

Tristan Rhys Williams

Music for Three Cellos and Ensemble

Instruments:

Score in C

3 solo cellos (sat together)

Oboe

Bass Clarinet in b-flat

2 Percussionists

Harp

Piano

Steel-string guitar

Performance notes

General:



Crescendo to the loudest, most extreme dynamic possible in context

"f"

Forte dynamic in "" represents the intensity (equivalent to loud playing) not the resulting volume of a gesture - used for techniques that do not inherently provide loud results

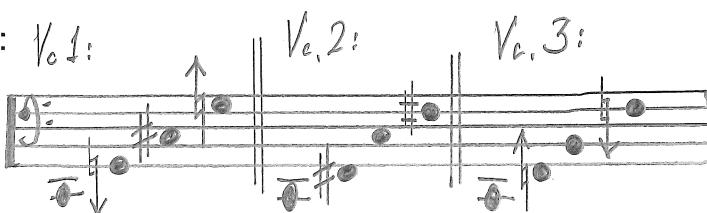
Unspecified, articulated pitch mid-glissando

Grace notes sound before the beat.

All arrows on accidentals represent an approximate quarter-tone adjustment

Violoncellos:

Scordaturas: $\text{V}_{\text{c}}, 1:$



All gliassandi should be equally distributed (cross note-heads are used to denote unspecified, articulated pitches between two outer pitch bands)



Strum, use more than one finger to produce a violent sound



Slap fingerboard with palm of hand from above, while fingering the previously strummed chord. This technique will provide a non-determinant pitch but aim for a predominantly 'wood' sound



Highest possible note on strings



Natural harmonic



Artificial harmonic (strings usually specified)

sp

sul ponitcello

st

sul tasto

br

play directly on bridge (high, non-determinant sound with little pitch content)

flaut.

Light, low pressure, floating bow



Scratch-bow (press bow deep into the string creating a scratch)

c.l.	col legno - use wood of bow
batt.	Lightly percussive (in this context) action - bounce bow off string without ricochet
ric....	Ricochet-bow, drop the bow onto the string and allow, or cause to bounce for specified duration
1/2 c.l.t.	Half col legno tratto: Draw some of the wood of the bow across strings - producing a dim, ghostly tone quality
→	Gradual change of position between two areas
st → sp 	Constantly shifting, vertical swishing, brushing motion between sp and st
⟳	Circular and continuous contact with string

The 'TAB' clef represents the four strings of the instrument (bottom line represents string IV). These are to be played 'tonelessly' by lightly covering strings with palm (denoted by ) and constantly moving fingers/palm up and down finger-board (denoted by ) - resulting in slightly shifting timbre and snatches of sound suggestive of harmonics. The instruction 'toneless' should not be taken literally (do not fully mute strings) as the resulting shifts between a whistling and dry brushing sound is desirable. Experiment with varying finger pressure for a varied timbral palette. The overall effect of this technique should be that of 'white-sound'.

Three note chords should be played with an angled bow at the 'st' position.

In addition to the vertical brushing motion described above a circular action (promoting increased friction between bow and strings) is called for.

[] -- Play this cell continuously until 

 Snap/Bartok pizzicato

Oboe:



suck on moist reed (unpitched air sound)



gradual surfacing of tone (usually low range)



multiphonic (complex - fundamental given)

perf. trem.



'perforated' tremolo - due to unlikely rapid sounding of low b

(trms)

micro-tonal fluctuations and 'trill' passages can either be fingered or lipped in context (some more awkward permutations may be thought of as extreme vibrato)

bb double → max.

rapid double tonguing (always accelerating)

(toneless)

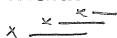
Square note-heads denote the toneless sound of blowing with prescribed fingerings, providing constantly shifting quality of sound (resulting from changes in air column) and faint key sound (+)

mute bell

point instrument down and use knee to cover hole for soft timbre

Bass Clarinet:

multi.



multiphonic (fundamental given), always push partials higher and gradually increase distortion



straight complex multiphonic without fanning out upper partials



flutter-tongue

(toneless)

Square note-heads denote the toneless sound of blowing with prescribed fingerings, providing constantly shifting quality of sound (resulting from changes in air column) and faint key sound (also used in conjunction with a flutter-tongue quality)

1/2 air

allow more audible 'air sound' through from mouth (used in conjunction with flzg.)



gradual shift from one playing technique to another (i.e. from air sound to a full, clean tone sound without vib.)



out of control vibrato

murm.

alternation between notated pitch and one of its alternative fingerings* (as seamlessly as possible) - 'murmurando'

LS

'lip smack', produced by explosively opening lips which are sucking on the mouthpiece

ST

'slap tongue' - "in conjunction with a thrust of air from the diaphragm, the tongue flicks towards the front between the lips, thus abruptly blocking the flow of air. The result is a hard, percussive click (with fingered tone)

cr

cracked tone, achieved by over-blowing and tightening

embouchure. Try for a complex, rich spectrum and something approaching an 'electronic' component.

highest possible pitch (squeak) can be produced with teeth on reed

* Overblown from different fundamental (controlled embouchure) providing a transparent, gossamer sound without vibrato

Percussion 1:

Instruments:

Ratchet [RT]

Thunder Sheet [TS]

Snare Drum [SD]

Pedal (kick)Bass Drum [Ped. BD]

