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COMPOSITION PORTFOLIO

A thesis
submitted in fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree
of
Master of Music in Composition
at
The University of Waikato
by
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The University of Waikato

2006

Jeremy Mayall

MMus Portfolio 2006

Abstract

The works in this portfolio of original compositions cover a wide spectrum of genres, styles, approaches, and musical techniques. The aim was to demonstrate mastery of the various musical languages and techniques characteristic of each genre. The calculatedly low-fi 'alt.rock meets computer games' approach of the concept album *They No Longer Sleep Alone* is of folk-like simplicity, deliberately eschewing the various polishing processes available to producers now in the digital mastering situation. The intention was to preserve a naturalness of sound and song making. On the other hand, live electronic effects are utilised to expand the sonorities and textures obtained from a solo bassoon in *The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sounds*. *Today is the Tomorrow* takes this idea further, being a completely electronic work mixing live musical performance (turntables) with pre-recorded sounds, these interacting with live video and prepared animation. *De Feo*, inspired by graffiti artists, was written for a virtuoso pair of performers in the unusual combination of alto saxophone and viola, with no electronics being required. The *Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song* and *Espacio* were written for particular performers and approaches to music making, while *Saturday Afternoon* and *Late Night Specials* are film scores. *Swamp Treasures* and *Bungamucka – the Alarmist* were commissioned for theatrical productions and thus were designed to fulfil specific functions determined by the stage directors. By way of contrast, ...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar... is an abstract work that utilises the sophistication and subtleties of timbre, rhythm and texture available from a professional chamber orchestra.

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attached in back cover:

- portfolio CD
- portfolio DVD
- *They no longer sleep alone* by ...howard

CD Track listing

1. *Adventures of a Hero* – orchestral fanfare
 - o (MIDI)
2. *De Feo* – Alto Sax and Viola
 - o (MIDI)
3. *The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound* – Bassoon and FX
 - o (MIDI)
4. *Late Night Specials* – Short Film (string quartet)
 - o Performed by Rosalind Hill, Liz Gerkhy, Alison Hepburn and Joanne Caine
5. *Saturday Afternoon* – short horror film
 - o Performed by the University of Tulsa Orchestra
6. *Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture* – orchestra and soundscape
 - o (MIDI)
7. *Subconscious Industrialisation of the Rationalist Experience* – Theatre
 - o Performed by Jeremy Mayall
8. *Espacio* – guitar ensemble
 - o Performed by James Hannah and Jeremy Mayall
9. *Today is the Tomorrow* – Multimedia
 - o Performed by Jeremy Mayall

DVD Track listing

1. *The Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song*
 - o Performed by The Big Fat Jazz Bastards at Turtle Lake, Hamilton Gardens
2. *Late Night Specials*
 - o Short Film
3. *Saturday Afternoon*
 - o Short Film
4. *Scene from Swamp Treasures*
 - o Theatre production for 2006 Fuel Festival in Hamilton
5. *Scene from Bungamucka: The Alarmist*
 - o Theatre production at University of Waikato
6. *Today is the Tomorrow*
 - o Live performance at Lilburn Trust Composition Competition Awards

Introduction

This portfolio contains a selection of works composed in 2006. It features a range of works that span a variety of genres, from orchestral music with the experimental ...*seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar*, moving into a flamenco guitar ensemble piece *Espacio*, big-band funk, chamber group pieces, solo instrumental pieces, and even the combination of styles and cultures heard in *Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture* and the alt.rock meets computer game album *They no longer sleep alone*.

This portfolio also covers music for a wide range of functions. The simple, yet rousing orchestral fanfare of *The Adventures of a Hero* is intended as a concert opener for a youth orchestra. It utilises crisp, punchy rhythmic writing, and a story line that young people can relate to – that of the superhero. It takes inspiration from a film genre that is widely understood and enjoyed, but condenses the narrative length to that of concert overture. This makes for rapid thematic changes, and clashes of motive and sonic imagery, that all can relate to.

Music for live theatre performance and film also plays a large part in this portfolio. There are two pieces written for the premiere performances of the new plays: *Swamp Treasures* and *Bungamucka – the Alarmist*, which both feature pre-recorded soundscapes, but differ in style. One combines soundscape with a ‘German-industrial-techno’ dance track and the other with a live performance piece for orchestra. The film section of this portfolio covers two short films. First a short surrealist love fantasy in a supermarket – spawning from the idea of the awkward side-step performed when two strangers bump into one another. Then there is the twisted horror of *Saturday Afternoon*, with its underplayed horror scoring, making for a more psychological horror than a physical emotional one (the music playing opposite to the blatant pain on the screen). (All films can be seen on the enclosed DVD).

Popular music has an influence on the majority of the portfolio either through stylistic approach, compositional technique, or technical sound manipulation. Composing

following a stylistic approach influences the structure (both harmonically and rhythmically) and the timbre used. This can be seen in the flamenco *Espacio*, written for a six guitars, bass and percussion – which represents a passion of mine for Latin music (which is popular in both films and café culture), and also in the hip-hop influenced, multimedia piece – *Today is the Tomorrow*, which uses modern turntablist sounds, hip-hop rhythms combined with jazz styled synth solos and live video mixing.

The compositional influence can be seen the solo melodic parts of both *De Feo* and *The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound*. Through the use of chromatic inflection the melodic sound becomes one reminiscent of jazz solos. Technical sound manipulation also comes from various forms of popular music – the scratching techniques of *Today is the Tomorrow* come from hip-hop, and the use of effects pedals in *The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound* comes from the use of these devices in rock music (although they are more commonly used on an electric guitar). These pieces and the album *They no longer sleep alone* demonstrate my affinity as a composer for technology and the enhancement it can give to the natural sound world – both in the studio and live. It creates a whole new sonic landscape to explore with the relationship between real and unreal, music and noise, and their position in space.

Each piece in this portfolio has been scored according to the needs of the performer and the situation for which each piece was written. There is a range of pieces that exist only as a recording because they were constructed in the studio and are intended to be performed only as recorded playback. These tracks involved the manipulation of a range of source sounds, which were then arranged within the computer software (Protools). There are other pieces where the scoring is indicative, but the piece is open for interpretation and elaboration. For example, the score for *The Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song* features full instrumentation and scoring for the majority of the piece, but is open for interpretation in performance both in the written sections with little adlibs, range changes and completely different performances (see vocal performance on included DVD) and in the improvised solo sections. Other pieces use traditional scoring as is

appropriate – for example the orchestral pieces ...*seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar* and *Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture*.

This selection of pieces aims to demonstrate a mastery of a range of musical languages and the stylistic characteristics of each genre. It aims to demonstrate a range of skills in both technical recording and sound engineering composition, as well as in a more traditional scored set up. Through being able to utilise techniques from both a popular and traditional musical legacy, the pieces are able to borrow from each traditions as is necessary to develop a sound that is individual.

Scored Pieces

The Adventures of a Hero

For orchestra

The Adventures of a Hero

Instrumentation:

2 Flutes

2 Oboes

2 Clarinets in Bb

2 Bassoons

4 Horns in F

3 Trumpets in C

2 Trombones

1 Bass Trombone

1 Tuba

Timpani

Percussion (Suspended Cymbals, Bass Drum, Snare Drum, Tom-Toms, Tam-Tam,
Tubular Bells, Glockenspiel)

Strings

Performance Notes:

All extended techniques are annotated in the score

Horn gliss should be a 'WOOP' (siren type) sound. Faked as necessary

Timpani use medium hard sticks.

