

After and Before

For Piano, Ensemble and Electronics

Alex Hills 2011-12

Instrumentation

Piano

Clarinet in Bb/Bass Clarinet (at sounding pitch in score)

Electric Guitar with volume pedal (sounding an 8ve lower than written)

Violin

Violoncello

Electronics (amplification and playback)

Scordaturae:

E.Guitar

(tune to harmonics of cello C string)
13th 7th 11th
+41 -31 +51

Violin

(tune to 5th harmonic of
string III)
-14

Cello

(tune to 7th harmonic of
string IV)
-31

General Performance Instructions

All abbreviations etc. are standard. Accidentals carry throughout the bar. Bracketed dynamics are used where the playing technique will not produce the indicated dynamic. These should be an indicator of the level of physical energy that is put into the sound. Where bars are repeated and dynamics are indicated separated by slashes (*f/p* etc.) these apply to the repeats in turn (first is *f*, 2nd *p* and so on).

Performance Instructions - Piano

Harmonics – the following are used:

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff is labeled "Harmonics" and the bottom staff is labeled "Fundamental (struck string)". The score consists of ten measures. Measure 1: Harmonic 11, Fundamental B. Measure 2: Harmonic 13, Fundamental A. Measure 3: Harmonic 5, Fundamental G. Measure 4: Harmonic 10, Fundamental F. Measure 5: Harmonic 11, Fundamental E. Measure 6: Harmonic 5, Fundamental D. Measure 7: Harmonic 10, Fundamental C. Measure 8: Harmonic 4, Fundamental B. Measure 9: Harmonic 7, Fundamental A. Measure 10: Harmonic 8, Fundamental G. Measure 11: Harmonic 7, Fundamental F. Measure 12: Harmonic 3, Fundamental E. Measure 13: Harmonic 7, Fundamental D. Measure 14: Harmonic 11, Fundamental C. Measure 15: Harmonic 13, Fundamental B. Measure 16: Harmonic 10, Fundamental A. Measure 17: Harmonic 5, Fundamental G. Measure 18: Harmonic 5, Fundamental F. Measure 19: Harmonic 10, Fundamental E. Measure 20: Harmonic 4, Fundamental D. Measure 21: Harmonic 4, Fundamental C.

Harmonics 10,11&13 are best found on the ‘short’ length of the string between the dampers and the tuning pegs. The others occur in various locations along the long part, the 5th being easily found near the damper. The best locations for the others will vary from instrument to instrument. I’ve found paper re-inforcer rings a good way to mark the nodes.

Sounds inside the piano:



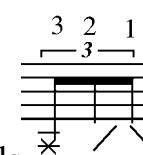
Pluck string (from side)



Tap with fingertip



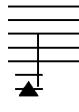
Scrape along string towards
dampers with the nail.



Tap with 3, scrape away from
damper with 2, towards damper
with thumb.



Back and forth tremolo on string with
nails of thumb and fore-finger together.

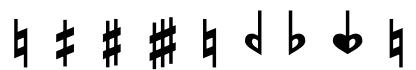


Subharmonic – stop string firmly at very end of
wound part and play key.

Performance Instructions – Ensemble

Harmonics/Microtones

Much of the harmony is generated using natural harmonics to produce complex microtonal chords. These should all be played in exactly the positions indicated. Quarter-tones are written as follows:



Arrows on an accidental either apply to the intonation of the harmonic being produced, or if not a harmonic, a non-specific deviation of less than a quarter-tone. Where the violin and cello play notes on an already detuned string, they should be played where the ‘intune’ version of the pitch would be played (cello, bar 51, for instance) unless otherwise indicated (violin 64). Violin and cello harmonics are written in playing position, guitar harmonics in sounding position. All other notes should sound as written.

The following exercise works through many of the main harmonic structures of the piece in various orchestrations and may be helpful in rehearsing their intonation and balance:

A musical score consisting of four staves. The top staff is for Clarinet in B-flat, the second for Electric Guitar, the third for Violin, and the bottom for Cello. Each staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The score shows various harmonic structures, with notes often having small vertical arrows above or below them, indicating specific intonation points or microtonal deviations. The Clarinet and Electric Guitar staves have more frequent markings, while the Violin and Cello staves have fewer but larger, more prominent markings.