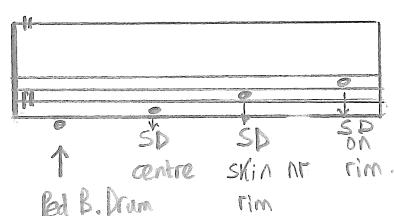
Guero [GR]

Whistle [WHIS] - should be 'pea-less' with an extremely high frequency (but audible) sound - ones with complex 'beats' are preferable (worn on string around neck). Fox 40 whistles are good. Position above line denotes relatively strong, even breath pressure and position of note-head below line denotes low, whimpering breath pressure (arrow denotes gradual shift from one to another)

Guitar strings (wrapped around each other - use two or three to whirl next to you - a thin whip can also work)

Whip [WH] wooden, snap variety

Contact points:



Beaters:

Small polystyrene block

2 snare sticks (to be used with thin and thick ends)

Battery operated vibrator

2-headed yarn beater

wire brushes

2 metal knitting needles

violoncello bow

guitar strings (see above - lower ribbed ones are best)

Finger cymbals [fc] for use on either side of TS while being bowed

Percussion 2:

Instruments

Ratchet [RT]

Bass Drum [BD] - very large

Pedal Bass (kick drum) [Ped. BD]

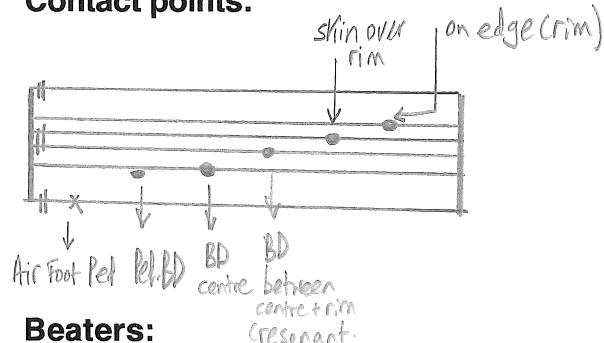
Lion's Roar (LR) use long string and work on soft drawn-out continuous drones

Wood block [WB]

Foot pump (for inflating tyre) [FP]

Salad mixer [S.MIX](small plastic with pebbles inside)

Contact points:



2 large yarns

2 snare drum sticks

small polystyrene block

Triangle beater (with rubber handle)

Long thin wooden dowel

Wet rubber thimble (lick)

Wire brushes

Soft brush (large material no handle)

Battery operated vibrator

Hot rods (loosely wound - have rubber half-way down)

Additional Perc. instructions:

RAP rap fingers rapidly on surface

Harp: (with several plectrums )

clash  pluck strings forcefully enough to make strings hit each other when they vibrate

ped. port. trill  continuously chug pedal up and down between two notches

 plectrum(s) - have several on stand-by

behind pegs  use plectrum on strings behind pegs between two approximate areas that are convenient in context (always notated between highest and lowest point) - resulting in high-frequency, non-determinant pitch

on pegs  run pencil on pegs along any convenient area (for guero-like effect)

rub  vertically scrape low, ribbed strings with plastic 30cm ruler or small polystyrene block (as specified) continuously at a regular, slow speed

knuckle  knock sound-board at most resonant or accessible area with knuckle or palm (have plectrum in fist or between two fingers)

arpeggio - very fast

 pedal held between two notches for slightly distorted/metallic sound

 scratch nail up low string

- bow violoncello bow (when two notes shown the one in brackets will softly sound by angling the bow so that the wood is drawn along string). Partial get higher as bow moves towards base of instrument (sp). To be used col legno ricochet near end.
- fan  hand-held travel fan (with rubber bands to twirl around - make contact with strings - continuous whirling drone)

Harmonics should sound one octave higher than notated

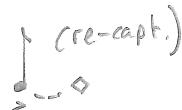
Piano:

Lid fully open. Remove music stand from the slots and place further back on frame.

-  Chromatic cluster (between two outer specified pitches)
-  White-note cluster (between two outer specified pitches)
-  Black-note cluster (between two outer specified pitches)

When these clusters are shown on stem use arms.

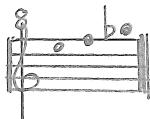
-  Slap area under keyboard with palm
- hammer Use toy hammer (wood or plastic * can be provided by composer) to strike the metal frame (supporting highest notes) inside piano. Rest hammer on cloth on the top right-hand surface of piano.
-  Accented, percussive pedal depression (most effective with hard leather soled shoes). note-head used for more continuous, rhythmic passages
-  Slide foot off pedal - causing mechanism to snap back violently. note-head used after continuous, rhythmic passages
-  Catch resonance of previous chord/cluster
-  Half pedal (retaining some l.v.)
-  Gradually wipe resonance away - slow lifting of pedal
-  Third pedal
-  Diamond note-heads for silently depressed keys - either to be caught with third ped. for resonance purposes or to be 'silently'



depressed directly after an accented attack of the same chord/cluster - providing 'echo-like' extension of notes



Play note on keyboard while fully dampening the strings inside the piano with fingers - creating a dead, 'wood' sound



these three pitches to be permanently muted with plastic for section from b.60 (prepare in advance and remove when specified)

pluck music stand runners on either side of casing (inside) with fingers - the stand should be placed further back permanently

'cluster gliss.' Like a 'glissandoing' slab of chromatic clusters (use sleeve)

Guitar:

Scordatura:



Clef:



Roman numerals denote fret number



bend string towards you to tighten string slightly (creating quarter-tone fluctuations)



pluck/strum strings with plectrum (have on on thumb permanently)

palm



right hand slaps strings over sound hole with palm

st

over fingerboard

ord.

over sound hole

sp

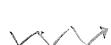
near bridge - high, tight timbre



Bartok/snap pizz.



mute resonating strings (palm)



move MBN within fret (make contact with metal!)

