

# ELOI, ELOI

*for*

Wind Ensemble

*composed by*

Kevin M. Walczyk

In remembrance of the victims of the Japanese earthquake and tsunami - March 11, 2011.  
Composed for Ray E. Cramer and the Musashino Academia Musicae Wind Ensemble.

## I N S T R U M E N T A T I O N @ S U P P L I E D P A R T S

Full Score	Bassoon 1 (2)	Trombone 1 (2)
Flute 1 (2)	Bassoon 2 (2)	Trombone 2 (2)
Alto Flute (2)	E♭ Alto Saxophone 1 (2)	Trombone 3 - bass (2)
Flute 3 (2)	E♭ Alto Saxophone 2 (2)	Euphonium T.C. (2)
Oboe 1 (2)	B♭ Tenor Saxophone (2)	Euphonium B.C. (2)
F English Horn (2)	E♭ Baritone Saxophone (2)	Tuba (2)
E♭ Sopranino Clarinet (1)	F Horn 1 (2)	Timpani (2)
B♭ Clarinet 1 (3)	F Horn 2 (2)	Percussion 1 (2) <b>vibraphone</b> - bow & 2 soft mallets
B♭ Clarinet 2 (3)	F Horn 3 (2)	Percussion 2 (2) <b>medium tam-tam</b> - 2 gong mallets <b>small triangle</b> - triangle beater
B♭ Clarinet 3 (3)	F Horn 4 (2)	Percussion 3 (2) <b>large tam-tam</b> - 2 gong mallets <b>medium triangle</b> - triangle beater
B♭ Bass Clarinet (2)	B♭ Cornet 1 (2)	Harp (1)
E♭ Contra-alto Clarinet (2)	B♭ Cornet 2 (2)	String Bass (1)
	B♭ Cornet 3 (2)	

REK

## PROGRAM NOTES

*ELOI, ELOI* was composed for conductor Ray E. Cramer and the Musashino Academia Musicae Wind Ensemble. The work's expression is not programmatic. It is intended as a simple prayer that pays tribute to and is in remembrance of the March 11, 2011 Japanese earthquake and tsunami victims. The title is drawn from Psalm 22:1, Matthew 27:46, and Mark 15:34 and states (in Arabic), "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani?" and translates to, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" The work was later adapted as the opening movement to the composer's Cantata, "*Drifting Gently Through Endless Beauty*". The work was premiered and recorded by the Musishino Academia Musicae Wind Ensemble, Ray E. Cramer, conductor, in July, 2015.

## PERFORMANCE NOTES

This work is always elegant, legato, and never in a hurry. Tempi, however, should never drop below the indicated markings.

The solo flute part (mm. 9, 13, and 50) and horn 1 part (ms. 47) contains tenuto markings that appear only in those two respective parts. These tenuto markings should be made known to the entire ensemble.

Tam-tam parts (percussion 2 and 3) should be played near the edge of the instrument, instead of the center, so as to obtain the intended sonic resonance and clarity.

The work's specific orchestrational colors require 3 B-flat Cornets that should not be replaced with either trumpets or flugel horns.

Accents contained inside of brackets - [ > ] - serve as agogic accents and are given approximately half the weighted stress allotted to their non-bracketed counterparts. As is typical with the performance practice of traditional agogic accents, these bracketed accents should be allowed to slightly stretch the duration of the notes to which they are attached.

REK

# ΕΛΟΙ, ΕΛΟΙ

Kevin M. Walczyk

solemn  $\text{♩} = 48$

rit. .... 9 tender  $\text{♩} = 56$

The score is divided into several sections:

- 2 Flutes & Alto Flute**: Includes a 2nd alternate flute part.
- Oboe**
- English Horn in F**
- E' Soprano**
- CLARINETTS**: B' 1, B' 2, B' 3, B' Bass
- E' Contra-alto**
- Bassoons**: 1, 2
- SAXOPHONES**: 1 alto, 2, Tenor, Baritone
- 4 Horns in F**: 1-3, 2-4
- 3 Cornets in B'**
- 3 Trombones (3rd is bass)**: 1, 2, 3
- Euphonium**
- Tuba**
- PERCUSSION**: 1, 2, 3
- Harp**
- Contrabass**

Rehearsal marks 1 through 11 are indicated at the bottom of the score.







33 tender ♩ = 56

rit. .... 40 a tempo (♩ = 56)

3 fl.

ob.

en. hn.

sop.

1

2

3

CLARINETTS

bs.

ca.

1

2

bsn.

1

2

SAXOPHONES

alto

ten.

bari.

1-3

hn.

2-4

CORNETS

trb.

euph.

tuba

timp.

1

2

3

PERCUSION

harp

cb.

33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41



3 fl.

ob.

en. hn.

sop.

CLARINETTS

1

2

3

bs.

ca.

bsn.

1

2

SAXOPHONES

1 alto

2

ten.

bari.

1-3

hn.

2-4

CORNETS

trb.

euph.

tuba

PERCUSSION

timp.

1

2

3

harp

cb.

*fine*

50

51

KEVIN