

Aaron Copland

**APPALACHIAN
SPRING**

(Ballet for Martha)

BOOSEY & HAWKES

To Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge

Aaron Copland
**APPALACHIAN
SPRING**

(Ballet for Martha)

\$5.00

BOOSEY & HAWKES

NOTES

内 部 交 流

S 49/30(沪)

阿帕拉契亚之春

(英 9-4/14)

A 00110

Orchestra

2 Flutes

2 Oboes

2 Clarinets in A and B \flat

2 Bassoons

2 Horns in F

2 Trumpets in B \flat

2 Trombones

Timpani

Percussion

Xylophone, Snare Drum

Bass Drum, Cymbals

Tabor (Long Drum)

Snare Drum, Wood Block

Claves, Glockenspiel

Triangle

Harp

Pianoforte

Strings

Duration approx. 20 Mins.

APPALACHIAN SPRING was composed in 1943-44 as a ballet for Miss Martha Graham on a commission from the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. It was first performed by Miss Graham and her company at the Coolidge Festival in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., on October 30th, 1944.

The original scoring called for a chamber ensemble of thirteen instruments. The present arrangement for symphony orchestra was made by the composer in the spring of 1945. It is a condensed version of the ballet, retaining all essential features but omitting those sections in which the interest is primarily choreographic.

The action of the ballet concerns "a pioneer celebration in spring around a newly-built farmhouse in the Pennsylvania hills in the early part of the last century. The bride-to-be and the young farmer-husband enact the emotions, joyful and apprehensive, their new domestic partnership invites. An older neighbour suggests now and then the rocky confidence of experience. A revivalist and his followers remind the new householders of the strange and terrible aspects of human fate. At the end the couple are left quiet and strong in their new house."

In 1945 APPALACHIAN SPRING received the Pulitzer Prize for music as well as the award of the Music Critics Circle of New York for the outstanding theatrical work of the season of 1944-45.

APPALACHIAN SPRING

Ballet for Martha

Aaron Copland
(1903-1944)

Faster

① ($\text{d} = 88$)

Very slowly ($\text{d} = 66$) Solo

1. Flauti
2. Flauti
II.
2 Oboi
I.
2 Clarinetti in A
II.
2 Fagotti
2 Corni in F
2 Trombe in Bb
2 Tromboni
Percussion

Solo
 p semplice ("white" tone)

Very slowly ($\text{d} = 66$) Faster ($\text{d} = 88$)

Pianoforte

Arpa

Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Violoncello
Contrabasso

laissez vibrer

mp

HALF (div.) p Faster ($\text{d} = 88$)

p HALF (div.)

pp p HALF (div.) p

p

(2) Moving forward

I.
Fl.
II.
Cl. L
(in A)
Fg.
I. II
Cor. (F)
I. II
Tr. (B♭)
I. II
Arpa
VI. I
VI. II
Vla.
Vc.

p

mf cant.

p

mf

I. Solo

I. con sord.

con sord.

I. Solo

Moving forward

2 *Vln. 8va Solo*

p

Fl. I
(in A) I
Cl.
(in A) II
VI. I
VI. II
Vla.
Vc.

rit.

Solo

rit.

a tempo

Fl. I. Solo *mp* express.

Ob. I. II. *p*

(in A) I.

Cl. (in A) II.

Fg. I. II. Solo *p* *f*

Cor. (F) I. II. *I. senza sord.* *pp*

Tr. (B_b) I. II. *mp* (sord.) *II.* *p* (open)

Arps. *mp*

VI. I. *a tempo*

VI. II. *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc.

④ Solo *f*

Fl. I. *f*

Ob. I. II. Solo *mp* express.

Fg. I. II. Solo *mp* express.

VI. I. HALF (div.) *p*

VI. II. *p*

Vla. *p*

Ob. I II (5) I. Solo *p* *espress.*

Fg. I. II I. *p*

Cor. (F) I. II I. *p*

VI. I (5) HALF (unis.)

VI. II *p* HALF (unis.)

Vla. *p* HALF (unis.)

Vc. *p* HALF (unis.)

