



**SCORE**

**4404-s**  
trumpet, viola & piano  
(alt. version available with percussion & strings)

**Robert J. Bradshaw**

**sonata no. 6**

**One-way Ticket**

on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by  
"The Migration Series" paintings of Jacob Lawrence



**for trumpet, viola  
and piano**

**Beauport Press**  
music publications



Sonata no. 6

# One-way ticket

on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by  
"The Migration Series" paintings of Jacob Lawrence

by

Robert J. Bradshaw

*for trumpet, viola and piano*

*written for Adam Gautille*

# **INSTRUMENTATION**

Small Chamber Ensemble Version\*

**Trumpet in C\*\***

**Viola**

**Piano**

\*Also available with strings in five parts and percussion.

\*\*Also available for performance by horn.

## PROGRAM NOTES

The *Great Migration*\*, when six million African Americans relocated from rural Southern States to the Northeast, Midwest, and West (from the 1910s through the 1960s), is the historical and social event that forms the programmatic foundation for this composition, “One-way Ticket: on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by *The Migration Series* paintings of Jacob Lawrence”. However, as is obvious from reading the title, it is not the actual events but rather these artist’s interpretations that provided the inspiration for this work, continuing the never-ending cycle of art inspiring art.

Jacob Lawrence was also inspired by Hughes’ writing in 1948, when he painted “One-Way Ticket”, an illustration of Hughes’ poem of the same name. However, Lawrence had already explored this important part of American history in 1940-41 when he painted the breathtakingly beautiful *The Migration Series*. Elizabeth Hutton Turner states, “In Lawrence’s hands, the migration became an epic, something comprehensive, timely, and timeless.”

In no way does this work attempt to express Hughes’ words in music or capture the grandeur of Lawrence’s 60 painting series. It is simply an emotional response to the feelings felt while researching the history of the migration, exploring Hughes’ poetic expression, and viewing the awe-inspiring display of humanity in Lawrence’s work.

Added to the mix are the sounds of train horns (which is also a direct reference to one of the solo instruments). Although the Hexatone (H6) wasn’t developed by Robert E. Swanson until 1948-49, this chord, and the many variations that came after, still represents the sound of trains in America to this day. Each movement is based on the H6 or one of the variations of the H5 chord. Although these chords may appear in their original spelling, this is not their typical use. One example of how they influenced the piece would be to create a chord for each note of the H6, thus building a progression based on the notes of the chord (or using the notes of these chords to build a “scale” used to structure the melodies). Many such theoretical structures were used to organize the composition.

As this composition is rooted in American history and culture, it seemed appropriate to incorporate Jazz, Rock, and Spiritual, influences. These kinds of influences are common to my music and are presented here in many different ways, at times easily recognizable and at others more subtle.

\*Some historians differentiate between two migrations: *Great Migration, 1910-1930* and *Second Great Migration, 1940-1970*.

## I: "I pick up my life and take it with me"

Inspired by the first stanza of *One Way Ticket* by Langston Hughes:

I pick up my life,  
And take it with me,  
And I put it down in  
Chicago, Detroit,  
Buffalo, Scranton,  
Any place that is  
North and East,  
And not Dixie.



JACOB LAWRENCE (1917-2000)  
*The Migration of the Negro, Panel no. 51, 1940-1941*  
In many cities in the North where the Negroes had been overcrowded in their previous homes they attempted to spread out. This resulted in many of the race riots and the bombing of Negro homes.

*The Migration of the Negro*, Panel No. 51 (1940-1941), by Jacob Lawrence

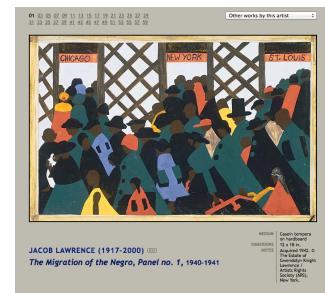
"In many cities in the North where the Negroes had been overcrowded in their own living quarters they attempted to spread out. This resulted in many of the race riots and the bombing of Negro homes."

and the spiritual tradition.

## II: "I pick up my life and take it on the train"

Inspired by the second stanza of *One Way Ticket* by Langston Hughes:

I pick up my life  
And take it on the train,  
To Los Angeles, Bakersfield,  
Seattle, Oakland, Salt Lake  
Any place that is  
North and West,  
And not South.



