conceal any breaks in the sound and continue to place them unevenly outside the metrical grid. Wind players should refer to ‘Orchestra—Winds—Breathing and Breath Marks’ for suggestions on concealing breaths.

In general, do not prioritize breathing/bowing between notes. Breathing/bowing during a long held note is just as acceptable as doing so between two different adjacent notes. Breath/bow change placements should be carefully considered to ensure the continuity and smoothness of each individual line. This depends heavily on musical context and is sometimes suggested by slurs or *legato* markings.

Dotted Slurs

When a slur ends with a dotted line, it lasts until the following slur, which begins with a dotted line. These are often many bars apart and are therefore visually cleaner than conventional slurs. Please treat these extended slurred passages like long held notes in regard to breathing/bowing, as described above. Rests between the two dotted slurs, such as in H, do not cancel the slur. Written-out slurs that are too long to play in a single breath/bow stroke follow the same guidelines.



Glissandi and Bends

In this work, a straight line between two notes (sometimes clarified with the text ‘gliss.’) should always be played as a portamento, with a smooth microtonal slide between the written pitches. These glissandi are to begin at the start of the note preceding the angled line and continue until the end of the line. In the example, the glissando should occur starting on the second beat and reaching the upper pitch at the beginning of the fourth.



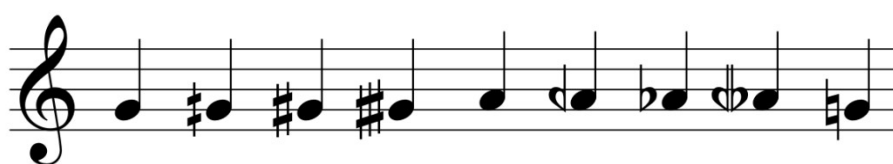
A curved line after a note represents a bend. This is a small glissando at the end of a note that bends the pitch up or down by no more than a whole tone. On wind instruments, these should always be accomplished with the embouchure. Generally, bends should begin approximately one quarter note before the note ends, but the precise duration is flexible and an artistic choice.

A glissando to a grace note at the end of a note should be played identically to a bend. The only difference is that these specify both the destination pitch and when the bend should begin (following glissando guidelines).



Microtones

The orchestra is occasionally given quarter-tones, which are exactly half the size of a semitone, or fifty cents. Wind players are recommended to use their embouchure to achieve these. This is for technical ease; if performers want to use microtonal fingerings or other methods, they are welcome to, especially if this enables more precise intonation.



Tremolos and Trills

All tremolos are unmeasured unless otherwise indicated.

All trills are between the written note and the next diatonic pitch above it, unless said pitch has been altered earlier in the same measure, following common practice. It is suggested that the trills start on the lower of the two pitches.

Timbre Descriptors

Occasionally, descriptive words like *dark* or *warm* are given. These subjective directions refer only to timbre and the way in which they are achieved should be determined by the individual performer. Extreme measures such as mutes should not be taken to capture the requested effect, but techniques involving manipulations of the embouchure and bowing as well as alternate fingerings or strings are welcomed. Each performer will likely have a slightly different understanding of the descriptive language; sections may choose to agree on a specific interpretation, but this is not necessary.

Vibrato

Markings like *senza vibrato* are used occasionally to clarify intent. These may be assumed to last until the next vibrato marking or the end of the movement.

Tapping

In movement G, some string and brass players are asked to tap on their instrument. As this is a percussive effect, please try to achieve a loud, unpitched sound. This should not compromise what you are simultaneously playing.

Winds

Breathing and Breath Marks

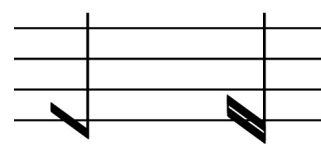
Long notes are frequent in this piece. Sometimes, breaths will have to be taken at non-ideal times. It is always preferable to take a longer time to taper your pitch before and after your breath than to take a very short breath with an abrupt cut-off. Crescendi and decrescendi to and from niente are frequent in this piece; please place a short one on either side of your breath to minimize sudden starts and stops.

Bracketed breath marks offer suggested places to breathe during long notes. If a breath is not required, please do not rearticulate the latter note; play as though the breath mark does not exist and the notes on either side are tied together. Bracketed breath marks between notes of different pitches function in much the same way.



Air Sounds

Air sounds are notated with diagonal slashed noteheads. To play these, blow through your instrument while fingering the written note but without pitch. There may be a small amount of pitch in the air sound, but this should not be created using your usual embouchure and timbre. This pitch is intentional and should not be hidden or minimized.



You may be asked to transition between air, half air, and tone. Aim for a smooth shift from one state to another, adding or removing air sound from your usual timbre. ‘Half air’ does not need to be a perfectly even blend of air and tone, but both should be plainly audible and present in the timbre. The transition should be made as evenly as possible over the duration of the arrow (including preceding text instructions), regardless of the written noteheads. In the above example, the transition from half air to air should begin on the third beat of the first measure and continue evenly, reaching air sound on the second beat of the second measure.



Woodwinds: Woodwinds with reeds are asked to remove their reeds for air sounds when convenient. This is to facilitate audibility and timbre of the air sound. Please blow through the mouthpiece, instrument or bocal and replace the reed at the end of the movement or when instructed to resume playing normally. It is recommended to remove the reed for as many air sounds as possible, even when not specifically requested. Aim for a bright timbre, with plenty of airy pitch. Oboists are recommended to blow at the hole without covering it, somewhat flute-like; clarinetists are recommended to cover about half of the hole.

Brass: Brass instruments are generally given a pitch in the lowest part of their range. This ensures that the air sound will have the correct pitch inclination, a minor second higher than the fundamental note for that fingering. Never use an alternate instrument or valve for these; the pitches have been calculated based on horns in F, trumpets in C or B $\flat$ as per the part name, and trombones in B $\flat$ (written in C). Due to the wide variety in tuba valves and transpositions, the written pitches have been estimated and may or may not have alternate fingerings; please always use a fundamental fingering for all air sounds.

Woodwinds

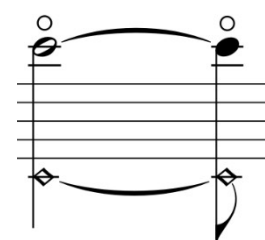
Flutter-Tonguing (Flutes and Clarinets)

Flutter-tonguing is written as a thirty-second note tremolo with *flz.* (Flatterzunge) marked above the first instance in each movement. In the rare case of written thirty-second notes, flutter-tonguing is written as a sixty-fourth note tremolo. To perform them, roll your tongue while playing. Flutists may do this at the front or back of their mouth, but clarinetists will likely have to do it at the back.



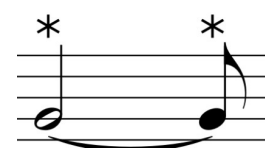
Harmonics (Flutes)

To play harmonics, finger the lower pitch (notated with a diamond notehead) and overblow to sound the upper pitch (given a harmonic circle).



Bamboo Tones (Flutes)

Bamboo tones are produced with specific alternate fingerings which are meant to evoke the timbre of a bamboo flute. These are indicated with an asterisk above the note. Fingerings can be found in the appendix.



Key Clicks (Cor Anglais and Bass Clarinet)

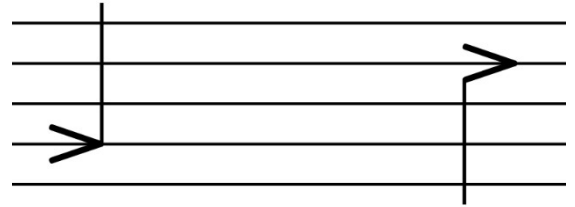
key click



For the key clicks in movement G, forcefully put down one of the keys in the fingering for the written pitch in order to create a percussive sound with pitch matching what is written. It is generally recommended to use the key farthest down the instrument for the best resonance, but you may prefer a different one. Always perform key clicks with your instrument in playing position; if it is out of your mouth, it will not resonate the correct pitch.

