

COCHRAN

Pegasus' Travels
~ Meros I, II ~

PIANOFORTE

URTEXT

rb

ROBERT BREMNER

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CLASSICAL MUSIC FOR KEYBOARD

<i>Animal Scenes</i> (Pt. I – IV)	Pianoforte	JULIAN COCHRAN
<i>Animation Suite</i> (Pt. I – IV)	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 1, <i>Cosmos</i> (Pt. I – III)	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 2, <i>Sarmatian Dances</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 3, <i>Dagda's Harp</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 4, <i>Skazka</i> (Pt. I – II)	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 5, <i>Grande Circo</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Fantasia No. 6, <i>The Wind Sylph and the Dryad</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Sonata di Fantasia No. 7, <i>Sul Settimo</i> (Pt. I – III)	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Four Pieces for a Musical Box</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Mazurkas, Nos. 1 – 5	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Night Scenes</i> (Pt. I – IV)	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Pegasus' Travels</i> (Meros I, II – Vol. 1)	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Pegasus' Travels</i> (Meros III, IV – Vol. 2)	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Pegasus' Travels</i> (Meros V – Vol. 3)	“ ”	“ ”
Preludes, Nos. 1 – 3 (Vol. 1)	“ ”	“ ”
Preludes, Nos. 4 – 6 (Vol. 2)	“ ”	“ ”
Preludes, Nos. 7 – 8 (Vol. 3)	“ ”	“ ”
Preludes, Nos. 9 – 13 (Vol. 4)	“ ”	“ ”
Romanian Dances, Nos. 1 – 6	“ ”	“ ”
Scherzi, Nos. 1 – 2	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Toccata, Maelstrom & Fire Dance</i>	“ ”	“ ”
Valses, Nos. 1 – 3	“ ”	“ ”
<i>Seven Pieces for Harp</i>	Concert Harp	“ ”
<i>Night Scenes</i>	Voice and Piano	“ ”

MUSIC FOR CONDUCTOR AND PARTS

<i>Artemis</i>	Violin, Cor Anglais and Piano	“ ”
“ ”	Violin, Cor Anglais and Harp	“ ”
<i>Dagda's Harp</i>	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
<i>Grande Circo</i>	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
Romanian Dances, Nos. 1 – 6	Chamber Orchestra	“ ”
“ ”	Violin and Piano	“ ”
<i>Skazka</i> (Pt. I – II)	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
<i>Symphonic Tales</i>	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
<i>The Wind Sylph and the Dryad</i>	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
Valses Nos. 1 – 2	Symphony Orchestra	“ ”
<i>Zorya Vechernyaya</i>	Chamber Orchestra	“ ”
“ ”	String Quartet, Oboe and Bassoon	“ ”

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P R O E M

Pegasus' Travels represents five journeys of Pegasus over vast distances, covering exotic lands, unexpected encounters and colourful circumstances.

Pegasus – the magnificent winged stallion in ancient Greek mythology – originally carried thunder and lightning for Zeus in his palace. In later times, Pegasus symbolised poetry and wisdom.

Yet one may consider in isolation the inherent appearance and capacities of this beautiful creature. Pegasus thus exudes unbounded freedom as it passes across borders, perhaps not even aware of them, at great speed; and overcoming of the herd-loving characteristics of its horse-cousins, Pegasus prefers to be away from crowds and takes pleasure in its isolation and independence. But it shares the caprice and life-long playfulness of its horse-cousins; and combining magnificent elegance, unending strength – the stallion is not light but appears so only from the vast wing-strength – and timeliness grace, classical ballet can only strive to reach what is inherent and natural for this majestic creature.

Conceptually the five musical works of *Pegasus' Travels* can be thought of as “developments upon subjects”. Contrasting traditional “variations upon a theme”, which decorate a fixed musical structure over each movement, *Pegasus' Travel* instead holds a series of musical themes as atomic, and develops them anew over each movement. Themes also merge to give birth to new themes. One may imagine

extending the fugue – which also develops atomic musical themes – to a larger world of varied atmospheres and boundless explorations. Even such a means of development is in the spirit of Pegasus. The musician may represent Pegasus through the music, or further yet, strive to become Pegasus-in-mind.

a (Meros Alpha) – Pegasus is born from Medusa, discovers his capacity to fly, and rises to Olympus with a display of excellence to the delight of the gods.

b (Meros Beta) – Pegasus assists Zeus in his battles and sweeps upon the Earth to collect fallen lightning.

c (Meros Gamma) – Pegasus, lured by his will, rises above the stormy clouds and dances euphorically amongst the tranquil stars.

d (Meros Delta) – The Muses sing upon Mount Helicon, the mountain shaking in joy, and Pegasus descends upon and punishes the mountain, commanding it to retain its natural boldness.

e (Meros Epsilon) – Pegasus nests upon the mountain ledge, the moonlight reflecting upon the ocean. As he dreams, Pegasus recalls his past travels.

