

Forms of Distance

for guitar solo

Bryn Harrison

Preview File Only

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for guitar solo

in memory of Toru Takemitsu 1930-1996

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10, Stratford Place, London, W.1

Commissioned & first performed by

Francesco Mariani

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Like Takemitsu's music, **Forms of Distance** draws upon both Eastern and Western musical aesthetics and consists of a series of fragmentary forms that are seen through ever changing perspectives. Whilst writing the piece I was particularly inspired by three lines of poetry from *The Bell* by the contemporary Chinese poet in exile, Bei Dao:

*time's curtain
opened by the silent bellringer
disintegrates, adrift in the sky.*

time's curtain
opened by the silent bellringer
disintegrates, adrift in the sky

Bei Dao ~ The Bell

NOTES

A 'bottleneck' (as used by slide-guitar players) is needed for glissandi passages.

'Wah-wah' effect - Position bottleneck on the indicated string very near to the bridge with the left hand. Pluck the string in the usual way with the right hand above the soundhole and move the bottleneck quickly onto the bridge itself to produce a swelling of tone and volume. This movement onto and away from the bridge should be articulated within the given rhythm at the indicated tempo.

Scordatura - 5th string = B_b throughout

d = $\frac{1}{4}$ tone flat

f = $\frac{1}{4}$ tone sharp

= $\frac{3}{4}$ tone sharp

Vib.  - The widest point of the vibrato should encompass notes a quarter-tone above and below the main note.

'Without bottleneck' - Remove bottleneck whilst continuing to play on the open string with the right hand.

'Bell-effect' - Both 4th & 3rd strings should be plucked (p and i)

'left-hand only' - Pluck with 2nd finger of left-hand whilst holding down the arpeggio with the 1st and 4th fingers.

'Reverse' harmonics - Pluck the string with the right hand behind the left ie. on the nut side of the fretboard. 'Reverse' harmonics sound at the same pitch as ordinary harmonics.

scordatura - ⑤ = B^b

'wah-wah' effect using bottleneck
(see 'notes' for performance instructions)

$J=60$
Rubato
 \rightarrow port.

Wah-wah effect using bottleneck
(see 'notes' for performance instructions)

$J=60$
Rubato
 \rightarrow port.

With bottleneck

Repeat at note
fades away

Repeat at note
fades away

With bottleneck

With bottleneck

($J=60$)
String ① (ord.)
String ⑥
With bottleneck above soundhole.

'wah-wah' effect (as before)

With bottleneck above soundhole

Tempo 3ia →

several p a m 2 p a m 2 etc.
(trem. presto possible)

c.6"

(3va) →

subito f

subito pp

subito pp

subito pp

c.12"

c. 12"

(8va) →

f ff mp f mp pp without f > mp

c. 12"

8va gtr. Non gr.

pp f pp f mp f mp

c. 5"

without bottleneck

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$\text{♩} = 60$

pp rest p am x p am x p am x etc.

mp rest p am x p am x p am x etc.

ff rest p am x p am x p am x etc.

p rest p am x p am x p am x etc.

f rest p am x p am x p am x

mp rest p am x p am x p am x

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

f mp ff

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

mp ff

d=84

d=84 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

mp p f pp

6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4 6:4

pp mp mp fff

3:2 3:2

mp f fff

6:4

mp ff mp

subito!

rapturous

Musical score page 8va, measures 17-20. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the left hand (L.H.) and the bottom staff is for the right hand (R.H.). Measure 17 starts with a dynamic of **pp**. The L.H. has a sixteenth-note pattern with grace notes. The R.H. has a sustained note with a grace note. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of **pp**, followed by **sf**. The L.H. has a sixteenth-note pattern. The R.H. has a sustained note with a grace note. Measure 19 starts with a dynamic of **pp**, followed by **sf**. The L.H. has a sixteenth-note pattern. The R.H. has a sustained note with a grace note. Measure 20 starts with a dynamic of **pp**, followed by **sf**. The L.H. has a sixteenth-note pattern. The R.H. has a sustained note with a grace note.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 3, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the orchestra, featuring multiple woodwind parts (flute, oboe, bassoon) and strings. The bottom staff is for the piano. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic followed by a measure repeat sign. The score includes various dynamics such as forte, piano, and sforzando, and articulations like accents and slurs. Measure 12 concludes with a forte dynamic.

stricter tempo

mf

Mozart (tempo)

p

rall.

sf

sfz

a tempo

$\frac{8\pi}{3}$ →
Lontano

'Reverse' harmonics*

ordinary harmonics

'Reverse' harmonics

4. see notes

V

6:4 6:4 6:4

ain pa im etc.

(ten) f

VIII

6:4 6:4 6:4

ain pa im etc.

p f

V

6:4 6:4

ain pa im pa im pa im pa im pa im pa im pa

f p

rubato

5

3 : 3

4 : 4

a tempo

6:4 6:4 6:4

ain pa im etc.

rall.

pp

'bell-effect'

8:4

ain pa im etc.

crossed over ④ at 8th fret

6:4

pp (ordinary)

Lontano *ava* →

II IV VII V XII

'Reverse'

(ordinary)

3:2 3:2

ain pa im etc.

mp

slight rubato *cix*

Lontano

XII

sonoro

I *cix* *cixviii* VII Lontano

XII

mp

XII

P R.H.

II *cix* II Lontano

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 16, measures 1-2, section CII, I, and Lontano. The score uses a 3:2 time signature for the first two measures. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measure 2 starts with a piano dynamic (p). The score includes markings for 'roll.' and 'p'.

p

pami pam i etc.

MP $\text{G} \frac{2}{3}$
L.H. only

8

Presto

ff

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the soprano voice, starting with a C-sharp and ending with a G. The bottom staff is for the bassoon, starting with a B-flat and ending with a D. The score includes dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo), and a rehearsal mark '11'.