JACOB LAWRENCE (1917-2000)  
*The Migration of the Negro, Panel no. 1, 1940-1941*

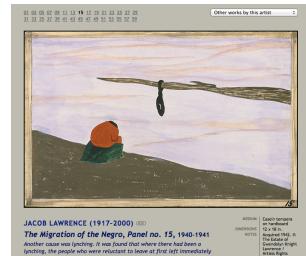
Other works by this artist

and *The Migration of the Negro*, Panel No. 1 (1940-1941), by Jacob Lawrence

### III: "I am fed up"

Inspired by the third stanza of *One Way Ticket* by Langston Hughes:

I am fed up  
With Jim Crow laws,  
People who are cruel  
And afraid,  
Who lynch and run,  
Who are scared of me  
And me of them



and *The Migration of the Negro*, Panel No. 15 (1940-1941), by Jacob Lawrence

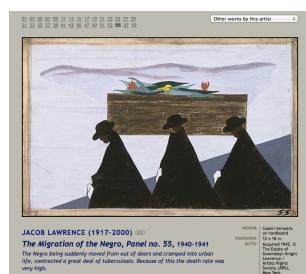
"Another cause was lynching. It was found that where there had been a lynching, the people who were reluctant to leave at first left immediately after this."

Unlike the other movements of this composition, III follows a storyline. The movement begins with a discussion behind closed doors. Meanwhile, families (unknowingly) go about their lives. The situation is not stable, or easy, but life goes on until a terrible act drives home a realization that means the loss of everything they knew and an immediate departure.

### IV: "I pick up my life and take it away"

Inspired by the final stanza of *One Way Ticket* by Langston Hughes:

I pick up my life  
And take it away  
On a one-way ticket-  
Gone up North  
Gone out West  
Gone



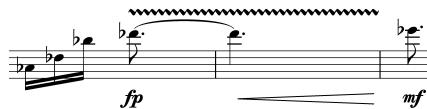
and *The Migration of the Negro*, Panel No. 55 (1940-1941), by Jacob Lawrence

"The Negro being suddenly moved from out of doors and cramped into urban life, contracted a great deal of tuberculosis. Because of this the death rate was very high."

# PERFORMANCE NOTES

## ROLLS, TRILLS & TREMOLOS:

If a wavy line appears above a single note (without a grace note) it identifies a roll.



If the line appears with a preceding grace note, trill the two indicated pitches. The grace note may appear above or below the pitch that identifies length. It may also represent a tremolo between two pitches that are greater than one step apart.



If the line appears above more than one note, tremolo the pitches - regardless of how many notes are presented (and depending on the performance practices of that particular instrument).



*If a more specific treatment of an ornamentation is required, it will be clearly notated and/or explained in the score.*

## FERMATA:

- ⌚ Hold and pause as is common practice.
- ^K Short pause.
- █ Long pause.

## DYNAMICS:

As with the common dynamic marking forte-piano, any dynamic may precede an immediate change to piano (or pianissimo, etc...). Sudden changes in dynamic may be notated with the dynamic followed by sub. (abbreviation for subito) or with an "s" preceding the dynamic.

## ARTICULATION:

Staccato: In general, staccato in my music means "half the notated value" unless directed otherwise. However, it is understood that certain performance practices, stylistic considerations, range, and other factors may need to be taken into consideration when determining appropriate note length.

## TEMPO:

Although this score contains very specific metronomic markings, it is understood that people feel music in countless ways. Conveying the emotional intent of the music is most important and therefore, if you, as the performer, feel a section would be more effective a little slower or faster than what is marked on the page, this is acceptable. If you would like to discuss a tempo change, please contact the composer, [www.robertjbradshaw.com](http://www.robertjbradshaw.com).

## METER:

The eighth note remains constant through any and all meter changes unless specifically marked otherwise.

Sonata no. 6

## One-way Ticket

on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by  
 "The Migration Series" paintings of Jacob Lawrence



for trumpet, viola and piano

Robert J. Bradshaw  
 (BMI)

♩ = 92 (Gentle half time feel)

Bucket mute

Trumpet in C

Viola

Piano

Bucket mute

p  
con sord.

p

measures 1-6



Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

p

pp p

measures 7-13

Poco rit.



Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

measures 14-19

**20** Song without words, Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

**36**

*p cresc. poco a poco*

*p cresc. poco a poco*

*mp*

*(p)*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

**40**      **41**      **42**      **43**      **44**      **45**

**Poco rit.**

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

Measure 46: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 47: Tpt. rests. Vla. rests. Pno. rests.

Measure 48: Tpt. rests. Vla. rests. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 49: Tpt. rests. Vla. rests. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 50: Tpt. rests. Vla. rests. Pno. rests.

Measure 51: Tpt. rests. Vla. rests. Pno. rests.

46

47

48

49

50

51

**52** **Tempo (♩ = 92)**

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

Measure 52: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 53: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 54: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 55: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 56: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 57: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

52

53

54

55

56

57

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

Measure 58: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 59: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 60: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 61: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 62: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 63: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

Measure 64: Tpt. plays eighth notes. Vla. plays eighth notes. Pno. plays eighth-note chords.