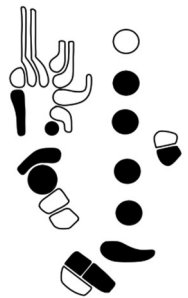
Pizzicato (Alto/Bass Flute)

Pizzicato may be performed using either the lips or the tongue. The latter is also called tongue slap. Make a sharp, popping noise with the lips or tongue, which, when done over the flute's embouchure hole, has a sound reminiscent of a string instrument's pizzicato. The lips and tongue will create somewhat different effects, but the distinction is not specified in this work; choose whichever method works better for you. Try to emulate the solo flute's timbre with your pizzicato. This video may be of use: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZdNeu0NhSHA>



Multiphonics (Bassoon 1)

The multiphonic written in movement G is accompanied by a textual representation of the fingering needed to achieve it. By adjusting your embouchure, attempt to play more than one note at once. Not all of the written pitches are likely to be plainly audible; in this multiphonic, the lowest two pitches should be the strongest. The timbre will be rough and the multiphonic may be difficult to maintain evenly. These aspects should not be taken as reason not to play the multiphonic. A graphic fingering for it is provided here.



Brass

Horns are always written a fifth higher than they sound, regardless of clef.

Mutes

Many brass instruments are written with both hotel (practice) mutes and straight mutes throughout the piece. If one type of mute is not available, substitute with a different, similar variety.

Stopping (Horns)

A plus sign over a note indicates hand-stopping. Every stopped note will be given a plus, and the first open note after a stopped passage will have a circle. A plus within a circle indicates that the relevant notes should be half-stopped. All of these are written in F and do not account for intonation discrepancies caused by stopping.

Cornet

Several movements request cornet. If the second trumpet player has access to one, please read the second B♭ trumpet part to play those movements in the correct transposition.

Percussion

Equipment

A lack of instruction about mallet type for a passage leaves the decision up to the percussionist and assumes a reasonably normal and expected timbre.

Once an instruction has been given, it can be assumed to last until the next contrary instruction or the end of the movement. Only rolls are given tremolo strokes, but all sustained techniques should continue to be played until the end of the written note.

The beginning of each part lists all the instruments and equipment required for each percussionist. This list of equipment does not include the standard mallets that you may or may not choose from in unmarked sections.

Superball (Timpani)

If unspecified, the superball mallet should be used to create a smooth, pitched tone on the head of the timpano.

Cymbal

An open circle indicates that the cymbal should be held vertically in the air. A half-filled circle indicates that the cymbal should be lowered into a tub of water until it is about half-submerged, which will lower its pitch. This only occurs in movement I.

Vibraphone and Marimba

It is recommended to use double bass bows for the bowing through the piece, with enough rosin to thoroughly resonate the bars of the instrument. You will need either one or two bows for each relevant movement; this is noted at the first instance of bowing. It is expected that the note will not sound immediately when the bow starts to move and therefore that rhythms will be imprecise. Retake the bow as needed, bowing up and down on the bar to create as consistent and sustained a sound as possible. Bow changes should not line up with the beat. Vibraphone: always hold the pedal down while bowing to facilitate maximal resonance.

Piano/Harp

The part marked “piano or harp” may be played by either instrument, depending on what is available. If both are present in the orchestra, the performers may choose to divide the music at their discretion. They also may play some or all of the part in unison if desired. Harpists should note that the entire piece uses only the set of diatonic pitches of C major.

Half Muting

To mute, lightly place your hand on the relevant strings while playing. This is a timbral technique and should not remove pitch from the sound. Using enough pressure to eliminate the pitch is not desirable in this work.

Strings

Tremolos and Niente

When asked to crescendo from or decrescendo to niente while performing a tremolo, do not begin to tremolo until you have enough contact with the string to properly control the bow. The niente is more important than the presence of the tremolo for the first and last moments of the note.

Bow Positions

Eight bow positions are written throughout the work. These vary the placement of the bow between the fingerboard and the bridge. From the fingerboard to the bridge, these are:

estremamente sul tasto — play as far up the fingerboard as possible to achieve a murky, distant timbre; you may choose to mute or press down other strings to facilitate this; a third of the way up the fingerboard may be appropriate

molto sul tasto (m.s.t.) — play fully over the end of the fingerboard

sul tasto — play at the end of the fingerboard, either slightly over it or near the end

poco sul tasto (p.s.t.) — play closer to the fingerboard than usual, but not over it; this is a subtle effect

ordinario (ord.) — play with the bow in the usual position, likely approximately halfway between the fingerboard and bridge

poco sul ponticello (p.s.p.) — play closer to the bridge than usual; this is a subtle effect

sul ponticello (sul pont.) — play fairly close to the bridge

molto sul ponticello (m.s.p.) — play as close to the bridge as possible without severely compromising the pitch

These are always written in their abbreviated forms (parenthesized) above, or occasionally below, the staff. They are often joined with arrows, which ask that you transition gradually and evenly from one state to another. These bow positions last until they are altered by a different marked bow position or a transition arrow, or cancelled by ord. or the end of the movement.

For some notes, *ordinario* may be closer to or farther from the bridge/fingerboard than others. In these cases, please adjust the above descriptions at your discretion. Prioritize achieving the appropriate timbre.

Solo Flute

Please read the paragraphs under ‘Orchestra—General’ and ‘Orchestra—Winds’ as well as the following solo-specific information.

This piece calls for all four of the most common flute varieties: C, piccolo, alto, and bass. Each movement uses exactly one type. Some may be played on multiple types; the mentioned alternative(s) should only be utilized if the main scored flute is unavailable.

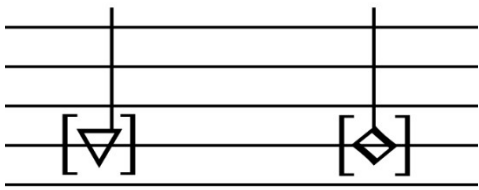
Written dynamics are always resultant rather than performative. Please experiment with the techniques, amplification and performance space to find the proper performed dynamics. Those written are directly proportional to the orchestra’s written dynamics.

Proportional Notation

When stems and small rests are omitted from a movement, the notation is proportional. Each note should be temporally placed according to its physical horizontal position in the measure. Slight deviations in the interpretation of this notation are expected and accepted, particularly if they are intentionally chosen for expressive purposes. The beginning and end of the proportional passage are the most rhythmically important.

Fingered Pitches

Diamond and triangle noteheads clarify both the fingered pitch and the position of the flute. Diamond noteheads indicate a default playing position and may be combined with other notational elements for further detail. Triangles, meanwhile, indicate that the flute should be rolled in such that the embouchure hole is closed.

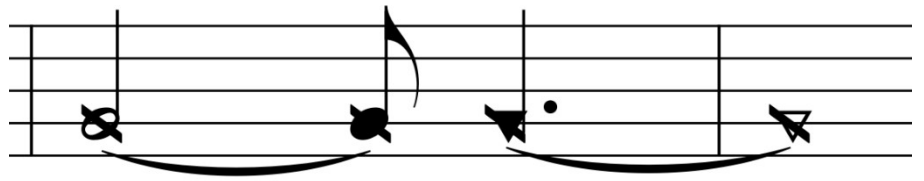


Square brackets around a note (always a diamond or triangle) indicate that the note should not be played. They instead set the fingering and embouchure position in order to resonate whatever simultaneous techniques are being performed with the correct pitch. Please note that when the flute is rolled inward and air is not being used, the mouth should be closed; this will correctly allow any techniques (such as the key clicks in movement H) to sound a major seventh lower than the fingered pitch.