Playing Techniques/Sound Production

Clarinet



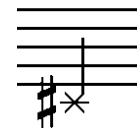
Rapid unmeasured triple-tongue (should sound like the string's ricochet).



Flutter-tongue

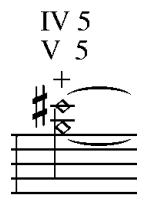


Glissando – always as smooth and gradual as possible.



Tongue attack with minimal air

Guitar



Tap harmonic



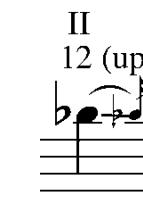
Scrape from bridge to frets along strings.



Tremolo – place nail/pick on both strings and move up and down string.



Extreme but decreasing vib with whammy bar.



Bend string sharp before playing then return to normal tension gradually.

Strings



Ricochet



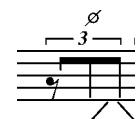
Unmeasured tremolo



Tremolo across strings



Drag bow from fingerboard to bridge (minimal pitch).



Rhythmic bow scrape from fingerboard to bridge then back again with l.hand mute grip.



Excess bow pressure (no pitch).

Composite Sounds

The last part (letter K onwards) of the piece has several sounds where the ensemble mimic or amplify playing techniques inside the piano. This could be isolated and rehearsed separately using the following:

Senza Misura

Clarinet in B \flat

Electric Guitar

Piano

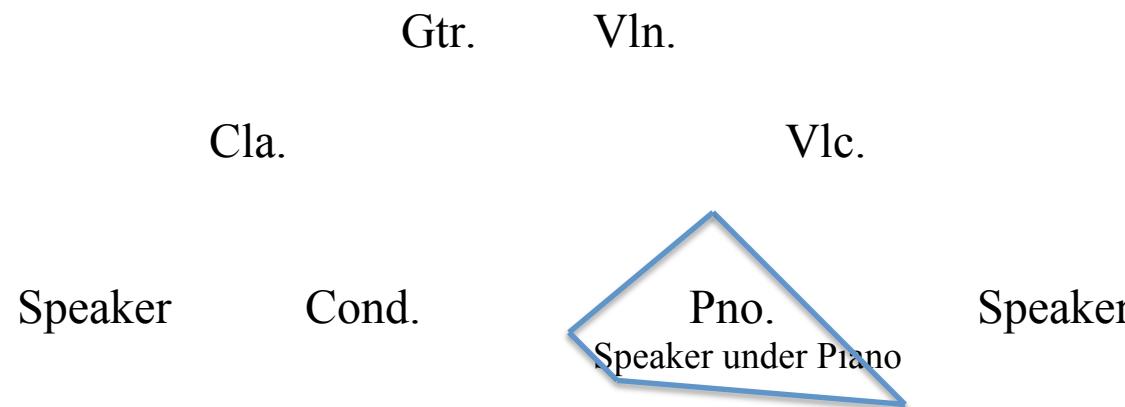
Violin

Cello

Electronics

The piano should be gently and unobtrusively amplified in those sections where it is indicated. Samples identified by numbers 1-20 are to be synchronized with the piano attack they accompany, and to be ended by the next piano attack (no matter how little of their nominal duration has passed), except for the final, very long, track, which is to be faded across bars 264 and 5. Samples indicated by letter (between bars 72 and 101) are to be triggered on the beat indicated, and last for a fixed duration.

Suggested Seating/Speaker Placement



Programme Note

Two of the great limitations of the piano are that all 88 keys are tuned the same distance apart from each other (at least nominally) and that once one has played a note, the only control one has over is to stop it sounding. Compared to the infinite gradations of space on a fingerboard, of a bow, of breath, this seems rather unfortunate! This piece is, amongst other things, my attempt to come to grips with those restrictions – to explore the microtonal possibilities of the piano, and ways to both draw attention to and modify its wonderfully rich and complex resonance. This is done by unconventional means of playing the instrument itself, electronics, and the presence of the ensemble. However, resonance also implies something else – a dimension of cause and effect, where it is an inevitable consequence of a fixed action. Here, I seek to destabilize that relationship – effects become uncoupled from their causes, heard with the ‘wrong’ action, and indeed in some cases precede those actions altogether. So the piece becomes a little laboratory for ‘impossible’ relationships between sound and time. I’m immensely grateful to the Royal Academy of Music for financial support towards this project, to Ensemble Plus-Minus for their willingness to engage with the piece and, especially, to Roderick Chadwick, whose initial question ‘has there even been a truly spectral piano piece?’ (I still don’t know) started this all several years ago, and whose playing has been a constant inspiration for it.