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

65      66      67      68      69      70      71

==

**72** Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

72      73      74      75      76      77

==

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

78      79      80      81      82      83      84

**85** **Tempo (♩ = 92)**

Tpt. *p*

Vla. *p*

Pno. **p molto sost.**  
(The rumble of distant explosions)

simile

85 86 87 88 89 90 91

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno. (loco)

92 93 94 95 96 97 98

**Poco rit.**

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

[to Open]

99 100 101 102 103



*I pick up my life and take it on the train*

**Freely**

Trumpet in C      *0/3 Timbre Trill Open (1/2 Valve)*

Viola

Piano {

Measure 108: **108**  $\text{♩} = 104$  (Do not rush)

==

Vla. 104 105 106 107 108 109

Pno. {

Measure 109: *8va* - |

==

Tpt. 110 111 112 113 114 115

Vla.

Pno. {

Measure 115:  $\text{♩} = 104$

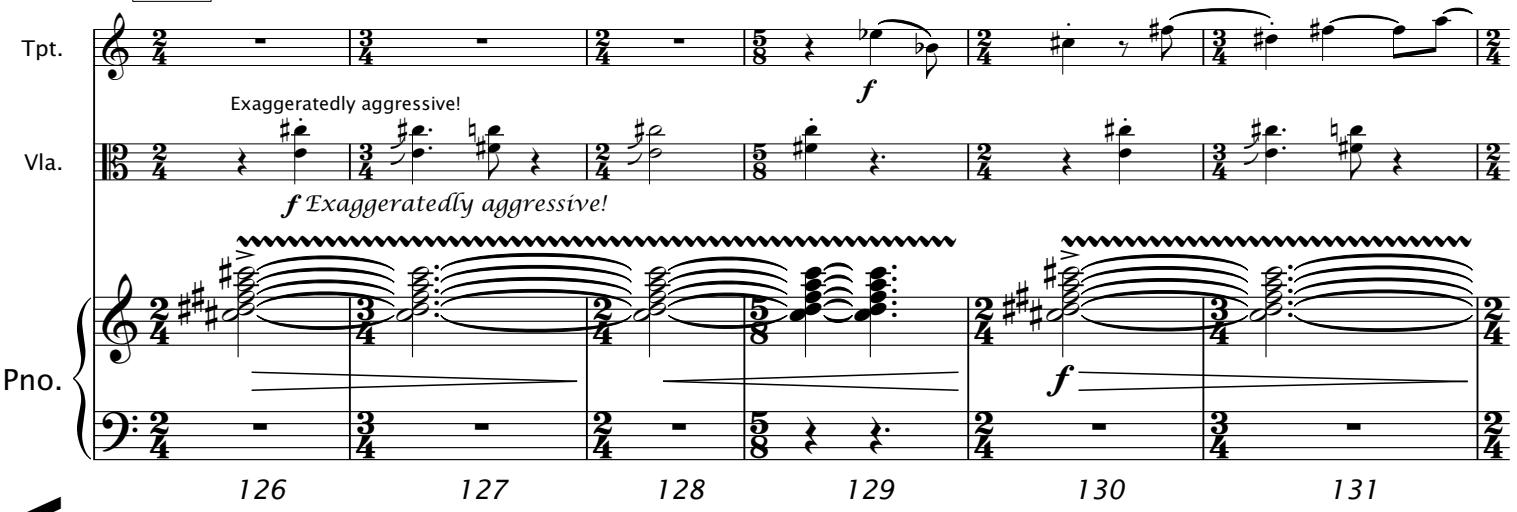
==

Tpt. 116 117 118 119 120

Pno. {

Measure 120:  $\text{♩} = 104$

**126**

Tpt. 