Bass drum use medium soft sticks

The Adventures of a Hero

The origins of this piece lie in my love of superhero films, the type of film where one character has been born with, or has developed by some other means (eg. a freak accident) amazing super powers which allow this person to perform heroic stunts every day, saving lives and being a general good guy. This piece tries to capture that energy, strength and emotion by condensing the drama of a superhero movie into four and a half minutes of orchestral music.

The piece begins with the theme for the hero. Its character is triumphant, powerful and moves along with a steadily repeating rhythmic phrase. This theme then develops into a more pronounced percussive rhythmic variation of the original theme. Our hero, whilst he may dress in skin tight outfits (often with under garments on the outside), also has to survive in everyday life, so he has to assume his secret identity. But while he is a well-mannered citizen, nevertheless there is something different about him – something dark in his past, something that compels him to take on the quest night after night, saving the city from all danger.

We then meet the romantic interest (bar 38). This girl is headstrong, loving and is also someone who, more often than not, has feelings for our hero both when he is the hero and when he is a normal citizen. She loves both these people but is unaware that it is in fact one and the same person. Her theme is more melodic and sparkly and is combined with slow moving, lightly coloured chords to generate a feeling of love and warmth.

The third key aspect to every superhero film is the villain. He also has some form of super power, but unlike the hero he has decided to abuse this power for his own personal gain. His music is dark, dissonant and crunchy. He wants to get in your face and cause you pain.

As the story continues the female lead suddenly becomes a damsel in distress, as the villain takes her away in an effort to lure the hero into some kind of dastardly trap. Of

course this works. A fight ensues. Fists are thrown, as well as some of the landscape fixtures in a powerful clash of wills and strength. But as we all know, good will beat evil in the end, and our hero does just that. He saves the damsel and is allowed a triumphant return from battle with his love.

This piece was written as an orchestral fanfare to be performed by a youth orchestra. It is intended to be energetic and entertaining. The writing jumps a lot in tempi, as well as changing key and colour to help the narrative progress. It takes inspiration from the musical styles of the superhero films that have become a fixture in popular entertainment consumption. Consequently the music moves quickly between themes rather than developing gradually. It was also the intention to bring some humour and sheer fun into an orchestral piece.

The Adventures of a Hero

Majestically
♩ = 130

Grand Opening

Flute 1,2

Oboe 1,2

Clarinet 1,2

Bassoon 1,2

Horn 1,3

Horn 2,4

Trumpet 1

Trumpet 2,3

Trombone 1,2

Bass Trombone

Tuba

Timpani

Bass Drum

Cymbals

Snare Drum

Tam-tam

Tom-toms

Tubular Bells

Glockenspiel

Majestically
♩ = 130

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabass

5

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Timp.

S. D.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

ff

mf

mf

gliss.

gliss.

ff

f

f

A The Hero Theme - Flying

9

Fl. 1,2

a.2

p

Cl. 1,2

a.2

p

Hn. 1,3

mp

Hn. 2,4

mp

Tpt. 1

ff

Tpt. 2,3

ff

Tbn. 1,2

mp

B. Tbn.

mp

Timp.

f

B. D.

f

A

Vln. I

mf

Vln. II

mf

Vla.

mf

Vc.

Cb.

This musical score page, numbered 20, features a section titled 'A The Hero Theme - Flying'. The score is arranged for a large orchestra. The woodwind section includes Flutes 1 and 2, Clarinets 1 and 2, Horns 1, 2, 3 and 4, 5, and 6, Trumpets 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and Trombones 1 and 2, and Bass Trombone. The percussion section includes Timpani and Bass Drum. The string section includes Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The score begins at measure 9. The woodwinds and brasses enter with a melodic line in measure 10, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The strings provide a rhythmic foundation with eighth-note patterns, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score is written in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. The section 'A' is marked with a box containing the letter 'A'.

12

Fl. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Timp.

B. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score for page 21, measures 12-14, is written for a large orchestra. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures 12, 13, and 14. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl. 1,2:** Play a melodic line in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a melodic line in measure 14.
- Cl. 1,2:** Play a melodic line in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a melodic line in measure 14.
- Hn. 1,3:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Hn. 2,4:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Tpt. 1:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Tpt. 2,3:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Tbn. 1,2:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- B. Tbn.:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Timp.:** Play a rhythmic pattern in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a rhythmic pattern in measure 14.
- B. D.:** Play a rhythmic pattern in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a rhythmic pattern in measure 14.
- Vln. I:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Vln. II:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Vla.:** Play a sustained note in measure 12, then a sustained note in measure 13, and a sustained note in measure 14.
- Vc.:** Play a melodic line in measure 12, then a melodic line in measure 13, and a melodic line in measure 14.
- Cb.:** Play a melodic line in measure 12, then a melodic line in measure 13, and a melodic line in measure 14.

15

Fl. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Timp.

B. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

mp

mp

mp

22

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

f

f

f

25

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 25, measures 25-27. It features a large ensemble of instruments. Measures 25-27 show various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. Dynamics like *ff* and *f* are indicated in measures 26 and 27. The S. D. part has a trill in measure 26. The Vln. I, Vln. II, and Vla. parts have long, sweeping lines in measures 26 and 27. The Vc. and Cb. parts have a *ff* dynamic in measure 26 and a *f* dynamic in measure 27.

28 *rit.*

Bsn. 1,2 *p*

Hn. 1,3 *ff*

Hn. 2,4 *ff*

Tbn. 1,2 *f*

B. Tbn. *f*

B. D.

S. D. *tr*

T.-t. *p*

Vln. I *rit.*

Vln. II

Vla. *p*

Vc. *p*

Cb. *p*

C The Hero assumes his secret identity

27

30 $\text{♩} = 80$

Fl. 1,2 *mf*

Ob. 1,2 *mf*

Cl. 1,2 *p*

Bsn. 1,2 *mp*

Cym. *pp*

Tub. B. *mp*

Glock. *mp*

C $\text{♩} = 80$

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

33 **D**

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Timp.

Cym.

S. D.

T.-t.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

ff

ff

f

p

mf

mf

mf

f

f

$\text{♩} = 85$

a.2

f

35

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

T.-t.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

f

f

p

E

$\text{♩} = 85$

mp

mp

39

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2 *a.2* *p*

Cl. 1,2 *mp*

Tub. B. *mf*

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla.

Vc.



43

Ob. 1,2 *rit.*

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2 *a.2* *f*

Tub. B. *mf*

Glock.

Vln. I *div.* *8:* *rit.*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla.

Vc.

F Their romance begins to full take shape and blossom

47 $\text{♩} = 65$

Fl. 1,2 *f*

Ob. 1,2 *p*

Cl. 1,2 a.2 *p*

Bsn. 1,2 *mp*

Tub. B. *mp*

F $\text{♩} = 65$ unis.

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. div. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

50

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Tub. B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

gliss.



54

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Tub. B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

G They are separated by impending darkness

accel.

G

unis.

accel.

H The Romantic Interest is kidnapped - A Damsel in Distress!

33

57 $\text{♩} = 110$

Fl. 1,2 *f*

Ob. 1,2 *f*

Cl. 1,2 *f*

Bsn. 1,2 *sfz*

Hn. 1,3 *fff* gliss.