MBN	left-hand slide metal bottle neck along specified frets (all 6 strings)
PBN	right-hand use plastic bottle neck (thick and heavy) instead of fingers (maximize partial shift in 'ricochet passages' - force bottle neck to bounce in specified direction
❖	harmonic (occasionally 'dead' sounding) <u>specified!</u>
e-bow	hold between thumb and index finger and move position as specified
finger extensions	as in percussive bass slap extensions (have on fingers 3 and 4) usually used in passages with e-bow
ruler	small 15 cm plastic ruler scratched up and down strings as specified
	right palm hits body of instrument
	right knuckles hit body
	string tremolo

Key for chords from bb.60+:

♩=66

Tristan Rhys Williams

Vc.1

II br. III br. sub-br. 3 ½ br. scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. ord. (heavy) scr. st flaut. brm.

"f" p "f" "MP" sff 3 f sff f ff f fff sff p

Vc.2

II br. III br. sub-br. 3 ½ br. scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. ord. (heavy) scr. st flaut. brm.

"f" p "f" "MP" sff 3 f sff f sff f fff sff p

Vc.3

II br. III br. sub-br. 3 ½ br. scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. ord. (heavy) scr. st flaut. brm.

"f" p "f" "MP" sff 3 f sff f sff f fff sff p

Ob

suck air → tone ff

B.C.

½ air flzg cr. flzg multi. x x x

p sf sf

Perc.1

RT flick SD SNARE ON poly 2 Ped.BD p

snare(thick) vibr. f "f"

Perc.2

RT flick BD poly 2 Ped.BD p

(slowing) "MP" vibr. f "f"

Hrp

palm D G B E F G A B poly 7 8 clash [D] [D] [D]

clash [D] [D] [D] Ped.port. ~~~~~

Pno

silent silent mf ff # silent SP →

L.H. Guit. R.H.

cutter sp ord → st 3 4 PBN # sp. thumb picc. ff

I → VII → beyond MBN

[11]

Vcl 1: br., ser. sub br., $\frac{1}{2}$ br., ser. sp. ord. 3, ser. sp. ord. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer), I, II

Vcl 2: br., ser. sub br., $\frac{1}{2}$ br., ser. sp. ord. 3, ser. sp. ord. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer), I, II

Vcl 3: br., ser. sub br., $\frac{1}{2}$ br., ser. sp. ord. 3, ser. sp. ord. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer), I, II

Dynamic markings: "f", p, "f", "MP", sff f, sff f, sff f, sff ff, p sempre.

Ob: suck → air → suck → air → $\frac{1}{2}$ air perf. tone, 3

B. cl.: $\frac{1}{2}$ air Flzg., esp. air → tone, 3

Percussion: p, pp, MP, Sff

Perc. 1: poly., 3, "f", 3, 3

Perc. 2: Flick, [RT], poly., 3, Max., 3

Hrp: poly., 3, clash, 3, 3

Pno: poly., 3, Mf, 3

Guit.: ruler, sp → ord, 3 → sf, (accel.) (I), trm, 3, 3

This page of handwritten musical notation covers measures 16 through 19. The score includes parts for Yc.1, Yc.2, Yc.3, Ob., B.Cb., Perc.1, Perc.2, Trp., Pno., and Guit.

Measure 16: Yc.1, Yc.2, Yc.3 play eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Ob. has a sustained note at p. B.Cb. has a sustained note at wild. Perc.1 and Perc.2 play sustained notes at p. Keys: [F major] f semper.

Measure 17: Yc.1, Yc.2, Yc.3 play eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Ob. has a sustained note at p. B.Cb. has a sustained note at wild. Perc.1 and Perc.2 play sustained notes at p. Keys: [F major] f semper.

Measure 18: Yc.1, Yc.2, Yc.3 play eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Ob. has a sustained note at p. B.Cb. has a sustained note at wild. Perc.1 and Perc.2 play sustained notes at p. Keys: [F major] f semper.

Measure 19: Yc.1, Yc.2, Yc.3 play eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Ob. has a sustained note at p. B.Cb. has a sustained note at wild. Perc.1 and Perc.2 play sustained notes at p. Keys: [F major] f semper.

Measure 20: Trp. plays eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Pno. has a sustained note at sub.ppp. Guit. plays eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff and mp. Measures 21-22 show complex rhythmic patterns for Trp., Pno., and Guit. with various dynamics and performance instructions like 'Metal' and 'MBN#'. Measure 23 shows a series of eighth-note patterns for Trp., Pno., and Guit. with dynamics ff and mp.