126      127      128      129      130      131

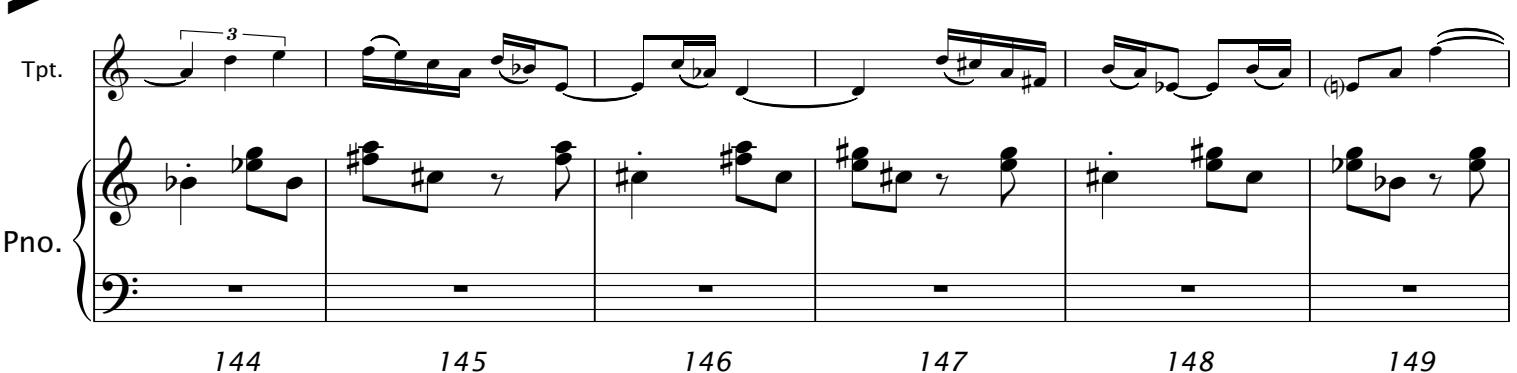
**135** **Discordantly**

Tpt. 

132      133      134      (f) 135      136      137

Tpt. 

138      139      140      141      142      143

Tpt. 

144      145      146      147      148      149

152

Tpt. 

150      151      152      153      154      155      156

=

Tpt. 

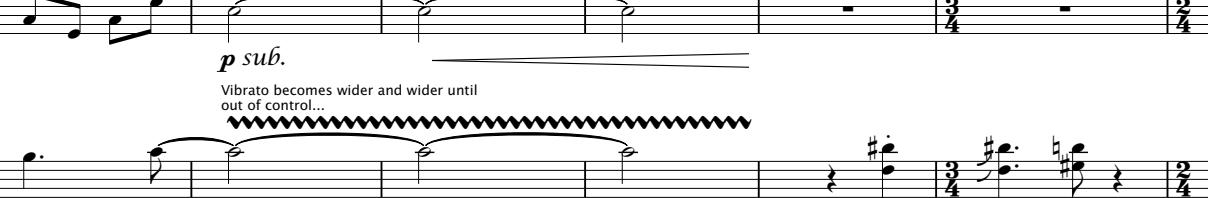
Vla. 

Pno. 

157      158      159      160      161      162

=

167

Tpt. 

Vla. 

Pno. 

163      164      165      166      167      168      169

Tpt. 

= 170 171 172 173 174

**176**

Tpt. 

= 175 176 177 178 179

Tpt. 

= 180 181 182 183

**185**

Tpt. 

184

185

186

187

188

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

189            190            191            192            193

**194**

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

194            195            196            197            198

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

199            200            201            202            203

Musical score for Bradshaw's One-Way Ticket, page 11, measures 204-208. The score includes parts for Tpt. (Trumpet), Vla. (Violin), and Pno. (Piano). The piano part features sustained notes with wavy lines and dynamic markings ***ff*** at the end of measures 207 and 208.

204

205

206

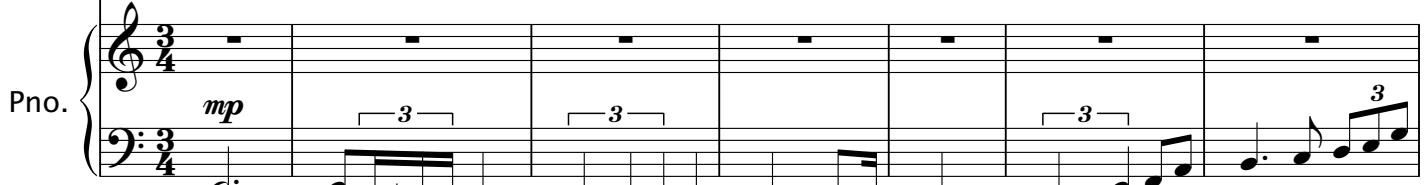
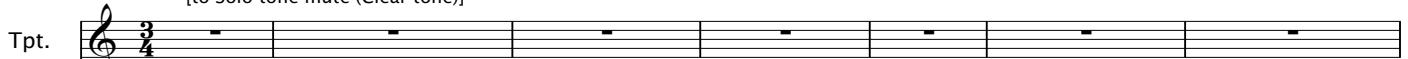
207