Hn. 2,4 *fff* gliss.

Tpt. 1 *f*

Tpt. 2,3 *f*

Tbn. 1,2 *sfz*

B. Tbn. *sfz*

Tba. *sfz*

Timp. *sfz*

B. D. *sfz*

Tom-t. *ff*

H $\text{♩} = 110$

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *sfz*

Cb. *sfz*

58

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Tom-t.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

sfz

gliss.

tr

5

I

The Villain appears in his full, dark, powerful glory

♩ = 120

61

Fl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2 *mp*

B. Tbn. *ff*

Tba.

Timp.

Cym. *ppp*

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc.

Cb.

J

What shall be done?

65

Fl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Cym.

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

70

K Time to prepare... ready to fight

$\text{♩} = 100$

Fl. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Tom-t.

K

$\text{♩} = 100$

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

[illegible]

79 **M** FIGHT!!!!

Fl. 1,2 *f* a.2

Ob. 1,2 *f* a.2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3 *ff*

Hn. 2,4 *ff*

Tpt. 1 *ff*

Tpt. 2,3 *ff*

Tbn. 1,2 *ff*

B. Tbn. *ff*

Tba. *ff*

Timp.

B. D. *mf* *f*

Cym. *sfz*

S. D. *sfz*

Tom-t. *f*

Vln. I **M** *ff*

Vln. II *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

83

Fl. 1,2: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 85: whole rest. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *f*.

Ob. 1,2: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 85: whole rest. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *f*.

Cl. 1,2: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *mp*.

Hn. 1,3: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *sf*.

Hn. 2,4: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: quarter notes G#4, A4. Measure 85: quarter notes G#4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G#4, A4. Dynamics: *sf*.

Tpt. 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *sf*.

Tpt. 2,3: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *sf*.

Tbn. 1,2: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G3, A3. Measure 86: quarter notes G3, A3. Dynamics: *sf*.

B. Tbn.: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G3, A3. Measure 86: quarter notes G3, A3. Dynamics: *sf*.

Tba.: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: quarter notes G2, A2. Measure 85: quarter notes G2, A2. Measure 86: whole rest. Dynamics: *sf*.

Cym.: Percussion, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4.

S. D.: Percussion, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4.

Tom-t.: Percussion, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 85: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Measure 86: eighth notes G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *f*.

Vln. II: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *f*.

Vla.: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *f*.

Vc.: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *f*.

Cb.: Bass clef, 3/4 time. Measures 83-84: whole rests. Measure 85: quarter notes G4, A4. Measure 86: quarter notes G4, A4. Dynamics: *f*.

88

Fl. 1,2 *mf* *tr* *ff* ³

Ob. 1,2 *mp* *tr*

Cl. 1,2 *mp*

Bsn. 1,2 *mf*

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

S. D.

Tom-t.

Tub. B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

♩=90

[illegible]

95

Tpt. 1 *ff*

Tpt. 2,3 *ff*

Tbn. 1,2 *f*

B. Tbn. *f*

Tba. *f*

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score for page 43, measures 95-97, is written for a large orchestra. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into measures 95, 96, and 97. The brass section (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2,3, Tbn. 1,2, B. Tbn., Tba.) plays sustained notes, with Tpt. 1 and Tpt. 2,3 marked *ff* and the tubas marked *f*. The woodwinds (B. D., S. D.) play sustained notes. The strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., Cb.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with Vln. I and Vln. II marked *f* and the other strings marked *f*. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a common time signature (C).

98

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

mf

sfz

a.2

101 **accel.** $\text{♩} = 130$

Fl. 1,2 *ff*

Ob. 1,2 *f*

Cl. 1,2 *f*

Bsn. 1,2 *ff*

Hn. 1,3 *ff* *mp*

Hn. 2,4 *ff* *mp*

Tpt. 1 *ff*

Tpt. 2,3 *ff*

Tbn. 1,2 *mp*

B. Tbn. *mp*

Timp. *f*

B. D. *f*

Cym. *ff*

T.-t. *p*

O $\text{♩} = 130$ **accel.**

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

104

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Timp.

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 104 through 107. The woodwind section (Flutes 1,2; Oboes 1,2; Clarinets 1,2; Bassoons 1,2) and brass section (Horns 1,3 and 2,4; Trumpets 1, 2, and 3; Trombones 1,2 and Baritone; Tuba) play sustained notes with various articulations and slurs. The percussion section includes Timpani with rhythmic patterns, and Bells and Snare Drum. The string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass) provides a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present under the Snare Drum staff in measure 105.

108

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Timp.

B. D.

S. D.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

f

tr

109

111

Fl. 1,2

Ob. 1,2

Cl. 1,2

Bsn. 1,2

Hn. 1,3

Hn. 2,4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2,3

Tbn. 1,2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

S. D.

T.-t.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

fff

The Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song

For big band

Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song

Structure:

3 BAR – drums and chord swell build
8 BAR – Rhythm section groove intro
16 BAR – Verse One
8 BAR – Chorus
8 BAR – Instrumental section
16 BAR – Verse Two
8 BAR – Chorus
8 BAR – Half time feel bridge
8 BAR – All yell chorus
8 BAR – Chorus
16 BAR – Solo section (repeat as required)
8 BAR – Instrumental section
4 BAR – Instrumental section
4 BAR – Instrumental section - half time feel
2 BAR – Swell chord outro

Instrumentation:

1 Alto Sax
1 Tenor Sax
1 Baritone Sax
3 Trumpets
1 Trombone
1 Electric Guitar
1 Bass
1 Piano
1 Set of Turntables
1 Drum kit
1 Lead Vocal
SATB

Performance Notes:

Guitar – improvise rhythm of chords according to funk groove

Solos – repeated as necessary over a range of instruments

The Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song

This piece was written for the Big Fat Jazz Bastards – a Hamilton based swing/funk band. They were in need of an original piece to be performed at the Hamilton Gardens Summer Festival for 2006 – this piece was written to fill that need.

It uses a cyclic chord structure that is common in this style of music. The voicing and arrangements for the ‘horn’ sections are also typical for the style so that they would be easily understood by the players. Lyrics were written by the composer to try and capture the attitude and style of the band - to portray the bands’ persona through both the music and the lyrics.

This band is also unique for its inclusion of turntables in a swing/funk setting. While this instrument is in no means standard to a band of this type, the sound and character it brings is an important part of this band. So as turntables are a part of this band, they are included in the list of instruments, but the turntable part is not scored as the use of the instrument in this setting is one of improvisation.

In performance, this piece lends itself to fairly free interpretation – from the improvised solo sections, to the actual rhythmic patterns of the drummer. In the performance at the Gardens Festival even the singer decided to elaborate on the written parts to make them his own. This piece is now part of the standard repertoire for the band.

Note on the recording:

Unfortunately due to sound problems, some of the tuning of the 4 part vocal harmony in the bridge section is off. This is just what can happen in live performance. The performance seen on the DVD is at the Hamilton Gardens Summer Festival Turtle Lake Concert 2006.

BIG FAT JAZZ BASTARD THEME SONG

Lyrics

Verse One:

Cruising late at night, my clothes look tight
 And I know I'm feeling alright
 Need somewhere funky to be at
 And there's only one place that's like that

I go where the sound is huge
 With funk like that you just can't lose
 You need to find the band with FAT in the name
 Putting all others to shame

(they are the)

Chorus:

Big Fat Jazz Bastards X4

Verse Two:

Let there be funk, the boss man cried
 I need that funk to feel alive
 And so this band came to do that
 With brass, bass, drums and a gat

When you gonna stop this funk?

