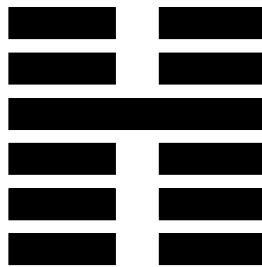


With Enthusiasm (Yu)

From Axioms



For sax quartet, keyboard, bass and percussion.

Soprano Saxophone in Bb

Nigel Morgan

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About the Music

Axioms comes from an on-going collection of music for instruments titled *Instrumentarium Novum* that aspires to re-examine some of the conditions for music making in our time. *Instrumentarium* is a term used by the conductor and scholar Nickolaus Harnoncourt to describe the common-place collection of instruments and performance practice found in Baroque and early Classical music. Here there was an expectation that music would be enriched by all the instrumental variety and timbral variation the imagination of musicians could muster. Instrumentation and performance detail rarely dictated the nature of the music itself. Matters such as instrumental doubling, register placement, chord voicings, dynamics and articulation held a more speculative interpretation in the composer's mind.

Such a speculative approach has been celebrated in the composition of *Six Concertos* that take as their starting point the proportions and spirit of the concertos for mixed instrumental ensemble found in the music of Bach and Vivaldi. As in Vivaldi's celebrated op.8 concertos there is in play a contest between harmony (technique) and invention. This is amplified by the hexagram images attached to each concerto taken from the ancient book of divination, the *I Ching*. These images and their interpretation provide a kind of rhetorical *affekt*, giving a gentle measure of guidance to both performer and listener as to the overall character of the music.

Axioms reinvent the first three of the *Six Concertos* for the medium of a saxophone quartet with keyboard, double bass and percussion. Such a reinvention was implicit in the initial composition of the concerto sequence as a way of testing the effectiveness of musical argument against the play of instrumental timbre found in the three companion versions: for orchestra, for chamber orchestra, and piano duo.

Guide to performance

The three **Axioms** (*With Enthusiasm, Making Progress, Being Receptive*) are scored to allow for a satisfactory performance by sax quartet alone, or sax ensemble with any combination of the four continuo parts originally devised for the orchestral versions of these scores.

The *ossia* sections for sax quartet are shown in a small font size. These have two purposes: to enable a sax quartet-only version of the score; to provide optional new material (not present in the orchestral version), which may be played alongside the continuo parts or not as the players see fit.

All markings for tempo, dynamics, expression and articulations are considered starting points on the performers' journey towards bringing emphasis, clarity and meaning to the musical argument presented here.

As in the other versions of the *Six Concertos* players may explore placing phrases in higher or lower octaves, and indeed make other parallel intervals transpositions, to create different effects and emphasis.

The aesthetic of the open-form surrounds the *poesis* of **Axioms**. By applying repeats to selected sections and phrases new and different scoring and dynamic schemes can be introduced as well as opportunities for improvisation. Indeed sections of those score can be wholly reordered. To find out more about how this music can be extended and customised to an ensemble, performers are recommended to study the on-line guide *Six Concertos: A Guide for Musicians and Directors* at <http://www.nigel-morgan.co.uk/files/SixConcertos>

Scoring and instrumentation

Saxophone players who regularly double on other wind instruments are invited to rescore their parts as appropriate to produce a wider timbral palette. The use of piccolo, flute, clarinets (particularly clarinet in Eb and bass clarinet) is encouraged.

30 **D**

33

f

36

f *ff*

39 **E**

f

43

f *mf*

47 **F**

mp *ff* *f*

52

mf 5

55 **G**

mp *mf*

59

mf *mp*

62 **H**

mf *f* *mp* 5

66

p

70

mp

74

f

78

mf

81

f

84

mf

87

f

90

f

92

ff

II

risoluto $\text{♩} = 75$

Soprano Sax.
in Bb

f *mf*

3 *mp* *mf* *mf*

6 *mp* **A**

9 *mf* *mf*

13 *mp* *mf* *mp* **B**

16 *mf*

19 *f* **C**

22 *mf*

25 *f* *mf* *mf* **D**

28 *f*

31 **E**

p *mp* *p*

35 **F**

mf *mf*

38

40 *mp* *mf*

42

44 **G**

f *ff* *f*

47 **H**

mf *f* *f*

50

53 **I**

p *p* *mf*

57 **J**

mp *f*

60 *mf* *f*

62 *mf* *mp* *mf* *mf* *>* Alt. Sax. (Eb)

65 *mf*

68 *L* *mp* *p* *M* *mp*

71 *mf*

73 *mf* *f*

76 *N* *f*

79 *O* *mp* *mf* *f*

83 *mf* *f*

III

rimorso e vacillando

♩ = 60

Soprano Sax.
in Bb

rimorso e vacillando ♩ = 60

Oprano Sax.
in Bb

3/4

mf *f* *mp* 3

5

4/4

mp *mf* *f* 5/8 9/16 5/4

8

5/4

mp *f* *A* 11/16 4/4 3/4

11

3/4

mf *mp* *mp* 4/4 3/4

13

3/4

mf *f* 4/4 2/4 3/4

16

B 3/4

mf *mp* *p* *mp* *mf* 3/8 4/4

20

C 4/4

mf 5/4

23

f *mf* 5

26 **D**

mf

mf

9/16

29

f *mf*

33

36

E

mp *f* *mp*

39

The musical score for measures 39-42 is written on a single staff. Measure 39 begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a half note G4, followed by two whole rests. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the first note. Measure 40 starts with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) indicated by a box containing the letter 'F'. The time signature changes to 7/8. The measure contains a sequence of eighth notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking of *mp* is placed below the first note. Measure 41 continues with eighth notes: B-flat4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the first note. Measure 42 begins with a 2/4 time signature and contains a quarter note G#4, followed by a quarter rest. A dynamic marking of *mp* is placed below the first note. The piece concludes in measure 43 with a 3/4 time signature and a whole rest.

42

mf *mf*

46

5/8

9/16

5/8

4/4


f *>*

f

50 **G**

f *ff* *mf*

53 H



f *ff*

56

mp *mf* *p*

60

p *mf*

63

mp

65

mf *f* *mp*

68

pp