As each work within *Pegasus' Travels* has a self-contained structure; the musician thus has no automatic reason to join them together in concert.

– Julian Cochran

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15

Measures 15-18 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 15 has a whole note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. Measures 16-17 have half notes in the treble and eighth-note triplets in the bass. Measure 18 has a half note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. A slur covers measures 15-18.

19

Measures 19-22 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 19 has a whole note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. Measures 20-21 have half notes in the treble and eighth-note triplets in the bass. Measure 22 has a half note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. A slur covers measures 19-22.

23

Measures 23-25 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 23 has a whole note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. Measures 24-25 have half notes in the treble and eighth-note triplets in the bass. A slur covers measures 23-25.

26

Measures 26-27 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 26 has a whole note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. Measures 27-28 have half notes in the treble and eighth-note triplets in the bass. A slur covers measures 26-27.

28

Measures 28-29 of a musical score. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. Measure 28 has a whole note in the treble and a half-note triplet in the bass. Measures 29-30 have half notes in the treble and eighth-note triplets in the bass. A slur covers measures 28-29.

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Measures 44-46 of a musical score. The system features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Measure 44 includes a 4-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass. Measures 45 and 46 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contain complex chordal textures with many beamed notes. Fingerings of 2 and 4 are indicated in measure 44, and 2 is indicated in measures 45 and 46.

Measures 47-50 of a musical score. Measure 47 has a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass. Measures 48 and 49 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 50 contains a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass. The system concludes with a series of chords marked with *p* (piano) dynamics.

Measures 51-52 of a musical score. Both measures feature a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass, followed by complex chordal textures. The system ends with a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass.

rit.

Measures 53-56 of a musical score. Measures 53 and 54 are marked with a *dim.* (diminuendo) dynamic. Measures 55 and 56 are marked with a *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The system features complex chordal textures and melodic lines in both staves.

*poco meno mosso
e molto delicatamente*

Measures 57-60 of a musical score. Measures 57 and 58 are marked with a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass. Measures 59 and 60 are marked with a 2-measure rest in the treble and a 2-measure rest in the bass. The system features complex chordal textures and melodic lines in both staves.

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Μέρος β

Meros II

Allegro agitato

JULIAN COCHRAN, 2017

PIANO

1 *p* *cresc.* *sfz* *p*

4 *cresc.* *sfz* *p*

6 *cresc.* *sfz* *mp*

8 *sfz* *f*

10 *sfz* *f*

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20 *dim.* *rall.* 2 2

Moderato

22 *mp* 4 4 4 4 4 4

25 *mf* 2 2 2 2 2 2

28 2 2 2 2 2 2

31 *dim.* *rit.* 2 2

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49

Measures 49-51. Treble staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Bass staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Dynamic markings: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

p più mosso

rit.

52

Measures 52-54. Treble staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Bass staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Dynamic markings: *f* (forte).

a tempo

accel.

55

Measures 55-57. Treble staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Bass staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Dynamic markings: *p* (piano).

p più mosso

rit.

58

Measures 58-60. Treble staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Bass staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte).

molto

a tempo

61

Measures 61-63. Treble staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Bass staff: eighth notes with slurs, sixteenth notes with slurs, and eighth notes with slurs. Dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo).

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Allegro agitato

79

79

81

8

10

81

8

10

83

impaziente

sfz

mp

83

impaziente

sfz

mp

84

sfz

sfz

f

84

sfz

sfz

f

86

rall..

86

rall..

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103

This system contains measures 103 through 106. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern in the treble clef, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The word "molto" is written above the right hand in measures 104, 105, and 106, with slanted lines indicating a crescendo.

107

This system contains measures 107 through 111. The right hand continues with a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in measure 108. The word "molto" is written above the right hand in measures 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, with slanted lines indicating a crescendo.

112

This system contains measures 112 and 113. The right hand plays a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to one sharp (F-sharp) in measure 112. The word "molto" is written above the right hand in measure 112, with a slanted line indicating a crescendo.

114

This system contains measures 114 and 115. The right hand plays a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp) in measure 114. The word "molto" is written above the right hand in measure 114, with a slanted line indicating a crescendo.

116

This system contains measures 116 through 119. The right hand plays a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to two sharps (F-sharp and C-sharp) in measure 116. The word "molto" is written above the right hand in measure 116, with a slanted line indicating a crescendo. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 119.

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131

ff

2 2

134

137

3

rit.

140

più cresc. *possibile*

3 3 3 3 3

poco

142

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