NEVER

How long you gonna play this funk?

FOREVER

When you gonna stop this funk?

NEVER

How long you gonna play this funk?

FOREVER

Score at concert pitch
except octave transposing instruments

Big Fat Jazz Bastard Theme Song

By Jeremy Mayall

Lively
♩=130

(Tacet 1st Time)
Turntable Solo first time

(Tacet 1st Time)

Funk Drum. Follow hits

Lively
♩=130

Em7 Em7

8

5

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

The musical score is for page 55 and consists of nine staves. The first three staves are for saxophones: A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone), T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone), and B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone). The next four staves are for brass instruments: Tpt. (Trumpet), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tpt. (Trumpet), and Tbn. (Tuba). The final two staves are for percussion and string instruments: Dr. (Drums) and E. Gtr. (Electric Guitar), and Bass (Bass) and Pno. (Piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure starts with a measure rest for the saxophones and a full measure for the brass and rhythm section. The second and third measures continue the saxophone melody and the brass accompaniment. The fourth measure features a dynamic change from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the brass instruments. The piano part provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands.

9

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Grt.

Bass

Pno.

Measures 9-11 of the musical score. The A. Sax. and T. Sax. parts feature melodic lines with eighth and quarter notes. The B. Sax. part has a simple harmonic line. The Tpt. parts have sustained notes. The Tbn. part has a low, sustained line. The Dr. part has a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth notes and rests. The E. Grt. part has a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests. The Bass part has a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests. The Pno. part has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

12

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox. **VERSE**
Cru-ising late at night my clothes look tight and I know I'm feel - ing all__ right

Pno.



16

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox. Need some where fun - ky to be at__ and theres on-ly one__place thats like that

Pno.

20

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.
 I go where the sound___ is huge___ with funk like that you just___ can't lose

Pno.



24

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.
 you need to find the band___ with fat in the name___ put-ting all o - thers___ to shame (they are the)

Pno.

28

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.

Pno.

ff

f

f

f

f

f

CHORUS

Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

The musical score for page 59, measures 28-31, is arranged for a jazz ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes parts for A. Sax., T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. (3), Tbn., Dr., E. Gtr., Bass, Vox., and Pno. Measures 28-31 show a saxophone section playing eighth notes, a trumpet section playing eighth notes, a tuba playing eighth notes, a drum set playing a complex pattern, an electric guitar playing chords, a bass line, a vocal chorus, and a piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *f*.

32

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.

Pno.

Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

36 BRIDGE - half time feel

A. Sax. *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

B. Sax. *mf*

Tpt. *ff*

Dr. Half time feel

E. Gtr. Arpeggio chords
Amin G F E Amin G

Bass

BRIDGE - half time feel

S. Big Fat Big Fat Big Fat

A. Big Fat Jazz Bas tards Big Fat

T. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat

B. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat

Pno.

42 All band yell

A. Sax. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

T. Sax. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

B. Sax. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Tpt. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Tpt. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Tpt. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Tbn. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Dr. Back to original feel

E. Gtr. *ff*

Bass *ff*

Vox. Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas-

S. Big Bas-tards

A. Jazz Bas tards

T. Jazz Bas - tards

B. Jazz Bas - tards

Pno. *ff*

47

A. Sax. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

T. Sax. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

B. Sax. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

Tpt. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

Tpt. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

Tpt. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

Tbn. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

Dr. 

E. Gtr. 

Bass 

Vox. - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

Pno. 

51

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

- tards

ff

Tpt.

- tards

ff

Tpt.

- tards

ff

Tbn.

- tards

ff

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.

- tards

Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards

Big Fat Jazz Bas-

Pno.

55

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox.

Pno.

- tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas

The musical score is written for a jazz ensemble. It begins at measure 55. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments are: A. Sax., T. Sax., B. Sax., Tpt. (3 parts), Tbn., Dr., E. Gtr., Bass, Vox., and Pno. The saxophones and tuba play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The drums play a complex pattern with triplets. The electric guitar plays a series of chords. The bass plays a simple eighth-note line. The vocal part has lyrics: '- tards Big Fat Jazz Bas - tards Big Fat Jazz Bas'. The piano part plays a series of chords and a simple eighth-note line.

59 Open for Solos

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr. Funk drum. Follow hits

E. Gtr.

Bass

Vox. - tards

Pno.

63

B. Sax. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tbn. *mp*

Dr. *mp*

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.



67

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

71

B. Sax. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tpt. *mp*

Tbn. *mp*

Dr. */*

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

The musical score for measures 71-74 is written for a jazz ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The B. Sax., Tpt., and Tbn. parts are marked *mp*. The Dr. part has a slash indicating a drum pattern. The E. Gtr., Bass, and Pno. parts have specific melodic and harmonic lines.

75

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

The musical score for page 69, measures 75-78, is written for a jazz ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes parts for A. Sax., T. Sax., B. Sax., three Tpt., Tbn., Dr., E. Gtr., Bass, and Pno. Measures 75-78 show a variety of musical textures, including saxophone and trumpet entries, a drum pattern, and piano accompaniment.

Measure 75: A. Sax. and T. Sax. enter with a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, and C5. B. Sax. plays a whole note G3. Tpt. and Tbn. play a whole note G3. Dr. plays a quarter note G3. E. Gtr. plays a quarter note G3. Bass plays a quarter note G3. Pno. plays a whole note G3.

Measure 76: A. Sax. and T. Sax. continue their melodic line. B. Sax. plays a whole note G3. Tpt. and Tbn. play a whole note G3. Dr. plays a quarter note G3. E. Gtr. plays a quarter note G3. Bass plays a quarter note G3. Pno. plays a whole note G3.

Measure 77: A. Sax. and T. Sax. continue their melodic line. B. Sax. plays a whole note G3. Tpt. and Tbn. play a whole note G3. Dr. plays a quarter note G3. E. Gtr. plays a quarter note G3. Bass plays a quarter note G3. Pno. plays a whole note G3.

Measure 78: A. Sax. and T. Sax. continue their melodic line. B. Sax. plays a whole note G3. Tpt. and Tbn. play a whole note G3. Dr. plays a quarter note G3. E. Gtr. plays a quarter note G3. Bass plays a quarter note G3. Pno. plays a whole note G3.

79

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

The musical score for page 70, measures 79-82, is written for a jazz ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures 79, 80, 81, and 82. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note.
- T. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note.
- B. Sax. (Baritone Saxophone):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note. The dynamic *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note. The dynamic *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note. The dynamic *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated.
- Tbn. (Trombone):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note. The dynamic *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated.
- Dr. (Drums):** Measures 79-82 show a rhythmic pattern with a snare drum and a cymbal.
- E. Gtr. (Electric Guitar):** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note.
- Bass:** Measures 79-82 show a melodic line starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a half note.
- Pno. (Piano):** Measures 79-82 show a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

83

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

87 Half time feel

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Dr.

E. Gtr.

Bass

Pno.

