

*Written for the London Symphony Orchestra  
through the LSO Discovery Panufnik Composers Scheme,  
supported by the Helen Hamelyn Trust*

Alex Roth

# Bone Palace Ballet

for symphony orchestra

## **PERFORMANCE NOTES**

### **Instrumentation:**

2+picc.2+ca.2+bcl.2+cbn – 4.3.2+b.tba – timp+2 perc.pno/cel.harp – 14.12.10.8.6

### **General**

In bars of 5+5+5/16, the division of the 5s should be felt as follows: 2 3 | 3 2 | 2 3  
The opening Tpt.1. motif demonstrates a typical grouping in this meter.

“Sing”: All vocal lines (indicated by diamond note-heads) are notated at sounding pitch. Parts should be allocated beforehand according to players' individual vocal ranges, ensuring as even a distribution as possible across the four vocal lines.  
During vocal passages, players are grouped as follows:

Group 1: Picc. Ob.1. Cl.1. Bsn.1. Tpt.1. Tbn.1. Tba. Timp.  
Group 2: A.Fl. C.A. B.Cl. Bsn.2. Hn.2.4. Tpt.3. B.Tbn. Timp.  
Group 3: Ob.2. Cl.2. Cbsn. Hn.1.3. Tpt.2. Tb.2. Timp.

### **Woodwind**

#### **General**

“Air sound”: blow a broad stream of air through the instrument while fingering the lowest note possible, producing a “white noise” effect. If the indicated duration is longer than one exhalation, include an inhalation and repeat the gesture as necessary.

However, breathing should collectively be staggered so as not to break up the texture.

The written syllables (e.g. “i → u”) indicate the timbral quality desired and refer to the type of embouchure and position of the tongue. The overall effect should be a more or less continuous, but subtly evolving texture.

With every successive air sound, more liberties can be taken regarding timbre (i.e. start varying the syllables used and the rate of air flow ad lib).

#### **Flutes**

“Normal tone → air sound”: within the indicated time gradually change the embouchure to move from a normal (pitched) sound to an air (unpitched) sound. The preferred air sound is obtained by covering the air hole completely with the lips and blowing.

#### **Clarinets**

“Growl”: vocalise whilst playing written material.

### **Brass**

#### **General**

“Air sound”: blow a broad stream of air through the instrument (where relevant, without any valves depressed), producing a “white noise” effect. If the indicated duration is longer than one exhalation, include an inhalation and repeat the gesture as necessary.

However, breathing should collectively be staggered so as not to break up the texture.

The written syllables (e.g. “i → u”) indicate the timbral quality desired and refer to the type of embouchure and position of the tongue. The overall effect should be a more or less continuous, but subtly evolving texture.

With every successive air sound, more liberties can be taken regarding timbre (i.e. start varying the syllables used and the rate of air flow ad lib).

#### **Trumpets**

“Growl”: vocalise whilst playing written material.

### **Timpani**

“-”: glissando using pedal. Bracketed note-heads indicate the final pitch of the glissando, but should not be re-articulated.

“Paper”: crumple a single large sheet of newspaper slowly. The sheet of paper should be pre-crumpled so that the sound is fairly consistent throughout, though subtle rhythmic variation is permissible (think of the scratchiness of very old vinyl recordings).

### **Percussion**

Instruments required for player 1 are: suspended cymbal, snare drum, crash cymbal.

Instruments required for player 2 are: bass drum, xylophone, tam-tam.

Crash cymbal “swish”: rub the rim of one cymbal around the circumference of the other (with the grain). Let the sound decay naturally.

Suspended cymbal “scrape”: with a single, quick stroke, scrape the head of a stick perpendicular to the cymbal outwards from the centre.

Tam-tam roll: a tremolo symbol with three slashes indicates that the tam-tam should be struck repeatedly to produce a continuous sound.

Where a note with tremolo is tied to a note without, this indicates that the roll should cease but that the tam-tam should be allowed to ring out for the duration of the following note(s).  
An open tie indicates that the sound should be allowed to decay naturally.

### **Strings**

“Natural” (open) harmonics are notated using diamond note-heads; for “artificial” (stopped) harmonics, the normal note-head indicates the note to be stopped while the diamond note-head specifies the node at which to touch.

“Circular bowing”: move bow position along vertical (parallel to the strings) and horizontal (perpendicular to the strings) axes simultaneously.