These silent notes have no duration, usually being written in proportional settings without stems, and last until the next written pitch or instruction. In the case of key clicks, they are restated for ease of reading.

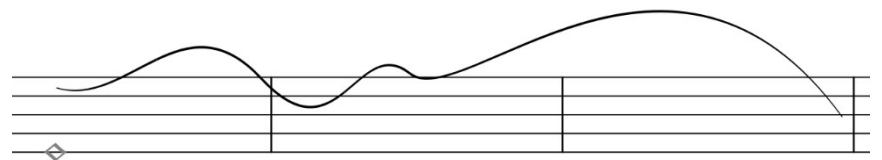
Air Sounds

Air sounds are indicated with a slash notehead, as discussed in the section under ‘Orchestra—Winds.’ The slash may be combined with any other basic notehead type to indicate a different type of air. By default, a slash on its own is played in a normal playing position, as though combined with a diamond. When combined with a triangle, the soloist should produce an air sound by covering and blowing directly into the embouchure hole, and when combined with a regular notehead, there should be an approximately equal amount of air and tone in the sound.



Whistle Tones

Curved lines suggest the approximate pitch contour. Unlike the jet whistles, these do not necessarily indicate any specific quantifiable pitches with their position on the staff. All suggestions are relative only to each other. Whistle tones are given a diamond notehead, and they are also clarified with a text instruction. Rests are marked before/after whistle tones that start/end mid-bar to clarify their rhythmic position.



Jet Whistles

Jet whistles, logically, are indicated with a triangle and slash notehead. To differentiate them from whistle tones, their contour is depicted with straight lines, even though the length of those written may encourage a more cuspidal contour as shown in the latter example.



The typical expectation for jet whistles is a very fast attack and decay, using the entire breath in a very short time. In this piece, the technique is very different. By extending the duration of the jet whistles, the intent is to create a sort of airy glissando up and down the harmonic series. This video may be helpful: <https://youtu.be/ZdflopGpwoQ?si=XzBIRTW-2nZIWJeD&t=90>

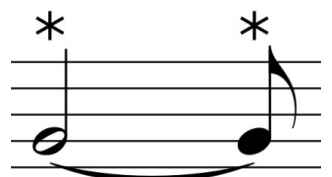
To aid with the correct rhythmic placement of the peak of the jet whistle, graphic marks are provided during each jet whistle to show the visual position of beats in the bar. Like whistle tones, rests are given around jet whistles to show their start and/or end. The visual height of the peak of each jet whistle is a relative suggestion for the approximate highest pitch reached.

Sustained Techniques

Pitch bends, flutter-tonguing, and harmonics are discussed in ‘Orchestra—General’ and ‘Orchestra—Winds—Woodwinds,’ respectively.

Bamboo Tones

Bamboo tones are produced with specific alternate fingerings which are meant to evoke the timbre of a bamboo flute. These are indicated with an asterisk above the note. Fingerings can be found in the appendix.



Registral Extremes

Movement O asks for a low B on bass flute. If your instrument lacks a B foot, please bend the pitch down from C, utilizing the marked glissandi. Possession of a B foot will make the glissandi unnecessary and unpragmatic.

Suggested fingerings for notes above C7 are provided in the appendix.

Microtones



The example notation shows a complete microtonal scale between G and A, representing every possible accidental in the piece. Some movements only use quarter tones, while others use the full eighth-tone scale. As microtones depend heavily on the physical and physiological characteristics of the performer and their instrument, a fingering chart is not provided for these. Instead, please use fingerings you are comfortable with and which result in the correct intonation with your flute and embouchure.

Multiphonics

Octave multiphonics may be played by fingering the pitch (or the lower of the two if the fingerings are different) and then creating an air stream that is between what each written note would require. This will be quite unstable.

The multiphonics with intervals other than or in addition to octaves are given a textual fingering in the part and corresponding visual diagrams here.



Movement M

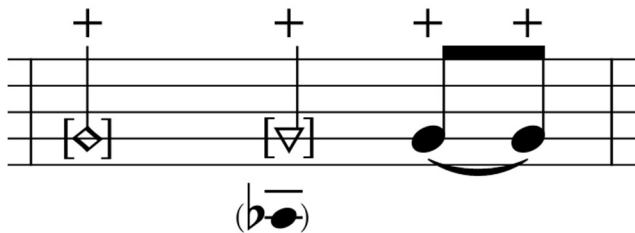


Movement P

Percussive Techniques

Key Clicks

Key clicks are marked with a plus sign over a note. To perform them, quickly put a key down to create a percussive, pitched sound. The key you choose to click must be part of the fingering for the written note. It is generally recommended to use the key farthest down the instrument for the best resonance, but you may prefer a different one. Key clicks come in several varieties.

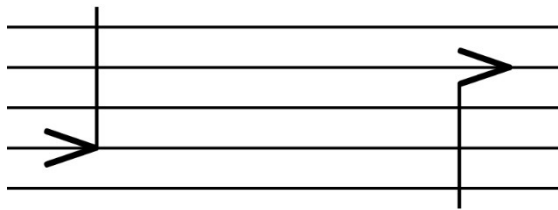


A key click over a bracketed diamond notehead is the simplest form, requiring no additional techniques or positioning. Adjacent to this is the key click over a bracketed triangle, for which the flute must be turned inward with the lips closed in order to create resonance a major seventh below the written note.

Key clicks may also add emphasis or subtle percussive elements to *ordinario* notes. When they are written at the onset of a note, they should coincide with the beginning of the regular blown note. When written midway through a note, choose a key that does not significantly affect the pitch or timbre of the note to click.

Pizzicato

Pizzicato may be performed using either the lips or the tongue. The latter is also called tongue slap. Make a sharp, popping noise with the lips or tongue, which, when done over the flute's embouchure hole, has a sound reminiscent of a string instrument's pizzicato. The lips and tongue will create somewhat different effects, but the distinction is not specified in this work; choose whichever method works better for you. This video may be of use: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZdNeu0NhSHA>



Vocal Techniques

Vocal techniques are always written on an additional one- or five-line staff beneath the flute line for unpitched or pitched voice sounds, respectively.

Whispering

Written as unpitched slash noteheads, whispers should be performed as indicated by the accompanying note written on the flute line, generally a bracketed diamond notehead. Whispering over the top of the embouchure hole in playing position, as the bracketed diamond notehead instructs, should create a small amount of resonance according to the notated, fingered pitch.

Whispers may be given articulations, which should be performed as expected: accents ask for an emphasis on the starting syllable, staccato syllables should be as short as possible, and marcatos combine the two. For tenutos, please extend the syllable to the beginning of the next note. Syllables without an articulation to modify their duration should be given an intuitive length.

Leftward-facing arrows in the place of lyrics ask the performer to breathe in; rightward-facing arrows ask the performer to breathe out.

Singing

In T, the voice part is written with a range of D4-C5. It may be freely raised or lowered by an octave or two, as long as the voice part remains below the flute (which may also require adjustment to maintain the interval inversions).

Technical Requirements

Amplification

The solo flute should be amplified as needed. The specifics will depend entirely on the dynamic capabilities of the flutist for specific techniques, the size of the performance space, and the scope and tendencies of the orchestra. Amplification should always be spatially localized to the flutist's position, likely by putting it through a single speaker close to them, so that there is no discernible difference between the location of amplified and unamplified sounds. The orchestra should not be amplified.