90 *rit.*

A. Sax. *fff*

T. Sax. *fff*

B. Sax. *fff*

Tpt. *fff*

Tpt. *fff*

Tpt. *fff*

Tbn. *fff*

Dr. *fff* *tr*

E. Gtr. *rit.* Em7 Em7

Bass *fff*

Pno. *fff*

De Feo

For alto saxophone and viola

De Feo

For alto saxophone and viola

Performance Notes:

^ | = short pause

All glissandi are to be faked as necessary

Notes on the piece:

This piece was inspired by the street art of people like Banksy, Dan Witz, Shepard Fairey and Michael “The Flower Guy” De Feo. Bare concrete inner city walls are the canvas for these artists and they create their art as a contrast to the stark urban jungle that people deal with everyday. These artists are seen by the government and associated bodies as being a nuisance – just part of the ‘graffiti problem’, but those people who get the opportunity to witness this art are often enthused by how it brightens their day. The works range from a simple beautiful image (such as the Hummingbirds painted by Dan Witz or De Feo’s flower stickers and stencils), to a subversive and humorous comment on everyday life (like Banksy’s monkey stencil “Laugh now but one day we’ll be in charge”)

This piece is based around small fragments of melody that are repeated, sequenced and adapted, in much the same way that street art is created. Each of these phrases is broken up by a short breath (a rest, or an audible breath sound – see bar 13.) These breaks illustrate two things: firstly they represent different locations – street art can be seen all around the world and the breaks in the music allow “brand new” fragments of music to be introduced. These fragments illustrate different locations around the world. The breaks also refer to the hissing sound of a can of spray paint in use. The spray can is the most prominent medium of choice for these artists, so it seemed appropriate to have that sound represented here.

The other important feature about this piece is the repeated rushing and slowing of the tempo. This facet of the music relates is in relation to the current illegal nature of this art. Often the graffiti images have to be created in a rushed environment and completed as quickly as possible once an opportunity arises. The freedom of the tempo in this piece is intended to provide a sense of movement.

The choice of instrumentation for this piece was inspired by the visit of the alto saxophone/viola duo called The Irrelevants. They visited the university to give talks on the instruments and also performed as part of the visit. The opportunity was given to have them look through pieces that were written for this odd combination of instruments, so it was decided to write this piece in an effort to work alongside some established, experienced performers and get their notes and thoughts about the piece. Some of these suggestions have found their way into the final score.

Unfortunately, due to time constraints, the Irrelevants were not able to provide a recording of this piece to be included in this portfolio, but there are plans for the Irrelevants to create a recording of this piece in the future.

Score at concert pitch

De Feo

Beauty in graphic additions to concrete surroundings

By Jeremy Mayall

Moderato con moto
♩=60

Alto Saxophone

Viola

6

A. Sax.

Vla.

10

A. Sax.

Vla.

16

A. Sax.

Vla.

22

A. Sax.

Vla.

Blow air through instrument
No pitch sounded

molto accel. . . . **rall.** . . .

Tempo primo **molto accel.** . . . **rit.** **Tempo primo**

molto accel. . . . ♩=120

♩=95

niente < *mp* > *niente* < *mp* > *p* < *mf* >

mp *mp* *mp* *p* < *mf* >

mf *mf* *p* *f*

mp *gliss.* *mf* *mf*

p *pizz.* *f* *mp* *gliss.* *arco* *rushing* *p* *ff*

mp *f* *mp* *f* *gliss.* *mp* *mf*

p *mf* *pizz.* *p*

mf *sfz* *f* *mf* *p* *niente* < *f* > *mf*

mf *sfz* *f* *mf* *mp* *mp*

27

A. Sax.

Vla.

rit.

p

pp

gliss.

3

32 $\text{♩} = 60$

A. Sax.

Vla.

ppp

mf

f

34

A. Sax.

Vla.

f

f

36

A. Sax.

Vla.

ppp

38

A. Sax.

Vla.

ppp

mf

tr

41

A. Sax.

Vla.

mf

f

3

3

43

A. Sax.

Vla.

f

3

tr

46

A. Sax.

Vla.

6

3

6

tr

49

A. Sax.

Vla.

mp

mf

pizz.

arco

gliss.

3

3

53

A. Sax.

Vla.

3

5

5

5

gliss.

Blow air through instrument
No pitch sounded

56

A. Sax.

Vla.

niente < *mp* > *niente* < *mp* > *p* < *mf* >

mp *mp* *mp* *p* < *mf* >

62

A. Sax.

Vla.

rit.

65

A. Sax.

Vla.

p < *f* > *pp* *mp*

Blow air through instrument
No pitch sounded

Tempo primo
♩ = 60

rit.

69

A. Sax.

Vla.

niente < *mp* > *niente* < *mp* > *p* < *mf* >

mp *mp* *mp* *p* < *mf* >

arco

Blow air through instrument
No pitch sounded

The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound

For solo bassoon and FX pedals

The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound

Performance Notes:

Pedals are to be run in series from a microphone, through the pedals and into a speaker system – levels should be such that the acoustic sound of the bassoon is not really heard

- Delay - ping pong type delay, set at around 187ms (set according to performance situation to get repeating, slowly decaying sound. A crotchet note should be echoing for at least one full bar)
- Wah - auto wah or wah pedal (if auto wah try for moderate depth, medium fast tempo)
- Chorus - a medium chorus setting – to help enhance the chordal sounds
- Distortion - any kind of nasty crunchy sound – but needs to have enough clarity to allow all notes to be heard
- Phaser - a deep slow moving phaser

Switching on and off of foot switch effects is annotated above the stave.

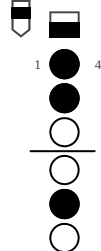
Multiphonics are taken from the ‘*New Sounds for Woodwind*’ by Bruno Bartolozzi (2nd Ed. Tr. Reginald Smith Brindle, London, Oxford University Press, 1982, p.55)

Fingering is suggested in Bartolozzi as:

Bars 28 and 33



Bars 29 and 34



Key:
 M.Pr = much pressure
 = increased lip pressure
 = slightly increased lip pressure
 = normal embouchure position

Triangle note head indicates smacking/kissing sound (annotated in score also)

X note heads indicate pitched key slaps – the pitches indicated are the sounding ones.

In the humming sections the diamond notes head indicate the pitch that is to be sung. The regular note head is played on the bassoon

Tempo is to be very free – pause for longer than rest length if wanted to help accentuate the effects dying away.

The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound

For bassoon and electronic effects

This piece was written to explore the relatively untapped sound world of the solo bassoon. It was decided to extend the sound world of the instrument by including a microphone and FX pedals.

The melody of this piece is constructed from two fragments. The rising tone, and the falling 7th then 6th. These fragments are rearranged, reversed, stretched and manipulated to generate the development in this piece. A 9 note scale pattern (T/T/T/T/S/S/S/S (T=tone and S=semitone)) was also used as a motive generator (for example in bar 3). The use of the nine note scale is not strictly maintained – through the influence of funk/blues (seen in the pedal selection), chromatic inflections were also freely used to influence the modal character of this piece. This influence can be seen in particular at bars 24-27. This piece is largely an exploration of sonority and timbre, the electronic effects being employed to modify the live sound of the instrument.

The Effect of Bundled Sticks on Sound

Jeremy Mayall

Very Freely $\text{♩} = 70$

Delay On

accel. rit. $\text{♩} = 80$

Bassoon

mf *p* *p < f*

7

Wah On accel. Wah Off *sfz* Wah On accel. Wah Off

Bsn.

p < f *p < f* *mp* *f*

15

rit. Delay Off Wah On accel. Wah Off Delay On $\text{♩} = 80$ Wah On accel.

