

THE IMPOSSIBLE MACHINE

(PERPETUAL MOTION)

Erik Morales

Instrumentation

1 - Conductor's Full Score	2 - Baritone/ Euphonium
4 - Flute 1	2 - Baritone T.C.
4 - Flute 2	4 - Tuba
2 - Oboe	2 - Mallet Percussion 1 Xylophone Bells
2 - Bassoon	1 - Mallet Percussion 2 Vibraphone
5 - B \flat Clarinet 1	2 - Percussion 1 Snare Drum Bass Drum
5 - B \flat Clarinet 2	3 - Percussion 2 Triangle Wind Chimes Tambourine
2 - B \flat Bass Clarinet	3 - Percussion 3 Bongos Crash Cymbals Floor Tom
2 - E \flat Alto Saxophone 1	
2 - E \flat Alto Saxophone 2	
2 - B \flat Tenor Saxophone	
2 - E \flat Baritone Saxophone	
4 - B \flat Trumpet 1	
4 - B \flat Trumpet 2	
4 - F Horn	
2 - Trombone 1	
2 - Trombone 2	

FJH is now using a high-speed sorting system for parts.
As a result, all single page parts are collated before multiple page parts.

T H E
F · J · H
M U S I C
C O M P A N Y
I N C.
Frank J. Hackinson



The Composer

Erik Morales (b. December 10, 1966) began his composing career shortly after graduation from high school in south Florida. He studied composition at Florida International University, and completed his bachelor's degree at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Accessible at all levels, the music of Erik Morales has a unique melodic and harmonic vocabulary that appeals to audiences nationwide. His published works encompass a large variety of styles and settings, including works for concert, orchestral, jazz, and chamber ensembles. Mr. Morales currently teaches and plays trumpet professionally in the New Orleans area, in addition to maintaining an active composing and conducting schedule.

About the Music

For centuries, mankind has been searching for sources of eternal power. Inventors and tinkers have conceived fabulous devices that can operate by producing their own energy, or perpetual motion. Unfortunately, these machines are impossible and the inventor's claims are dubious at best. It is well known that these machines violate the principles of thermodynamics. Although there have been several US patents issued on such devices, they are still considered to be flawed in design. The US patent office now requires all perpetual motion submissions to include a working model.

This musical work is based on a repeating rhythm in common time. I call this rhythm the "eternal sequence," and it is used extensively.



It represents the boundless energy that is created by the impossible machine. Many chordal suspensions are used to give an ethereal, otherworldly quality. The free-flowing and transparent form allows the work to develop in an unconventional way, allowing melodic themes to connect and unfold. As an exercise, I recommend that the entire group clap the eternal sequence with a metronome to keep tempo. This will solidify the rhythm in the minds of the players. Once the rhythm is mastered, the piece will be easier to execute.

Erik Morales

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes. 1 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1 2

Hn.

Tbns. 1 2

Bar./ Euph.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc. 1

Mlt. Perc. 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Fls. 1 2 *mf* a2

Ob. *mf*

Bsn.

Cls. 1 2 *mf*

B. Cl.

A. Saxes. 1 2 *mf* a2

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1 2

Hn. *mf*

Tbns. 1 2

Bar./ Euph.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc. 1

Mlt. Perc. 2

Perc. 1 *mf* let ring

Perc. 2 *mf*

Perc. 3

26 27 28 *mf* 29 30

This page contains the musical score for measures 36 through 40 of a symphony. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with the following parts:

- Flutes (Fls.):** Two staves (1 and 2). Measure 36 has rests. Measures 37-38 feature complex rhythmic patterns with slurs and accents. Measure 39 has rests. Measure 40 features chords.
- Oboe (Ob.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a rest. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a rest. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Clarinets (Cls.):** Two staves (1 and 2). Measure 36 has rests. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Saxophones (A. Saxes.):** Two staves (1 and 2). Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have half notes. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have half notes. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Trumpets (Tpts.):** Two staves (1 and 2). Measure 36 has a half note with a triplet. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Horn (Hn.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Trombones (Tbns.):** Two staves (1 and 2). Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Baritone/Euphonium (Bar./Euph.):** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Tuba:** One staff. Measure 36 has a half note. Measures 37-38 have eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has a half note. Measure 40 has a half note.
- Military Percussion (Mlt. Perc.):** Three staves (1, 2, and 3). Measure 36 has eighth-note patterns. Measure 37 has rests. Measure 38 has eighth-note patterns. Measure 39 has rests. Measure 40 has chords.

41

Fls. 1
2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1
2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes. 1
2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

41

Tpts. 1
2

Hn.

Tbns. 1
2

Bar./
Euph.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc. 1

Mlt. Perc. 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

dampen

52

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

Bsn. *mp*

Cls. 1 2

B. Cl. *mp*

A. Saxes. 1 2

T. Sax. *mf* a2

B. Sax. *mp*

52

Tpts. 1 2 *mf*

Hn. *mf*

Tbns. 1 2 *mf*

Bar./ Euph.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc. 1 *mp*

Mlt. Perc. 2 *mp*

Perc. 1 *mp* lightly dampen

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes. 1 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1 2

Hn.

Tbns. 1 2

Bar./ Euph.

Tuba

Mit. Perc. 1

Mit. Perc. 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

61

61

mf

58 59 60 61 62

80

Fls. 1 2

Ob.

Bsn.

Cl. 1 2

B. Cl.

A. Sax. 1 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

80

Tpts. 1 2

Hn.

Tbns. 1 2

Bar./ Euph.

Tuba

Mit. Perc. 1

Mit. Perc. 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Bells

f

f dampen

choke

79 80 *f* 81 82 83

This page contains a musical score for a woodwind and brass ensemble, spanning measures 89 to 93. The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Flutes (1 and 2), Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets (1 and 2), Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophones (1 and 2), Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trumpets (1 and 2), Horns, Trombones (1 and 2), Baritone/Euphonium, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Milt. Perc. 1, Milt. Perc. 2, Perc. 1, Perc. 2, and Perc. 3. The score features various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*. A large red watermark reading "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page, and another watermark "Legal Use Requires Purchase" is also visible.

This musical score page includes parts for the following instruments:

- Fls. (Flutes) 1 & 2
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Bsn. (Bassoon)
- Cls. (Clarinets) 1 & 2
- B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- A. Saxes. (Alto Saxophones) 1 & 2
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone)
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone)
- Tpts. (Trumpets) 1 & 2
- Hn. (Horn)
- Tbns. (Tubas) 1 & 2
- Bar./Euph. (Baritone/Euphonium)
- Tuba
- Mlt. Perc. 1 (Mild Percussion 1)
- Mlt. Perc. 2 (Mild Percussion 2)
- Perc. 1 (Percussion 1)
- Perc. 2 (Percussion 2)
- Perc. 3 (Percussion 3)

Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *f* (fortissimo). The score includes a large red watermark that reads "Preview Only - Legal Use Requires Purchase".

