

# JAMES D. MATTHEWS

## *Piano music*





*James D. Matthews*

*Piano Music*

*"I always try to make music that is engaging to mind, ear and heart. I try to use enough  
dissonance to make my music interesting but not harsh —  
to hurt just in the right way, where it counts.  
I love to fall in love with the melody and harmony, and how they meet and clash."*

- James D. Matthews,  
Now and always

*"You have no idea..."*

Claudia Stevens, piano teacher  
(Commenting upon the cruelty of the music world)  
College of William and Mary, ca. 1983

*"There are lots of pieces still to be composed in the key of C."*

Edgar Warren Williams, theory teacher and ardent serialist  
(Quoting A. Schoenberg)  
College of William and Mary, ca. 1983

*"I felt as if I had been beaten by sticks."*

Sergei Taneyev, Counterpoint teacher of Alexander Scriabin  
ca. 1909, upon hearing Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy"

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## Table of Contents

|     |                                                       |     |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1.  | Lullaby.....                                          | 2   |
| 2.  | Sonata #1 "En-Suite"                                  |     |
|     | Searching.....                                        | 7   |
|     | Scherzo.....                                          | 18  |
|     | Loneliness; Dance for Two.....                        | 21  |
|     | Four Bar Finale - Rejoicing.....                      | 27  |
| 3.  | Sonata #2 "Liturgical"                                |     |
|     | Song of Praise.....                                   | 31  |
|     | Veni Creator Spiritus/Come Creative Spirit.....       | 39  |
|     | Dies Irae/Day of Wrath.....                           | 42  |
|     | The Dream; In Paradisum.....                          | 48  |
| 4.  | Variations.....                                       | 54  |
| 5.  | Nocturne E-flat.....                                  | 68  |
| 6.  | Nocturne HCR.....                                     | 80  |
| 7.  | Nocturne HCBR (Brahms always complicates things)..... | 86  |
| 8.  | Nocturne St. Louis.....                               | 94  |
| 9.  | Impromptu.....                                        | 101 |
| 10. | Three Studies                                         |     |
|     | Finger Twister (for the Left Hand or Both) .....      | 110 |
|     | Fanfare.....                                          | 114 |
|     | Just Playin'.....                                     | 118 |
| 11. | Three Preludes for Coloratura Piano                   |     |
|     | Bewitchment.....                                      | 122 |
|     | Gossamer.....                                         | 130 |
|     | Sound and Fury.....                                   | 132 |
| 12. | Glazunov Prelude Transcription.....                   | 142 |
| 13. | Notes.....                                            | 145 |

**SEE NOTES, ESPECIALLY THE FIRST PAGE!  
THEY MAY HELP WITH PERFORMANCE  
AND INTERPRETATION.**

The Sacred Love Grove

Peace dwells therein; No prying eye  
Into the Grove intrudes to see  
God kissing us, that sacred touch,  
With breath of Wind,  
Of Sky and Tree.

JM

*(Gratuitous snip of poetry — but then, what is music  
if not gratuitous poetry?)*

# Lullaby

James Matthews  
2002

**Piano**

*Slow easy Moderato* (♩=56)

*p*

*melody marked with -*

**Pno.**

*poco rit.*

*a tempo*

*(second time a little louder)*

*mp*

*molto rit.*

*a tempo*

*mp*

**Pno.**

*subito p*

Pno.

12 1 2 3 *rit.*

**A Littler Slower than Tempo I** (may omit mm. 14-17)

Pno.

14 *mp* 15 *simile*

Pno.

16 17 18

Pno.

19 20 21 *molto rit.*

**Andante** (♩=88)

Pno. *mp* *sotto voce*

*poco accel. with cresc.*

*rolled chords simile*

Pno.

Pno.

Pno. *piu f*

Pno. *mp*

Pno.

37 38 39 40

*f*

Pno.

Andante (♩=88)

41 42 43 44

*poco rit. with decr.*

Pno.

45 46 47 48

*calmly*

Pno.

49 50 51 52

*quieter*

*rit.*

(rolled chords stop at the end of this measure)

## A Littler Slower than Tempo I

Lullaby

Piano score for "A Littler Slower than Tempo I" (Lullaby).

The score is written for Piano (Pno.) and consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff.

**System 1 (Measures 53-55):** Measure 53 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 54 is marked *mp* and includes the word "Lullaby". Measure 55 continues the melody.

**System 2 (Measures 56-58):** Measure 56 is marked *poco rit.*. Measure 57 is marked *a tempo* and *mf*. Measure 58 continues the melody.

**System 3 (Measures 59-60):** Measure 59 is marked *suddenly quieter*. Measure 60 is marked *poco rit.* and *a tempo*. The dynamic is *mp*.

**System 4 (Measures 61-62):** Measure 61 is marked *poco rit.* and *mp*. Measure 62 is marked *rit.*.

**System 5 (Measures 63-64):** Measure 63 is marked *mp* and *rit.*. Measure 64 is marked *p*.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1).

Rhapsody-Improptu  
Sonata en Suite

1. Rhapsody-Improptu  
"Searching"

James D. Matthews  
September 1999

Adagio (♩. = 66)

7:00

Piano

*mp espressivo* *rit.* *a tempo*

Pno.

*rit.* *rit.*

Pno.

*mp a tempo* *molto* *rit.*

The musical score is written for Piano and includes a section for Piano Solo (Pno.). The tempo is Adagio (♩. = 66) with a duration of 7:00. The score is in 12/8 time and features various dynamics and articulations. The Piano part begins with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Pno. section consists of four measures, each with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score includes dynamics such as *mp*, *espressivo*, *rit.*, *a tempo*, *molto*, and *rit.*. The score is marked with measure numbers 1 through 7.

## Moderato (♩ = 66)

## Rhapsody-Improptu

Pno.

*a tempo*

*mf*

*rit.*

*a tempo*

*poco accel.*

*rit.*

*a tempo*

*mp*

*f*

*mp*

3

# Rhapsody-Improptu

9

Pno.

25 26

Pno.

27 28

*mf* *mp* *mf*

Pno.

29 30

*ff*

Pno.

31 32

*rit.* *pause*

Pno.

33 34 35

*mp* *l.h.* *r.h.* *poco accel.*

## Rhapsody-Improptu

Piano score for Rhapsody-Improptu, measures 36 through 49.

**Measures 36-38:** Pno. *mp a tempo* (36), *accel.* (37), *l.h.* (38). The right hand (r.h.) is marked *r.h.* in measure 37.

**Measures 39-41:** Pno. *a tempo* (39), *mf* (39), *l.h.* (40), *accel.* (41). The right hand (r.h.) is marked *r.h.* in measure 40.

**Measures 42-44:** Pno. *a tempo* (42), *l.h.* (43), *r.h.* (44), *ff rit.* (44), *accel.* (44).

**Measures 45-47:** Pno. *a tempo* (45), *accel.* (45), *ff rit.* (46), *a tempo* (47), *mf* (47). The right hand (r.h.) is marked *r.h.* in measure 46.

**Measures 48-49:** Pno. *mp rit.* (48), *p* (49), *rit.* (49). The right hand (r.h.) is marked *r.h.* in measure 48.

Measure 46 includes a dynamic marking *8vb* (8va) and a fermata.

## Rhapsody-Improptu

(♩ = 60)

Pno.

50 *sempre p*  
*a tempo*

51

Pno.

52

53

Pno.

54 *mf*

55 *mp* *espressivo*

Pno.

56 *mf*

57 *mf*

Pno.

58

59 *rit.*

## Rhapsody-Impromptu

Piano score for Rhapsody-Impromptu, measures 60 to 73.

**Measures 60-63:** *a tempo*. Treble and bass staves. Measure 60 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 61 has a 7/8 time signature. Measure 62 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 63 has a common time (C) signature. Triplet markings are present in measures 61, 62, and 63.

**Measures 64-66:** Treble and bass staves. Measure 64 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 65 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 66 has a common time (C) signature and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

**Measures 67-69:** Treble and bass staves. Measure 67 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 68 has a 3/4 time signature and a *rit. pp* (ritardando, pianissimo) marking. Measure 69 has a 3/4 time signature and a *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking. The tempo changes to **Tempo I** at the start of measure 69.

**Measures 70-71:** Treble and bass staves. Measure 70 has a 3/4 time signature. Measure 71 has a 3/4 time signature and a *subito p* (suddenly piano) marking.

**Measures 72-73:** Treble and bass staves. Measure 72 has a common time (C) signature. Measure 73 has a 2/4 time signature and a *subito mp* (suddenly mezzo-piano) marking. A key signature change to one flat (B-flat) is indicated in measure 73.

Pno.

74 *subito mp*

75 *ff rit.*

76 *a tempo p*

77 *mp*

80 *hold back f*

81 *move forward*

82 *hold back*

83 *rit.*

84 *a tempo rit. p*

## Rhapsody-Improptu

*hold back slightly, as if anew; quieter*

Pno.

85 *a tempo* *p*

86 87

Pno.

88 *poco cresc.*

89 *hold back, quieter* *poco cresc.*

Pno.

90 *hold back, quieter*

91 *poco cresc.*

Pno.

92 *mf*

93 *rit.* *p*

Pno.

94 **Tempo I Adagio** (♩ = 66) *rit.*

95 *a tempo*

# Rhapsody-Improptu

15

Pno.

96

97

Pno.

98

99

*rit.*

Pno.

100

101

*a tempo*

*p*

*mp*

Pno.

102

103

*p*

*rit.*

Pno.

104

105

*p*

*a tempo*

*poco*

*cresc.*

## Rhapsody-Impromptu

Pno.

106

107

*f*

*subito mp*

108

*rit.*

*p*

109

*a tempo* make inner voice sing

*rit.*

110

*a tempo*

111

*l.h.*

*r.h.*

*l.h.*

112

*r.h.*

*l.h.*

*r.h.*

*l.h.*

113

*l.h.*

*l.h.*

114

*rit.*

115

*a tempo*

*p*

Pno.

116 *mp* 117 *p*

Pno.

118 *rit.* 119 *a tempo* 120

Pno.

121 *mp* 122 *mf* 123 *f*

Pno.

123 *molto rit.* 124 *a tempo* 125 *rit.* *a tempo* *l.h.*

*p* *Leo.* \* *Leo.*

Pno.

126 *rit.* 127 128 129

*rit.* *Leo.* \*

## 2. Scherzo

Allegretto (♩ = 108) Study in 6ths

James D. Matthews

September 1999

1:40 - 2 min

Piano

*mp*

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Pno.

*More expressive  
sempre legato* (♩ = 116)

13

14

15

Pno.

*mf*

16

*poco rit.*

17

*a tempo accel. and cresc. to m. 23*

18

19

Pno.

Scherzo

19

Pno.

Pno.

*Majestic, almost violent*  
(♩ = 126)

*molto rit.*

*ff*

Pno.

Pno.

(♩ = 132)

*accel.*

*pesante*

Pno.

*rit.*

*subito mp*

## Scherzo

Pno.

45 *p* calmly

46

47

48 *rit.*

49

50 (♩ = 120) *a tempo*

51

52 *rit.*

53 *dolce rit.*

54 *pp*

## Mvt. #3 Nocturne:

The soul gives voice — a solo expressive melody, singing its song in quiet ecstasy.  
 The grief of loneliness interjects — the passionate cry for another to sing with, as the festival is heard in the distance.  
 The soul sings again with renewed passion and expression  
 When another voice joins, and they sing a duet.  
 Sadness is just the echo of a memory, and the soul knows with conviction it has found a mate.