Bsn.

p *f*

22

Wah Off rit. Delay Off Wah On $\text{♩} = 110$ Chorus On Wah Off

Bsn.

p *f*

28

Chorus Off Delay On smacking sound key slaps Delay Off Chorus On

Bsn.

mp *mp* *mp*

34

Chorus Off Delay On smacking sound key slaps Delay Off

Bsn.

mp

Distortion On Chorus On Distortion Off Chorus Off

40

Bsn.

smacking sound

p

Delay On Delay Off Phase On Delay On Delay Off

45

Bsn.

Hum

smacking sound

key slaps

3

Hum

p

Phase Off Delay On Delay Off Wah On accel.

55

Bsn.

smacking sound

p

mf

Wah Off Delay On Wah On Wah Off

63

Bsn.

rit.

$\text{♩} = 80$

p

p < f

p < f

p < f

3

sfz

Delay Off Wah On accel. rit. Wah Off Delay On

69

Bsn.

mp

f

3

p

...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar

For chamber orchestra

...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar

Instrumentation:

Flute

Oboe

Cor Anglais

Bass Clarinet

Horn

Trombone

Tuba

Percussion (roto-toms (5), snare drum, tam-tam, glockenspiel, vibraphone)

Violin 1

Violin 2

Cello

One player per part. Two percussionists required

Performance Notes:

Tempo is to be quite free. Hold back more than normal on rit. and push forward more than normal on accel.

Hold last note as long as players can sustain the breath. The sound is supposed to die away.

Vibes play with medium soft mallets.

All extended techniques are annotated in score.

...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar

for chamber orchestra

The title for this piece was decided upon for two reasons. Firstly because I wanted the title to be something that doesn't convey any idea of what the piece will sound like and doesn't really make much sense - this lack of sense is only added to by the ellipsis between each part, suggesting that there is other text involved with the title. The other reason is more hidden, in that it helps to explain the construction of the piece: the '...seconds unwind' part is showing the lack of definite pulse in the first section with the audible quality of this section being one of timelessness, the '...generated noise' part is in reference to bar 75 where all the instruments blow unpitched air into their instruments – as a break between the two sections, and finally the '...racecar' part is so called because the second section is constructed using palindromes, and the word racecar is a palindrome.

The piece is in two joined sections. The first is slow and textural. It explores the way that different timbres can be heard as emerging from one source. The sounds overlap and morph into one another. It is very lightly orchestrated to give a shimmering ghost like effect. The pitches used in this section are based around a series of colour chords (9th, 11th, 13th). These chords help to add a somewhat romantic/jazzy sound to the overall texture.

The second section is faster in tempo, and uses more dissonance, jagged edges and changing meter. The second section also uses elements of 12-tone serialism, palindrome, quartel harmonies and noise. Along with the 12-tone serialism, I used a series of random number generators to create the changing meter in the middle part of this section.

The tone row I used for the second section is: g# g c# d f# f a# b c d# e a

Often enharmonics are used as substitutes for the above notes to make it flow easier.

(the row can be seen stated as prime in bar 102-104 in the flute)

...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar was composed with the abilities, forces and repertoire history of groups such as 175 East in mind. I was interested to try to extend my familiar stylistic boundaries and to explore the mainstream art music part of the Western tradition. Consequently the piece is rhythmically and harmonically more complex than the portfolio works which are written more out of popular music styles. I was especially keen to utilise the subtleties and sophistication of texture which virtuoso chamber groups such as 175 East and Stroma are capable of.

...seconds unwind...generated noise...racecar

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet, Horn, Trombone, Tuba, Roto-toms, Snare Drum, Tam-tam, Glockenspiel, Vibraphone, Violin 1, Violin 2, and Violoncello. The second system includes parts for Fl., Ob., Hn., Tba., Glock., Vib., Vln.1, Vln.2, and Vc.

First System:

- Flute:** Rest.
- Oboe:** Rest.
- Bass Clarinet:** Rest.
- Horn:** Rest.
- Trombone:** Rest, followed by a slide pitch and volume down as far as possible (*p*).
- Tuba:** Rest.
- Roto-toms:** Rest.
- Snare Drum:** Rest.
- Tam-tam:** Rest.
- Glockenspiel:** *mf*, trills.
- Vibraphone:** Rest, then motor on, trills (*mp*).
- Violin 1 & 2:** Rest.
- Violoncello:** Rest, then trill (*p*).

Second System:

- Fl.:** Triplet, *pp*, attack imperceptibly.
- Ob.:** Triplet, *pp*, attack imperceptibly.
- Hn.:** *pp*.
- Tba.:** *mp*.
- Glock.:** *mp*, triplet.
- Vib.:** motor off, *mf*.
- Vln.1 & 2:** 8va, niente, *pp*.
- Vc.:** Trill, *p*.

Musical score for measures 11-14 of "The Swan" from Swan Lake. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Horn (Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Tuba (Tba.), Glockenspiel (Glock.), Violin 1 (Vln. 1), and Violin 2 (Vln. 2).

Measure 11: Flute plays a half note G4. Oboe plays a half note F4. Bass Clarinet plays a half note G3. Horn plays a half note G4. Trombone plays a half note F4. Tuba plays a half note G3. Glockenspiel plays a half note G4. Violin 1 and Violin 2 play a half note G4.

Measure 12: Flute plays a half note A4. Oboe plays a half note G4. Bass Clarinet plays a half note A3. Horn plays a half note A4. Trombone plays a half note G4. Tuba plays a half note A3. Glockenspiel plays a half note A4. Violin 1 and Violin 2 play a half note A4.

Measure 13: Flute plays a half note B4. Oboe plays a half note A4. Bass Clarinet plays a half note B3. Horn plays a half note B4. Trombone plays a half note A4. Tuba plays a half note B3. Glockenspiel plays a half note B4. Violin 1 and Violin 2 play a half note B4.

Measure 14: Flute plays a half note C5. Oboe plays a half note B4. Bass Clarinet plays a half note C4. Horn plays a half note C5. Trombone plays a half note B4. Tuba plays a half note C4. Glockenspiel plays a half note C5. Violin 1 and Violin 2 play a half note C5.

Dynamics: *p* (piano) for Bass Clarinet, Horn, Trombone, and Tuba. *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Glockenspiel. *ppp* (pianissimo) for Horn, Trombone, and Tuba.

Performance instructions: "con sord." (con sordina) for Trombone.

14

A

Fl. *pp* 3 *ppp* *pp* 3 *ethereal*

Ob. *ppp* 3 3

B.Cl. *ppp* 3 3

Hn. *f*

Tbn. *senza sord.* *f* *pp*

Tba. *pp*

Glock. *mf*

Vib. *motor off* *mf* *motor on* *f*

A

Vln. 1 (8)

Vln. 2 (8)

Vc. *p* *p*

19

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

pp

f

pp

mf

mf

21

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

3

pp

3

3

mf

mf

(8)

(8)

23

Fl. *pp* 3 3 rit. 3

Ob. 3

B. Cl. 3

Tbn.

Tba.

T.-t. *p*

Glock. *mf* *f*

Vib.

Vln. 1 (8) *gliss.* rit.