20

Vcl 1

Vcl 2

Vcl 3

Ob

B.C.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

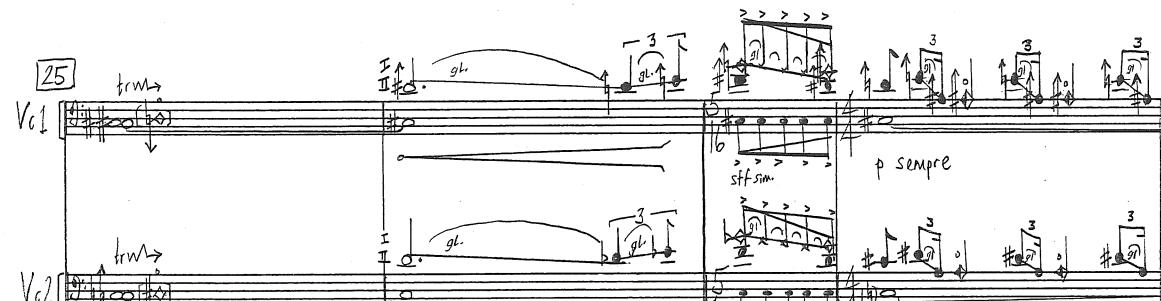
Harp

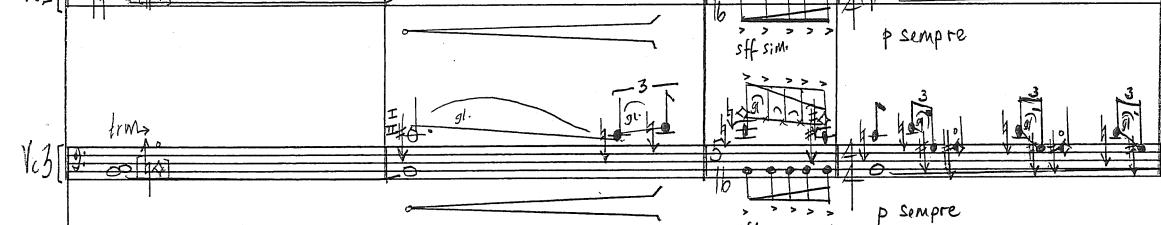
Pno

Guit.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and piano, page 20. The score includes parts for Violin 1, Violin 2, Violin 3, Oboe, Bassoon, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Harp, Piano, and Guitar. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings like f, p, and ff, and various performance techniques indicated by hand-drawn markings such as 'scr.', 'sp.', 'ord.', 'sff', 'edge', 'trm', 'R-shot', 'Wirebr.', 'triang. P.', 'dash', 'clash', 'palm', 'l.v.', 'sleeve', 'cluster gl.', 'MBN', 'Thumb plec.', 'BENI', 'ric...', 'sim.', 'real', and '4:3'. The score also includes time signatures like 7/8, 3/4, and 6:5, and various tempo markings like 'f sempre' and 'espr.'. The piano part includes a section labeled 'SP' with a bracket over several staves.