The problem of controlling the soloist's amplification and keeping the orchestra from being picked up by the microphone has several possible solutions. A microphone with a highly directional polar pattern, such as hypercardioid, will be necessary. The flutist should be close to the microphone so that the gain and equalization levels can be set to reduce the sound of the orchestra as much as possible. To account for the wide variety of techniques in the piece and their respective dynamic tendencies, controlling the level of the amplification must be done live; it is recommended that this is either achieved by a designated technician who is following the resultant dynamics written in the solo flute part and/or by the soloist themselves, who moves physically closer to and farther from the microphone to control their own amplification.

Images

Each movement is derived from an image. Each image should be displayed, such as by projection, while its corresponding movement is played. Ideally, the images will crossfade between movements. No image should be shown during the introduction or conclusion.

Program Notes

Three themes are critical to *Images of the Aurora Borealis* at varying explicit and metaphorical levels. The most obvious is the visual metaphor of the northern lights, from which all harmonies and timbres in the work are derived. The ephemeral phenomenon gives the piece its fragmentary, fluid form, the effect of which is emphasized by the accompanying photographs taken by the composer in May of 2024. The second main idea is the extended techniques that permeate the solo flute part with airy, percussive, and unusual sounds, as well as decorating the orchestra with subtle and overt colour shifts. Finally, at the deepest level, the piece is about disability: the perception, by others or by oneself, of being different, or strange, or weird. Written and premiered by disabled female musicians, the work is a celebration of what can be accomplished by those traditionally perceived as less-than. These three main concepts—disability, extended techniques, and the aurora borealis—are joined by one common, central thread. All of them may be strange, but they can also be remarkably beautiful.

IMAGES OF THE AURORA BOREALIS

a concerto for flute and orchestra

Michelle Wolfenden

INTRODUCTION

Sheet music for the Introduction section, measures 1-11. The score includes parts for Bass Clarinet, Contrabassoon, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Glockenspiel, Marimba, Piano or Harp, Violoncello, Double Bass I, and Double Bass II. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *ppp*, *pp*, *p*, and *ppp*. Performance instructions include "brass mallets l.v. sempre", "hard mallet", "bowed", "hotel mute", "ossia: pizz. plectrum l.v. sempre", "III con sord. sul tasto", "II only", "III only", "sul tasto", "ord.", and "sempre senza vibrato".

Sheet music for the Introduction section, measures 15-20. The score includes parts for B. Cl., Cbsn, B. Tbn., Tba, Glock., Mar., Pno, Vc., D. B. I, and D. B. II. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *ppp*, *pp*, *p*, and *ppp*. Performance instructions include "hotel mute", "(open)", "ossia: hard mallet", "solo senza vibrato con sord.", "(tutti) (senza sord.)", "attacca", "sul tasto", "ord.", "II only", "III only", "m.s.t.", and "(senza sord.)".

A

[illegible]

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B

(♩ = 60)

Flute I

Piccolo

Bass Flute

Oboe I

Cor Anglais

Clarinet in Bb I

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon I

Contrabassoon

Horn in F 1
3

Horn in F 2
4

Trumpet in C 1
2

Trombone 1
2

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Timpani

Vibraphone

Marimba

Solo Piccolo

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass I

Double Bass II

This movement may be played with or without the solo piccolo.

pp sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp

p

mp sub. mp sub. pp

pp

a 2 air stagger breathing a 2 air

1. tone 3. tone 2. tone

straight mute

sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. pp

1. straight mute

pp sub. mp

straight mute

mp

p

mp sub. pp sub. mp

superball

o< mp p mp

p bowed mf p

p p mf f mp mf

(♩ = 60)

divisi sempre senza vibrato p.s.t.

mp

sempre senza vibrato p.s.t.

pp sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. p

solo sempre senza vibrato sul tasto tutti m.s.t.

p mp pp

sempre senza vibrato sul tasto m.s.t.

mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. pp sub. mp sub. p

p.s.t. p.s.t. p.s.t.

[illegible]

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This page of the musical score is for a symphony orchestra, featuring woodwinds, brass, and strings. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes parts for Flute 1, Piccolo, Alto Flute, Oboe 1, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Bassoon 1, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Horn in F 3, Horn in F 4, Trumpet in C 1, Trumpet in C 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Marimba, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass I & II. The score shows various musical notations including dynamics (p, mf, mp), articulation (flz., air), and performance instructions (sul pont.).

8

10

8

Fl. 1

13

15

p *mf* *p*

Picc.

p *mf* *p*

A. Fl.

p *mf* *mp* *p* *mf* *mp*

Ob. 1

p

Cl. in B♭ 1

p

Bsn 1

p *mf* *p*

Hn in F 1

p *mf* *mp*

Hn in F 2

p *mf* *p*

Hn in F 4

p *mf* *p*

Tpt in C 2

p

Tbn. 1

p *mf* *mp*

Tbn. 2

p

Timp.

superball
p *mf* *mp*

Mar.

bowed
p *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

Vln I

13

sul pont. → ord.
p *mf* *p*

Vln II

p *mf* *p*

Vla

ord. → sul tasto
p *mf* *mp*

Vc.

p.s.p. ord.
p *mf* *p* *mf* *mp*

D. B. I II

III ord.
p *mf* *p* *pp* *p* *mf* *mp*

D

Flute I

Alto Flute

Bassoon I

Horn in F I

Trombone I

Solo Flute

Violin I

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass I

remove reed

air

5

tone

tone

mp

mp

senza vibrato

vibrato

poco vibrato

vibrato

tone

half air

ppp

p

left-hand pizz.

mp

p

3

5

IV solo

II solo

III solo

ord.

sul pont.

ord.

sul pont.

ord.

sul pont.

I solo sul pont.

p

8

FL. I

A. Fl.

Bsn I

Hn in F I

Tbn. I

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vla

Vc.

D. B. I

(tone)

air

10

half air

tone

vibrato

senza vibrato

sub.

mp

mf

III arco

II III

left-hand pizz.

II III

III sul pont.

pizz.

mp

p

III

IV III IV III IV

III

mute other strings

pizz.

arco

p.s.t.

mp

p

13

15

Fl. I

A. Fl.

Bsn I

Hn in F I

Tbn. I

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vla

Vc.

D. B. I

tone

air

half air

air

pp

mp

p

p

gliss.

mp

p

gliss.

vibrato

mp

p

3

mp

6

p

vibrato →

III only

IV only

p

secco pizz.

mp

III arco

I p.s.t.

p.s.t.

gliss.

ord.

IV m.s.t.

pp

p.s.t.

p.s.t.

gliss.

ord.

mp

mp

gliss.

pp

p.s.t.

20

A. Fl.

Bsn I

Hn in F I

Tbn. I

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vla

Vc.

D. B. I

replace reed

mp

pp

(vibrato) → poco vibrato

senza vibrato

vibrato

senza vibrato

secco pizz.

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

E

[illegible][illegible]

Ob. I

C. A.

Cl. in Bb I

B. Cl.

Bsn I

Cbsn

Glock.

S. Fl.

Vla.

Vc.

D. B. I

D. B. II

20

p

mp

p

pp

ppp

pp

p

mp

mf

f

tone → air

tone → air

(sul pont.) → m.s.t.

(sul pont.) → m.s.t.

(sul pont.) → m.s.t.

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, including woodwinds, strings, and a solo flute. The page is numbered 22 and 25, and includes the word "attacca" at the end of the page.

The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. 1
- Fl. 2
- Ob. 1
- C. A.
- Cl. in B♭ 1
- B. Cl.
- Bsn 1
- Cbsn
- Glock.
- S. Fl.
- Vla.
- Vc.
- D. B. I
- D. B. II

The score is written in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics are marked as follows:

- p* (piano)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and slurs. The page is numbered 22 and 25, and includes the word "attacca" at the end of the page.

