THE COMPOSERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN, 10, STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.1.

THE WEATHERCOCK for viola and piano

Opus 17

TREVOR HOLD



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A NOTE ABOUT THE NOTATION

The Note-shapes. Three types of notation are used.

- (1) Normal orthochronic staff-notation (MISURA) and two degrees of SENZA MISURA notation:
- (2) "Pulsed" notes are definitely measured, but no metre is indicated, barlines are used merely for phrasing and rests are of indefinite length.
 - (3) "Indefinite" here square-shaped notes are used:

is shorter than d, which is shorter than d (Shorter values than these keep to normal note-shapes.) &) All these note-values are approximate, the duration to be decided by the player in the context of the music.

Pauses and rests. The following symbols are used in all 3 notations.

2 = a breath = a comma

= a semi-colon

= a medium pause = a full stop

= a long pause = a paragraph

In (1) and (2), these symbols can be used both to prolong a note and as a substitute for a rest. In (3) they are used instead of normal rest signs.

Bar-lines. In (1) bar-lines mark the metre;

In (2) and (3) they are there for the convenience of the player, to indicate phrasing, etc.

A broken bar-line (;) is also used, again for the player's benefit, to indicate phrase-divisions.

In ensemble-work, the broken bar-line is also used (in (2) and particularly (3)), to cue in instrumental entries. In the score an arrow is used to indicate the approximate relationship of one instrument to another, and these should be cued in when parts are made.

"I am puff-bressted, subtlen-necked,
I have a head and lofty thick,
Byes and ears and one foot,
A back and hard beak, a high neck
And two sides, a rod in the middle
A dwelling above man: "K

The Weathercock'

FANTASIA for VIOLA and PIANO

form of a THEME and 4 VARIANTS

Thevor Hold.

Opus 17

poco rall. -- a tempo-... poco rall. -- ---



an 8th C. Anglo-Saxon riddle.





