

Scenes from a Far-away Land

by

François de Villiers

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Composer's notes

Scenes from a Far-away Land:

Tone poem for Orchestra (Opus 10)

In 2011 the composer felt that it had become necessary for him to start writing for the orchestra; previously he had composed chamber music. He embarked upon another composition, entitled *Elegy*, but due to technical difficulties in the orchestration, it was temporarily set aside. An earlier piano piece, named *Samoa*, merited the use of multiple instruments and was thus considered suitable for orchestration. The instrumentation is for single winds, two horns, timpani and strings.

Section A presents the first subject, developed from one musical phrase. In section B the second subject is shown, which is based on the first subject. Section C is a canon. In the next section a variation of both subjects is presented. Section E is written in a synthetic harmony based on the tonic of C; the scale is: C-Db-Eb-F#-G-A#-B, containing a diminished second, an augmented fourth (tri-tone) and an augmented sixth interval. These are all intentionally dissonant intervals. The next four bars are written in C major, but were originally presented in their enharmonic equivalents as a joke. Section G also uses a synthetic harmony, as follows, C#-D-E#-F#-G-Ab-Bb, this chord containing three augmented and three

diminished intervals; the melody is based on the second subject. This is followed by a section in "C minor", but with the fourth degree of the scale sharpened to F#, which is again an augmented fourth interval. This is followed by Section H in C major, modulating to the A minor key, with two independent melodic lines. Another canon in three voices follows in Section I. There is a vigorous march in section J, followed by the recapitulation of both subjects in the last two sections, now in the key of C minor. Due to the way in which the subjects were developed from one musical phrase, the composition is unified.

The work is not programmatic, but seeks to evoke the exoticism and differences that one experiences when confronted with a far-away land .

Notes for the performers

Accidentals apply conventionally, i.e. only to the current bar and register. Courtesy accidentals are kept to a minimum; generally only where cross relations occur.

Tempi need not be strictly observed.

Dr. François P R de Villiers, Pretoria, May 2015.

Scenes from a Far-away Land

Score notated in C

François de Villiers

A
Allegretto (♩ = 104)

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet

Bassoon

Horns in F

Timpani in C, G

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Celli

Double Bass

④

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Cl.

Bsn. *p*

Hn. *sempre legato* *p*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

⑧

13

Fl. *p*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Bsn.

Hn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla. *mp*

Vlc.

D.B.

$\text{♩} = 112$

The musical score for measures 13-16 is as follows:

- Measure 13:** Flute (Fl.) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Oboe (Ob.) has a whole rest. Clarinet (Cl.) has a whole rest. Bassoon (Bsn.) has a whole rest. Horn (Hn.) plays a half note G3, half note G3. Violin I (VI. I) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Violin II (VI. II) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Viola (Vla.) has a whole rest. Violoncello (Vlc.) has a whole rest. Double Bass (D.B.) plays a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Measure 14:** Flute (Fl.) plays a half note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Oboe (Ob.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Clarinet (Cl.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Bassoon (Bsn.) has a whole rest. Horn (Hn.) plays a half note G3, half note G3. Violin I (VI. I) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Violin II (VI. II) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Viola (Vla.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Violoncello (Vlc.) has a whole rest. Double Bass (D.B.) plays a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Measure 15:** Flute (Fl.) has a whole rest. Oboe (Ob.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Clarinet (Cl.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Bassoon (Bsn.) plays a half note B2, quarter note C3, quarter note D3. Horn (Hn.) plays a half note G3, half note G3. Violin I (VI. I) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Violin II (VI. II) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Viola (Vla.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Violoncello (Vlc.) plays a half note B2, quarter note C3, quarter note D3. Double Bass (D.B.) plays a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.
- Measure 16:** Flute (Fl.) plays a half note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Oboe (Ob.) has a whole rest. Clarinet (Cl.) plays a half note B3, quarter note C4, quarter note D4. Bassoon (Bsn.) has a whole rest. Horn (Hn.) plays a half note G3, half note G3. Violin I (VI. I) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Violin II (VI. II) plays a half note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Viola (Vla.) has a whole rest. Violoncello (Vlc.) has a whole rest. Double Bass (D.B.) plays a half note G2, quarter note A2, quarter note B2.

17

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mp*

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. *p* *mp*

Timp. *p*

VI. I *mf*

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B. *arco* *pizz.*

22

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

p

mf

mp

arco

pizz.

The musical score is written for a symphony orchestra. It consists of 11 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Timpani (Timp.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is in 4/4 time. Measure 22 is the first measure shown, marked with a circled '22'. The Flute part has a dynamic marking 'p' in measure 24. The Clarinet part has a dynamic marking 'p' in measure 24. The Bassoon part has a dynamic marking 'p' in measure 24. The Horn part has a dynamic marking 'p' in measure 24. The Timpani part has a dynamic marking 'p' in measure 24. The Violin I part has a dynamic marking 'mf' in measure 22 and 'mp' in measure 24. The Violin II part has a dynamic marking 'mf' in measure 22 and 'mp' in measure 24. The Viola part has a dynamic marking 'mf' in measure 22 and 'mp' in measure 24. The Violoncello part has a dynamic marking 'arco' in measure 22 and 'pizz.' in measure 24. The Double Bass part has a dynamic marking 'pizz.' in measure 24.

27

Fl. *accel.* *mp* *f*

Ob. *mp accel.*

Cl. *mp*

Bsn. *mp*

Hn.

Timp.

VI. I *accel.*

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

33 **B** $\text{♩} = 112$ $\text{♩} = 120$

Fl.

Ob. *p*

Cl.