Vln. 2 (8) *gliss.*

Vc. *p*

B

25 ♩=45

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

motor off

mp

mp

mf

mf

pp

mf

C

B

♩=45

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

pp

p

tr

pp

p

pp

mp

mp

mp

C

A tempo

♩=40

29

Fl. *p* 3 3

Ob. *mp*

Vib. motor on *mf*

Vln. 1 *mp* sul pont. *p*

Vln. 2 *mp*

Vc. gliss. *mp*

==

34

Ob.

Vib.

Vln. 1 (tr) sul tasto nat. **D** *p* *mf* *p*

Vln. 2 *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. pizz. *mf*

E

Fl. *ppp*

Ob. *ppp*

B.Cl. *ppp*

Tbn. *ppp*

Tba. *ppp*

T.t. *pp*

Vib. *ppp* motor on

E

Vln. 1 *ppp*

Vln. 2 *ppp*

Vc. *ppp* arco

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bass Clarinet (B.Cl.), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone/Euphonium (Tba.), Timpani (T.t.), and Vibraphone (Vib.). The second system includes parts for Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), and Viola (Vc.). The score is marked with a large 'E' in a box at the beginning of each system. The dynamics are marked as *ppp* (pianissimo) for most instruments and *pp* (piano) for the Timpani. The Vibraphone part is marked 'motor on' and *ppp*. The Viola part is marked 'arco' and *ppp*. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts are marked *ppp*. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and accents.

46

Fl. *ppp* *ppp* *f* *p* *fff* *pp*

Ob. *ppp* *ppp* *f* *p* *fff* *pp*

B. Cl. *ppp*

Tbn. *ppp*

Tba. *ppp*

Vib. (tr)

Vln. 1 *ppp* *f* *p* *fff* *pp* sul pont. ord.

Vln. 2 *ppp* *mf* *ppp* *ppp* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

Vc. *ppp*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 46, 47, and 48. Measure 46 starts with a Flute part marked *ppp*. Measure 47 features a complex texture with Flute and Oboe playing rapid sixteenth-note passages, marked with *ppp*, *f*, *p*, and *fff*. The Bass Clarinet, Trombone, and Tuba provide a low, sustained accompaniment marked *ppp*. The Vibraphone plays a tremolo. Measure 48 continues the rapid passages for the Flute and Oboe, with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *fff*. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts enter in measure 47, with Violin 1 marked *ppp*, *f*, *p*, and *fff*, and Violin 2 marked *ppp*, *mf*, and *ppp*. The Cello part enters in measure 47, marked *ppp*. The score includes various fingerings (e.g., 5, 3, 5, 3, 6, 3) and articulations (e.g., sul pont., ord., sul tasto).

49

Fl. *gliss.*

Ob. *gliss.*

B. Cl. *f pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Tbn. *6*

Tba. *6*

Vln. 1 *gliss.*

Vln. 2 *pp*

Vc. *6*



52

Fl. *(tr)*

B. Cl. *(tr)*

Vln. 1 *Dark and Thick* *pp*

Vln. 2 *Dark and Thick*

Vc. *Dark and Thick* *pp*

53

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.



F
Con moto
♩=110
motor off

Vib.

p

F
Con moto
♩=110

♩=150

poco a poco
sul pont.

Vln. 1

(tr)

poco a poco
sul pont.

Vln. 2

Vib.

♩=100

p

♩=100
pizz.
mp

Vln. 2

ppp

pizz.
mf

Vc.

f

64

Roto-t. *f* 5

Vib.

Vln. 1 *f* 5

Vln. 2 *arco*

Vc.

B.Cl. *mf* $\text{♩} = 90$

Hn. *p*

Tbn. *f* $\text{♩} = 150$

Tba. *f*

S.D. *tr* *ff* $\text{♩} = 90$

T.t. *p* *tr*

Vc. *mf* $\text{♩} = 90$



70

Tba.

S.D. *on edge of skin* *p* *tr*

Glock. *mf*

Vln. 1 *arco* *mp*

Vln. 2 *arco* *mp*

[illegible]

77

Tba.

S. D.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

sfz

sfz

motor on

mf

mp

gliss

mp

mp

==

80

Fl.

Ob.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

f

mf

mf

tr

==

H

109

♩=120

84 rit.

Fl. *mf* *pp*

Ob. *mf* *pp*

B.Cl. *mf* *pp*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn. *mf*

Tba. *mf* *f*

Roto-t. *f*

Glock. *f*

H

♩=120

Vln. 1 *mf*

Vln. 2 *mp*

Vc. *mf*

This musical score page contains measures 88 through 90. The instruments are arranged as follows:

- Fl.**: Flute, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Ob.**: Oboe, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- B. Cl.**: Bass Clarinet, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Hn.**: Horn, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Tbn.**: Trombone, Bass clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Tba.**: Tuba, Bass clef. Measures 88-90 show dynamics *p*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- S.D.**: Snare Drum, indicated by a single note in measure 89.
- Vln. 1**: Violin I, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show various melodic lines.
- Vln. 2**: Violin II, Treble clef. Measures 88-90 show various melodic lines.
- Vc.**: Viola, Bass clef. Measures 88-90 show various melodic lines.

The score includes dynamic markings (*p*, *pp*, *mp*) and articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

91

Fl. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *p*

B. Cl. *mf* *p* *mf* *accel.*

Hn. *mf* *p*

Tbn. *mf* *p*

Tba. *mf* *p*

S. D. *ffff*

Vib. *motor off* *f*

Vln. 1 *accel.*

Vln. 2

Vc. *f*

Fl. **I** *mf*

B.Cl. *mp*

Hn. *gliss.* *p*

Tbn. *gliss.* *p*

Tba. *gliss.* *p*

S.D. *f* *ffff*

T.t. *tr* *mf*

Vib. *motor off* *mf*

95 **Presto** ♩=150

Vln. 1

Vc. *gliss.*

I

Vln.1 *p*

Vln.2 *p*

Vc. *mp*

101

Fl.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

The musical score for measures 101-103 is as follows:

- Measure 101:** Flute (Fl.) and Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) play a melodic line. Horn (Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba.) play a sustained chord. Vibraphone (Vib.) plays a rhythmic pattern. Violin 1 (Vln. 1) and Violin 2 (Vln. 2) play a melodic line. Cello (Vc.) plays a sustained chord.
- Measure 102:** Flute (Fl.) and Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) play a melodic line. Horn (Hn.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba.) play a sustained chord. Vibraphone (Vib.) plays a rhythmic pattern. Violin 1 (Vln. 1) and Violin 2 (Vln. 2) play a melodic line. Cello (Vc.) plays a sustained chord.
- Measure 103:** All instruments play a whole rest.

104

Fl.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Roto T.