208

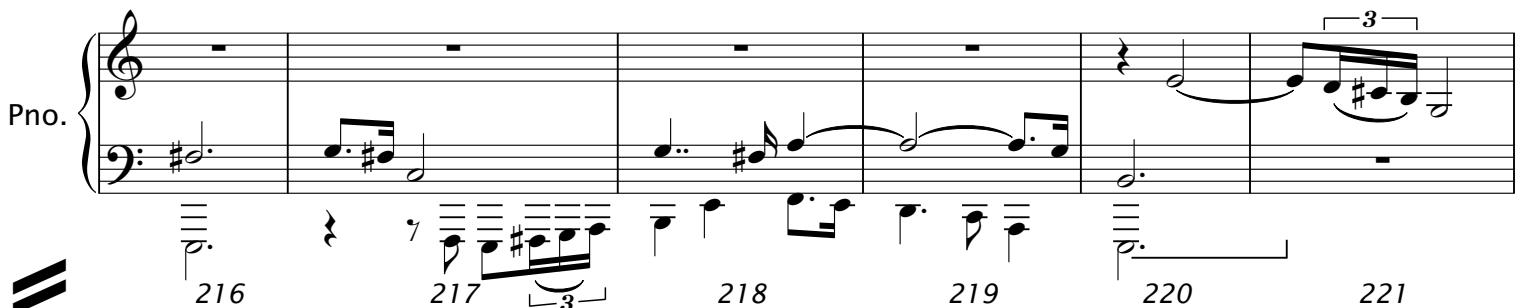


*I am fed up*

$\text{♩} = 120$   
[to Solo-tone mute (Clear-tone)]



= 209 210 211 212 213 214 215



= 216 217 218 219 220 221



= 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229



= 230 231 232 233 234 235 236



una corda

237

238

239

240

241

245 Solo-tone mute

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

242 243 244 245 246

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

247 248 249 250 251

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

252 253 254 255 256

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

257      258      259      260      261      262      263



267

[to Open]

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

264      265      266      267      268      269



Vla.

Pno.

270      271      272      273      274

**275** Open

Tpt. *mf*

Vla. *sul tasto* *mp*

Pno. *mp*

275      276      277      278      279

||

Tpt.

Vla.

ord.

*mf*

Pno.

280      281      282      283      284

||

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno. *mf*

*tre corde*

285      286      287      288      289      290

**Poco rit.**

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

291 292 293 294 295 296

**A tempo (♩ = 120)**

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

297 298 299 300 301 302 303

**304**

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

304 305 306 307 308

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

309            310            311            312            313

====

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

314            315            316            317            318

====

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

(8)            319            320            321            322            323            324            325

Molto meno mosso **329** slower,  $\text{♩} = 88$

Tpt. G.P.

Vla. G.P. sul tasto ord.

Pno. G.P. *mp* *p* *pp* *p* *mf*

326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333

Vla. *8va*

Pno. *8va*

334 335 336 337 338 339

Vla. *8va*

Pno. *8va*

340 341 342 343 344 345

Vla.

Pno. *molto sost.*

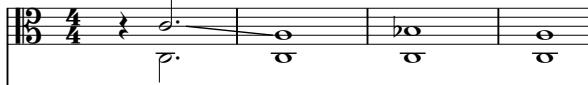
347 348 349 350 351 352 353

## IV

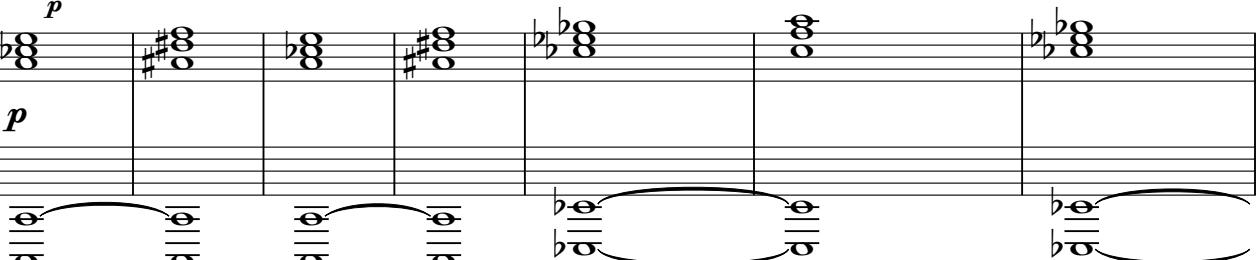
*I pick up my life and take it away****J = 60, Heavily (like burdened footsteps)***

con sord.

senza vib.