Cl. I (in A) As at first

Fg. I. II Solo *p*

Cor. (F) I. II (cuivré) *sforz.*

Xylo. (cuivré) *sforz.*

Tabor (Long Dr.) Allegro ($\text{d} = 160$)

Pfte. As at first

Arpa. *p*

VI. I As at first

VI. II *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Cb. *pp*

Allegro ($\text{d} = 160$)

Vigoroso

Tutti

Vigoroso

Tutti

Vigoroso

Vigoroso

I.

Fl.

II.

Ob.
I. II.

I. Solo *p*

(In A) I Solo *p*

Cl.

(In A) II

Fg.
I. II.

Pfte.

sfp

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

HALF pizz.

Vc.

HALF pizz.

sfp

sfp

Tutti arco

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

(7) marc.
a 2

Ob. I. II.

(in A) I Cl.

(in A) II

Cor. (F) I. II. (culvré) $\frac{1}{2}$
(culvré)

Xylo.

Tabor

Pfte. (7) gva

Vl. I pizz. arco
Vl. II pizz. arco
Vla. pizz. arco
Vc. pizz. arco

I. Solo
Fl. Solo
II. Solo

Vl. I pizz. arco pizz. arco mf 2 Soli div.

Vl. II arco pizz. arco pizz. div. ($\frac{1}{2}$ arco pizz.) V

Vla. pizz. arco pizz. arco div. ($\frac{1}{2}$ arco pizz.) V

Vc. pizz. arco pizz. arco div. ($\frac{1}{2}$ arco pizz.) V

I. Fl. II. Ob. I. II. (In A) I. Cl. (in A) II. Cor. (F) I. II. Tr. (B♭) I. II. Trb. I. II. Pfe. VI. I. VI. II. Vla. Vc.

8 non legato
non legato
non legato
ba p ba ff non legato
(Open) a2 f marc.
(Open) a2 f marc.
a2 f marc.
f non legato (bell like)
2 Soli Tutti div. f marc.
unis. arco
f marc.
f marc.

Fl.

II.

Ob.

I. II.

(in A) I

Cl.

(in A) II

Fg.

I. II.

Cor. (F)

I. II.

Tr. (B \flat)

I. II.

Trb.

I. II.

Xylo.

Pfte.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

Musical score for orchestra, page 9, measures 8-10. The score includes parts for I. Flute, II. Flute, Bassoon I & II, Clarinet (F), Trombone (Bb) I & II, Tromba (Tuba), Xylophone, Piano, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass.

The score begins with a dynamic of **f**. Measures 8-9 feature sustained notes with grace notes. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic of **p**.

Instrumental parts include:

- I. Flute
- II. Flute
- Bassoon I & II
- Clarinet (F)
- Trombone (Bb) I & II
- Tromba (Tuba)
- Xylophone
- Pfze. (Piano)
- VI. I
- VI. II
- Vla.
- Vc.
- Cb.

10

Musical score for orchestra, starting at measure 10. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe I & II, Clarinet I (in A), Clarinet II (in A), Bassoon I & II, Horn (F) I & II, Trombone (Bb) I & II, Tromba (Trb.) I & II, Piano (Pfte.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The music features dynamic markings like *f*, *ff*, *p*, and *a 2*, and performance instructions like *gva*.

Musical score page 11, measures 10-11. The score includes parts for I., Fl., II., Ob. I. II., (in A) I. II., Cl., Fg. I. II., Cor. (F) I. II., Tr. (Bb) I. II., Trb. I. II., VI. I., VI. II., Vla., Vc., and Cb. Measure 10 starts with I. and Fl. playing eighth-note patterns. Ob. I. II., (in A) I. II., Cl., and Fg. I. II. enter with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 11 begins with a dynamic I. followed by a sustained note. The strings play eighth-note patterns, and the bassoon (Cb.) plays sustained notes.

Solo

Fl. I. *mf*

Ob. I. II. *p*

(in A) I. Solo *p*

(in A) II. Solo *p*

Cl. Solo *p*

Fg. I. II. Solo *p*

Cor. (F) I. II. *a2* sub. *f marc.*

Tr. (Bb) I. II. *a2* sub. *f marc.*

Trb. I. II. *a2*

Tim. *f*

Tri. *p* *f*

Pfte. *f secco*

VI. I. *f*

VI. II. *pizz.*

V. Ia. *f*

Vc. Cb. *f*