# 3. Nocturne: Song; Loneliness; Dance for Two

Moderato (♩ = 92-100)

7 min

James D. Matthews  
September 1999

Piano

*p*

*simile*

Pno.

Pno.

Pno.

Pno.

*slower*

*still slower, expressive*

*rit.*

## Nocturne

Tempo II (start ♩ = 92, increasing to ♩ = 96 by m. 23)

Pno.

*mp* with anguish

16 17 18

Pno.

*f* let ring

19 20 21

Pno.

*faster mf* (♩ = 110)

22 23 24

Pno.

25 26 27

Pno.

28 29 30

## Nocturne

Piano score for Nocturne, measures 31 through 45.

Measures 31-33: *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measure 33 includes the instruction *attn. lower voice*.

Measures 34-36: Measure 36 includes the instruction *let ring*.

Measures 37-39: Measure 39 includes the instruction *let ring*.

Measures 40-42: Measure 40 includes the instruction *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Measures 43-45: Measure 44 includes the instruction *ff* (fortissimo) and *rit.* (ritardando). Measure 45 includes the instruction *molto rit.* (molto ritardando).

## Nocturne

Piano score for Nocturne, measures 46 to 54.

Measures 46-48: *Tempo I*, *p* (piano), *espressivo* (expressive), *simile* (similar).

Measures 49-50: *poco marcato* (moderately marked).

Measures 51-52: *poco marcato* (moderately marked).

Measures 53-54: *poco marcato* (moderately marked).

The score is written for Piano (Pno.) in 6/8 time. It features a variety of musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

## Nocturne

Pno.

55 *subito* *p*

56

Pno.

57 *slower*

58

Pno.

59 *slower*

60 *rit.*

## Nocturne

*inner voice ben marcato 2nd time quieter, calmer, holier*

(♩ = 104-108)

61 *duet* *mp* *r.h.* 62 63 *simile*

64 65 66 1 *rit.*

67 (♩ = 88) *a tempo* *rit.* 68 69 2 6

70 *rit.* 71 *a tempo* 72 *rit.*

(♩ = 80) 73 *a tempo* *rit.* 74 75 76 77 78

Pno.

Pno.

Pno.

Pno.

Pno.

Tempo II (♩ = 88) (32nd = 8th)

# 4. Four Bar Finale

## Rejoicing

2:50

James D. Matthews  
September 1999

**Moderato** (♩. = 84)

Piano

*mp*

2 3 2 3 4 2 4

2 3 4 5 2 3

Pno.

5 6 7

8 9 10

*subito p*

11 12 13

*rit.*

**Rejoicing**

Pno. *mp a tempo*

*melody marked with -*

Pno. *accel. cresc.* *simile*

Pno. *f* *cresc.* *mf cresc. but running figure always softer than beats 1 and 3*

Pno. *f* *cresc.* *subito p*

Pno. *rit.* *molto rit.*

Meno mosso (♩.=60)

Rejoicing

Pno.

*mf rubato*

*rit.*

*a tempo*

27 28 29

Pno.

*rit.*

30 31 32

Pno.

*a tempo but a little slower*

*rit.*

*a tempo*

*r.h.*

*l.h.*

*countermelody ben marcato (marked with -)*

33 34

Pno.

35 36

Pno.

*rit.*

37 38

(♩ = 96)

Rejoicing

Pno.

39

*Grandly slower*

*ff*

40

Pno.

41

42

*slowing like a train thru m. 45*

Pno.

43

44

Pno.

45

*molto rit.*

*mp*

*a tempo*

46

Pno.

47

*rit.*

48

Detailed description: This is a piano score for measures 39 through 48. The music is written for piano (Pno.) in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 39 begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 96. The music is marked 'Grandly slower' and 'ff'. Measures 41-42 show a 'slowing like a train thru m. 45'. Measures 45-46 are marked 'molto rit.' and 'mp'. Measures 47-48 are marked 'rit.' and end with a double bar line. The section is titled 'Rejoicing'.

# Sonata #2 (Liturgical)

## 1. Song of Praise (A Modern Magnificat)

James D. Matthews  
2002

Piano

*mp* *rit.* *mf*

*Amen* 1 2 3

*My soul doth magnify*  
♩ = 60 72 - 80

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

*rit.*

## 32 Alleluia ♩ = 69

## Song of Praise

*mp*  
*l.h. gentle, do not accent syncopations*

11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18

*f*

19 20 21 22

*mf* *sub p* *rit.* *legato mp*

*My spirit hath rejoiced* ♩ = 92-100

23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano accompaniment of an Alleluia. The score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef. It consists of 30 measures, grouped into five systems of four measures each. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 69. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning, *f* (forte) at measure 18, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measure 19, *sub p* (sub-piano) at measure 20, *rit.* (ritardando) at measure 21, and *legato mp* (legato mezzo-piano) at measure 22. There are also performance instructions: *l.h. gentle, do not accent syncopations* for the left hand in the first system, and *My spirit hath rejoiced* above measures 21-22. The score features a variety of musical notations, including chords, single notes, and melodic lines with slurs and ties. The right hand often plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a more active, rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Measures 31-34. Treble and bass staves. Measure numbers 31, 32, 33, and 34 are indicated above the treble staff. A slur covers measures 31-34. The key signature has three flats.

♩ = 76 - 80

Measures 35-38. Treble and bass staves. Measure numbers 35, 36, 37, and 38 are indicated above the treble staff. A slur covers measures 35-37. Measure 38 is marked *Alleluia*. Performance markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Measures 39-43. Treble and bass staves. Measure numbers 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 are indicated above the treble staff. A slur covers measures 39-43. Performance markings include *f* (forte) and *Mark tenor line*.

Measures 44-47. Treble and bass staves. Measure numbers 44, 45, 46, and 47 are indicated above the treble staff. A slur covers measures 44-47. Performance markings include *legato*, *louder and faster*, and *slower and softer*.

Measures 48-50. Treble and bass staves. Measure numbers 48, 49, and 50 are indicated above the treble staff. A slur covers measures 48-50. Performance markings include *mf a tempo*, *slightly slower*, *dolce*, and *rit.* (ritardando).

$\text{♩} = 92-100$  For he who is mighty hath done great things for me

51 *mf dancelike* 52 53 54

55 56 57

58 *poco rit.* 59 *a tempo* 60 61

62 63 64 65

66 *slightly slower and heavier* 67 *lighter* 68 69 *rit.*

From generation to generation

*Song of Praise*

70 71 72

*♩ = 80*  
*Alleluia*

73 74 75 76

*a tempo*

77 78 79 80

*ben marcato alto*  
*poco accel.*

*increasing emphasis and direction in alto*

81 82 83 84

*molto marcato alto*  
*accel.* *molto rit.* *l.h.* *r.h.*

85 86 87

*rit.* *r.h.*

36  $\text{♩} = 84$  88 89 90 91 Song of Praise

*poco marcato inner voice*

92 93 94 95

96  $\text{♩} = 76$  And holy is His name 98 99

100 101 102 103 *molto rit. e cresc.*

Alleluia  $\text{♩} = 72 - 76$  104 105 106

*a tempo*

107 *marcato inner voice*

108

109

110

111 *rit.*

112 *a tempo*

*marcato inner voice*

113

114 *faster* ♩ = 58

*poco accel.*

115

116 *rit.*

117

*Amen*

118 *a tempo*

*sub p*

119

120 *rit.*

*(release pedal)*

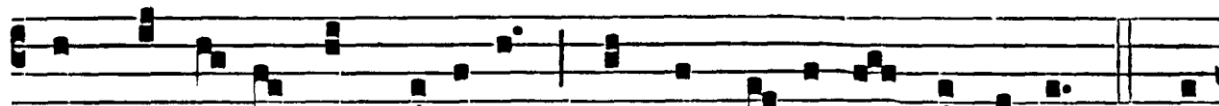
Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano piece titled 'Song of Praise' on page 37. The score consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). Measures 107-110 feature a 'marcato inner voice' with triplets and accents. Measures 110-112 show a 'rit.' (ritardando) followed by 'a tempo'. Measure 114 is marked 'faster' with a tempo of ♩ = 58. Measures 114-117 include a 'poco accel.' (poco accelerando) section. Measures 116-117 are marked 'rit.' (ritardando). Measure 118 is marked 'Amen' and 'a tempo' with a tempo of ♩ = 60. Measures 118-119 are marked 'sub p' (sub piano). Measure 119 is marked 'rit.' (ritardando). Measure 120 is marked 'rit.' (ritardando) and includes a '(release pedal)' instruction. The score uses various musical notations including triplets, accents, and dynamic markings.

## Hymn.

8.

V

Eni Cre-á-tor Spí-ri-tus, Méntes tu-órum ví-si-ta :



Imple su-pérna grá-ti-a Quae tu cre-ásti pécto-ra. 2. Qui

## Movement 2:

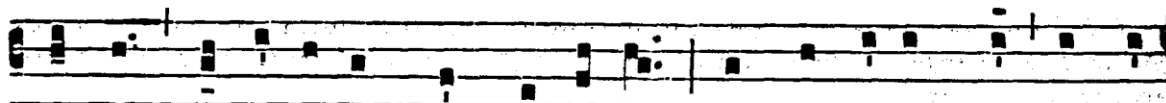
Come Creative Spirit! Visit our minds:

Fill with supernal grace the hearts you created.

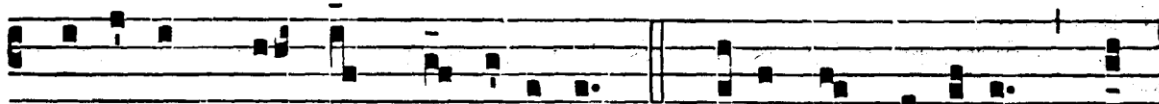
7.

I

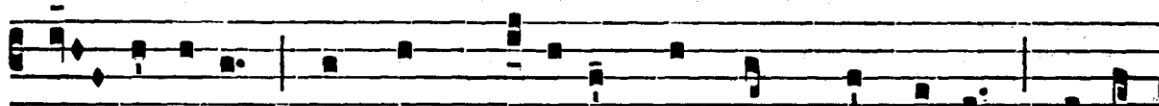
N paradí-sum : dedúcant te Ange-li : in tú-o ad-



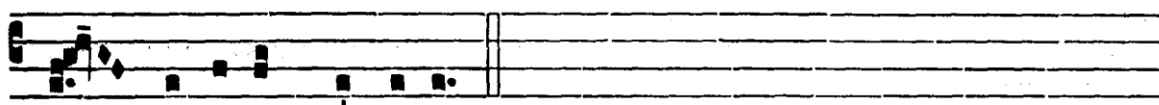
véntu suscí-pi-ant te Márti-res, et perdúcant te in ci-



vi-tá-tem sánctam Je-rúsa-lem. Chórus Ange-lórum te



su- scí-pi- at, et cum Lázaro quondam páupe-re aetér-



nam hábe-as réqui-em.

## Movement 4:

In Paradise, may the Archangels lead you:

May the Saints greet your coming and lead you to the Holy City, Jerusalem.

May the Choir of Angels greet you, and with Lazarus, once a pauper, may you have eternal rest.