F

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 60).

The instruments listed on the left are:

- Flute 1
- Piccolo
- Bass Flute
- Oboe 1
- Cor Anglais
- Clarinet in Bb 1
- Bass Clarinet
- Bassoon 1
- Contrabassoon
- Horn in F 1, 2, 3, 4
- Trumpet in C 1, 2
- Ossia: Cornet in Bb
- Trombone 1, 2
- Bass Trombone
- Tuba
- Vibraphone
- Marimba
- Piano or Harp
- Solo Flute
- Violin I
- Violin II
- Viola
- Violoncello
- Double Bass I
- Double Bass II

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, pp, mp, mf). There are also performance instructions such as "stagger breathing with clarinet and cor anglais", "stagger breathing with flute", "stagger breathing with bassoon and bass clarinet", "stagger breathing with tuba", "change bow when needed, not on beats bowed", "bowed", "sul tasto", and "una corda".

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G

(♩ = 60) use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

Flute 1

Piccolo

Alto Flute

Oboe 1

Cor Anglais

Clarinet in B♭ 1

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon 1 2

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2 4

Horn in F 3

Trumpet in C 1 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass I

Double Bass II

ord. 5

dull

pp

p

pp

p

pp

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

dull

pp

breathy, warm

pp

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

key click

mf

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

use embouchure and alternate fingerings to achieve described tone colours, as necessary and ad libitum

1. air

p

2. air

p

mp

ossia: lip trill
straight mute

pp

half-stopped; pitches are written at the normal transposition; alter fingerings accordingly

pp

ossia: lip trill
straight mute

pp

open

p

stagger breathing

pp

straight mute

pp

straight mute

pp

stagger breathing

pp

ossia: straight mute

ppp

stagger breathing
open

pp

straight mute

ppp

tone

pp

measured tremolo

p

p.s.t.

détaché

p

p.s.t.

p

m.s.t. → p.s.t.

détaché

p

play far up the fingerboard; murky, distant
estremamente sul tasto

pp

mp

play far up the fingerboard; murky, distant
estremamente sul tasto

pp

mp

play far up the fingerboard; murky, distant
estremamente sul tasto

pp

mp

divisi if necessary
play far up the fingerboard; murky, distant
estremamente sul tasto

p

mp

ord.

p

p.s.t.

7

Fl. 1

Picc.

A. Fl.

Ob. 1

C. A.

Cl. in B♭ 1

B. Cl.

Bsn 1

Bsn 2

Hn in F 1

Hn in F 2

Hn in F 3

Hn in F 4

Tpt in C 1

Tpt in C 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

D. B. I

D. B. II

ord.

(9)

molto vibrato

10

p

pp

mp

mf

breathy, warm

pale

ord.

air

tone

sticky, dark

senza vibrato

senza vibrato

sub. *p*

unfocused

key click

pale, soft tone

unfocused

sub. *p*

open

distant, still

distant, still

mf tap nail on instrument

distant, still

soft, sweet

open

open

tap: *mf* tap nail on instrument

fade earlier if necessary to remove mute

take from b. cl.

open

take from b. cl.

open

air

tone

pp

p

(p.s.t.)

p.s.p.

p.s.t.

p.s.p.

sul pont.

p.s.p.

sub. *p*

solo ord.

p.s.p.

ord.

p.s.t.

ord.

II or III

m.s.t.

ord.

p

IV (unisoni) ord.

tap: *mf* tap nail against instrument

m.s.t.

p.s.t.

p

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H

(♩ = 60) This movement may be played on bass flute if transposed.

 Solo Alto Flute

 Voice

 Beau - ty. Flut - ter - ing lights mar the night sky, bright - en - ing the sleep - ing world, blot - ting out the star - s. Shapes form and fade,

 p mp p mp

 1

 Violin I

 2

 Violin II

 1

 2

 Viola 2

 3

 Violoncello

 Double Bass I II

+ + + + + + + + + +

 S. A. Fl.

 V.

 ka - lei - do - sco - pic, mo - sa - ic fea - thers and pris - ma - tic wing - s, fli - cker - ing, un - grasp - ab - le. Un - earth - ly hues of pea - cock and fla - ming - o ob - struct

 p mf mf mp

 12

 Vln I

 2

 Vln II

 1

 2

 Vla 2

 3

I

Musical score for "The Marimbi" by John Williams. The score is in 4/4 time with a tempo of quarter note = 60. It includes parts for Flute, Bass Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horns in F, Trumpets in C, Trombones 1 and 2, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, and Clash Cymbal. The marimba part is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics (mp, p, mf, pp) and performance instructions such as "remove reed", "air", "solli", "Do not use F trigger throughout movement.", "rough, not much pitch superball", and "A tub of water is required for this movement. It is recommended that the marimbist hold the cymbal while you bow. The suspended cymbal (rather than a clash cymbal) may be used if it can easily be removed from its stand and held without dampening."

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J

Flute 1

Piccolo

Alto Flute

Oboe 1

Cor Anglais

Clarinet in Bb 1

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon 1

Contrabassoon

Marimba

if possible, do not change bows together
bowed

Flute 1: $\text{♩} = 60$, measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*.

Piccolo: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*.

Alto Flute: solo, measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*.

Oboe 1: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*.

Cor Anglais: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *mp*, *p*, *mp*.

Clarinet in Bb 1: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *pp*.

Bass Clarinet: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *pp*.

Bassoon 1: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *p*.

Contrabassoon: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *pp*, *p*, solo.

Marimba: measures 5, 10, 11. Dynamics: *mp*, *p*, *mp*.

Fl. 1

Picc.

A. Fl.

Ob. 1

C. A.

Cl. in Bb 1

B. Cl.

Bsn 1

Cbsn

Mar.

Fl. 1: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *pp*.

Picc.: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*.

A. Fl.: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mp*.

Ob. 1: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *mp*.

C. A.: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *pp*.

Cl. in Bb 1: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*.

B. Cl.: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*.

Bsn 1: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*, *p*.

Cbsn: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*.

Mar.: measures 15, 17, 20. Dynamics: *p*.

K

[illegible]

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15

Fl. 1

Picc.

A. Fl.

Ob. 1

C. A.

Cl. in B♭ 1 2

Bsn 1

Bsn 2

Timp.

Mar.

S. Fl.

Vln I 1 2

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

D. B. I

D. B. II

stagger breathing with clarinets and bassoon 2

air

replace reed

stagger breathing

a 2 air

bend down from F tone

stagger breathing with clarinets and oboe

replace reed

stop bowing and gliss during resonance; damp before returning pitch to D

whistle tone

divisi

divisi m.s.p.

m.s.p.

pp

p

mf

ppp

f

L

(♩ = 60) 5

Flute 1 2

Alto Flute

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Clarinet in B♭ 1

Clarinet in B♭ 2

Bassoon 1 2

Trumpet in C 1 2

Vibraphone

Solo Piccolo

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

remove reed
air

pppp

ppp

ppp

p

air

air, unfocused tone

ppp

ppp

ppp

remove reed

This movement may be played on C flute. flz.

mp

pp

pp

pp

4 soli, divisi al fine
more bow noise than tone
sul pont.

(♩ = 60)

pppp

ppp

pp

4 soli, divisi al fine
more bow noise than tone
sul pont.

pppp

ppp

pp

2 soli al fine
more bow noise than tone
sul pont.

pppp

ppp

pp

2 soli, divisi al fine
more bow noise than tone
sul pont.

pppp

10 15

A. Fl.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Cl. in B♭ 1

Cl. in B♭ 2

S. Picc.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

p

p

p

p

p

ppp

ppp

ppp

senza vibrato

pp

pp

mp

molto vibrato ad lib.

mf

f

mf sub. *f*

mime continuing to play

mime continuing to play

mime continuing to play

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

A. Fl.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Cl. in Bb 1

Cl. in Bb 2

Bsn 1

Bsn 2

Tpt in C 1

Tpt in C 2

Vib.