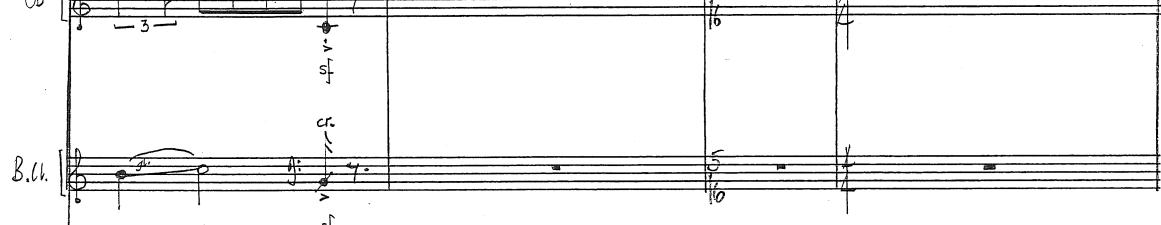
[25] *trm.*

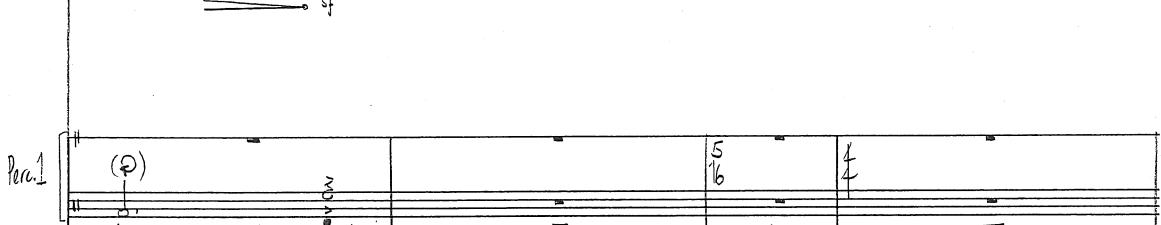
Vc.1 

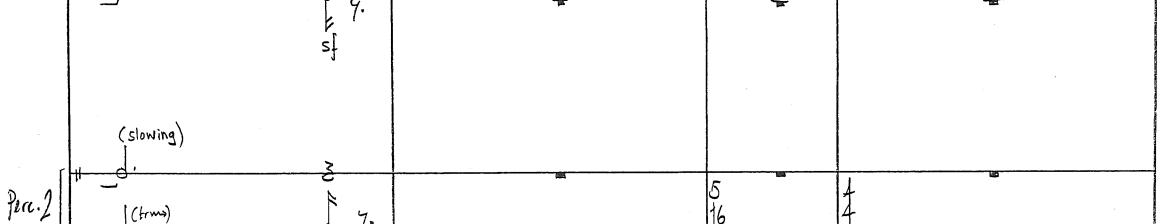
Vc.2 

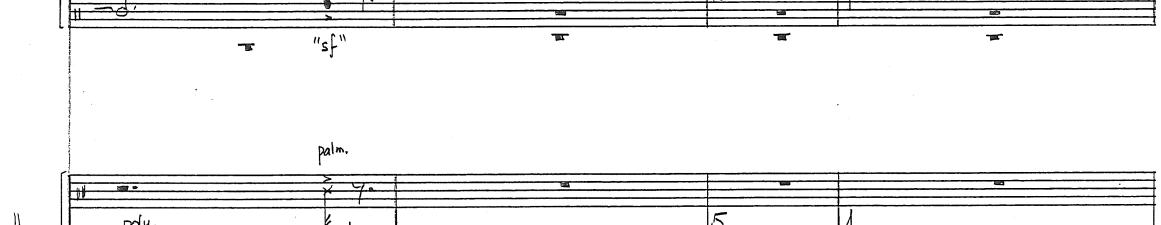
Vc.3 

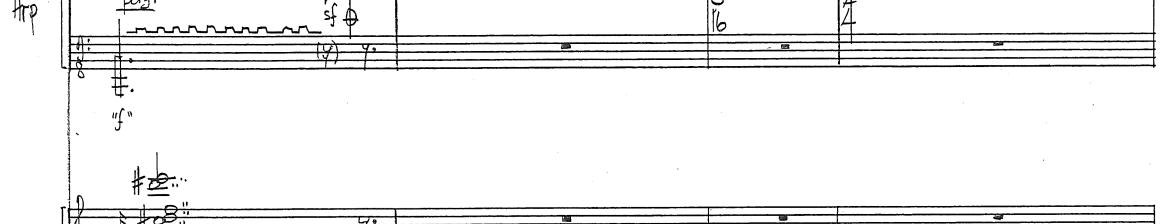
Ob. 

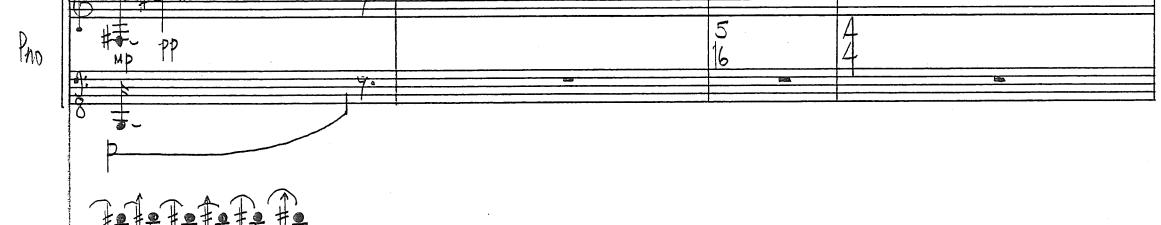
B.Cb. 

Perc.1 

Perc.2 

Harp 

Pno 

Guit. 

29

Vcl 1

Vcl 2

Vcl 3

Ob

B.C.

Perc 1

Perc 2

Hrp

Pno

Guit.

7

scr. sub. br.

scr. sub. br.

scr. sub. br.

suck air suck air

freg. air → ½ air

suck cr. air → 2 air

wire br. (dab)

behind pegs

ruler

finger

palm

"sf" = p "sf" = p "sf" = p "sf" = p "sf" = p

38

Vcl $\frac{1}{2} SP$ III II I I sim. accd. poco a poco DISTORT! MAX. br. scr. sub. br.

Vcl $\frac{1}{2} SP$ III II I I sim. accd. poco a poco DISTORT! MAX. br. scr. sub. br.

Vcl $\frac{1}{2} SP$ III II I I sim. accd. poco a poco DISTORT! MAX. br. scr. sub. br.

Ob $\frac{1}{2} SP$ III II I I sim. accd. poco a poco DISTORT! MAX. br. scr. sub. br.

B.C. murm. suck air suck air pass. "f"

Perc 1 (frms) flick RT flick poly. "f" sf flick

Perc 2 flick RT flick poly. "f" sf

Harp l.v. knuckle poly. sf "f"

Pno silent pool of res. sp

Guit. sp st sp st sp st "f" sf sf

42
 Vc 1
 3/4 2 br.
 scr. sp 3 ord.
 "mp"
 Vc 2
 3/4 2 br.
 scr. sp 3 ord.
 "mp"
 Vc 3
 3/4 2 br.
 scr. sp 3 ord.
 "mp"
 Ob
 Dz → forte
 f
 B. Cl.
 Perc 1
 RT MAX.
 3/4 f
 Perc 2
 RT MAX.
 3/4 f
 Hrp
 3/4 clash clash
 l.v.
 l.v.
 Pno
 3/4 sff f
 Guit.
 3/4 beyond
 "fff" over ord.
 = M RULER PRESSURE

57

Vcl. sim. accel. poco a poco DISTORT! max.

Vcl. sim. accel. poco a poco DISTORT! max.

Vcl. sim. accel. poco a poco DISTORT! max.

Ob. ossia poss. intense fff (poss.)

B. cl. multi. x

Perc 1 [RAP] x2 snare (snare off)

Perc 2 WB x2 snare 5:4

Hp [D4 - D#4] ped. port. tr. loco 6:5

Pno many fingers 15 hammer sim. f sim. SEE NOTES

Guit. II DEAD I (x) 4 flos palm x

65

V.1

V.2

V.3

Ob.

B.Cb.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Hrp

Pno

Guit.