## 2. Veni Creator Spiritus

Come Creator Spirit

James D Matthews

2012

Lento  $\text{♩} = 72$

Measures 1-7. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Bass staff has a chordal accompaniment. A slur covers measures 2-7. Text: *Chordal cantus firmus should be held steady throughout with 4 bar phrasing* and *sempre p*.

*Relaxed timing in the melody, but maintain steady time in chords*  
*Veni creator spiritus*

Measures 8-14. Treble staff continues the melody. Measure 12 has a 'rit.' marking. Measure 13 has an 'a tempo' marking. A slur covers measures 9-14.

*Accented first note of phrase mid-measure should sound more like a downbeat than an upbeat*

Measures 15-19. Treble staff has a melodic line with accents on measures 16, 17, 18, and 19. Bass staff has a chordal accompaniment. Text: *do not rush this measure or similar to follow*.

Measures 20-24. Treble staff has a melodic line with accents on measures 21, 22, and 23. Bass staff has a chordal accompaniment. Text: *do not rush this measure or similar to follow*. Measure 24 has a final chord with 'l.h.' and 'r.h.' markings.

## Veni Creator Spiritus

25 26 27 28 29

Measures 25-29 of the musical score. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measures 25-26 are in common time (C). Measures 27-28 are in 3/4 time. Measure 29 is in common time (C). The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

30 31 32 33 34

Measures 30-34 of the musical score. Measures 30-31 are in common time (C). Measures 32-33 are in 2/4 time. Measure 34 is in common time (C). The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

35 36 37 38 39

Faster (♩ = 160)

Measures 35-39 of the musical score. Measures 35-36 are in common time (C). Measures 37-38 are in 7/8 time. Measure 39 is in common time (C). The tempo is marked "Faster (♩ = 160)". The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*.

40 41 42 43 44 45

Measures 40-45 of the musical score. Measures 40-41 are in common time (C). Measures 42-43 are in 4/8 time. Measures 44-45 are in common time (C). The music continues with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand.

46 47 48 49 50

Tempo I

Measures 46-50 of the musical score. Measures 46-47 are in common time (C). Measures 48-49 are in 3/4 time. Measure 50 is in common time (C). The tempo is marked "Tempo I". The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*.

## Veni Creator Spiritus

51 52 53 54 55

56 57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64 65

66 67 68 69 70 71 72

73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82

*l.h. r.h.*

*rit.*

# 3. Dies Irae

Day of Wrath

James D. Matthews

2012

Tempo I Allegretto (♩ = 116-120)

Piano

mf

mp

mf

legato subito mp

legato

mf

f

mf slower legato rit.

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## Dies Irae

21 **Tempo II a little slower** 22 23 24

*a tempo*

25 *sotto voce* 26 *mf* 27 *sotto voce*

28 *mf* 29 30 31

32 *sotto voce* 33 *mf* 34 *p* *rit.* *pp* *8va.*

**Moderato** Start at ♩ = 100 and accel. to ♩ = 112-116

35 *(8va)* 36 37 38

*lightly sempre legato*

## Dies Irae

39 *(8va)* *descant* 1 2 1 40 1 2 1 41 1 2 1

*p*  
*melody*

42 *(8va)* 1 2 1 43 1 2 1 2 3 *cresc.*

44 *(8va)* 1 2 1 5 45 2 1 2 1 46 4 3 2 1 2 1

47 *(8va)* 2 1 2 1 48 4 1 2 1 5 49 2 1 2 1 2

50 *(8va)* 4 3 2 1 2 1 51 1 2 1 2 52 1 2 1 2

*subito mp*

## Dies Irae

(8va) -----

53 54 55

*molto cresc. and heavy*

*rit.*

(8va) 5- -----

56 57 58

*a tempo subito p*

(dies irae)

(8va) -----

59 60 61 62

*ff* *f darker* *mf* *mp*

*sl. slower with gradual rit.*

♩ = 100  
(dies irae)

63 64 65

*mf* *calmly legato*

66 67 68 69

## Dies Irae

70 **Tempo I** ♩ = 120

71 72 73 74

75 76 **Tempo II** 77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84 85 86

87 88 89 90 **faster**  
**Tempo I**

91 92 93 94

*sotto voce* *mf* *mf* *f*

*accel.*

The musical score is written for piano in two staves. It begins at measure 70 with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into sections by tempo changes: 'Tempo I' (measures 70-75), 'Tempo II' (measures 76-80), and 'faster Tempo I' (measures 90-94). The piece features various musical techniques including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The notation includes treble and bass clefs, and a final double bar line at the end of measure 94.

Seq.  
1.

**D** I-es írae, dí-es ílla, Sólvet saéclum in favílla :

Téste Dávid cum Sibýlla. Quántus trémor est futúrus,

Quando jú-dex est ventúrus, Cúnc̃ta stricte discussúrus!

Túba mí-rum spár-gens sónum Per sepúlcr̃a regi-ónum,

Cóget ómnes ante thrónum. Mors stupé-bit et natú-

ra, Cum resúrget cre-a-túra, Judi-cán-ti responsúra.

Líber scríptus pro-fe-ré-tur, In quo tó-tum continé-tur,

Unde múñdus judi-cé-tur. Júdex ergo cum sedébit,

Quídquid lá-tet apparébit : Níl inúltum remanébit.

Day of wrath, Oh that day, when the world will dissolve in ashes: as David and the Sibyl swore.  
 What quaking to come, when the Judge arrives, shattering everything!  
 The marvelous trumpet will scatter sound through the regions of the dead  
 And will gather all before the throne.  
 Death and nature will be confounded as creation resurges to answer the Judge.  
 The Book will be brought forth in which all is contained, by which the world will be judged.  
 The Judge will sit, and all hidden will appear: nothing unavenged will remain hidden.

# 4. The Dream/In Paradisum

James D. Matthews  
2006-2012

Moderato Tempo I  $2\text{♩} = 50-52$

Piano *mp*

Pno.

9 *mf* (melody)

Pno.

Pno.

*faster* ♩ = 58

*f*

The Dream

19 20 21

3 3 3 3

Pno.

22 23

*molto rit.*

3

Pno.

*a little faster* Tempo II ♩ = 60

*mf* *light, dancelike*

*In paradisum*

24 25 26 27 28 29

Pno.

30 31 32 33 34 35

Pno.

36 37 38 39 40 41

*poco rit.*

Pno.

## Chorus angelorum

## The Dream

Meno mosso ♩ = 56

Pno.

*mp as if holy*

42 43 44 45 46 47

*p*

Pno.

48 49 50 51 52 53 54

*mf*

♩ = 56

Pno.

55 56 57 58 59 60

Pno.

61 62 63 64 65 66

*poco rit.*

3

Pno.

*a tempo* ♩ = 50

67 68 69 70 71 72

*mp firmly, resolute*

## The Dream

Pno.

73 74 75 76 *legato* 77 78

*subito p*

Musical score for piano, measures 73-78. The piece is titled "The Dream". Measures 73-78 are marked with a slur and the instruction "legato". Measure 76 has the instruction "subito p".

Pno.

79 80 81 82

*piu f* *rit.* *p* *mysterioso*

Musical score for piano, measures 79-82. Measures 79-80 are marked with the instruction "piu f". Measures 81-82 are marked with the instruction "rit." and "p". Measure 82 is also marked with the instruction "mysterioso".

Pno.

*relaxed, with a lilt* ♩ = 50-52

83 84 85

*mp*

Musical score for piano, measures 83-85. The tempo is marked "relaxed, with a lilt" with a quarter note equal to 50-52. Measure 83 is marked with the instruction "mp".

Pno.

86 87 88

Musical score for piano, measures 86-88. Measures 86-88 are marked with a slur.

Pno.

89 90 91 92

*rit.*

Musical score for piano, measures 89-92. Measures 89-91 are marked with a slur. Measure 92 is marked with the instruction "rit.".

*a tempo* ♩ = 48-50

## The Dream

Pno.

93 *delicato*  
*mp*

94

Pno.

95

96

Pno.

97

98 *rit.*

99 *subitop*  
*a tempo*

Pno.

100

101

102 *rit. poco marcato*

Pno.

103 ♩ = 48-50 *with resolve and conviction*

104

105

*mf*

*Leo.* \* *Leo.* \* *Leo.* \* *Leo.* \* *Leo.* \* *Leo.* \* *Leo.* \*

## The Dream

Piano score for "The Dream", measures 106 to 119.

**Measures 106-108:** Pno. (Piano). Measures 106 and 107 are in 3/4 time, and measure 108 is in 4/4 time. The score includes markings for *l.h.* (left hand) and *r.h.* (right hand).

**Measures 109-110:** Pno. (Piano). Measure 109 is in 4/4 time, and measure 110 is in 5/4 time. The score includes a *marcato* marking.

**Measures 111-113:** Pno. (Piano). Measures 111 and 112 are in 4/4 time, and measure 113 is in 4/4 time. The score includes markings for *peak of piece*, *faster*, and a tempo of  $\text{♩} = 58$ . There are also markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and asterisks.

**Measures 114-115:** Pno. (Piano). Measures 114 and 115 are in 4/4 time. The score includes markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and asterisks.

**Measures 116-119:** Pno. (Piano). Measures 116 and 117 are in 4/4 time, and measures 118 and 119 are in 4/4 time. The score includes markings for *rit.* (ritardando), *Meno mosso*, and *calm, mysterious*. There are also markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and asterisks.

# Variations

James D. Matthews  
Feb 2000

**Theme**  
**Moderato** (♩ = 60-72)

Piano

*rubato p*

2 3

4 5 6 7 *poco marcato*

8 9 10 11

*poco rit.* *a tempo*

12 13 14 15

*f rit.* *mp a tempo*

Pno.

## Variations

Pno.

Pno.

*poco rit.*

*molto rit.*

## Variation I

Allegro (♩ = 120)

Pno.

*mf r.h. sempre legato*

Pno.

Pno.

*poco accel.*

*rit. e dim.*

## Variations

Piano score for Variations, measures 32 through 42.

**Measures 32-33:** Pno. *calmly, a tempo*. Treble clef: 32 (4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3), 33 (1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4). Bass clef: 32 (3), 33 (3). *poco rit.*

**Measures 34-35:** Pno. *f a tempo*. Treble clef: 34 (4, 3, 1, 3), 35 (3, 3, 3, 3). Bass clef: 34 (3), 35 (3, 3, 3, 3).

**Measures 36-37:** Pno. *subitomp*. Treble clef: 36 (3, 3, 3, 3), 37 (3, 3, 3, 3, 5). Bass clef: 36 (3), 37 (3, 3, 3, 3).

**Measures 38-40:** Pno. *rit. ff*. Treble clef: 38 (tr), 39 (3, 3, 3, 3), 40 (3, 3, 3, 3). Bass clef: 38 (3, 3, 3, 3), 39 (3, 3, 3, 3), 40 (3, 3, 3, 3). *ff marcato, slightly slower*.

**Measures 41-42:** Pno. *Tempo I mf*. Treble clef: 41 (5, 1, 1), 42 (1, 1, 2, 3). Bass clef: 41 (3), 42 (3, 3, 3, 3). *poco rit.*

Pno.

Measures 43 and 44 of the piano score. Measure 43 features a treble staff with a series of eighth-note triplets and a bass staff with block chords. Measure 44 continues the triplet pattern in the treble and has a more active bass line. The tempo marking *gradual a tempo* is present.