Viola      

Piano {      

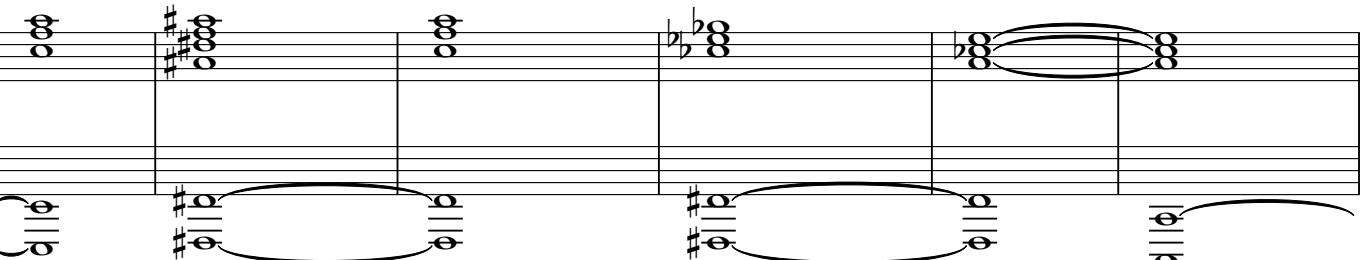


una corda      354      355      356      357      358      359      360

pizz., vib.

Vla.      

Pno. {      



361      362      363      364      365      366

**368**

Tpt.      

Vla.      

Pno. {      



367      tre corde      368      369      370

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

gently but clearly *secco*

371 372 373

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

molto vib. *mp*

374 375 376 377

380

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

*mf*

378 379 380

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

*mf*

381 382 383

**386** Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 60$ )

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

384

385

386

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

387

388

389

**392** Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 60$ )

Tpt.

Vla.

Pno.

390

391

392

393

Tpt. Vla. Pno.

394 395 396 397 398

399 400 401 402 403

404 405 406 407 408 409 410

June 30, 2014



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PO Box 551  
Gloucester, MA 01931

## Trumpet in C

written for Adam Gauti  le

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 or email mail@beauportpress.com

Sonata no. 6

## One-way Ticket

*on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by  
 "The Migration Series" paintings of Jacob Lawrence*



for trumpet, viola and piano

Robert J. Bradshaw  
(BMI)

♩ = 92 (Gentle half time feel)

Bucket mute

5

1-5

**p****p**

Poco rit.

13

**20** Song without words, Tempo (♩ = 92)

28

35

42

50

57

64

**72** Tempo ( $\downarrow = 92$ )

4 3

72-75 *pp* 82-84

**85** Tempo ( $\downarrow = 92$ )

*p*

Poco rit.

93

100 [to Open]

||

**Freely**  
Open  
0/3 Timbre Trill (1/2 Valve)

**108**  $\downarrow = 104$  (Do not rush)

2 4

104 108-109 112-115

116

**122**

128

**135** Discordantly

4

135-138 *mp cantabile*

Musical score for Trumpet in C, page 3, featuring 11 staves of music numbered 146 to 207. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p sub.*, *f*, *fp*, and *ff*. Measure 146 starts with a treble clef, common time, and quarter notes. Measure 152 shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measure 153 begins with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 162 features a change in time signature to 3/4, 2/4, 5/8, 3/4, 2/4, and 5/8, with dynamics *p sub.* and *f*. Measure 167 follows. Measure 171 shows a complex rhythmic pattern with a mix of 2/4, 3/4, 5/8, and 3/4 time signatures, ending with *fp* and *f*. Measure 178 continues with a mix of 5/8, 3/4, 2/4, and 5/8 time signatures, ending with *f*. Measure 184 follows. Measure 190 shows a mix of 5/8, 3/4, and 2/4 time signatures. Measure 194 follows. Measure 196 shows a mix of 5/8, 3/4, and 2/4 time signatures. Measure 202 shows a mix of 4/4, 2/4, and 4/4 time signatures. Measure 207 ends the page with a dynamic *ff*.

|||

*I am fed up*

**J = 120**  
[to Solo-tone mute (Clear-tone)]

**28**      **237**      **245** Solo-tone mute

**247**      **256**      **2** [to Open]

**267**      **275** Open      **265-266**

**281**      **Poco rit.**      **A tempo (J = 120)**

**290**      **mp**      **ff sub.**

**300**      **304**      **f**

**308**

**316**

**323**      **G.P.**      **Molto meno mosso**      **329 Slower, J = 88**

**24**

**329-352**

**fff**

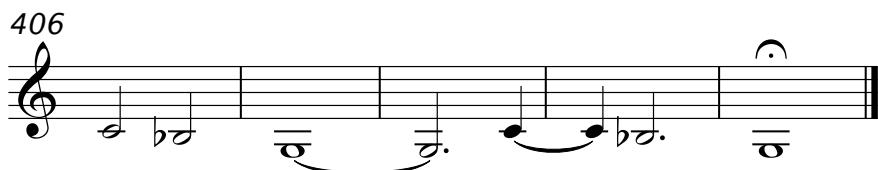
## IV

*I pick up my life and take it away* $\text{♩} = 60$ , Heavily (like burdened footsteps)

368



380

386 Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 60$ )392 Tempo ( $\text{♩} = 60$ )



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Viola

written for Adam Gautielle

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Sonata no. 6

# One-way Ticket

on a poem by Langston Hughes and inspired by  
"The Migration Series" paintings of Jacob Lawrence

for trumpet, viola and piano



Robert J. Bradshaw  
(BMI)

$\text{J} = 92$  (Gentle half time feel)  
con sord.

