

THE OLD MAN IN THE MOUNTAIN

The Old Man in the Mountain, also known as the Great Stone Face, was a natural granite formation found on Cannon Mountain in New Hampshire's White Mountains. When viewed from the north, it looked like the profile of an old man's face. Discovered in 1805, it became the state emblem in 1945 and is used on license plates, highway signs, and the back of the New Hampshire Statehood Quarter. Freezing and thawing over the years took its toll on the Old Man. The formation collapsed on May 3, 2003.

Robert D. Vandall

Moderately slow; rubato (♩ = ca. 80)

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is 'Moderately slow; rubato' with a quarter note equal to approximately 80 beats per minute. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a melody marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 5, 4, 2 for the first measure; 5, 4, 2 for the second; 5, 4, 2 for the third; and 2 for the fourth. A dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo) is present in the fourth measure, with a dashed line indicating the volume decrease. Below the staves, a series of bracketed numbers (5, 1/5, 1/5, 1) likely represent fingering or performance cues.

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. The melody in the first staff continues with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated: 1 for measure 5; 5, 1/5 for measure 6; and 5, 1/5 for measure 7. A bracketed number 5 is shown below the first staff for measure 5, and 1/5 for measure 6.

Measures 9-12 of the musical score. The tempo changes to 'Più mosso' (faster). The first staff begins with a melody marked *mf*. The second staff continues with its accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated: 3, 1 for measure 9; 5, 1 for measure 10; 2, 1 for measure 11; and 3, 1 for measure 12. A bracketed number 1 is shown below the first staff for measures 9, 10, and 11. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the second staff between measures 10 and 11.

Measures 13-16 of the musical score. The first staff begins with a melody marked *mp cresc.* (mezzo-piano, crescendo). The second staff continues with its accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated: 3, 1 for measure 13; 2, 1 for measure 14; 2, 1 for measure 15; and 5, 1 for measure 16. A bracketed number 1 is shown below the first staff for measures 13, 14, and 15. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the first staff between measures 13 and 14. A decrescendo hairpin is visible in the first staff between measures 15 and 16, with a dynamic marking of *f rit.* (forte, ritardando) in measure 15 and *mp* (mezzo-piano) in measure 16.

Kipping Beauty

Lake Winnepesaukee is the largest lake in the state. The Native American name means “smile of the Great Spirit” or “beautiful water in a high place.” Covering almost 70 square miles, the lake has been a favorite destination for politicians, celebrities, and families for more than 100 years. It is a popular place for tourists to enjoy boating, fishing, and water sports.

Robert D. Vandall

Moderately fast; rubato (♩ = ca. 92)

5 2

mp

2

5

5 2

5

mf

2

5

5 2

5 2

f

1 4

1 5

1 5

p

LH 1 4

poco rit.

13 5 2

a tempo

mp

2

5

5

1

1

cresc.

Furious Winds

Mount Washington is located in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains and stands at 6,288 feet. It is the highest peak in the northeastern United States. Known for its erratic weather, Mount Washington once held the world record for surface wind speed. On April 12, 1934, the wind speed was clocked at 231 miles per hour.

Robert D. Vandall

Fast (♩. = ca. 144)

The first system of the musical score is in 6/8 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5), with a fingering of 5 3 3 above the first three notes. The bass staff has a half note (G3) followed by a quarter note (B2), with a fingering of 5 above the first note. The first measure is marked *fp* (fortissimo piano) and the second measure is marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It begins with a measure number '5' in a box. The treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5), with a fingering of 5 3 3 above the first three notes. The bass staff has a half note (G3) followed by a quarter note (B2), with a fingering of 1 above the first note. The first measure is marked *fp* and the second measure is marked *cresc.*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It begins with a measure number '9' in a box. The treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter note (C5), with a fingering of 5 3 3 above the first three notes. The bass staff has a half note (G3) followed by a quarter note (B2), with a fingering of 2 above the first note. The first measure is marked *fp* and the second measure is marked *cresc.*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.