Bsn. *p*

Hn. *p* **B** $\text{♩} = 112$ $\text{♩} = 120$

VI. I

VI. II $\text{♩} = 120$

Vla. *p*

Vlc. *p*

D.B. *p*

37

44

♩ = 126

acc.

cresc.

mf

♩ = 126

cresc.

mf

mp

cresc.

mf

mp

mp

mf

f

♩ = 126

acc.

cresc.

f

mf

mf

mp

mp

48 **C** Andante (♩ = 84)

Fl. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Bsn. *p*

VI. I *mp*

VI. II

Vla. *mp*

Vlc. *mp*

D.B.

52

57

mp

61

Fl.

Cl.

Bsn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

mf

mp

p

D Allegro (♩ = 126)
cantabile

65

70

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

mp

mf

cresc.

75

Hn. II

Hn. I

mf

mf

f

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

79

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

mf

f

mf

f

$\text{♩} = 132$
a 2

$\text{♩} = 132$

84

Hn. I

ff

mf

ff

f

f

f

p

p

p

p

$\text{♩} = 112$

$\text{♩} = 112$

94

The musical score for measures 94-97 of 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a standard musical notation format. The score is for a piano and includes staves for Treble and Bass Clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplets, along with dynamic markings like 'mf'. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a published musical score.

01

mp

mf

13

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of two systems, each with four staves. The first system includes a vocal line (treble clef) and three piano accompaniment staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The second system includes a piano accompaniment line (treble clef), a middle piano accompaniment staff (treble clef), a bass piano accompaniment staff (bass clef), and a bass line (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is marked with dynamics *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is indicated by a quarter note followed by a colon and the number 13. The score is for the song 'The Rose Tree'.

105

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.



109

f
accel.

f
accel.

$\text{♩} = 144$

114

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

118

F $\text{♩} = 126$

mp

sfz

mp

Cor. II

F $\text{♩} = 126$

mp

mp

sfz

mp

123

Fl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

G

127

$\text{♩} = 112$

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

131

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

135 $\text{♩} = 108$

VI. I *mf*

VI. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vlc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

138 *cresc.*

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

142 $\text{♩} = 104$

mf

mp

p

ff

f

f

mp

mp

mp

mf

mf

mf

p

p

p

This image displays a page of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically measures 147 through 156. The score is arranged in a system with five staves: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), and Viola/Vcello (Vla./Vlc.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three systems of measures. The first system (measures 147-150) features a dynamic range from *p* to *f*, with a crescendo marked. The second system (measures 151-154) continues the melodic development with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *f*. The third system (measures 155-156) includes a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 126$ and dynamics from *p* to *f*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

This image displays a page of a musical score, specifically measures 161 through 172. The score is written for a symphonic orchestra and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vlc.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is characterized by dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks. The page is numbered 161 at the top left and 172 at the bottom left.

178

Fl. *f mp mf f mp f mp*

Cl. *mf f*

VI. I *f mp mf f mp mf f mp*

VI. II *f mp mf f mp mf f mp*

Vla. *mf f mp*

Vlc. *mf f mp*

184

mf mp

190 $\text{♩} = 104$

Cor. II *mp p*

mf mp p

mf mp p

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 22, containing measures 178 through 190. The score is for a symphonic or concert band ensemble. The instruments shown are Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Cor Anglais (Cor. II). The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 178-183) features a melodic line in the Flute and Violins, with the Clarinet and Viola providing harmonic support. Dynamics include *f*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The second system (measures 184-189) continues the melodic development, with the Cor Anglais entering in measure 184. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. The third system (measures 190-195) begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 104$. The Cor Anglais has a prominent melodic line, while the other instruments provide accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. The score uses various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings to indicate phrasing and volume.

195 $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Hn. *mf* *mp*

VI. I *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vlc. *mf* *mp*

199 $\text{♩} = 112$

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

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

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

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

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

204

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

208

Fl.

Ob.

Hn.

Vl. I

Vla.

Vlc.

p

mf

p

mp

212

mp

p

mp

cresc.

[illegible]

228

K Allegro (♩ = 120)

mp

p

mp

mp

arco (unis.)

mp

arco (unis.)

mp

arco (unis.)

mp

arco

p

pizz.

p

mp

232

Ob.

Bsn.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vlc.

D.B.

p

mf

mf

237

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

245

musical score for measures 245-248. The score is written for piano, violin, and cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part (bottom staff) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, with dynamics *mf* and *mp*. The violin part (middle staff) features a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *mf* and *mp*. The cello part (top staff) features a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *mf* and *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

250

L

$\text{♩} = 132$

Fl.

mp

Ob.

Cl.

mp

Bsn.

Hn.

mp

$\text{♩} = 132$

mp

VI. I

mp

VI. II

mp

Vla.

mp

Vlc.

mp

pizz.

D.B.

mp

254

$\text{♩} = 112$

accel.

This section of the musical score covers measures 259 through 263. It features ten staves: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Horn (Hn.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), Double Bass (D.B.), and two additional staves at the bottom. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 259 begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. Measures 260 and 261 contain various melodic lines with trills and triplets, some marked with 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'non legato'. Measure 262 introduces a new tempo of quarter note = 132. Measure 263 continues the fast-paced material with triplets and crescendos. The bottom-most staff includes an 'arco' instruction.

267 $\text{♩} = 144$

Fl. ff

Ob. ff

Cl. ff

Bsn. ff

Hn. ff

Timp. f ff

VI. I ff

VI. II ff

Vla. ff

Vlc. ff

D.B. ff

(ca. 9' 19")