Score

for Roderick Chadwick and Ensemble Plus-Minus $\text{♩} = 72$ Clarinet in B \flat

Electric Guitar

Piano

Electronics

Violin

Cello

fff
(l.h.)

R. hand over onto C# always

III —

11

Pno.

Speaker under piano only

Ped.

Amplification ON

1 2

Elec.

18

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

A

Attacks as imperceptible as possible until 26.

18

Pno.

18

Elec.

Vln.

Vlc.

III (down until end of 33)

3 4 5 6 7

II I

p p p

18

25

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Elec.

Vln.

I
(lower than major 3rd position on string)
II

Vlc.

III
I
II
III
I

8 9

dim.

mf

mf

mf

31

B♭ Cl. *pp* *sfp* *mf*

E.Gtr. *pp* *sfp* *mf*

Pno. *p* *f* *p* *f*

(III) - - - - - Ped. - - - - -

Elec. [10] [11] [12] (Amplification OFF)

Vln. *pp* *sfp* *mf*

Vlc. *pp* *sfp* *mf*

B

(♩ = 72)

E.Gtr. 36 (Long - first time only)

Pno. 36 (p) (always quiet except for accents and bass)

Vln. 36 II

Vlc. 36 IV 6 (p)

B♭ Cl. 42 (p)

E.Gtr. 42

Pno. 42

Vln. 42

Vlc. 42

48

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

The musical score consists of five staves, each representing a different instrument: B♭ Clarinet, Electric Guitar, Piano, Violin, and Double Bass. The score is in common time (indicated by '4'). Measure 48 begins with a dynamic 'p'. The B♭ Clarinet and Electric Guitar play eighth-note patterns. The Piano provides harmonic support with sustained chords. The Violin and Double Bass also contribute to the harmonic texture. Various performance techniques are indicated, such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). Measure 48 concludes with a dynamic 'p'.

B♭ Cl.

To Bass Clarinet

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

II 13 IV 7 V 5 II 13 IV 19 III 13 I 15 II 12 III 5 IV 7

III

III 4 I II I II IV III III I

C

Very dry, beginning and end of notes clearly defined but extremely quiet.

60

B♭ Cl. $\text{I } 12$ $\text{II } 12$ V

E.Gtr. $\text{I } 1$ $\text{III } 13$ $\text{II } 12$ V

Pno. $\text{I } 12$ $\text{II } 13$ V

Vln. $\text{I } 1$ $\text{II } 1$ $\text{III } 3:2$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } 3$ $\text{II } \text{III}$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } (\text{notably sharp of min 3rd position})$ con sord.

Vlc. $\text{I } 1$ $\text{II } 1$ $\text{III } 3:2$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } 3$ $\text{II } \text{III}$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } (\text{notably sharp of min 3rd position})$ con sord. $\text{I } 1$ $\text{II } 1$ $\text{III } 3:2$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } 3$ $\text{II } \text{III}$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } (\text{notably sharp of min 3rd position})$ con sord. $\text{I } 1$ $\text{II } 1$ $\text{III } 3:2$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } 3$ $\text{II } \text{III}$ $\text{IV } \text{III}$ $\text{I } (\text{notably sharp of min 3rd position})$ con sord.

$\xleftarrow{3} \xrightarrow{3}$ = 108
x5

To Bb Cla (2nd time).

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Elec.

Vln.

Vlc.

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Elec.

Vln.

Vlc.

Breathy, pitch barely audible

III 13 II 12 (up) I 12 III 7 III 5 +6 1 III 5 I 12

f/p f/p f *ppp* (flat) *ppp* (flat)

f >> Outer speakers only A B C Minimal tone, pitch barely audible

f/p f/p f *ppp* (flat)

III 7

77

III 13 I (whammy 0 bar) I 13 III 12 V 12

D E F G H I

II 7 12 12 12 12 12 12

III 7

(semiquaver figure stays at same speed
across rit - piano matches it at D)

D

= 54

rit.

B♭ Cl. II 8 III 5

E.Gtr. I 1

Pno. 86 *p* 3 *f* 5 *ff* *p* 3 *ff* *p* 3

Elec. J K M N O P Q

Vln. I 6 I

Vlc.

