

Violin

Gwyneth Walker

Vigil

for Violin and Piano

Vigil

*The opening theme and title of **Vigil** were formed during a late night drive on a deserted country road. The feeling arose of people caring for and protecting others – keeping vigil at night.*

***Vigil** is through-composed, expanding upon one theme (initially presented by the violin), appearing in a variety of guises. Although the work may be heard in three sections (slow–fast–slow), it is essentially one extended movement. The intent is to allow the them to unfold, seemingly of its own accord.*

Duration: 10 minutes

Dr. Gwyneth Walker (b. 1947) is a graduate of Brown University and the Hartt School of Music. She holds B.A., M.M. and D.M.A. Degrees in Music Composition. A former faculty member of the Oberlin College Conservatory, Walker resigned from academic employment in 1982 in order to pursue a career as a full-time composer. She now lives on a dairy farm in Braintree, Vermont.

Walker's catalog includes over 130 commissioned works for orchestra, band, chorus and chamber ensembles. The music of Gwyneth Walker is published by E.C. Schirmer of Boston (choral & vocal music) and MMB Music of St. Louis (orchestral & instrumental music).

Gwyneth Walker is a proud resident of Vermont. She is the recipient of the Year 2000 "Lifetime Achievement Award" from the Vermont Arts Council.

Vigil

Violin

Gwyneth Walker

Piano
Slowly, gently (♩=108)
p

enter ad lib.
p cantabile

rit.

A
mp

mf

faster, with intensity

B

with intensity

mf

f

Piano continues

First system of musical notation. The piano part features a series of chords in the left hand, with some marked *Sub.* (sub-octave). The violin part begins with a melodic phrase starting on a whole note, followed by a series of eighth notes.

f

Second system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line that includes a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

3

accel.

D Broadly $\text{♩} = 72$
Piano

Third system of musical notation. A wavy line indicates a change in the piano accompaniment pattern. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The dynamic marking changes to *ff*.

Piano changes pattern

ff

Fourth system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

f

rit.

Fifth system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

molto rit.

E

Broadly $\text{♩} = 72$
Piano

Sixth system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

Slower

(f)

Seventh system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

f

Eighth system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

p

mf

Slowly

Sva

Ninth system of musical notation. The violin part continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chords.

p

p

rit. -----

(8va) -----

F *peacefully, reflectively*

accel. -----

rit. -----

Quickly ♩=144

tempo independent of piano

Piano enters

p

rit. -----

Violin

R

freely

Piano chord **ff** drammatico 3 Piano chord 3

3 Piano chord 3

Piano chord 3 rapidly, blurred rit. 5

S

♩=72

p dolce *mf* *mf* 3 *p*

rit.

T

gently *♩=72*

6 6 6 6 **f**

freely, independent from piano

p

repeat pattern, gradually cresc. and accel.

Faster *♩=88*

8va

f (**f**)