“Nat. harm. gliss.” (natural harmonic glissando): while bowing the specified string(s), slide the left hand up and down the string(s) across the various harmonic nodes.

The rate of the glissando should be fairly quick, but it is not necessary for each player to be in rhythmic unison (in fact, the opposite is desirable).

“Tremolo accel.” (with feathered beam): gradually speed up the rate of the tremolo over the specified duration.

“m.s.p.”: *molto sul pont.*

Triangular note-head: bow on the bridge.

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$\text{♩} = 100$   
2 3 3 2 2 3

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It includes the following parts:

- Choir:** Two staves (Soprano and Bass) with a whole rest throughout.
- Woodwinds:** Piccolo, Flute, Alto Flute, Oboe 1.2., Cor Anglais, Clarinet in Bb 1.2., Bass Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon 1.2., and Contrabassoon. All have whole rests.
- Brass:** Horn in F 1.2.3.4. (p), Trumpet in Bb 1. (f), Trumpet in Bb 2.3. (f), Tenor Trombone 1.2., Bass Trombone, and Tuba. All have whole rests.
- Percussion:** Timpani and two Percussion staves with whole rests.
- Piano:** Two staves with whole rests.
- Harp:** Two staves with whole rests.
- Strings:** Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. All have whole rests.

Key features of the score include:

- Tempo:**  $\text{♩} = 100$  (Quarter note = 100).
- Rhythm:** 2 3 3 2 2 3.
- Key Signature:** D major (D, C#, B, A, G, F#).
- Dynamic Markings:** *p* (piano) for Horn in F 1.2.3.4. and Harp; *f* (forte) for Trumpet in Bb 1. and Trumpet in Bb 2.3.
- Harmony:** A chord progression is indicated for the Harp: D: C# B: E: F# G# A:.

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**A**

Picc.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Fl.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

A. Fl.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Ob. 1.2.  $1.$   $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f*  $1. 2.$  *mf*

C. A.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f* *mf*

Cl. 1.2.  $1.$   $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f*  $1. 2.$  *mf*

B. Cl.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f* *fp* *mp*

Bsn. 1.2.  $1.$   $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f*  $1. 2.$  *fp* *mp*

Cbsn.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *fp* *mp*

Hn. 1.2.3.4.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f p*

Tpt. 1.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *ff p*

Tpt. 2.3.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *ff*

Tbn. 1.2.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *fp* *mf*

B. Tbn.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *fp* *mf*

Tba.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *fp* *mf*

Perc. Cymbals  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf* Suspended Cymbal

Perc. Bass Drum  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Pno.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *ff*

Hp.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *f* *p*

7

**A**

Vln. 1.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Vln. 2.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Vla.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Vc.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

Db.  $12:3/16$   $5:5+5/16$  *mf*

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**B**

Picc. *f* *f* *fz.*

Fl. *f* *f* *fz.*

A. Fl. *f*

Ob. 1.2.

C. A.

Cl. 1.2. *unis.* *f* *sfz* *sim.* *Growl*

B. Cl. *f* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

Bsn. 1.2. *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

Cbsn. *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

Tbn. 1.2. *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

B. Tbn. *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

Tba. *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp*

Timp. *soft sticks* *p*

Cym. *choke* *f* *To Snare Drum*

B. D. *mf* *Xylophone* *sfz* *sim.*

Pno. *sfz* *sim.*

Hp. *f* *sfz* *sim.* *D# A#* *D#* *A#* *C# A#* *Db Gb*

14

**B**

Vln. 1. *ff*

Vln. 2. *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Db. *ff*

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C Slower

(♩ = 72)