S. Picc.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

senza vibrato

senza vibrato

air

air

if possible, do not change bows together bowed

(mime continuing to play)-

(mime continuing to play)-

(mime continuing to play)-

20

25

20

2

p

p

p

p

p

ppp

ppp

p

p

ppp

pp

pp

mf

p

sub. f

mf

pp

pp

pp

ppp

ppp

ppp

pppp

pppp

ppp

pppp

ppp

pppp

M

Flute 1

(♩ = 60)

senza vibrato

p

ppp

p

pp

Piccolo

senza vibrato

p

poco vibrato

ppp

p

pp

Bass Flute

senza vibrato

p

senza vibrato

poco vibrato

pizz.

mp

pp

Solo Alto Flute

senza vibrato

p

mf

mp

vibrato

p

T1-3|1--Eb

senza vibrato

mp

Fl. 1

9

10

T12-|123

p

Picc.

T12-|123

poco vibrato

senza vibrato

p

B. Fl.

T12-|123

p

S. A. Fl.

pp

bisbigliando

p

mf

p

lip bend

mp

p

Fl. 1

15

senza vibrato

pp

air

poco vibrato

senza vibrato

half air

20

Picc.

air

half air

pp

B. Fl.

senza vibrato

air

poco vibrato

senza vibrato

half air

air

pp

S. A. Fl.

mp

mf

mp

do not hide multiphonic instability

mp

pp

N

[illegible]

This page contains measures 10 through 15 of a musical score. The instrumentation includes woodwinds (Flutes, Alto Flute, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Clarinets, Bass Clarinet, Bassoons, Contrabassoon), brass (Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba), percussion (Timpani, Glockenspiel), and strings (Saxophone Flute, Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Basses). The score features complex notation with many ties, slurs, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions include 'solo al fine sul pont.', 'sul pont.', 'ord.', 'tutti', and 'flz.'. Measure numbers 10, 14, and 15 are indicated at the top.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, A. Fl., Cl. in Bb 1, B. Cl., Bsn 1, Hn in F 2, Hn in F 3, Hn in F 4, Tpt in C 1, Tbn. 1, Glock., S. Fl., Vln I, Vln II, Vla, and Vc. The score includes musical notation, dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f), and performance instructions like 'dolce' and 'sul pont.'

The score is written for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, A. Fl., Cl. in Bb 1, B. Cl., Bsn 1, Hn in F 2, Hn in F 3, Hn in F 4, Tpt in C 1, Tbn. 1, Glock., S. Fl., Vln I, Vln II, Vla, and Vc. The score includes musical notation, dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f), and performance instructions like 'dolce' and 'sul pont.'

The score is written for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, A. Fl., Cl. in Bb 1, B. Cl., Bsn 1, Hn in F 2, Hn in F 3, Hn in F 4, Tpt in C 1, Tbn. 1, Glock., S. Fl., Vln I, Vln II, Vla, and Vc. The score includes musical notation, dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f), and performance instructions like 'dolce' and 'sul pont.'




P

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Q

Flute 1 $(\text{♩} = 60)$ p 5 7 flz. pp

Piccolo p 7 flz. pp

Bass Flute mp p 7 flz. pp

Oboe 1

Cor Anglais

Clarinet in B♭ 1 mp p half air

Bass Clarinet pp mp p half air

Bassoon 1 2 p mp

Horn in F 1 air mp

Horn in F 2 4 a 2 air pp mp

Horn in F 3 air mp

Trumpet in C 1 2

Trombone 1 2 pp

Bass Trombone

Tuba air mp

Timpani ppp

Glockenspiel l.v. sempre p

Marimba

Piano or Harp

Violin I $(\text{♩} = 60)$ ord. p sul tasto ppp 7 sul tasto p m.s.p.

Violin II p.s.p. p m.s.p.

Viola p.s.t. mp pp p m.s.p.

Violoncello ord. pp p.s.t. pp p m.s.p.

Double Bass I pp p ord. mp p.s.t. pp p

Double Bass II pp p ord. pp p.s.t.

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Fl. 1 2

Ob. 1 2

Cl. in Bb 1 2

Bsn. 1

Cbsn.

Hn in F 1 4

Hn in F 2 3

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Vib.

Mar.

Pno

S. B. Fl.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla.

Vc.

D. B. I

D. B. II

13

15

20

mp

mf

pp

ppp

f

ff

senza vibrato

S

[illegible]

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This page of the musical score contains the following staves and markings:

- Woodwinds:**
 - Fl. 1: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Picc.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - B. Fl.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Ob. 1: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - C. A.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *ppp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Cl. in Bb 1 & 2: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Bsn 1: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Cbsn: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
- Brass:**
 - Hn in F 1 & 3: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Hn in F 2 & 4: Measures 15-20, dynamics *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Tpt in C 1 & 2: Measures 15-20, dynamics *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Tbn 1 & 2: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - B. Tbn.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Tba: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
- Percussion:**
 - Timp.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *f*, *ff*.
 - Tam.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Mar.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
- Strings:**
 - S. A. Fl.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Vln I & II: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Vla: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - Vc.: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
 - D. B. I & II: Measures 15-20, dynamics *mf*, *f*, *ff*.

Key performance instructions include: "scrape with drumstick", "regular mallets", "vibrato", "unisoni non flautando", "ord.", "sul pont.", "p.s.p.", and "stagger breathing with trombone 2".

T

This musical score is for "The Firebird" by Igor Stravinsky, specifically the section from measures 8 to 16. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 60 beats per minute.

Instruments and Parts:

- Flute 1:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Bass Flute:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Oboe 1:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Cor Anglais:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Clarinet in B♭ 1:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Horn in F 1:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Trombone 1 & 2:** Play a melodic phrase starting at measure 9, marked *mf*, with an "air" instruction above the first two notes.
- Bass Trombone:** Play a similar melodic phrase starting at measure 9, marked *mf*, with an "air" instruction above the first two notes.
- Vibraphone:** Measures 8-15 are rests. At measure 16, play a single note marked *p*, indicated by "(mallets)" above.
- Marimba:** Measures 8-15 are rests. At measure 16, play a single note marked *p*, indicated by "soft mallets" above.
- Solo Flute:** This movement may be played on bass flute if the voice is lowered by one or two octaves. The part starts at measure 9 with *pp* dynamics, followed by *pp* and *p*. It features a triplet of eighth notes at measure 16 marked *mp*.
- Voice:** Sings a melody starting at measure 9, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mp*. Includes vocalizations "mm" and "ah" at measure 16, with dynamics *pp* and *mp* respectively.
- Viola:** Measures 8-16 are rests.
- Violoncello:** Plays a sustained chord-like figure starting at measure 9, marked *pp*, with "divisi p.s.t." written above.
- Double Bass I & II:** Plays a sustained chord-like figure starting at measure 9, marked *pp*, with "p.s.t." written above.