70

Vcl. 1

Vcl. 2

Vcl. 3

Ob.

B.Cb.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Trp.

Pno.

Guit.

fing. pos.
trm ab noodle → max.

fing. pos.

LS multi.

7:6

ST 3 3 3 3

5:4

5:4

5:4

damp 15(1)

on pegs - pencil

(silently)

SP

palm

This page contains six systems of handwritten musical notation for a multi-instrument ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are V.1, V.2, V.3, Ob (Oboe), B.C. (Bassoon), Pen.1, Pen.2, Hrp (Harp), Pno (Piano), and Guit (Guitar). Each system includes multiple staves and various performance instructions such as dynamics (f, ff, sf, mf, sff, etc.), articulations (trills, db doodle, poss., etc.), and tempo markings (max., p.d.l.t.). The notation is highly detailed, showing specific fingerings and attack points for each instrument.

80

Vcl. 1

Vcl. 2

Vcl. 3

Ob.

B. cl.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Hrp.

Pno.

Guit.

fig. poss.

pong.

on pegs.

damp.

sim.

hammer

(sp)

[86]

Vcl. 1

Vcl. 2

Vcl. 3

Ob.

B.Cb.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Harp

Pno

Guit.

Score page 86 showing musical notation for various instruments. The score includes parts for Violin 1, Violin 2, Violin 3, Oboe, Bassoon, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Harp, Piano, and Guitar. The notation includes dynamic markings like ff, f, mf, and sf, as well as performance instructions such as "trm" (trill), "db double", "Max.", "fizz poss.", "LS", "7:6", "ST", "fizz", "trm (a)", "5:4", "4:3", "3:2", "sf", "p.d. / t", "(a) (silently)", "sf", "sp", "palm", and "cc". The guitar part at the bottom right includes a "palm" instruction and a "cc" (chord change) symbol.

[90]

V.1

V.2

V.3

Ob.

B.C.

Perc.1

Perc.2

Harp

Pm

Guit.

(max.) flag, poss.

f ff f

ST 7:6 multi. LS

5:4 f sff f

5:4 f sff f

5:4 f sff f

5:4 f sff f

p.al. t 5:4

s.f. sempre

poco

(silently)

SP

palm

palm

20

[100]

Vcl 1: *sp*, *ord. (bow freely)*, *sff*, *f*, *sff, p*

Vcl 2: *sp*, *sff*, *f*, *sff, p*

Vcl 3: *sp*, *sff*, *f*, *sff, p*

(toneless)

Ob: *cr.*, *flessibile*, *espr.*, *cr.*, *sf*, *mp*, *f*, *sff*, *air fizz*, *MUT-M.*, *MP sub.*

B.C.: *(toneless)*

Perf 1: *WH*, *TS*, *bowl*, *sff*, *(--) "f"*, *knuckles*, *sff*

Perf 2: *3*, *4*, *vibr.*, *sff*, *f*, *large*, *sff*

Hrp: *3 clash*, *4 bow ord.*, *[E \sharp → E \sharp]*, *[F \sharp → F \sharp]*, *sp*, *E \sharp* , *sff*, *"f"*

No: *3*, *4*, *loc. (s)*, *sff*, *3*, *MP*, *PP*, *MP*, *PP*, *MP*, *PP*

Unit: *I*, *II*, *III*, *XII*, *X*, *sf (P)*, *P*, *sf (P)*, *P*, *sf (P)*, *P*, *e-bowl ord.*, *sf*, *sim.*, *f*

102
 Vcl. 1
 f
 gl. trms
 (↑)
 Vcl. 2
 f
 gl.
 Vcl. 3
 f
 gl. trms
 (↑)
 mf sempre
 st (poss.)
 3
 (↑)
 Vcl. 4
 f
 gl. trms
 (↑)
 mf sempre
 st (poss.)
 3
 (↑)
 Vcl. 5
 f
 mf sempre
 Ob.
 flessible
 murm.
 mp sub.
 B.C.
 fleg.
 air → tone
 gl.
 mp f
 Pers. 1
 [SNARE ON]
 wirebr.
 sff p
 (→) "f"
 bow
 (slowly)
 LR
 Pern. 2
 sff
 Hrp
 f
 ½[C# / CH]
 (re-cap: #
 (sl.)
 pp
 (p)
 mp
 pp
 mp
 pp
 Guit.
 (E-bow) ord.
 f
 frrm
 frrm
 st (wander freely)

101

Vcl 1

Vcl 2

Vcl 3

B. cl.

Ob

multi. (x-)

mf (sempre)

mf (sempre)

Per. 1

Per. 2

hot rods

trum

FP

"f"

Harp

(C-C) p

s

Pno

(re-capt. sii.) pp

voca

(P) mp

brum

e-bow

ord.

(rander freely)

111

Handwritten musical score for Oboe (Ob.) and Bassoon (B.C.). The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Oboe, and the bottom staff is for the Bassoon. Various performance markings are written above the staves, including dynamics like *f*, *mp*, *sff*, *ff*, and *p*; articulations like *sfz*, *sfz gl.*, *multi.*, *espr.*, *flexibile*, and *imp.*; and tempo markings like *tempo*, *multi.*, and *ff*. The bassoon staff also includes a dynamic marking *f somplic*.