43 44

*mf* *gradual a tempo*

Pno.

Measures 45 and 46. Measure 45 has triplet eighth notes in the treble and block chords in the bass. Measure 46 features a treble staff with eighth-note triplets and a bass staff with a walking bass line. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.

45 46

*mf*

Pno.

Measures 47 and 48. Measure 47 has triplet eighth notes in the treble and block chords in the bass, with markings *pesante* and *rit.*. Measure 48 features a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note triplet and a bass staff with a walking bass line, marked *ff* and *dolce*.

47 48

*pesante* *rit.* *ff* *dolce*

Pno.

Measures 49 and 50. Measure 49 has a treble staff with a sustained chord and a bass staff with a walking bass line, marked *rit.*. Measure 50 features a treble staff with a sustained chord and a bass staff with a walking bass line, ending with a double bar line.

49 50

*rit.*

## Variation II

Allegro (♩ = 138)

Variations

Pno.

51 *f percussive*

52

53

54 *meno f*

55 *piu f*

56

57 *poco rit.*

58 *dolce*

59 *f a tempo percussive, as at first*

60 *mf*

61 *f*

62 *mf*

Pno.

Measures 63-64. Measure 63 is in common time (C) with a key signature of three flats. Measure 64 changes to 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over measures 63 and 64. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The word *dolce* is written above the right hand in measure 64.

Pno.

Measures 65-66. Measure 65 is in common time (C). Measure 66 is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

Pno.

Measures 67-69. Measure 67 is in common time (C). Measure 68 is in 3/4 time and marked *mf*. Measure 69 is in 3/4 time and marked *f non rit.* The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

Pno.

Measures 70-71. Measure 70 is in common time (C). Measure 71 is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

Pno.

Measures 72-74. Measure 72 is in common time (C) and marked *rit.* Measure 73 is in 3/4 time and marked *fff*. Measure 74 is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords. The piece ends with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

## Variation III

Adagio (♩=88)

## Variations

Pno.

*mp*

*l.h. sempre legato*

75 76 77

78 79 80

81 82 83

84 85 86

Piano score for Pno. (Piano) across five systems, measures 87 to 100. The score includes performance instructions and a section titled "Variations".

**System 1 (Measures 87-89):** The score begins with measure 87. A bracket labeled "Variations" spans measures 87, 88, and 89. Measure 88 contains the instruction *suddenly slightly louder rit.* The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

**System 2 (Measures 90-92):** Continues the musical notation across measures 90, 91, and 92. The key signature remains three flats.

**System 3 (Measures 93-95):** Continues the musical notation across measures 93, 94, and 95. The key signature remains three flats.

**System 4 (Measures 96-98):** Continues the musical notation across measures 96, 97, and 98. Measure 98 contains the instruction *without emotion or any change in dynamic*. The key signature remains three flats.

**System 5 (Measures 99-100):** Continues the musical notation across measures 99 and 100. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) at the end of measure 100, with a 2/4 time signature indicated.

## Variation IV

Moderato (♩=112)

Variations

Pno.

101 102 103 104 105

106 107 108 109 110

111 112 113 114 115

116 117 118 119

*mf*

*ff* *poco accel.*

## Variations

Pno.

120 121 122 123

*rit.* *mf*

Pno.

124 125 126 127 128

*molto rit.* *ff*

Pno.

129 130 131 132 133

*mf* *8va*

Pno.

134 135 136 137 138

*f* *fff*

## Variation V

Allegro (♩=138)

## Variations

Piano score for Variation V, Allegro (♩=138). The score is written for Piano (Pno.) and consists of five systems of staves.

**System 1 (Measures 139-141):** The tempo is marked *Allegro* (♩=138). The first staff (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support. Measures 139, 140, and 141 are indicated.

**System 2 (Measures 142-144):** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measures 142, 143, and 144 are indicated.

**System 3 (Measures 145-146):** The tempo changes to *poco rit.* (ritardando). The first staff includes fingerings (4 3 2 1 4) and a slur. The second staff includes a slur and a fermata. Measures 145 and 146 are indicated.

**System 4 (Measures 147-148):** The tempo changes to *a tempo*. The first staff includes a slur. The second staff includes a slur. Measures 147 and 148 are indicated.

**System 5 (Measures 149-150):** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measures 149 and 150 are indicated.

8va

Pno.

Measures 151-152. Measure 151 is in 15/8 time. Measure 152 is in 12/8 time. The piece is in B-flat major. A long slur covers measures 151 and 152. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes.

Pno.

Measures 152-153. Measure 152 is in 12/8 time. Measure 153 is in 9/8 time. The piece is in B-flat major. A long slur covers measures 152 and 153. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated: 3, 2, 1, 3 in the right hand and 5, 1, 2, 3 in the left hand.

Pno.

Measures 154-156. Measures 154, 155, and 156 are in 9/8 time. The piece is in B-flat major. A long slur covers measures 154, 155, and 156. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes.

Pno.

Measures 157-159. Measures 157, 158, and 159 are in 9/8 time. The piece is in B-flat major. A long slur covers measures 157, 158, and 159. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes. The tempo marking *rit.* is present in measure 158, and *a tempo* is present in measure 159.

Pno.

Measures 160-162. Measures 160, 161, and 162 are in 12/8 time. The piece is in B-flat major. A long slur covers measures 160, 161, and 162. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, and the left hand plays a series of eighth notes. The tempo marking *rit.* is present in measure 161, and *dolce* is present in measure 162. The right hand is labeled *r.h.* and the left hand is labeled *l.h.*

Piano score for Variation VI - Finale, Moderato maestoso (♩.=56). The score is divided into five systems, each labeled "Pno." on the left. The measures are numbered 163 through 176.

**System 1 (Measures 163-166):** Features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *f* and *mp*. The instruction *simile* appears in measure 166.

**System 2 (Measures 167-169):** Continues the arpeggiated texture. Dynamics include *f* and *mp*.

**System 3 (Measures 170-171):** Measure 170 includes *f* and *mp*. Measure 171 includes *rit.* and *ff*. The instruction *a tempo poco accel.* appears in measure 171.

**System 4 (Measures 172-173):** Measure 172 includes *ff*, *mp*, and *a tempo*. Measure 173 includes *ff*, *mp*, and *poco accel.*

**System 5 (Measures 174-176):** Measure 174 includes *ff*, *mp*, and *a tempo*. Measure 175 includes *rit.*. Measure 176 includes *ff*, *mf*, and *rit.*

Piano score, measures 177 to 196. The score is written for Piano (Pno.) and includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

**Measure 177:** *fff marcato*

**Measure 178:** *ff mf* (Variations)

**Measure 179:** *simile*

**Measure 180:** *rit.*

**Measure 181:** *ff mp*

**Measure 182:** *ff mp*

**Measure 183:** *subito mp*

**Measure 184:** *rit.*

**Measure 185:** *ff a tempo*

**Measure 186:** *ff a tempo*

**Measure 187:** *ff a tempo*

**Measure 188:** *ff a tempo*

**Measure 189:** *fff f*

**Measure 190:** *as if hammered* *rit.*

**Measure 191:** *mp*

**Measure 192:** *mp*

**Measure 193:** *fff* *8va*

**Measure 194:** *rit.*

**Measure 195:** *fff*

**Measure 196:** *fff* *\**

**Footnote:** *Red.*

# Nocturne (E-flat)

Tempo I Moderato (♩=126)

James D. Matthews, 1998

Piano

*una corda*

*mp*

2

3

(replay g)

4

5 *quasi echo*

*l.h.*

6

*simile*

7

8

(replay bflat)

9 *quasi echo*

*l.h.*

10

11

12

13

14 *mf*

15

16

*rit.*

Slower ♩=126

Nocturne E-flat

69

17 *tr* 18 *tr* 19 *tr*

*simile*

Note r.h. triplets start on 16th with line and go with number of 16ths in parenthesis in l.h. However, play freely.

20 *tr* 21 *tr* 22 *tr*

4 3 (3) (5)

23 24

5 3 3 (4) (4) (4) 7

25 *tr* 26 *tr* 27

5 5

28 29 (stop tr)

*rit.*

(♩.=72)

*Terraced dynamic - each measure has a different dynamic level and timbre through m 43**tre corde Always emphasize moving part.*

The musical score is written for piano, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The tempo is marked as ♩.=72. The score is divided into five systems, each containing four measures. The measures are numbered 30 through 50. The dynamics are marked as follows: mp (measures 30, 34, 37, 41), f (measures 31, 36, 40), pp (measure 33), mf (measures 35, 39), p (measure 38), and ff (measure 46). The score includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. A 'molto rit.' marking is present in measure 45. The score concludes with a final chord in measure 50.

30 *mp* 31 *f* 32 *mp* 33 *pp*

34 *mp* 35 *mf* 36 *f* 37 *mp*

38 *p* 39 *mf* 40 *f* 41 *mp*

42 *f* 43 *mp* 44 *molto rit.* 45 *molto rit.*

46 *ff* 47 48 *p* *expressive* 49 50

(♩.=56)

51 *molto rit.* *Slower* *rit.* *molto rit.*

52 53 54

55 *mp* 56 57 58

59 60 61 62 *mf*

63 64 65 66

67 68 69 70 71

The musical score is written for piano in E-flat major, 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 51-54) features a series of chords and arpeggios with a tempo change to 'Slower' and dynamic markings of 'molto rit.' and 'rit.'. The second system (measures 55-58) continues with arpeggiated figures and a 'mp' dynamic. The third system (measures 59-62) includes a 'mf' dynamic and a four-measure phrase. The fourth system (measures 63-66) features a 'p' dynamic and a five-measure phrase. The fifth system (measures 67-71) concludes with a four-measure phrase and a final note on measure 71.

Tempo I (♩=126) (♩=♩)

72 *mf* *l.h. legato*

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85 *restrike b*

86 *f*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano piece titled 'Nocturne E-flat'. The page number is 72. The tempo is marked 'Tempo I' with a metronome marking of 126 (♩=126) and a note value of a half note (♩=♩). The score is written for piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is E-flat major (three flats). The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves. The first system (measures 72-74) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a 'l.h. legato' instruction. The second system (measures 75-77) continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 78-80) shows the right hand playing a more complex melodic line. The fourth system (measures 81-83) features a change in the right hand's texture. The fifth system (measures 84-86) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a 'restrike b' instruction, indicating a re-strike of a note. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

*Always accentuate moving line, interplay between entrances in voices.*

87 *Slower* (♩.=66) 88 89

90 91 92

93 94 95

96 97 98

99 100 101



117 118 119

*cresc. poco a poco*

4 4

120 121 122

123 124 125

*ff* *mf* *molto rit.*

5 8

126 127 128

*fff* *Slower* (♩.=56) *p* *expressive*

129 130 131 132

## Nocturne E-flat

133 134 135 136 137 *Slower* (♩=112)

*rit.*

138 139 140 141 142 4

143 144 145 146 *p* 147 3

148 149 150 151

152 153 154 *rit.*

Slightly slower

## Nocturne E-flat

(♩=84) *8<sup>va</sup>*

155 *mp* *r.h.* *l.h.* *r.h.* *l.h.*

158 *r.h.* *l.h.* *r.h.* *rit.* *l.h.*

161 *a tempo* *poco accel.* *r.h.* *l.h.* *mf* *f* *rit.*

163 *a tempo* *molto rit.*

*una corda* (♩=104)

## Nocturne E-flat

166 *tr* *mp calmly* *tr* 167 *tr* 168 *tr*

169 *tr* 170 *tr* 171 *tr*

172 *tr* 173 *tr* 174 *tr* 175 *rit.*

The musical score is for a piano piece in E-flat major, 3/4 time, marked 'una corda' and 'mp calmly'. The tempo is 104 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 166-168) features a treble staff with trills and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second system (measures 169-171) continues the trill and accompaniment patterns. The third system (measures 172-175) includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and ends with a double bar line. The bass staff accompaniment consists of eighth notes, with some measures featuring a more complex rhythmic pattern.