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U

Flute 1 2 *senza vibrato* *p* 5

Alto Flute *senza vibrato* *p*

Oboe 1 2

Clarinet in Bb 1 *p* *pp*

Clarinet in Bb 2 *p* *pp*

Bassoon 1 2 *senza vibrato* *p*

Trumpet in C 1 2 *stagger breathing* *a 2 air* *p*

Trombone 1 2 *straight mute* *p* *pp*

Bass Trombone *straight mute* *pp*

Tuba *straight mute* *p*

Solo Piccolo *whistle tone* *mp* *mf*

Violin I *2 soli* *p.s.p.* *pp*

Violin II *2 soli* *p.s.p.* *pp*

Viola *p.s.p.* *pp*

Violoncello *sempre legato senza vibrato sul tasto* *m.s.t.* *pp*

Double Bass I II

10

poco vibrato ad lib.

p

mp

mf

15

poco vibrato ad lib.

p

mf

poco vibrato ad lib.

p

mf

Ob. 1/2

Cl. in B♭ 1/2

stagger breathing

p

Bsn 1/2

poco vibrato ad lib.

pp

p

Tpt in C 1/2

tone

p

mp

mf

Tbn. 1/2

1. *p*

open

2. *p*

mf

B. Tbn.

open

p

S. Picc.

sempre molto espressivo
amount of vibrato should follow dynamics

pp < *p* > < *p* > *pp* < *mp* > *pp* < *p* > < *p* > < *mp* > *p* > < *p* > < *mp* > < *pp* > < *mp* > < *mf* > *pp* < *mf* > *p* < *mp* >

tutti
p.s.p.

10

Vln I

pp

pp

p

p.s.p.

Vln II

tutti

pp

p

p.s.p.

Vla

p

mp

p.s.p.
divisi

Vc.

vibrato ad lib.

m.s.t.

sul pont.

pp

p

sul pont.

D. B. I/II

unisoni

p

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This page of the musical score is for measures 5 through 12. It includes parts for the following instruments:

- Horn in F:** Two staves (1 and 2, 3 and 4). Dynamics range from *pp* to *mf*.
- Trumpet in C:** Two staves (1 and 2). Dynamics range from *pp* to *mf*.
- Trombone:** Two staves (1 and 2). Dynamics range from *p* to *pp*.
- Bass Trombone:** Two staves.
- Tuba:** Two staves.
- Piano or Harp:** Two staves. The right hand part includes a section marked "ossia: pizz. plectrum". Dynamics range from *p* to *mf*.
- Violin I:** One staff. Dynamics range from *mp* to *pp*. Includes a "sul pont." marking.
- Violin II:** One staff. Dynamics range from *mp* to *pp*. Includes a "sul pont." marking.
- Viola:** Two staves (1 and 2). Dynamics range from *pp* to *mf*. Includes "sul pont." markings.
- Violoncello:** Two staves (1 and 2). Dynamics range from *pp* to *mf*. Includes "sul pont." markings.
- Double Bass I:** One staff. Dynamics range from *mp* to *pp*. Includes a "sul pont." marking.
- Double Bass II:** One staff. Dynamics range from *mp* to *pp*. Includes a "sul pont." marking.

The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (*p*, *pp*, *mp*, *mf*). It also includes articulations such as "sul pont." (sul ponticello) and "gliss." (glissando).

10

Hn in F 1 3

p *pp* *mf* *p* *mp* *p*

Hn in F 2 4

p *pp* *mf* *p* *mp* *p*

Tpt in C 1 2

pp *mf* *p* *mp* *p*

Tbn. 1 2

p *pp* *p* *mf* *p*

B. Tbn.

p *mp* *p* *mf* *p*

Tba

p *mp* *p* *mf* *p*

Pno

mp *p*

10

Vln I

p *mp* gliss.

Vln II

p *mp*

1

Vla

p *mp* *pp* *mp* *p*

2

Vla

mf *p*

1

Vc.

p *pp* *mf* *p* gliss.

2

Vc.

p *pp* *mf* *pp* *p* *pp*

D. B. I

p *pp* *p* *pp*

D. B. II

p *pp* *p* *pp*

W

[illegible]

This image shows a page of a musical score for measures 13, 14, and 15. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for two flutes (Hn in F), two trumpets in C (Tpt in C), two tubas (Tbn. 1 and 2), a euphonium (B. Tbn.), and a tuba (Tba). The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *p* < (piano crescendo). The score is written on a grand staff with multiple staves for each instrument. The measures are numbered 13, 14, and 15 at the top of the page.

[illegible]

X

rubato (♩ = 60)

Flute 1

Piccolo

Alto Flute

Oboe 1

Clarinet in B♭ 1

Suspended Cymbal

Piano or Harp

Solo Flute

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

pp

p

mp

p

sempre dolce

6

Fl. I

Picc.

A. Fl.

Ob. I

Cl. in Bb I

Sus. Cym.

Pno.

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla.

10

pp

mp

pp

pp

pp

brushes

mp

p

mp *p* *p* *mp* *pp*

p

pp

pp

p

pp

pp

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Y

The image displays a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for 18 instruments, arranged in two systems of nine staves each. The instruments are: Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Horn in F 1/2, Horn in F 3/4, Trumpet in C 1, Trumpet in C 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Suspended Cymbal, Marimba, Solo Piccolo, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass I, and Double Bass II. The time signature is 4/4. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (pp, p), and performance instructions like 'soft mallets' and 'sul pont.'. The page is numbered 60 in the top left corner.

5

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl. in B♭ 1

Cl. in B♭ 2

Hn in F 1

Hn in F 2

Tpt in C 1

Tpt in C 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Sus. Cym.

Mar.

S. Picc.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

senza vibrato

senza vibrato

pp

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

8

8

The image displays a page from a musical score, specifically page 60, titled "Images of the Aurora Borealis". The score is arranged in a system of staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Cl. in B♭ 1, Cl. in B♭ 2, Hn in F 1, Hn in F 2, Tpt in C 1, Tpt in C 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Sus. Cym., Mar., S. Picc., Vln I, Vln II, Vla, and Vc. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). There are also performance instructions like "senza vibrato". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. A measure number "5" is at the top left, and a boxed measure number "8" appears in two locations: above the Fl. 1 staff and above the Vln I staff. The page number "60" is in the top left corner, and the title "Images of the Aurora Borealis" is centered at the top. A copyright notice "© Michelle Wolfenden 2025" is at the bottom center.

Fl. 1

10

p

15

Fl. 2

p

p

p

Cl. in B♭ 1

Hn in F 1

1

p

Hn in F 3

4

p

Tpt in C 1

p

p

p

Tpt in C 2

p

p

p

Tbn. 1

p

p

Tbn. 2

p

p

p

Vib.

*Vib.
bowed*

p

Mar.

S. Picc.

senza vibrato al fine

mp

p

ppp

mp

sub. *mf*

mp

mf

f

mp

Vln I

divisi
senza vibrato
sul tasto

Vln II

divisi
senza vibrato
sul tasto

Vla

senza vibrato
sul tasto

Fl. 1

17

20

p

Fl. 2

Cl. in B♭ 1

p

Hn in F 1 2

Tpt in C 2

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

p

Tba

p

Vib.