94

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Elec.

Vln.

Vlc.

E

103

(*f*)

(ped ad lib. - long pedals)

III 5

I 12

V (whammy bar) 5

II 12

II 9

I 12

p

ff

p

ff

p

ff

R S T U V W

senza sord.

senza sord. III 7

I

3 5 7 3 10 11 11 10 7 3 11 10 7 3 11 10 7 3 5 4 7 3 7 5 5 4 3 5 4 3 8 3 5 4

3:2

3:2

3:2

3:2

E.Gtr. II 12 V 12 III 11 V 5 II 12 V 12

Pno. 5 3 7 3 5 7 7 8 7 11 10 7 10 4 5 4 7 3 8 7 11 10

Vln. I f

Vlc. II III 5 7 f

B♭ Cl. I 12 I 21 III 21 II 7 I 15 II 7 I 15 V 7 II 12 I 12 III 4

E.Gtr. pp

Pno. 5 3 10 11 5 3 7 11 13 3 7 11 13 3 7 11 13

Vln. f pp

Vlc. IV 6 7 (I) 11 13

F

To Bass Clarinet

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Vln.

Vlc.

130

II 12 I

II 12 V 1

3 7 11 13 3 7 11 13

(I)

138

To B♭ Cl.

This musical score page, labeled 'F', contains five staves of music for a chamber ensemble. The instruments are Bass Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Piano (Pno.), Violin (Vln.), and Double Bass (Vlc.). The score is divided into two sections by measure number: measures 130 and 138. In section 130, the Bass Clarinet has a melodic line with dynamic markings ff, fff, and p. The Electric Guitar provides harmonic support with sustained notes and grace notes. The Piano and Double Bass provide harmonic foundation with sustained notes. The Violin adds rhythmic complexity with sixteenth-note patterns. In section 138, the Electric Guitar and Double Bass continue their harmonic functions, while the Violin and Bass Clarinet provide melodic and harmonic support. The score uses various performance techniques such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like ff, fff, and p. Measure numbers 130 and 138 are clearly marked at the beginning of each section.

147

B♭ Cl. *pp*

E.Gtr. *pp*

Vln.

Vlc. *pp* *p* *f* *pp*

====

154

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr. *f* *pp* *f* > *p*

Vln. *f* *p*

Vlc. *f* *p* *pp* *f* *p* *III sempre* *7* *8* *9* *10* *11*

G

rit. ----- ♩ = 96

B♭ Cl. 162 *pp* III 4 II 5 *f* *pp* III 4 *f*

E.Gtr. 162 *pp* <*sfs pp*> <*f*> *pp* <*f*>

Pno. 1/3 1/3 1/3 etc. *fff* Ped. sempre, vary gap between last note and release

Amplification ON
Under piano speaker only

Elec. # 3

Vln. 162 *pp* <*f*> *pp* <*f*>

Vlc. III 11 IV 11 *pp* <*sfs pp*> <*sfs*> *pp* <*f*>

B♭ Cl.

171

pp *f* *pp* *ff* *sfz pp*

E.Gtr.

171

I 7 II 5 III 4

pp *sfz pp* *f*

Pno.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Elec.

13 14 15 16 17 18

Vln.

171

pp *f* *pp* *ff* *pp* *f* *pp* *sfz pp*

Vlc.

ff *pp* *ff* *pp* *ff* *pp* *pp* *sfz pp*

H

$\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ \leftarrow \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ \rightarrow \end{smallmatrix}$ = 72
rit.

B♭ Cl. *sfp* *sfp* *ff*

E.Gtr. 178 I 19 18 II 5 III 5 I 13 I 12

Pno. *ff* *sfp* *ff*

Elec. Ped. 19 Amplification OFF

Vln. 178 *sfp* *sfp* *ff*

Vlc. *sfp* *sfp* *ff* *p*

B♭ Cl. E.Gtr. Pno. Vln. Vlc.

187 187 187 187 187

Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.)
 Dynamics: ff, pp, rit., ff
 Fingerings: I 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19; II 8, III 5; I 0, II 12, III 12

Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.)
 Dynamics: ff, f

Piano (Pno.)
 Dynamics: ff, p, ff, p, sfz, p, ff, p, ff, p, ff
 Fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 11, 10, 5, 4; 11, 5, 5, 4
 Pedal: Ped.