A handwritten musical score for two percussionists. The score consists of two systems of music, one for Percussion 1 and one for Percussion 2, each with two staves. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is A major (indicated by a sharp sign). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (fortissimo), and 'ff' (fortississimo). There are also performance instructions like 'hot rods' and 'trums'. The score ends with a 'TS' box and a 'bow' instruction.

Handwritten musical score for Harp, page 10, measures 13-16. The score includes dynamic markings like fan, palm, clash, ff, bow, sp, sf, fff, and ord.. The notation uses standard musical staffs and includes specific performance instructions such as "approx" and "approx". Measure 13 starts with a dynamic fan. Measure 14 features a clash and a dynamic ff. Measure 15 includes a bow and sp. Measure 16 concludes with a dynamic sf.

Pno

16 (re-cast.
Silently) MP PP

Loco
> (p) MP

sf

17 # MP PP
(p)

123

Vcl. 1: $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer) p

Vcl. 2: $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer) p

Vcl. 3: $\frac{1}{2}$ sp. flaut. (shimmer) p mf

Ob: f mp f

B.C.: $\text{sf p} \rightarrow \text{pp}$ murm. 3 $\text{espr. } \frac{1}{2} \text{ air } \text{fizz.} \rightarrow \text{tone}$

Perc. 1: sf stacc. hand bow $\text{(o--)} \text{ "f"}$

Perc. 2: l (trms) (slowly) p (sempre)

Hrp: $\text{B} \rightarrow \text{B}^{\#}$ $\text{D}^{\#}$ f MP P f MP PP

Pno: MP PP MP

Guit.: $\text{(2) } \text{#--}$ (wander freely) #trmm.

This page contains handwritten musical notation for a ten-part ensemble. The parts include three Violin parts (Vcl. 1, Vcl. 2, Vcl. 3), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (B.C.), two Percussion parts (Perc. 1, Perc. 2), Harp (Hrp), Piano (Pno), and a guitar-like instrument (Guit.). The music is written on five-line staves with various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions. The first section shows sustained notes and shimmer effects. The second section features dynamic changes and specific performance techniques like hand bows and percussive attacks. The third section includes complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like 'sf p' and 'pp'. The fourth section involves sustained notes and dynamic shifts between 'f' and 'p'. The fifth section includes dynamic markings like 'MP', 'P', and 'PP', along with performance instructions like 'trmm.' and 'wander freely'.

12

V.1 V.2 V.3

Ob. B.C. Pno. Hrp. Pno. Hnt.

norm. *3 air (poss.)*

trun

THIS *STR. Whirl* *"f"*

wet thimble *"f" = P* *"f"*

GRADUAL

st. *p.* *ord.*

131

V.1 [Scr. sp. 1] 3 V.2 3 V.3 3

"f"

V.1 [Scr. sp. 2] 3 V.2 3 V.3 3

"f"

V.1 [Scr. sp. 3] 3 V.2 3 V.3 3

"f"

Ob [toneless] "f"

B.C. [toneless] frag. frag. frag.

sff "f"

Perc.1 3 3

sff

Perc.2 3

sff "f"

Harp

Piano

Guit.

136

V.1

II ord.
HEAVY!

scr. sp
ord. (bow freely)

sff ff

II ord.
HEAVY!

scr. sp
ord. (bow freely)

sff f sff p mf sff mf

II ord.
HEAVY!

scr. sp
ord. (bow freely)

sff f sff p mf sff mf

Ob.

flessibile marm.

sff mf

B.11.

flexible tone

mf = sff p f

Perc. 1

3 7
16 4
scr. sp
ord. (bow freely)

TS bow

Perc. 2

3 7
16 4
trayrn & hot rod
trum > f
sub. p

Harp

3 clash
16 4
scr. sp
ord. (bow freely)
sf ff

Pno

3 7
16 4
scr. sp
ord. (re-capt. silent)
sf (p) P

8 7
scr. sp
ord. (re-capt. silent)
sf (p) P

MP

Guit.

3 7
16 4
scr. sp
ord. (re-capt. silent)
sf (p) P

145

Vcl. 1

III
IV
II
I

(↑)
gl.
(↑)
gl.

3
(↑)
gl.
(↑)
gl.

III
II
I

(↑)
gl.
(↑)
gl.

III
II
I

(↑)
gl.
(↑)
gl.

Ob

(fing.)
(molto v. b.)
(senza)
(p)

Perc. 1

Xh-needles
trrw →

Perc. 2

trong. trns
(p)

Harp

fret III → ord.
ruler
scrub
sp.

Pho

[re-capture] MP
silently
loco
sp. (p)

Guit.

32

Vc 1

150

III br. scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

III br. scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

Vc 2

III br. scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

III br. scr. sub. br. $\frac{1}{2}$ br. scr. ord. sp 3 (↓) scr. sp ord. scr. sp ord. III > > > > HEAVY
 "f" p "f" "mp" sff 3 f scr. f scr. f scr. f sff sim. fff

Vc 3

Handwritten musical score for Oboe (Ob) and Bassoon (B.Cl.). The score includes dynamic markings like **f**, **ff**, and **mf**, and performance instructions such as "suck air" and "tone". The B.Cl. part also includes "cr. air", "flag", and "psub.".

This image shows a handwritten musical score for two percussionists, Perc. 1 and Perc. 2. The score consists of two systems of music, each with two staves. The top system is for Perc. 1 and the bottom system is for Perc. 2. The notation includes various rhythmic values, dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff', and performance instructions such as 'Vibr.', '(rattle)', 'held.', 'sff', 'poly.', and 'Flick'. The score is written on a grid with vertical bar lines and horizontal staff lines.