Mar.

p

S. Picc.

mf

mp

p

mp

p

mp

pp

pp

Vln I

17

p

Vln II

p

Vla

p

Vc.

p

D. B. I

p

D. B. II

senza vibrato

p

Z

Flute 1 *(♩ = 60)* senza vibrato *p* *p* *poco vibrato* *p* *mp* *ord.*

Flute 2 senza vibrato *pp* *p* *p* *p*

Solo Flute senza vibrato *p* *p* *mp*

Violin I *(♩ = 60)* senza vibrato *ppp* *vibrato*

Violin II senza vibrato *ppp* *vibrato*

Viola senza vibrato *ppp* *vibrato*

Violoncello

Fl. 1 *(♩ = 105)* *ord.* *p* *mp* *mf* *sub. mp*

Fl. 2 *p* *mp*

S. Fl. *ord.* *sub. p* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vln I *(♩ = 105)*

Vln II

Vla

Fl. 1 *(♩ = 105)* *p* *mp* *p* *13*

Fl. 2 *sub. p* *mp* *p*

S. Fl. *p*

Vln II *p* *pp* *13*

Vla *pp* *mp* *pp*

Vc. *vibrato*

15

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

f *mp* *p* *mf* *sub. p* *sub. mf* *p*

mp *mf* *sub. p* *sub. mf* *p*

mp *pp* *pp* *p* *pp*

pp *mp* *pp*

20

22 $\text{♩} = 60$

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

S. Fl.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla

Vc.

sub. mp *p*

mp *p*

p

p *pp* *pp* *p* *pp*

vibrato → senza vibrato

vibrato → senza vibrato

senza vibrato

25

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

S. Fl.

Vla

Vc.

p *mp* *pp* *pp*

senza vibrato *pp* *pp* *pp*

senza vibrato *pp* *pp* *pp*

pp *pp* *pp*

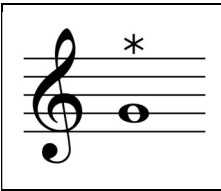
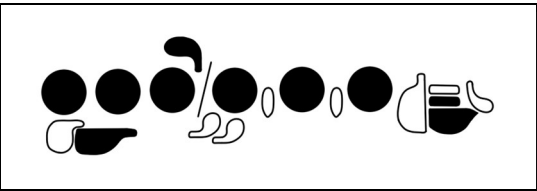
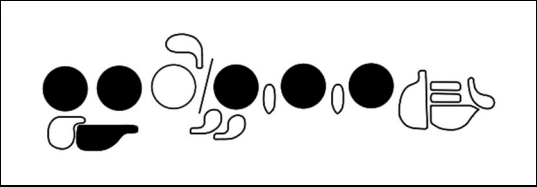
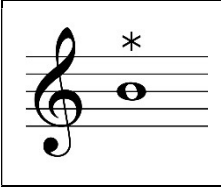
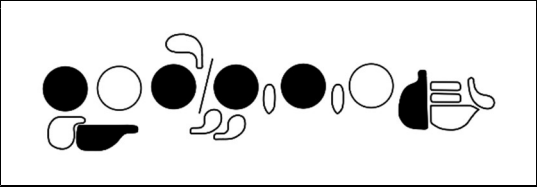
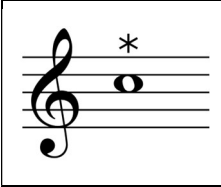
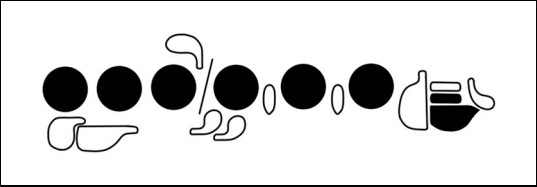
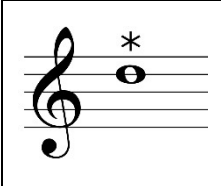
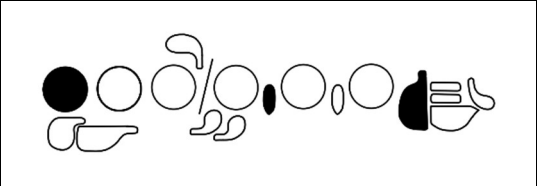
CONCLUSION

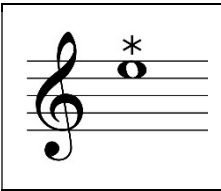
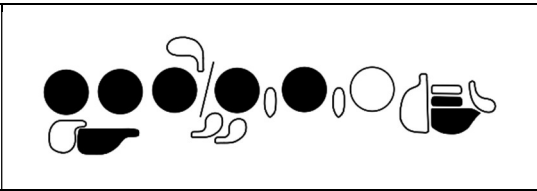
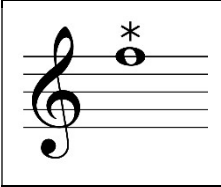
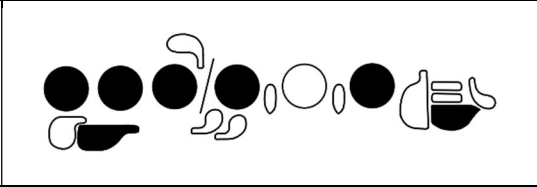
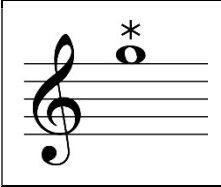
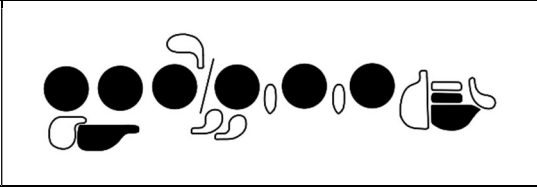
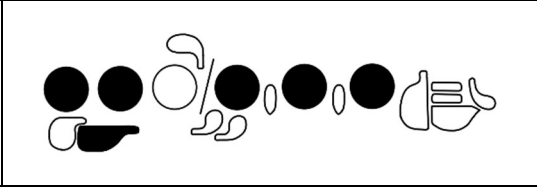
Sheet music for the first system of the "CONCLUSION" section, measures 1-9. The score includes parts for Bass Clarinet, Contrabassoon, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Glockenspiel, Marimba, Piano or Harp, Violoncello, Double Bass I, and Double Bass II. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked (♩ = 60). The music features various dynamics including *pp*, *ppp*, and *p*, and includes performance instructions such as "hotel mute", "brass mallets l.v. sempre", "bowed", "ossia: pizz. plectrum l.v. sempre", "ossia: hard mallet", "solo sempre senza vibrato con sord.", "sul tasto", "ord.", and "III sempre senza vibrato con sord. m.s.t.". Measure numbers 5, 10, and 15 are indicated above the staves.

Sheet music for the second system of the "CONCLUSION" section, measures 10-20. The score continues with the same instruments as the first system. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music continues with various dynamics including *pp*, *ppp*, and *p*, and includes performance instructions such as "hard mallet", "(bowed)", "sul tasto", "ord.", "II only", and "III only". Measure numbers 10, 15, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

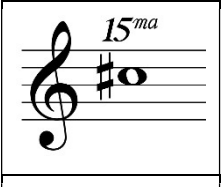
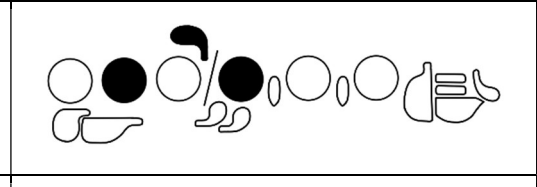
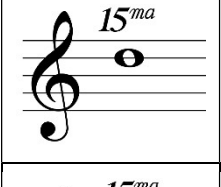
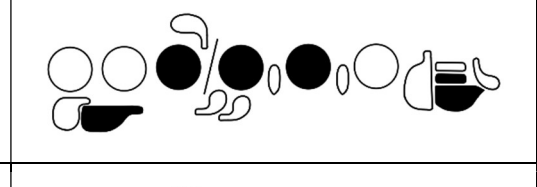
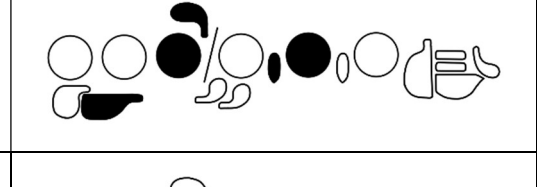
Appendix

Bamboo Tones

	G4	
	A4	
	B4	
	C5	
	D5	

	E5	
	F5	
	G5	
	A5	

High Register

	C#7	
	D7	
	D#7	
	E7	