12      **5**      **p**      **pp**      **p**      Poco rit.      **pp**

20 Song without words, Tempo ( $\text{J} = 92$ )

28      **p**

36      **p** cresc. poco a poco      Poco rit.

42      **mf**

50      **52** Tempo ( $\text{J} = 92$ )      **p** cresc. poco a poco      <

57      **mf**      dimin. poco a poco

64      **p**

**72** Tempo ( $\downarrow = 92$ )

4

72-75 *pp*

84 **85** Tempo ( $\downarrow = 92$ )

92

99 Poco rit.

senza sord.

||

*I pick up my life and take it on the train*

Freely **108**  $\downarrow = 104$  (Do not rush)

4

104-107 *f*

112

126 Exaggeratedly aggressive!

3 4

117-119 121-124 *f* Exaggeratedly aggressive!

130

135 Discordantly

*fp* *f* *p*

138

141-142 *pp*

144-151 *mp cantabile*

152

155

Vibrato becomes wider and wider until out of control... 167

162

167

171

176

177

180-183

185

187

193

194

199

205

*f*

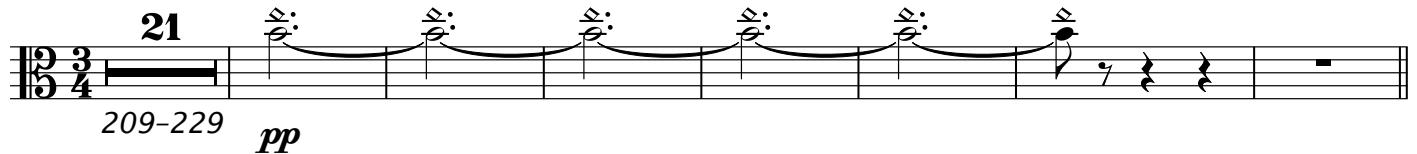
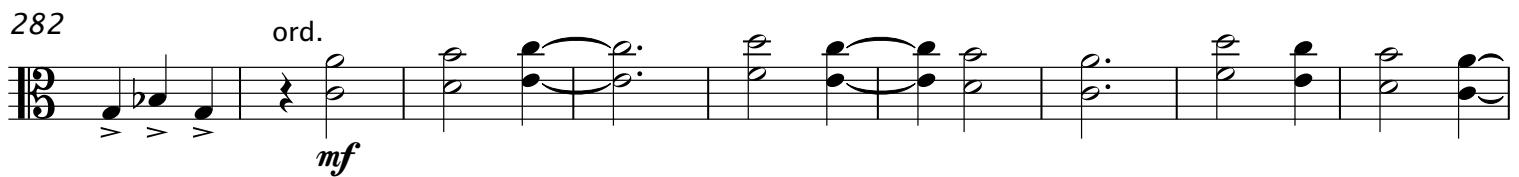
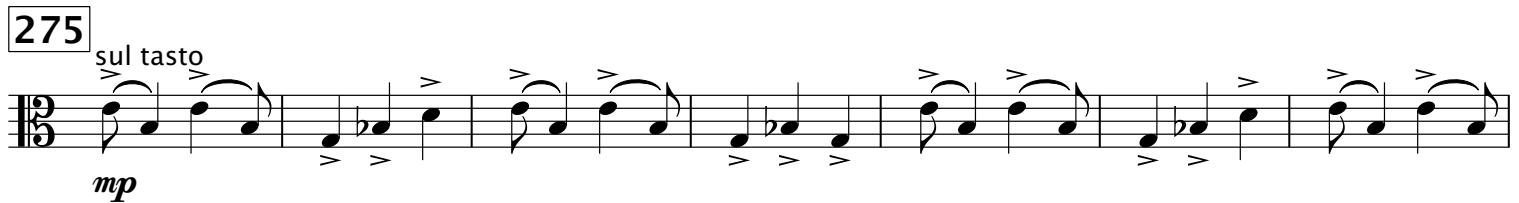
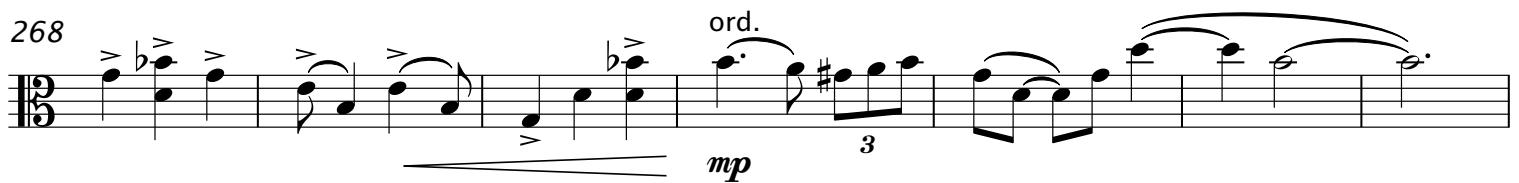
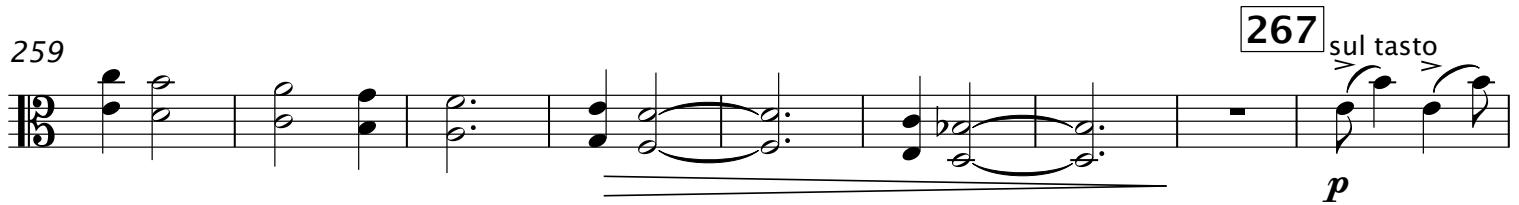
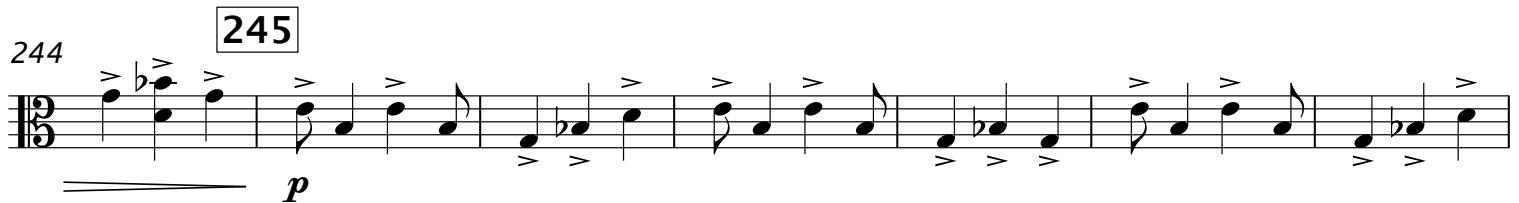
*fp* — *f*