## Notes

# Nocturne HCR

Handel, Chopin and Rachmaninoff, Over Lunch James D. Matthews, 1998

**Moderato** (♩ = 66) 2 3

Piano *mp espressivo*

one long phrase to m. 27

rolled chords simile to m. 27

*f*

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# Nocturne HCR

20 3 21 23 81

24 25 26 27

28 *a tempo* 29 *like an answer* 30 3

31 3 32 3 33 3

34 35 3 3 3 3 3 3

36 *a tempo* *mp* Nocturne HCR 37 38 39

chords rolled to m. 54

40 41 42 43

44 45 46 47 *f*

48 49 50 51

52 53 54

## Nocturne HCR

*a little slower*

55

56

*like an answer*

57

58

59

60

61

62

*l.h. sempre legato*

*marcato*

8va - - - -

## Nocturne HCR

*Maestoso*  
(♩ = 88-92)

63 *f*

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

*grandly*

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major, 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system (measures 63-65) features a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand at measure 64. The second system (measures 66-68) continues the triplet pattern. The third system (measures 69-71) shows a crescendo leading to a dynamic change. The fourth system (measures 72-74) begins with a *grandly* dynamic marking and includes another triplet of eighth notes in the right hand at measure 73. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand at measure 74.

## Nocturne HCR

75 76 77

78 79 80

*decr.* *calmly*

81 82 83 84

*mp*

85 86 87 88

*rit.*

# Nocturne HCBR

Handel, Chopin, Brahms, and Rachmaninoff, Over Lunch

James D. Matthews, 1998

**Moderato** (♩ = 66) 2 3

Piano *mp espressivo*

*one long phrase to m. 27*

*rolled chords simile to m. 27*

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JamesMatthewsMusic.com

# Nocturne HCBR

87

20 21 22 23

24 25 26 27

28 29 30

*a tempo* *rubato* *like an answer*

*mp* *espressivo*

*l.h. sempre legato*

31 32 33

34 35

*poco rit.*

36 *a tempo* *mf* *l.h.*

39 *l.h.*

42

45 *f with renewed grandeur*

48

50

# Nocturne HCBR

51

52

53

89

54

55

56

*ff*

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

*rit.*

*mp*

66 *p* 67 68

69 70 71

72 73

74 75 76 *After lift, start gently, as anew*

77 78 79 *rit.*

80 *like an answer*

81 82

*l.h. sempre legato*

83 84 85

86 87

88 89

*Maestoso* (♩ = 88-92)

This musical score page contains measures 90 through 107 of a piece in B-flat major. The tempo is marked *Maestoso* with a quarter note equal to 88-92 beats per minute. The score is written for piano in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measures 90-93 feature a series of chords in the right hand, mostly beamed eighth notes, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 94-97 show a more melodic line in the right hand with some triplets, while the left hand continues with chords. Measure 98 has a fermata over the first two measures. Measure 99 continues the melodic line. Measure 100 is marked *subito f* and *Grandly*, featuring a new chordal texture. Measures 101-104 continue this texture with some triplets. Measure 105 has a fermata. Measures 106-107 conclude the section with a final chordal texture and triplets.

90 91 92 93

94 95 96 97

98 99 100 101

*subito f* *Grandly*

102 103 104

105 106 107

# Nocturne HCBR

93

108 109 110

111 112 113

114 115 116 117

*decr.*

*calmly*

118 119 120 121

*mp*

122 123 124 125

*rit.*

# NOCTURNE

St. Louis

To SDD, April 30 - May 31, 1993

**Andante** (♩=92)

James D. Matthews, 1993

*legato  
with pedal*

*l.h.*

*simile (sempre legato)*

*r.h.*

## Nocturne St. Louis

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

*tenderly* *l.h.*

25 26 27 28

*pp*

29 30 31 32

*p*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piece titled 'Nocturne St. Louis'. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 17-20) features a melody in the treble staff with a slur over measures 17-19 and a final chord in measure 20. The bass staff has a corresponding accompaniment. The second system (measures 21-24) begins with the instruction 'tenderly' and shows a change in the bass line in measure 24, labeled 'l.h.'. The third system (measures 25-28) includes a change in time signature from 4/4 to 3/4 in measure 27, with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The fourth system (measures 29-32) continues in 4/4 time with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The score uses various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

## Nocturne St. Louis

33 *con dolore* 34 35 36

This system contains measures 33 through 36. Measure 33 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The phrase "con dolore" is written above measure 34. Measures 35 and 36 continue the melodic and harmonic development, with measure 36 featuring a more complex chordal texture.

37 38 39 40

This system contains measures 37 through 40. Measure 37 starts with a new key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand has a prominent melodic line, and the left hand continues with a supportive accompaniment. Measures 38, 39, and 40 show further progression of the piece, with measure 40 ending on a chord that leads into the next system.

41 42 43 44

*mf* *l.h.*

This system contains measures 41 through 44. Measure 41 continues the melodic line in the right hand. Measure 42 features a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a label *l.h.* (left hand) indicating a change in the left hand's accompaniment. Measures 43 and 44 show a shift in the key signature to two flats (Bb and Eb), with the right hand playing a more active melodic role.

45 46 47 48

*mp*

This system contains measures 45 through 48. Measure 45 begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano). The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Measures 46, 47, and 48 show the final progression of this section, with measure 48 ending on a chord that leads into the next system.

## Nocturne St. Louis

Measures 49-52. The music is in a key with four flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with a slur over measures 49-52. The left hand (LH) provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *l.h.*.

Measures 53-56. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand (LH) continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *a tempo*.

Measures 57-60. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand (LH) continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *a tempo*.

Measures 61-64. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with a slur. The left hand (LH) continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc. poco a poco*, *mf*, and *decr*.

## Nocturne St. Louis

65 *mp*

66

67 *rit.*

68 *a tempo* *p* *r.h.*

69 *r.h.* *p*

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78 *mp*

79

80

The musical score for "Nocturne St. Louis" spans measures 65 to 80. It is written for piano in 8/8 time. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). Measure 65 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measure 67 includes a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. Measure 68 marks the return to *a tempo* and features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a right-hand (*r.h.*) melodic line. Measure 69 continues the right-hand melody. Measure 70 introduces a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass line. Measures 71 and 72 show the continuation of the bass line. Measure 73 features a right-hand melody. Measure 74 continues the right-hand melody. Measure 75 features a right-hand melody. Measure 76 features a right-hand melody. Measure 77 features a right-hand melody. Measure 78 features a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in the bass line. Measure 79 features a right-hand melody. Measure 80 features a right-hand melody.

## Nocturne St. Louis

Measures 81-84 of the musical score. The piece is in G major, indicated by one sharp (F#). The music is written for piano in treble and bass staves. Measures 81 and 82 feature a melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. Measures 83 and 84 continue this pattern. Dynamic markings include *poco cresc.* between measures 82 and 83, and *decr.* between measures 83 and 84. A large slur covers measures 81 through 84.

Measures 85-88 of the musical score. Measures 85 and 86 show a continuation of the melodic and bass lines. Measure 86 includes the dynamic marking *mp*. Measures 87 and 88 continue the melodic development. A large slur covers measures 85 through 88.

Measures 89-93 of the musical score. Measures 89 and 90 show a continuation of the melodic and bass lines. Measures 91 and 92 continue the melodic development. Measure 93 shows a change in the bass line. A large slur covers measures 89 through 93.

Measures 94-98 of the musical score. Measures 94 and 95 show a continuation of the melodic and bass lines. Measures 96 and 97 continue the melodic development. Measure 97 includes the dynamic marking *mp*. Measure 98 shows a change in the bass line. A large slur covers measures 94 through 98.

## Nocturne St. Louis

99 100 101 102

103 104 105 106

107 108 109 110

111 112 113 114

115 116 117 118 119

*p*

*pp*

*poco decr.*

*rit.*

*ppp*

The musical score for "Nocturne St. Louis" spans measures 99 to 119. It is written for piano in a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measures 99-102 are the first system, 103-106 the second, 107-110 the third, 111-114 the fourth, and 115-119 the fifth. The music features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated figures in the bass and sustained chords in the treble. Dynamics include piano (*p*), pianissimo (*pp*), and pianississimo (*ppp*). Performance markings include *poco decr.* (poco decrescendo) and *rit.* (ritardando). The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 119.

# Impromptu

James D. Matthews, 1984

Moderato (♩ = 68)

Piano

*mp ben legato*

Pno.

Pno.

*poco rit*

*a tempo*

*p*

*r.h.*

Pno.

13 14 15

16 17 18

Pno. *subito p*

19 20 21

Pno. *marcato* *subito mp*

22 23 24

Pno. *poco rit.* *mp* *a tempo*

25 26 27

Pno. *marcato* *inner voice* *r.h.*

Pno.

28 29 30

*rit.*

*r.h.* *r.h.* *r.h.*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

31 32 33 34 35

**Adagio**  $\text{♩} = 80$

*mp rubato*

*a little faster*

*piu f*

Pno.

36 37 38 39

*molto rit.*

*p*

Pno.

40 41 42

*a little faster*  $\text{♩} = 96$

*mp*

*simile*

3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

43 44 45

*mf*

3 3 3

Pno.

46 47 48

*mp cresc.*

Pno.

49 50 51

*mp cresc.*

Pno.

52 53

*rit. a tempo cresc. mp ben legato*

Pno.

54 55 56

*cresc.*

Pno.

57 58 59

*subito p cresc. mf cresc.*

Pno.

60 *f* *poco rubato* 61 62 *ff* *pp* 63

Pno.

64 65 *decr.* 66 *mp* 67 *cresc.*

Pno.

68 *decr.* 69 *rit.*

Pno.

*poco sostenuto* 70 *mf* 71 *r.h.* *may omit* *r.h.*

Pno.

72 73

*a tempo*

*cresc. poco a poco*

Pno. *mp* 33 33 3 3

74 75

76 77

Pno. *quasi echo* *piu f* 3 3 3 3

78 79

Pno. *quasi echo* *meno f* *sempre legato* *decr. poco a poco* 3 3 3 3

80 81

Pno. 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

82 83

Pno. *p* *molto rit.* *(stop trill on last eighth triplet)* 3

Tempo I *ben marcato top note (descant in honor of Claudia Stevens)*

Pno.

*mp*

*ben<sup>3</sup>legato*

84 85 86

Pno.

87 88

Pno.

89 90 91

*r.h3*

*poco rit.*

Pno.

92 93 94

*p a tempo*

*poco cresc.*

Pno.

95 96

*cresc. poco a poco*

Pno.

97 *mf* *subito p* 98

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

99 *cresc.* 100 101 *marcato*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

102 *subito mp* 103 *decr.* 104 *poco rit.*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

105 *a tempo* *mp* 106 *poco rit.* 107 *a tempo*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Pno.

