

TO MAKE A PRAIRIE

music by Gerald Ginsburg

words by Emily Dickinson

To Make a Prairie

Emily Dickinson

Gerald Ginsburg

freely $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Voice

To make a prai-rie— it takes a clo-ver and one

Piano

moderately (freely)

* Ped. Ped. ad lib

4

Voice

bee,

Pno.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

7

Voice

One clo-ver, and a bee, And rev-e-ry.

sub p (rich tone)

Piano

sub p

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

11

Voice

Pno.

(celestial)

Ped. Ped. Ped.

14

Voice

Pno.

a little faster *cresc.*

The re - ve - ry a-lone will

p

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

17

Voice

Pno.

f broadly

do, If bees are few.

dim.

f

Ped. *8vb* Ped. Ped.

20

Voice

Pno.

(move)

8vb

Ped.

p *pp* *ppp*

*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a voice and piano. It begins at measure 20. The voice part is written in a single staff with a treble clef. It has a whole rest in the first two measures and a whole note in the third measure. The piano part is written in two staves, treble and bass clefs. The bass line starts with a sequence of eighth notes: G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The treble line starts with a whole note chord of G4, B4, D5, which then moves to a whole note chord of G4, B4, D5, F5. A bracket labeled '(move)' spans these two chords. In the second measure, the treble line has a whole note chord of G4, B4, D5, F5, with an 8va marking above it. The dynamics are *p* in the second measure, *pp* in the third measure, and *ppp* in the fourth measure. The bass line has a whole note chord of G2, B1, D2, F2 in the second measure, and a whole note chord of G2, B1, D2, F2 in the third measure. A pedal point is indicated by a dashed line labeled '8vb' and 'Ped.' under the bass line. The piece ends with an asterisk in the fourth measure.