Violin (Vln.)
 Dynamics: ff, pp, ff, pp, pp, <f>, f

Cello (Vlc.)
 Dynamics: ff, pp, pp, <f>, f, f

Measure numbers: 187, 187, 187, 187, 187

rit. ----- ♩ = 96 ♩ = 72

B♭ Cl. E.Gtr. Pno. Vln. Vlc.

193

193

B♭ Cl. E.Gtr. Pno. Vln. Vlc.

193

193

Vln. Vlc.

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

accel. -----
(demis stay same length
regardless of accel.)

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

III
11

I

Pno.

p (always quiet except for accents and bass)

sfs

f

III

212

Pno.

sempre marcato

ff

(III)-----

220

Pno.

mp *pp* *f* *mp* *f* *p* *mp* *mf* *p*

(retake silently)

(III)-----
(catch all 6 notes in pedal and keep until end of 237)

All speakers 20

Elec.

228

Pno.

p *pp* *ppp*

mp *p*

J ♩ = 54

Pno.

Electronics only for c.1 minute - start after 2nd C/C# double attack

f

(still Cue 20) Amplification ON

Elec.

(Pedal wedged down until end)

250 ♩ = 90

Pno.

← ♩ = ♩ →

← ♩ = ♩ →

K

$\text{♩} = 54$

B♭ Cl.

261 $\text{♩} = 67.5$

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Elec.

(still cue 20)

Fade gradually across both repeats

(amplification stays ON until end)

Vln.

Vlc.

pizz. I

pizz. III

pizz. IV

$\text{col leg. batt. III}$

col leg. batt. IV

IV 5 III 3

pizz. c.l.b.

pizz. c.l.b.

pizz. c.l.b.

pizz. c.l.b.

3
← ♩ = ♩ →

B♭ Cl. 269 *f p* *f p*

E.Gtr. 269 *f p* *f p* *mp*

Pno.

Vln. 269 *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *c.l.b.* *p*

Vlc. *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *c.l.b.* *p*

$\bullet = 45$

279

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

The musical score page contains five staves. The first staff (B♭ Cl.) has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff (E.Gtr.) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff (Pno.) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff (Vln.) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff (Vlc.) has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *mp*, *f*, and *c.l.b.*. Performance instructions like '3 2 1' and '(f)' are also present. Measure numbers 279 are indicated above each staff.

5
← ♩ = ♩ →

286 B♭ Cl. E.Gtr. Pno. Vln. Vlc.

mf mp sfzp II 12
III 13 f 5:4 5:4 5:4

pizz. c.l.b. pizz. pizz. arco c.l.b. pizz.

f 3 3 3 3 5:4 f 5:4 5:4 5:4

c.l.b. pizz. c.l.b. pizz. c.l.b. arco IV III
f 3 3 3 3 5:4 f 5:4 5:4 5:4

c.l.b. pizz. c.l.b. pizz. c.l.b. pizz. c.l.b.

f 3 3 3 3 3 f 3 3 3

286

$\text{♩} = 54$

B♭ Cl. 293 sfp $<\text{f}$ p

E.Gtr. 293 sfp $<\text{f}$ p

Pno.

Vln. 293 pizz. $c.l.b.$ (f) p

Vlc. pizz. $c.l.b.$ (f) p

B_b Cl.

E.Gtr.

Pno.

Vln.

Vlc.

301 ♩ = 81 ← ♩ = ♩ →

pp/mp (2nd time only) *f* *mf* *f* *ffff*

pp/mp (2nd time only) *f mf* *f* *ffff*

pizz. *c.l.b.* *arco* *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *arco* *c.l.b.*

pp/mp *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *arco* *pizz.* *c.l.b.* *arco* *c.l.b.*

308

B♭ Cl.

E.Gtr.

308

Pno.

Vln.

308

Vlc.

This musical score page contains five staves. The top two staves are for B-flat Clarinet and Electric Guitar, both marked with dynamic markings like fff and slurs. The third staff is for Piano, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note figures and rests. The fourth staff is for Violin, and the bottom staff is for Double Bass. Measure numbers 308 are present above the first three staves. Various performance instructions such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings are scattered throughout the score.

San Pedro de Atacama-London
July 2011-August 2012