

JUDITH SHATIN

Tower of the Eight Winds

Violin & Piano



Program Note

The *Tower of the Eight Winds* is named for the octagonal structure called the *Tower of the Winds*, still standing below the Acropolis in the ancient Roman *agora* in Athens. Built more than two thousand years ago, it had an advanced water clock inside, and its octagonal walls showed sundials and mechanical hour pointers so that one could tell the time from any location. In addition, there were eight friezes, one topping each wall, depicting the eight Greek deities of the wind. I chose this topic as my source of inspiration for several reasons. The focus on the multiple timing devices of the early structure fits both my own fascination with the movement of sound through time, and the nature of the commission from the McKim Fund of the Library of Congress, for a concert honoring the 100th birthday of Elliott Carter, on December 11, 2008. Carter's music focuses profoundly on temporal perception, and my choice honors that element, albeit realized in a different manner. In addition, it fits with my penchant for "ear twisters," created by temporally displaced patterns of pitch groups which play against the underlying, constant pulse.

The four movements of *The Tower of Eight Winds* are each named after winds. The names and definitions attributed to *The American Practical Navigator* by Bowditch, were a rich source. The first is *Taku*, a strong, gusty wind that occurs around Juneau, Alaska between October and March, and can attain hurricane force at the mouth of the Taku River, for which it is named. The second, *Barber*, is a wind that carries damp snow or sleet and spray that freezes instantly upon contact, for instance covering one's hair with icicles. The third, *Caver*, is named for a gentle breeze in the Hebrides, while the fourth, *Williwaw*, is named after a sudden blast of wind that races down a mountainous coast to the sea in high latitude places such as the Aleutian Islands and the Straights of Magellan. –JS

Performance Notes

Accidentals apply in register throughout the measure.

Violin

F pizz – stop string with fingernail on E string and pluck

Sul Tasto Pan Flute – play *sul tasto* around 1" up the finger board on the G string. The sound will be like that of a pan pipe.

Piano

+ mute the string with the right hand at a point towards the front of the string, so you get the fundamental.

C Pedal mark: Catch note immediately after release. You should hear a lot of harmonics.

S Depress key(s) silently

Duration: 15:20

I. Taku

Judith Shatin

Turbulent ♩ = 150

Violin

Pizz. arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

Piano

f

(mute near agraffe)

6 pizz. arco pizz. arco

11

16

Playful

mf

mf f

sim.

21

f *mf*

26

f *mf*

31

poco rit. -----

36

A
a tempo

p *mp*

(no pedal)

41

Violent

f

44

48

mf

sul pont.

ord.

mf

f

51

f

55

sul pont.

ord.

mf

mf

59 *f* *ff* *sul pont.*

62 *f* *ord.* *sim.*

65

69 *Lighter* *mf* *mf*

73

f

77

mf *dim.* *mp*

B Intense

81

mf *f*

(no pedal)

84

p

86

cresc. *f*

89

sub. p *f*

92

sub. mp *f*

95

ff

The musical score consists of five systems, each with a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass).
System 1 (Measures 86-88): Treble staff has eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups. Bass staff has eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *cresc.* to *f*.
System 2 (Measures 89-91): Treble staff has eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups. Bass staff has eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *sub. p* to *f*.
System 3 (Measures 92-94): Treble staff has eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups. Bass staff has eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *sub. mp* to *f*.
System 4 (Measures 95-97): Treble staff has eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups. Bass staff has eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *ff*.

C

98

mf *mp* *dim.*

101

mf *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

106

sfz *f* *mf* *pizz.* *mf* *sfz* *mf* *f* *mf*

110

arco *f* *f* *mf* *f*

114

pizz.
f

118

arco *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.* *arco*
mp *f* *mp* *f* *mf*
cresc. *f*

122

f

126

f

129

Musical score for measures 129-132. Measure 129 has a treble clef with a half rest and an accent. Measures 130-132 are in 3/4 time. The piano part features triplets in both hands.

133

Musical score for measures 133-135. Measures 133-135 are in 4/4 time. The piano part features triplets in both hands.

136 **D**

Musical score for measures 136-137. Measure 136 has a treble clef with a half note and a dynamic marking of *ff*. Measure 137 has a piano part with a dynamic marking of *ff*.

138

Musical score for measures 138-141. Measures 138-141 are in 4/4 time. The piano part features triplets in both hands.

141

f

144

ff

147

150

f

fff

sul pont.

ord.

fff

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 141-143) begins with a treble staff featuring triplets and sextuplets, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment in the bass staff also includes triplets. The second system (measures 144-146) continues with similar rhythmic patterns, marked with fortissimo (*ff*). The third system (measures 147-149) shows a change in the piano part with more complex triplet patterns. The fourth system (measures 150-152) concludes the piece with a 'sul pont.' (sustained) section and an 'ord.' (order) section, both marked with fortissimo (*fff*). The time signature is 3/4.

II. Barber

$\text{♩} = 68$ *Crystalline*

6

p *p* *f* *S* *S* *sf* *f*

4 *sf* *arco* *pizz.* *F-pizz.* *pizz.* *arco* *mf* *mp* *p*

9 *3* *3* *S* *p* *mp* *pp*

13 **A** *mp* *mf* *mp* *p* *mp*

17 *mf* *p* *S* *pizz.* *f* *f*

21 *Solo, freely*
arco *pp* *mf*

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

31 *f* *mf*

35 *f* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp*

42 *mf* *mp* *p*

46 *mf* *mp* *f*

50 **B** *ff* *Glassy* *p* *Sub. p* *f* *C*

54 *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *Fragile*

59 *p mp mf* *S* *S* *mp*

64 *C* *mf* *f* *pizz.* *S* *S*

68 *arco* *mp* *mf* *f* *C*

73 *Sul Tasto* *Pan Flute* *p* *p* *S* *f* *mf* *p*

78 *ord. Freely* *pp* *pp* *pp* *S* *pp* *sf* *C*

8va

III. Caver

Gentle, with a hint of whimsy ♩ = ca. 60

Violin

Piano

pp

mp *mf* *mp*

sim.

6

p *mp* *pp*

pp

11

mp *p* *mp*

sim.

16

p

p

21 A

pp *p*

pp *p* *sim.*

26

mf *p* *mf* *p*

31

p *mp* *mp*

35

p *mp* *p*

PERUSAL SCORE, NOT FOR PERFORMANCE

40 **B**

44

49

53

mf *p* *mp* *pp* *sim.*

PERUSAL SCORE, NOT FOR PERFORMANCE

IV. Williwaw

Racing ♩ = 128 (solo)

Violin

pp *cresc.*

4 *f* *sim.*

7

9 *sub. p* *cresc.*

12 *f*

15 *sub. mp* *cresc.*

18 *f*

21

A

f

24

27

30

33

sim.

sim.

This musical score page contains measures 24 through 33. It is written for a violin (top staff) and piano (bottom two staves). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 at measure 27 and remains 4/4 through measure 33. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The violin part has a melodic line with various articulations, including slurs, accents, and a 'sim.' (sforzando) marking at measure 30. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'DEPUSAL SCORE NOT FOR PERFORMANCE' is overlaid across the center of the page.

37

40

43

46

B Skipping

50

56 *Momentary calm*

p *mp* *p*

62

mf *mp* *p* *mp*

68

mf

72 **C** *Intensifying*

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

76

mp

79 *f*

mf

82

85

88

D

sub. p *cresc. poco a poco*

sub. p *cresc. poco a poco*

94

D *Tumbling, wild*

97

ff

100

f *cresc. al fine*

103

105

fff