Handwritten musical score for Harp, measures 3-10. The score shows a melodic line with various dynamics and performance instructions.

A handwritten musical score page 15, measures 15-16. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a key signature of one sharp, a tempo of 100 BPM, and dynamic markings including *p*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*. The bottom staff has a key signature of one sharp and dynamic markings *p*, *f*, and *p*. Measure 15 ends with a fermata over the first note of measure 16. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic *p*.

155

Vcl 1
st. flaut. II ord. gl.

Vcl 2
st. flaut. II ord. gl.

Vcl 3
st. flaut. II ord. gl.

Ob

B.C.

Perc. 1

Wire br. (dabbing)

TS ≡

5 16 p sempre
4 (fingers) rap

pp sempre

(a) (a)

Perc. 2

LR slowly (one hand)

5 16 ppp sempre
4 soft brush

p sempre

Pno

pp

5 sleeve cluster

16

7 80

100

7 80

7 80

Perc. 1	
Perc. 2	

A handwritten musical score for the harp. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 7 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern: a rest, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a eighth note. This is followed by a measure of eighth notes (A, B, C) and a measure of sixteenth notes (D, E, F). Measure 8 starts with a sixteenth note (G), followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a eighth note. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 7 begins with a quarter note (A), followed by a half note (B), a quarter note (C), and a half note (D). Measure 8 begins with a quarter note (E), followed by a half note (F), a quarter note (G), and a half note (A).

Pno

Guit.

110

V.1

V.2

V.3

Db

B.C.

Perc.1

Perc.2

Hp

D

Guit.

ord.

molto vib. sub senza vib.

molto vib. sub. senza vib.

(f-c)

pp sempre

bow

mp bow (mp)

5:4

wander freely

III (fret)

E-bow

17A

V.1 ff sempre
ord. (INTENSE, poco vib.) gl.

V.2 ff sempre
ord. (INTENSE, poco vib.) gl.

V.3 ord. scr. st>sp ord. scr. 2 st>st flaut. st>sp ord. scr. 2 sp (I) ord. (beyond f board) ff semper
sfz sm.

Ob. molto vib. ff ff

B. Cl. molto vib. sib. senza vib. ff mf

Perc. ! TS bow f-
sf 5/16 3/4 (R)

Perc. 2 2 largeym. p

Hrp. behind pegs: bow 5/16 3/4 4/4 MP bow ord. sf
approx. "f"

Pno. 5/16 3/4 loco sf

Guit. (B) finger trem. 16/16 A 4 (finger trem.) ff

119

Vcl 1

Vcl 2

Vcl 3

(muted bell)

Ob

B.C.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Harp

Pno

Guit.

5 - open
6 on VII

"f" | e-bow | ord.

trem.

181

V.1

st flaut. 2 st→sp ord scr. 2 st→sp ord scr. 2 st→sp st flaut. 2 st→sp scr. > (I) ord → st ric... sf(→) AMP

V.2

V.3

Handwritten musical score for "Hand over Bell". The score consists of five staves. The top staff is for Oboe (Ob) and the bottom staff is for Bassoon (B.A.). The middle three staves are for Trombones (Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3). The score includes dynamic markings (f, ff, p, pp), performance instructions (pulse, hair flag, stone), and specific notes like "hand over bell".

Hrp

[Q]

$\frac{3}{4}$ bow Slash Q

$\frac{5}{16}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

Measure 16 fermata

A handwritten musical score for piano and guitar. The top staff is for the piano (labeled 'Piano') and the bottom staff is for the guitar (labeled 'Guitar'). The score includes various musical markings such as dynamic changes (e.g., f, ff), performance instructions (e.g., 'Music Stand', 'Rise', 'MBN', 'e-bow', 'plash'), and fingerings. The tempo is marked as '80'.

M13
 Vcl 1
 (I) ord → sf light batt.
 sp → st → sp → sp → xst
 Vcl 2
 sf (→) pp sempre
 Vcl 3
 ord → sf light batt.
 sp → st → sp → xst
 B. Cl.
 1/2 air frag.
 "pp" (poss.)
 1/2 air frag.
 tone
 f pp → f
 Perc 1
 STR
 whis. 5/16 "f"
 sf
 S.MX
 5/16 "fff" whirl
 5/16 "fff" 3/4 whirl
 FP "f" "f" "f"
 Hp
 5/16 4/4 5/16 4/4 5/16 3/4
 stand runners
 Pno
 5/16 4/4 5/16 4/4 5/16 3/4
 sf sf sf
 Guit.
 MBN
 flesh C-bow flesh
 MP "f" MP
 IV
 MBN
 "f"

Handwritten musical score for Oboe (Ob) and Bassoon (B.C.) featuring two staves. The Oboe staff includes dynamic markings like f , f120 , p , and "pp" (poss.) . The Bassoon staff includes markings like $\frac{1}{2} \text{ air} \rightarrow \text{tone}$ and $\frac{1}{2} \text{ flag}$. The score concludes with a repeat sign and a section labeled "x10".

Drum

stand
runners

R: ↓

L: ♫ (p) ♪ (p) ♪ (p)

5 16 5 16

sff

II domino

Guit.

sf sf sf sf

Flash (soft)

5 16 5 16

x 10

x 10