108 *poco rit* 109 *a tempo*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Piano score for Impromptu, page 109. The score is written for Piano (Pno.) and consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4.

**System 1 (Measures 110-112):** Measure 110 features a right-hand (r.h.) melodic line with eighth notes and a left-hand (l.h.) accompaniment of eighth-note triplets. Measure 111 is marked *mf*. Measure 112 is marked *mp* and also features a right-hand (r.h.) melodic line.

**System 2 (Measures 113-114):** Measure 113 continues the l.h. triplet accompaniment. Measure 114 features a right-hand melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

**System 3 (Measures 115-116):** Measure 115 features a right-hand melodic line with a *decr.* (decrescendo) marking. Measure 116 features a right-hand melodic line with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

**System 4 (Measures 117-118):** Measure 117 features a right-hand melodic line with a *decr.* (decrescendo) marking. Measure 118 is marked *mf* and features a right-hand melodic line with a *decr.* (decrescendo) marking.

**System 5 (Measures 119-120):** Measure 119 is marked *mf decr.* and features a right-hand melodic line. Measure 120 features a right-hand melodic line with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic, ending with a fermata.

# Three Studies

## 1. Finger Twister

For left hand alone (suggested fingering for LH),  
or both hands (small notes for two hands)  
Dedicated to Emma Cobb Gwin and her Pursuit of the Bass Clef

James Matthews, 2006

**Allegretto** (♩ = 112-128)  
*sempre legato*

Piano *mf* *poco cresc.* (rise and fall with arch of phrase) *poco decr.*

Pno. *mf* *poco cresc.*

Pno. *mp* *poco cresc.*

Pno. *poco decr.* *mp* *cresc.*

Pno. *decr.* *mp* *subito p* *cresc.*

Pno. *subito mp* *cresc.*

Pno. *non decr.* *poco rit.*

**Finger Twister**

Pno. 37 *f* *a tempo*

Pno. 42 *poco decr.* *cresc. poco a poco*

Pno. 47

Pno. 52 *poco rit.* *f* *a tempo*

Pno. 57 *mf* *cresc.* *f*

Pno. 62 *mf*

Pno. 67 *f* *mf*

Pno. 71 *f* *non decr.* *rit.*

## Finger Twister

Pno. 75 *mf* *a tempo* *poco cresc.* *poco decr.*

Pno. 80 *mf* *poco cresc.*

Pno. 85

Pno. 90

Pno. 95 *ff* *subito mf*

Pno. 100 *cresc. poco a poco*

Pno. 105

Pno. 110 *non decr. with emphasis* *rit.*

## Finger Twister

Pno. 115 *f* *a tempo* *poco cresc.*

Pno. 120 *mf*

Pno. 125 *mp* *mf* *poco cresc.*

Pno. 130 *mp* *mf* *cresc.*

Pno. 135 *sempre f* *with emphasis* *rit.*

Pno. 140 *mf* *a tempo*

Pno. 145 *f*

Pno. 151 *molto rit.* *a tempo* *non rit.* *non decr.*

## 2. Fanfare

Allegro (♩ = 176)

James D. Matthews, 2006

Piano

mf

ff

mf

subito legato

mf

l.h. detached and slightly marcato

26

*f*

*mf*

31

*mp*

*darker*

36

*more legato quieter*

41

*subito piano and legato*

46

*p*

*mf*

*fff*

*f*

51

51

56

56

*ff* *f*

61

61

*more legato  
poco decr.*

66

66

*ff*

71

71

*mf* *mp*

## Notes

# 3. Just Playin'

James D. Matthews, 2005

**Allegro** (♩ = 84)

Piano

*f legato*

*slight accent on barred notes*

*simile*

*legato, slight pulse on lowest note*

*mp*

## Just Playin'

9

11

13

15

17

*cresc poco a poco*

*ff*

*non rit., sempre ff*

## Just Playin'

20

*ff*

This system contains measures 20 through 24. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 20 starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes in both hands. Measures 21 and 22 continue this dense, rhythmic pattern. Measure 23 shows a change in texture with more sustained chords. Measure 24 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

25

*mp - mf*

*legato, slight pulse on lowest note*

This system contains measures 25 and 26. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic range. The texture is more open than the previous system, with a clear pulse on the lowest note in the bass line. Measure 26 continues this pattern.

27

This system contains measures 27 and 28. The key signature changes to one sharp (F-sharp). Measure 27 features a more active melody in the right hand with eighth-note patterns. Measure 28 continues the piece with a similar rhythmic feel.

29

This system contains measures 29 and 30. Measure 29 has a melody in the right hand and a sustained bass note. Measure 30 features a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns, while the right hand has a sustained note.

## Just Playin'

31 *f*

33

35 *mp* *cresc.*

37 *f*

The musical score for 'Just Playin'' begins at measure 31. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamics range from mezzo-piano (mp) to forte (f). A crescendo (cresc.) is indicated between measures 35 and 37. The piece concludes at measure 39 with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

# Three Preludes for Coloratura Piano

## No. 1 Bewitchment

James D. Matthews  
1997

Play running 32nds as fast as possible regardless of subdivision

**Presto** (♩=160-168) *relentlessly driving*

*pedal heavily to create wash of sound, but always with melody clearly heard and slightly stressed*

6

Bewitchment

7

8

L.H.

R.H.

7

10

6

12

*poco decr. molto rit.*

*mf*  
R.H.

7

## Bewitchment

14 *a tempo*

15 *8va* L.H.

17 *8va*

19 *8va* R.H.

## Bewitchment

21 *8va*

22 *rit.*

9

5

10

10

8va

(♩ = 126)

23 *8va*

R.H. *molto rit. pesante*

25 *mp* faster, accel to Tempo I by end of measure

6

6

6

6

126  
26

## Bewitchment

Measures 26-27 of the piece "Bewitchment". The score is written for piano in 3/4 time. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with a half note followed by a dotted half note, and a slur over the next two measures. The left hand (L.H.) plays a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with a "6" indicating a sextuplet. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

28

Measures 28-29 of the piece "Bewitchment". The score continues with the same instrumental parts. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note and a dotted half note. The left hand continues with the sextuplet pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

30

Measures 30-31 of the piece "Bewitchment". The score continues with the same instrumental parts. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note and a dotted half note. The left hand continues with the sextuplet pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

32

Measures 32-33 of the piece "Bewitchment". The score continues with the same instrumental parts. The right hand has a melodic line with a half note and a dotted half note. The left hand continues with the sextuplet pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

34

*poco rit.* *a tempo* *mp*

R.H. 0

hold pedal (to allow overtone beats to clash)

36

hold pedal (to allow overtone beats to clash)

38

hold pedal (to allow overtone beats to clash)

40

hold pedal (to allow overtone beats to clash)

42

128  
44

7 Bewitchment 7

45

R.H. *f* 7 7 7 7

47

6 6 6 6

49

*ff* 3 *marcato* L.H. *rit.*

54

*mp* 7 7 7 7

## Bewitchment

55

L.H.

57

R.H.

59

61

*slightly slower as not to rush*

*pp*

Largo (♩ = 56)

## 2. Gossamer

James D. Matthews

1997

1.7 minutes

The musical score for "2. Gossamer" is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of 19 measures. The tempo is marked "Largo" with a quarter note equal to 56 beats per minute. The duration is 1.7 minutes.

The score includes the following performance instructions and dynamics:

- Measures 1-4:** *pp rubato*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*. Fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated.
- Measure 5:** *f a tempo*. Fingerings 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 are indicated.
- Measure 6:** *languidly mp*. Fingerings 3, 3 are indicated.
- Measure 7:** *clear pedal while holding note*.
- Measures 9-12:** *with increasing passion*. Fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3 are indicated.
- Measures 13-15:** *suddenly without expression*. Fingerings 3, 3, 3 are indicated.
- Measures 16-19:** *rit.* (ritardando). Fingerings 3, 3, 3, 3 are indicated.

*a tempo*

Gossamer

*mp*

*f*

*mp* *cresc. and accel.* *f*

*p* *a tempo*

*p*

*pp*

*8va*

A musical score for a piece titled 'Gossamer'. The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including treble and bass staves, dynamic markings, articulation, and tempo changes. The piece begins at measure 20 with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and an 'a tempo' marking. It includes several triplet figures and a section marked 'Gossamer'. The dynamics range from mezzo-piano (*mp*) to fortissimo (*f*) and pianissimo (*pp*). The tempo changes from 'a tempo' to a slower section around measure 26, marked 'p' and 'a tempo'. The score concludes with a final measure marked 'pp' and an '8va' (octave) marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

## 3: Sound and Fury

Moderato (♩ = 80)

James D. Matthews, 1997

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of Moderato (♩ = 80). The first system (measures 1-5) includes a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a 'calm' marking. The second system (measures 6-10) includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The third system (measures 11-13) is marked Allegro (♩ = 126-132) and 'motoric, demonically pushing forward', starting with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 14-16) continues the Allegro section. The score uses various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

## Sound and Fury

17. 18. 19.

20. 21. 22.

23. 24. 25.

26. 27. 28.

29. 30.

8va

R.H. L.H. R.H.

L.H.

## Sound and Fury

This musical score is for a piece titled "Sound and Fury" on page 134. It consists of five systems of piano music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The measures are numbered 31 through 45. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. In measure 39, the right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) are explicitly labeled. In measure 45, there is a right-hand accent mark (R.H. >) under a bass note. The music features a complex interplay between the two hands, with the right hand often playing more melodic or rhythmic patterns while the left hand provides a steady, often chromatic, accompaniment.

31 32 33

34 35 36

37 38 39 R.H. L.H.

40 41 42

43 44 45 R.H. >

## Sound and Fury

R.H.

This musical score is for the piece "Sound and Fury" by Robert Schumann, specifically measures 46 through 58. The notation is written for piano, with a grand staff consisting of a treble and bass clef joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into five systems. Measures 46-47 show a melodic line in the treble and a rapid eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. Measures 48-51 feature a more active treble line with some rests, while the bass continues with the eighth-note pattern. Measures 52-53 show a brief melodic phrase in the treble. Measures 54-56 contain a more complex melodic line in the treble with some chromaticism, including a sharp sign in measure 55. Measures 57-58 conclude the excerpt with a final melodic phrase in the treble and a continuation of the bass accompaniment. The right-hand part (R.H.) is indicated throughout the score.

Slightly slower (♩ = 112)

*Sound and Fury*

*detach after each staccato*

*detached*

59 3

60 3

61 3

62 3

63 3

64 3

65

66 3

67 3

L.H.

L.H.

## Sound and Fury

This musical score is for a piece titled "Sound and Fury" on page 137, covering measures 68 through 73. The score is written for piano in a 7/8 time signature. Measures 68 and 69 feature complex chords with triplets in the right hand and single notes in the left hand. Measures 70 and 71 continue with dense chordal textures and triplets. Measures 72 and 73 are characterized by long, sweeping melodic lines in both hands, with the right hand reaching an octave (8va) and the left hand using quintuplets (5) and sextuplets (6). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb and Eb) between measures 71 and 72.

## Sound and Fury

(♩=100) *sempre legato calmer, but still driving forward*

(8va)

74

75

*p*

6 6 6 6 6 6

(8va)

76

77

78

(change)

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

(8va)

(change)

79

80

81

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

(8va)

82

83

84

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

(8va)

85

86

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

(♩ = 120-126)

Sound and Fury

*subito mp*

*f*

*mp*

*f*

R.H.