22

Picc. *flz.* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *fff*

Fl. *flz.* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *fff*

A. Fl. *f* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *fff*

Ob. 1.2. *unis.* *fff*

C. A. *f* *cresc.* *ff*

Cl. 1.2. *unis.* *molto cresc.* *f*

B. Cl. *mf* *molto cresc.* *ff*

Bsn. 1.2. *mf* *ff*

Cbsn. *mf* *ff*

Hn. 1.2.3.4. *ff* *Brassed tone, bells up!*

Tpt. 1. *con sord.* *f* *ff* *growl (vocalise whilst playing)* *f > p < f*

Tpt. 2.3. *con sord.* *f* *ff* *growl (vocalise whilst playing)* *f > p < f*

Tbn. 1.2. *mf* *ff* *p* *mf*

B. Tbn. *mf* *ff* *p* *mf*

Tba. *mf* *ff* *p* *mf*

Timp. *ff* *wooden sticks, centre of drum*

Cym. *Snare Drum* *(snare on)* *To Cym.* *Cymbals* *Suspended Cymbal* *p* *mf*

Xyl. *To Tam-tam* *Tam-tam* *f*

Pno. *ff*

Hp. *D♯ G F♯* *G♯* *Lv. Db* *ff*

22

Vln. 1. *ff*

Vln. 2. *ff*

Vla. *div.* *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Db. *ff*

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28

Picc. *ff* *fff* *ff* *fff* *4*

Fl. *ff* *fff* *ff* *fff* *4*

A. Fl. *ff* *fff* *ff* *fff* *4*

Ob. 1.2.

C. A.

Cl. 1.2. *mp*

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1.2.

Cbsn.

Hn. 1.2.3.4. *poco dim.*

Tpt. 1. *f > p < f* *f > p < f* *mf > p < mp*

Tpt. 2.3. *f > p < f* *f > p < f* *mf > p < mp*

Tbn. 1.2. *ff p* *mf* *ff p* *mf* *ff p*

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Cym.

T.-l.

Pno. *dim.* *To Cel.*

Hp. *E#* *Bb Ab* *G#* *D#* *F#* *E#*

28

Vln. 1. tremolo accel. (at the tip) nat.

Vln. 2. tremolo accel. (at the tip) nat.

Vla. unis. tremolo accel. (at the tip) nat.

Vc. tremolo accel. (at the tip) nat.

Db. *sul E* tremolo accel. (at the tip) nat.

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Senza tempo (c. 10")

33

Picc. *ff* *fp* *ff* *p* cover hole with lips

Fl. *ff* *fp* *ff* *p* cover hole with lips

A. Fl. *ff* *fp* *ff* *p* cover hole with lips

Ob. 1.2. *ff* *fp*

C. A.

Cl. 1.2.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1.2. *p* *dim.*

Cbsn. *p* *dim.*

Hn. 1.2.3.4. *p*

Tpt. 1. (remove mute)

Tpt. 2.3. (remove mute)

Tbn. 1.2. *mf*

B. Tbn. *p* *dim.*

Tba. *p* *dim.*

Timp. *mp* *fp* *mp* *pp* To Paper Crumple paper slowly and continuously

33

Vln. 1. *p* *molto sul pont.* rapid trill between stopped Ab and touch 4th harmonic

Vln. 2. *p* *molto sul pont.* rapid trill between stopped F and touch 4th harmonic

Vln. 2. *p* *molto sul pont.* rapid trill between stopped G and touch 4th harmonic

Vln. 2. *p* *molto sul pont.* rapid trill between stopped Bb and touch 4th harmonic

Vla. *ppp* *molto sul pont.* Nat. harm. gliss. on G + D etc. shimmering Repeat ad lib (avoid rhythmic unison) Stop

Vc. *ppp* *molto sul pont.* Nat. harm. gliss. on C + G etc. shimmering Repeat ad lib (avoid rhythmic unison) Stop

Db. *ppp* *molto sul pont.* Nat. harm. gliss. on E etc. shimmering Repeat ad lib (avoid rhythmic unison) Stop

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 normal tone → air sound

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 normal tone → air sound

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 normal tone → air sound

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10









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Choir

Picc.

Fl.

A. Fl.

Ob. 1.2.

C. A.

Cl. 1.2.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1.2.

Cbsn.

Hn. 1.2.3.4.

Tpt. 1.

Tpt. 2.3.

Tbn. 1.2.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Cym.

T.-t.

Cel.

Hp.

56

Vln. 1.

Vln. 2.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

Group 2

Group 3

*f*

*ff*

*mp*

*mf*

*p*

*rall.*

ah

Sing

scrape

scrape

sim.

II

I

5

3

6

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60

Choir

Picc.

A. Fl.

Ob. 1.2.

C. A.

Cl. 1.2.

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1.2.

Cbsn.

Hn. 1.2.3.4.

Tpt. 1.

Tpt. 2.3.

Tbn. 1.2.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

T.-I.

Cel.

Hp.

60

Vln. 1.

Vln. 2.

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

63

Hn. 1.2.3.4.

Tbn. 1.2.

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

unis.  
"i" → "u"

unis.  
"i" → "u"

"i" → "u"

no valves depressed  
"i" → "u"

*f*

63

Vln. 1.

Vln. 2.

Vla.

Db.

on bridge