*f*

*ff*

The musical score for Viola, page 3, consists of ten staves of music. Staff 1 (measures 155-162) features sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes, ending with a wavy line above the notes at measure 162. Staff 2 (measures 162-171) shows a transition through various time signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/8, 3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 2/4. Staff 3 (measures 171-177) includes dynamic markings *fp* followed by *f*, and a tempo marking of 180-183. Staff 4 (measures 177-185) shows a return to sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes, ending with a wavy line above the notes at measure 185. Staff 5 (measures 185-193) and Staff 6 (measures 193-194) continue the sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. Staff 7 (measures 194-199) and Staff 8 (measures 199-205) conclude the piece with sixteenth-note patterns, ending with a dynamic *ff*.

III

*I am fed up* $\text{J} = 120$ **21****237** (6/8)  
pizz. (sul tasto)

291 **Poco rit.** *mp* **A tempo (♩ = 120)** *ff sub.*

300 **304** *f*

308

316

324 **Molto meno mosso** **329** **Slower, ♩ = 88**  
G.P. *sul tasto* **ord.** *fff* *mp* *p*

333

342

351

## IV

*I pick up my life and take it away*

354  $\text{J} = 60$ , Heavily (like burdened footsteps)  
con sord.

360 pizz., vib.  
 $p$

366 **368**  
[to senza sord.]  $\text{J} = 60$   
senza sord.  
368-371  $mp$

**380**

384 a piacere  $\text{J} = 60$   
 $mf$  **386** Tempo ( $\text{J} = 60$ )

400

400

Violin part for measure 400. The music is in common time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The measure consists of six eighth-note pairs followed by a dotted half note.

406

406

Violin part for measure 406. The music is in common time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The measure starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, and a half note.



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