Measures 87-99 are shown. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. The bass line consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern. The treble line features various melodic and harmonic patterns, including chords and single notes. Dynamics include *subito mp*, *f*, and *mp*. A section titled "Sound and Fury" spans measures 88-89. The right hand (R.H.) is indicated for measures 98-99.

This musical score is for a piano piece titled "Sound and Fury" on page 140, covering measures 100 through 107. The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is D major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#) at the beginning of the first system. The time signature is 4/4, indicated by a '4' over a '4' at the start of the first staff. The music is characterized by a driving, rhythmic bass line in the left hand, often using eighth and sixteenth notes, and a more melodic and harmonic right hand. Measure 100 features a complex chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left. Measure 101 continues this pattern with a slight shift in the right hand's harmony. Measure 102 shows a more active right hand with eighth notes. Measure 103 has a prominent dotted half note in the right hand. Measure 104 features a complex chord in the right hand. Measure 105 continues the rhythmic drive in the left hand. Measure 106 has a complex chord in the right hand. Measure 107 ends with a complex chord in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern in the left. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A bracket labeled "R.H." is placed above the right hand staff in measure 107.

100

101

102

103

105

106

107

R.H.

(♩ = 120) *Sound and Fury*

*ff marcato*

*rit.*

*a tempo* (♩ = 120)

*molto rit.* *mf*

*rit.* *p* *R.H.*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The first system (measures 108-109) begins with a treble staff containing dense chords and a bass staff with a single note. The second system (measures 110-111) continues the chordal texture in the treble and adds a moving bass line. The third system (measures 112-113) features a 'molto rit.' section in the treble and a 'mf' section in the bass. The fourth system (measures 114-115) shows a 'rit.' section in the treble and a 'p' section in the bass. The fifth system (measures 116-118) concludes with a 'R.H.' section in the treble and a 'p' section in the bass.

# Prelude

in D-flat major

A. Glazunov, arr. James D. Matthews, 2001

Moderato ♩ = 84

Piano

*l.h. sempre legato*

*p* *mf* *rit.* *a tempo* *cresc.* *f*

*p* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

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*agitato* Prelude

12 *stretch!* *rit.*

15 *a tempo* *calando* *p* *cresc. e poco agitato* *stretch!* *f* *stretch!*

17 *p* *a tempo* *p* *tranquillo* *melodia ben marcato* *cantabile*

20 *cresc.* *p*

24 *cresc.* *mf*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. The first system (measures 12-14) is marked 'agitato' and 'Prelude'. The second system (measures 15-17) is marked 'a tempo' and 'calando'. The third system (measures 18-20) is marked 'p' and 'a tempo'. The fourth system (measures 21-23) is marked 'cresc.' and 'p'. The fifth system (measures 24-26) is marked 'cresc.' and 'mf'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

28

Prelude

*f animato*

32

*calando*

36

*p*

optional final r.h. chord

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 28 to 40. It is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat). Measure 28 starts with a treble staff melodic line and a bass staff whole note chord. Measure 29 is marked 'Prelude' and 'f animato', featuring a treble staff chord and a bass staff eighth-note pattern. Measures 30-31 continue the 'f animato' section with treble staff chords and bass staff eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 is marked 'calando' and shows a treble staff chord and a bass staff eighth-note pattern. Measures 33-34 continue the 'calando' section. Measure 35 is marked 'p' and features a treble staff chord and a bass staff eighth-note pattern. Measure 36 is marked 'optional final r.h. chord' and shows a treble staff chord and a bass staff eighth-note pattern. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

## Notes by the Composer

I should probably stop while I'm ahead and not say anything, let the music speak for itself, not make a further fool of myself, and all that. Or not, as the case may be. Since I don't have a legion of scholars analyzing every musical sketch, version, and carbon copy of my correspondence, I suppose I'll just tip my hand a little and share a bit about these pieces, my inspiration and intent.

First, a few notes on performance. Pedal marks are few in these scores. I tend to use a heavy pedal, as the harmonies build on the successively struck notes to make a glorious wash of sound, (See the B-flat fermata chord in the third movement of the first sonata.) Same with major-minor, seventh-ninth chords and chords built on stacked thirds. That said, the melody should never be obscured. The melody, or often more than one simultaneous melodies, is part of and contrasts to those harmonies. I also heavily use the *una corda* pedal to soften the tone of the piano. Like Debussy, I want to de-emphasize the percussive nature of the piano.

As I mentioned in my quote on the back of the title page, I love the clash of harmony, melody, and accompaniment. I love the collision of the opposing directions of each, the mild discord this causes (it is intended to hurt in just the right way), and the feeling of sweet release as they become untangled. "Soft dissonance" is the term I like to use. To me it is sweet. This is the intent of how the pieces should be played. Strive for the beautiful.

I find these pieces are best suited for the acoustic piano, especially given the immense pile-up of notes and overtones. I personally have a hard time playing electronic keyboards, even while I acknowledge that they are likely the future of pianos — if pianos even have a future.

With regard to passages containing rhythmic complexity, don't sweat it. Sure, play what's written. But after years of playing Scriabin, I have concluded there is no way anyone could play what is written there in a literal, mathematically correct way. I have come to see from his work, and mine, the concept of "avoidance of simultaneity" — if the melody and accompaniment always coincide, the music may sound dull and mechanical. Avoiding simultaneity by use of polyrhythms, can make the music all the richer. Focus on this end, rather than worrying about whether the playback is mathematically correct, and you'll get what I'm trying to achieve.

Some note heads in the scores are smaller. These are sometimes duplicates where melody and harmony collide, and since only one hand has to commit, the other is displayed smaller. There are also notes I prefer to be played, but have made smaller as optional omits to make playing easier, especially 10ths in the left hand that are less comfortable as I get older.

"Lullaby" was written well into my composing career. I have presented it first because it is fairly easy to play and listen to, and represents my style well. The germ of this piece is the slow rise and fall of breath during sleep. "Lullaby" assumed greater meaning when I became a parent in 2007 (and again in 2010), and by combining the personal and universal, it became a Christmas lullaby as Mary sings to her child and comments on the goings on around them. In particular, the second section attempts to depict the approach of the choir of angels — the heavens opening up with their song and then closing up as they retreat into the distance. This was captured in a setting for solo voice with optional cello or viola accompaniment often sung by my lovely and talented step-daughter, Emma Cobb Gwin.

"Sonata-en-Suite" was so named to emphasize similarities to the traditional sonata form — four movements of contrasting character, including scherzo-like and slow movements — and to de-emphasize any attempt to adhere strictly to the original forms. Hence, it is a suite of pieces, presented as a sonata.

The first movement has a germinal idea (1-2-3-3 or -5) presented in the opening theme, which gets lost before it is finished. The movement proceeds trying to grasp hold of this idea, each time losing it to other ideas (many based on a wandering triplet motive), many of them far afield. It's like working through angst, or lostness, with all the peaks and valleys, culminating in eventual rediscovery of the idea and its full statement. The theme is repeated with a countermelody (my blessing or curse) and ends peacefully. Reminiscent of life?

The second is a palate cleanser, using sixths prominently. The middle part is based on a chord progression in Wagner's *Götterdämmerung* that caught my ear.

The third movement, "Nocturne," is another journey, the feeling of solitude — ecstatic, sad — followed by the grief of loneliness, while a carnival is heard in the distance. The movement ends in a duet, a pas-de-deux celebration of finding one's mate. This section firmly took me into A-flat major and refused to be pulled back to the opening key. Again — life, anyone? (Especially those twenty- or thirtysomething searching years.)

The finale is just rejoicing, and is possibly the happiest thing I have written. Its motive is related to the germinal idea in the first movement. This movement also illustrates my changing approach to naming pieces: originally all were technical or classically inspired, later less so, and then with an attempt to give a more casual, contemporary name to each piece. It was initially called "Passacaglia" in reference to the recurring bass line or harmonic progression. This eventually lead to "Four-Bar Finale," more in keeping with jazz and rock improvisation, and finally to the statement of what it is — Rejoicing — after all that searching and angst.

My second Sonata, "Liturgical," comes from an extended period when I found a way back to the church, a place I had rejected in my teens when I realized I could either be a good Baptist or I could live the life that I was given to live, pleasing to God — whatever that would mean. (In other words I could either be Baptist, and live (or die) a hypocrite, or accept my gay soul with God's blessing and have life more abundantly.) That toehold back is based on a never-lost deep spirituality, in part based in music, and a much broader interpretation of the inflexible faith I was taught as a child. I was inspired by the writings of John Spong and the realization that a man in and of the Church (an Episcopal Bishop) and I (a dedicated agnostic/atheist) could have similar thoughts about the nature of God and faith, each of us on our respective journeys in and out of the church over the course of a half-lifetime. I was also inspired by the example of my pastor husband, Joseph L. "Joe" Cobb.

The first movement was inspired by hearing a contemporary Magnificat and my desire to set my own version to music. Instead of the full text, I chose parts that spoke to me and combined them

with an expression of praise, an Alleluia. The combination said exactly what I felt and seemed appropriate. Originally a piano piece, this was also set for choir and eventually performed.

But it was mightily frustrating, given my journey, my reconnection after long alienation, and the very personal nature of this "Song of Praise," to find out that in traditional church liturgy, an incomplete Magnificat was a less than acceptable one. Moreover, Magnificats are often performed during Lent, when the ban on doing something as natural and joyful as saying or singing the word Alleluia — Praise Be to God — would be anathema to the posture of spiritual fasting, so Magnificats are sung to articulate praise without actually saying Alleluia. Thus was the difficulty in finding a place in the church for my piece — that fatal combination of the Magnificat Song of Praise and the word Alleluia. I suppose the church and I have some more ground to cover before I feel more than a toehold there.

So the piece, and this piece of me, having been (once again) found unacceptable to the church, was reverted to the original piano version, which was not beholden to the limits of liturgy, nor of the weekly offertory time slot. As such, it says exactly what I want to say as a Song of Praise to the divine. The Alleluia tag, which starts and ends the piece, as well as forms interludes between the verses, should tug at your heart.

The next two movements are somewhat more sparse than the lush style I usually use. The "Veni Creator" plainchant is stated and restated at different parts of the scale with an almost invariable harmonic progression underneath — think the immutable cosmic Druids in Ives' "Unanswered Question." "Dies Irae" is set with ironic menace. The plainchant is sometimes the melody, sometimes the accompaniment. Cantus firmus, anyone?

The final movement is my depiction of my Dream: partner, home, family. Domestic bliss, long may it bliss! The opening, original melody is set to the mental words "How long have I strived for a dream I would die for," and "Oh, what I would give for a dream I could live for." After that, the lyrics went downhill and got even more maudlin. I'm sure a more talented lyricist could come up with something befitting the American Songbook. I used this piece as my wedding vow.

This theme is paired with the plainchant "In Paradisum," describing the entrance of the triumphant soul into the eternal city amongst angel docents.

The "Dream" theme, like many others, fits in one hand, harmony and all. See also the kernel of the Alleluia theme from "Song of Praise," "Finger Twister" (which may be performed left hand alone), and "Fanfare." I have often thought that this came from messing with the piano while my other arm cradled an infant. That was certainly true as I replayed them and worked them out, but some of these ideas predate the birth of my first child in 2007. I'm not sure what that is all about.

