

Preview File Only

JONTY HARRISON

SQ

1978-79

DIRECTIONS FOR PERFORMANCES

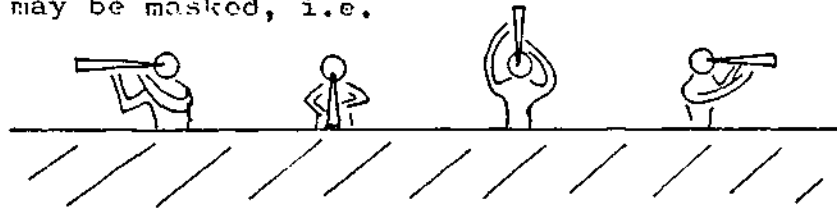
Doublings Player 1 - Soprano, Alto, Baritone
 Player 2 - Soprano, Alto
 Player 3 - Soprano, Alto, Tenor
 Player 4 - Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Baritone

Layout Straight line across front of stage, using platforms to bring the mouths of all four players to the same height.



(Audience)

In order to hide any staging, or in the general cause of visual aesthetics, dance-band style music desks may be used, or the whole of the front of the stage, from waist-height down to the floor may be masked, i.e.

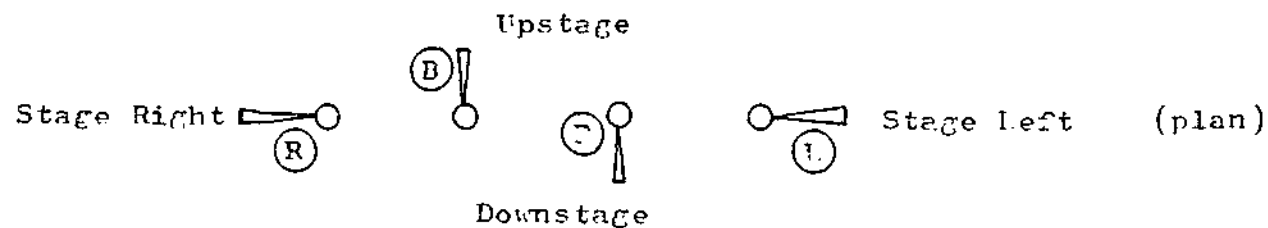


Great care should in any case be taken over movements of the feet, because of both visual and noise considerations. N.B. - the 180° between (L) and (R) can be accomplished without moving the feet from the (F) position.

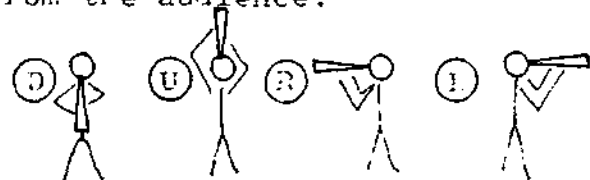
Movements There are six basic positions:

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| (F) Front | (L) (Stage) Left | (U) Up |
| (B) Back | (R) (Stage) Right | (D) Down |

These operate as follows:



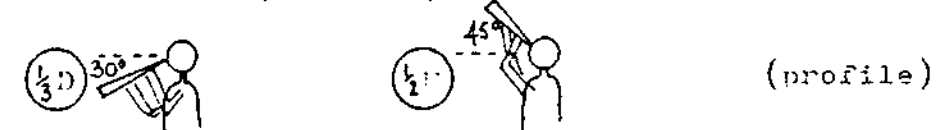
- and seen from the audience:



N.B. - (L) and (R) (and also (F) and (B)) are basically HORIZONTAL positions.

Where "Movement ad lib. - change position on each note" is marked, all movements should be very angular, using 90° movements as far as possible ((L) (R) (F) (B) (U) (D)) synchronised with attacks.

Positions may be qualified, e.g.



(The diagrams refer to the Soprano Saxophone, but when positions are indicated for the other instruments, the position of the mouthpiece is what is indicated - i.e. the head/mouthpiece combination will be constant for a given position on all four instruments.)

N.B. = sudden movement to Front from previous position, synchronised with attack.

= transition from Down to Front over duration of arrow.

= mark accented note with nod (nods may increase in size).
 or = mark accented note with nod (nods may increase in size).

Notation Metric and proportional notation are both used, sometimes in combination.

= breathe in through instrument whilst = exhalation
 = fingering indicated note.

= "unvoiced" * = "half-voiced" *

* and are to be interpreted as degrees of note/breath mixture within a given context - thus the exact proportions of the blend of air sound and note may vary between sections.

= cue given by Player 1 to which the other three react.

= diaphragm articulation of indicated pitch (throbbing).

= duration of one exhalation.

Commissioned by the Myrha Saxophone Quartet
with funds made available by the Arts Council of Great Britain

Duration: circa 17 minutes

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for the Myrha Saxophone Quartet

Jonty Harrison

(A)

① Soprano

② Soprano

③ Soprano

④ Soprano

The musical score consists of four staves for soprano saxophones and one common bass line. Each soprano staff begins with a circled letter 'A' and a circled 'D' below the staff. The first staff (Soprano 1) has a half note followed by a measure with a fermata labeled 'c. 15 sec.', then a quarter note, a quarter rest, and a quarter note with a fermata labeled 'c. 9 sec.'. The second staff (Soprano 2) has a half note followed by a measure with a fermata labeled 'c. 11 sec.', then a quarter note, a quarter rest, and a quarter note with a fermata labeled 'c. 9 sec.'. The third staff (Soprano 3) has a half note followed by a quarter note, a quarter rest, and a quarter note with a fermata labeled 'c. 9 sec.' and 'x 4 1/2'. The fourth staff (Soprano 4) has a half note followed by a measure with a fermata labeled 'c. 22 sec.', then a quarter note, a quarter rest, and a quarter note with a fermata labeled 'c. 9 sec.'. The common bass line starts with a circled 'D' and a long horizontal line with a fermata at the end.

Handwritten musical score for four staves. The score includes various dynamics such as *sfz-p*, *ppp*, and *ppp pass.*. It features performance instructions like "c. 9 sec.", "9 sec.", and "x 1/2 c. 9 sec.". There are also circled letters (F, D) and circled numbers (1, 2, 3) indicating specific notes or measures. The notation includes slurs, accents, and fermatas.

Handwritten musical score for four staves. It begins with a tempo change: **(B) 4/4 = 48 *accelerando molto (e subito)***. The score includes "Freeze" instructions for the first three staves. Dynamics include *sfz-mp*, *ppp-sfz*, and *sfz*. There are circled letters (F, D) and circled numbers (1, 2, 3). The notation includes slurs, accents, and fermatas.

sempre * tenuto ~ staccato by ©
 ** "glissando" between circled notes - effected by "bending" each note marginally sharper than the one before (amongst all four players)

$\text{♩} = \frac{4}{4}$ $\text{♩} = 108$

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with triplets and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff features a bass line with triplets and a dynamic marking of *pp* *pass.*. The third and fourth staves contain rhythmic accompaniment with triplets and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The system concludes with a *legato* marking and a final measure with a dynamic marking of *(mp)*.

The second system begins with the instruction *rall. molto subito* and a tempo change to *al ♩ = 48*. It features four staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings range from *mp* to *pp*. A circled 'E' is placed above the first measure of the second staff. The system concludes with a *mp poco a poco crescendo* instruction.

* downward "glissando" amongst all four staves.

mp poco a poco crescendo