So, the "Dream" theme occurred to me in one hand, with melody, countermelody, harmony and rhythm all tangled up. I knew I wanted to say that combination of things, but at first, I was not sure what was what. After several attempts that were clearly not right, I finally teased the

different components apart. I idealize Mozart as having been able to conceive of these things in three dimensions, knowing them at first and at once for their individual and true identities, whereas I saw the two-dimensional projection of them, all superimposed and glommed together, and only after some thought was able to pry the layers apart. Ah, well, he was probably smarter than me. And did music for a living. And had Costanza to be a copyist/editor. And to take care of the house.

"Variations" is an example of good coming from bad, or of recognizing the opportunity in what might be initially conceived of as a mistake. I was doodling on the piano in the key of F when I hit a ii chord (g) with both a B and a B-flat. A friend laughed and commented how awful it sounded. Later, I thought, "I will show him by taking that goof, putting it in context (of soft dissonance), and making a piece about it." It became the theme, and that idea, with a lot of piled third harmonies, formed the piece. The finale is especially tricky. The measures often start with suspensions and then snap into the stacked third pattern (with exceptions), eventually "going off the rails" as the chord changes from F to F sharp major. The final chords reference the predominant ending tone of the preceding sections of the piece.

In general, I don't like theme and variations, especially when the theme is so recognizable it feels like it's just being repeated. I hope my variations feel sufficiently different and interesting. I also acknowledge that structurally, a lot of my work is theme and variations, from the four-bar phrase that I riff on at the end of the "First Sonata" to pieces with recurring themes that are varied with each reappearance.

A note about the technical difficulty of my writing. I always imagined that an accomplished professional would play my pieces, not me with my imperfect technique and stage-fright-quivering hands. Specifically, some of my pieces were written with Ruth Laredo in mind, who, as a tiny person with gargantuan technique, managed to play Scriabin's crazy-difficult works to perfection. I saw her in Roanoke late in her career and had her sign the cover of some old Scriabin vinyl LP jackets, which amused her to no end. She gave me her card, and I sent her some of my scores, but never heard back. I was shocked some time after to hear that she had died. It is a regret that I never got to hear her thoughts about my work. I had assumed that she thought they were beneath comment. It may have been that battling ovarian cancer eclipsed all else. We won't ever know.

Any accomplished pianists out there want to give it a go?

The "Nocturne E-flat" gets its main theme from a classical piece. Should I bare all my secrets and sources? It is the Schumann Piano Concerto, when the main theme comes back in the major key in the development, with strings sighing an echo at the end of each phrase. The contrasting theme is a four note motive that bounces back and forth from bass to treble and in between all over the keyboard. When it returns, it also bounces on top of itself in stretto, eventually leading to the big bombastic theme of the piece, one of those you love to love in all their wretched excess. The coda theme should tug at your heart, like Chopin in his famous Second Concerto middle movement. In my world, the great composers enter and comment at will. (After all, I am a 7th generation music student descendant of Beethoven, via Czerny and Schnabel, for whatever that's worth.)

To wit, the "Nocturne HCR, for Handel, Chopin and Rachmaninoff (over Lunch)" is based on the theme from Handel's "Xerxes," seen through a Matthews lens. They're all gathered at a café, when Handel says something memorable. Chopin answers with a different idea, then restates Handel's idea in his terms. Rachmaninoff comes in and gives his take on Chopin's idea and Handel's theme. Matthews is transcribing all this. Please don't look for anything literal in these descriptions — rather something of the style and tone of these other composers' works.

After I finished this piece, Brahms stumbled onto the private lunch, and, as he always does, made things complicated. I have a complicated relationship with Brahms. There are individual pieces of his that I love, but to me, his music, while romantic and often rhapsodic, feels inhibited, and restrained in a bad way. While some restraint is good, and perhaps I could use a touch more myself, I always feel like there is a large stone in the middle of Brahms' river that breaks the stream. His penchant for rhythmic shifts against the meter, for obscuring the divisions of the sections in his sonata forms, in addition to his emotional dam, drive me crazy.

So Brahms elbows his way to the table (mm. 46-51) and interrupts Chopin with his own take on Handel's idea, throwing in some hemiola and dragging the poor theme far afield harmonically. He states a contrasting idea, and starts holding forth, when Rachmaninoff jumps in to save the day, pulling the material back to his take on Chopin and Handel and then writing a sketch for his next Piano Concerto, before everything calms down and the guys have coffee and dessert.

It isn't easy being me.

I've included both versions because I can't decide which I like best. On my 2000 recording of my first batch of work, "From the Heart," I used the HCBR version as definitive. Some time later, however, I heard Thomas B. Field, my oldest friend and number one player of my music, play the earlier version. I thought, "What a sweet piece" without the Brahmsian complications. Like I say, it's complicated. You decide.

Nocturne St. Louis is admittedly an immature piece and perhaps should have been left out of this collection. It was written many years after the Impromptu, which is much richer and more sophisticated, but it was written after having endured the rigors of medical school and radiology residency, and having dwelled in a left-brain place for a long time. It was the first time, after that long pause, that I freed my musical voice. The piece was inspired by a short, frustrating romance I had after the end of my first long term relationship of ten years. I start with the sadness and frustration of the end of something I'd hoped would last and grow, and grieve while referring to the main theme. After searching and wandering, I come back to the main theme, an expression and memory of the love as it had felt in the beginning, untainted by the disappointment that came after. I included it because it's a good, relatively simple demonstration of the collision of melody, accompaniment, and harmony that typifies my work, and despite its weaknesses, is a sweet little piece.

"Impromptu" (called "Etude" on my 1984 senior recital) is the oldest of the works here. (There is an older set of variations I omit.) Written in college, it comes from an idealistic search for a different harmonic language based on fourths and fifths. I was hoping to save classical music from the ardent atonality that spoiled so much of the twentieth century and killed so much of the audience for classical music. (OK, there was merit there. Robert Shaw, while preparing the St. Louis Symphony Chorus on Barber's "Prayers of Kierkegaard," mused on that loss, but acknowledged that "it sure widened the scope of our harmonic language.") Sure, we have Barber's gorgeous "Nocturne," with a twelve tone melody and tonal harmony. But who listens to Copeland's atonal serially composed music? It's "Appalachian Spring" and "Rodeo" that get played.

I still hope to help save classical music by writing listenable but interesting works. I gave up on the quartal/quintal harmonic language for something more direct, as evidenced in the remainder of the works here. There is a choral work, "The Impatient Earth," that would make for a string quartet first movement, with this "Impromptu" as second movement, and a rondo third movement that exists only in bits. It may come forth if I ever get around to it.

The next three pieces are also drier than my usual stuff, as an intentional departure or pause from my heavier language. These were written between the "Song of Praise" and the completion of "The Dream," when I concluded that I liked the more emotionally charged atmosphere of my earlier work.

"Finger Twister" was written for my step-daughter, Emma Cobb Gwin, when she was struggling with bass clef during piano lessons. As a soprano vocalist who has gone on to get advanced degrees in vocal performance-opera, bass clef was obviously not as natural to her. Feel free to play it with one or both hands, or mostly one hand with occasional assists. I gave this to Emma as a Christmas present. She promptly stopped taking piano. It's not easy being me...

"Fanfare" and "Just Playin'" are just fun.

The "Three Preludes" are a bit of a hangover from a long period of intense fascination with the music of Scriabin. My music here is dark but beautiful at the same time. The "Third Prelude" middle section was actually written when I was furious at a boyfriend I took to Mardi Gras in New Orleans six months into our relationship. (Bad judgment? Unreasonable expectations?) He proceeded to furtively hit on everyone (else). I vented my bile in that section. When I listen to it now, I laugh at the violence of the fury, but at the same time, I like the music.

These "Preludes" were written, as are all my pieces, with me playing them during the compositional process. I soon gave up on the first and third as too difficult, and in lieu of tossing them altogether, indicated that they were intended for synthesizer driven by a computer. I changed my mind on that, including them here with some edits to make them playable, if still difficult.

The Glazunov "Prelude" arrangement was made to be more comfortable to play.

That's all for now. Play well and play on.

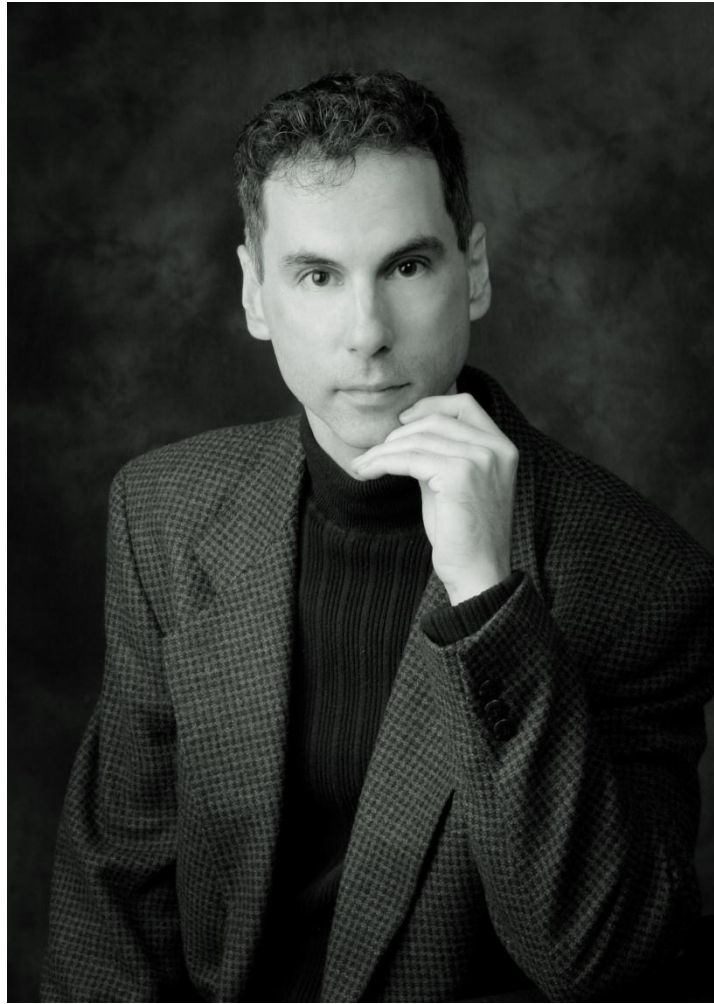


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**James D. Matthews** is a graduate of the College of William and Mary where he was a music and biology major, with focus on piano performance with Claudia Stevens and composition with Edgar Warren Williams. He studied privately with Paul Mathews of Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins University. A lifelong student and patron of the arts, compositionally he is largely self-taught, or at least taught by experience and passion. The work is his own unique voice, though influenced by some of his favorites: Chopin, Scriabin, and Ravel, with an overlay of contemporary/new age sound. He has always strived to write music that is passionate, intelligent, and listenable - and above all beautiful. Beauty as a goal of art may be out of fashion, but not here. Scarlatti worked in isolation; Chopin was criticized for composing only for piano; Bach's style was considered anachronistic in his day. "If this is the company I am doomed to be with, then I am content." As he works outside the musical field (he's also a doctor and dad), he has also worked in relative isolation. Come play, and enter the world of these anachronistic, individualistic - and beautiful - piano works.

Cover : *My piano*. JM