Glock.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

p

mp

ff

mf

gliss.

mp

mp

107

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Roto-t.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

mp

pp

mf

p

tr

motor on

f

p

p

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 107, 108, and 109. A vertical dashed line is placed between measures 107 and 108.
 - Flute (Fl.): Measure 107 has a half note G4. Measure 108 has a half note A4.
 - Oboe (Ob.): Measure 107 is a whole rest. Measure 108 has a half note G4.
 - Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 - Horn (Hn.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 - Trombone (Tbn.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 - Tuba (Tba.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 - Rototom (Roto-t.): Measure 107 has a half note G2. Measure 108 has a half note A2.
 - Vibraphone (Vib.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 - Violin 1 (Vln. 1): Measure 107 has a half note G4. Measure 108 has a half note A4.
 - Violin 2 (Vln. 2): Measure 107 has a half note G4. Measure 108 has a half note A4.
 - Viola (Vc.): Measure 107 has a half note F3. Measure 108 has a half note G3.
 Dynamics:
 - Oboe: *mp* in measure 108.
 - Bass Clarinet: *pp* in measure 108.
 - Horn: *mp* in measure 108.
 - Trombone: *mf* in measure 108.
 - Tuba: *mf* in measure 108, *p* in measure 109.
 - Vibraphone: *f* in measure 108.
 - Violin 1: *p* in measure 108.
 - Violin 2: *p* in measure 108.
 - Viola: *p* in measure 108.
 - Rototom: *tr* (trill) in measure 109.

110

Ob.

B. Cl.

S. D.

Vln.1

Vc.

f

mp

p

mf



113

Ob.

B. Cl.

S. D.

T.t

Vln. 1

Vln.2

Vc.

mf

pp

mf

116

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Tba.

S.D.

T.-t.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

J

J

f

mf

p

f

f

gliss.

B.Cl.

[illegible]

Glock. 

Vln. 1

lots of bow

f

Vln. 2



lots of bow

f

f

Vc. 

123

Fl.

B. Cl.

Tba.

Roto-t.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

The musical score for measures 123-126 is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 123-126 feature a rapid, continuous sixteenth-note passage, primarily consisting of eighth notes with a sharp sign, all beamed together and marked with a slur.
- B. Clarinet (B. Cl.):** Measures 123-126 feature a melodic line of eighth notes, primarily consisting of eighth notes with a sharp sign, all beamed together and marked with a slur.
- Trombone (Tba.):** Measures 123-126 feature a melodic line. Measure 123 has a whole rest. Measure 124 has a half note. Measure 125 has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 126 has a half note.
- Rototom (Roto-t.):** Measures 123-126 feature a triplet of eighth notes in measure 125, marked with a slur and a '3' above it. The notes are marked with a 'f' (forte) and a 'sf' (sforzando) dynamic.
- Violin 1 (Vln. 1):** Measures 123-126 feature a melodic line of eighth notes, primarily consisting of eighth notes with a sharp sign, all beamed together and marked with a slur.
- Violin 2 (Vln. 2):** Measures 123-126 feature a melodic line of eighth notes, primarily consisting of eighth notes with a sharp sign, all beamed together and marked with a slur.
- Viola (Vc.):** Measures 123-126 feature a melodic line of eighth notes, primarily consisting of eighth notes with a sharp sign, all beamed together and marked with a slur.

124

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Tba.

Roto-t.

T.t.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

mf

mf

f *sf*

p *mf* *mp*

K

121

128 $\text{♩} = 120$

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

B.Cl. *mf*

Hn. *mp*

Glock. *mf*

Vib. *mf*

Vln. 1 *pp*

Vln. 2 *tr* *mp*

Vc. *f* *gliss.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 128, 129, and 130. Measure 128 starts with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of 120 quarter notes per minute. The Flute, Oboe, and Bass Clarinet parts enter in measure 129 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The Horn and Glockenspiel parts enter in measure 130 with mezzo-piano (mp) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics respectively. The Vibraphone part has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic throughout. Violin 1 plays a piano (pp) melody. Violin 2 has trills in measures 128 and 129 at a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The Cello part starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a glissando instruction in measure 129. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 6/4 in measure 130.

131

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

B.Cl. *mp*

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

S.D. *p cresc.*

Glock.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2 *tr*

Vc. *v*

134 rit. L 120

Fl. p mp

Ob. p mp

B. Cl. p

Hn. sfz p

Tbn. sfz p

Tba. sfz p

Roto T. p

S. D. ff

Vln. 1 rit. L 120

Vln. 2 mf p p

Vc. p

138 rit. $\text{♩} = 80$

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

B. Cl. *mp*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn. *mp*

Tba. *p*

T.t. *mf*

Glock.

Vln. 1 *pp*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vc. *mp*

gliss.

tr.

143

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Glock.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

M

p

pp

pp

mp

mf

mp

motor on

mp

M

accel.

gliss.

147 $\text{♩} = 110$

Fl. *pp* *mp*

Ob. *pp* *mp*

B. Cl. *pp* *mp*

Hn. *pp*

Tbn. *pp* *mf*

Tba. *pp* *mf*

S.D. *p cresc.*

Vib. *ff*

Vln. 1 $\text{♩} = 110$ *p*

Vln. 2

Vc. *mf*

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

BCl. *p*

151

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

S. D. *ff*

Vln. 1 *ppp*

Vln. 2 *tr*

Vc.

N



158

Fl.

B. Cl.

Tba.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

lots of bow

lots of bow

[illegible]

164 ♩=150

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Tba.

T.t.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

mf

tr

mf

tr

mf



168

Ob.

B. Cl.

S. D.

Vln. 1

Vc.

ff

ff

(tr)

P

171

rit.

$\text{♩} = 120$

Fl.

mp

Ob.

B. Cl.

Hn.

mf

Tbn.

mf

Tba.

mf

S. D.

Vib.

motor on

f

P

rit.

$\text{♩} = 120$

Vln. 1

p

Vln. 2

p

Vc.

p

175

Fl.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Glock.

Vib.

motor off

f

gliss.

mp

tr

mf

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 175, 176, and 177. Measure 175 begins with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The Flute (Fl.) and Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) have melodic lines. The Horn (Hn.) and Trombone (Tbn.) play sustained notes. The Tuba (Tba.) has a long note. The Glockenspiel (Glock.) plays a rhythmic pattern. The Vibraphone (Vib.) enters in measure 176 with a 'motor off' instruction. Violin 1 (Vln. 1) has a glissando in measure 176. Violin 2 (Vln. 2) and Cello (Vc.) have sustained notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score also includes a trill (tr) in the Cello part in measure 177.

178

Fl.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

mp

f

gliss.

Q

(tr)

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 178 to 181. Measure 178: Flute has a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, and then a half note on C5. B. Clarinet has a descending eighth-note scale from G3 to C3. Horn has a half note on G2. Trombone and Tuba have half notes on B1 and A1 respectively. Vibraphone has a melodic line starting on G3, moving to A3, B3, and then a half note on C4. Measure 179: Flute continues the melodic line. B. Clarinet continues the descending scale. Horn has a half note on G2. Trombone and Tuba have half notes on B1 and A1 respectively. Vibraphone continues the melodic line. Measure 180: Flute has a half note on C5. B. Clarinet has a half note on G3. Horn has a half note on G2. Trombone and Tuba have half notes on B1 and A1 respectively. Vibraphone has a half note on C4. Measure 181: Flute has a glissando from C5 to B4. B. Clarinet has a glissando from G3 to F2. Horn has a glissando from G2 to F1. Trombone and Tuba have glissandos from B1 to A1 and A1 to G1 respectively. Vibraphone has a half note on C4. Violin 1 and Violin 2 have a melodic line starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, and then a half note on C5. Cello has a trill marked (tr) on G2.

188

Fl. *mp* *p*

Ob. *mp* *p*

B. Cl. *mp* *p*

Hn. *mp* *p*

Tbn. *mp* *mf*

Tba. *mp* *mf*

S. D. *mp*

Vln. 1

Vln. 2 *mp*

Vc. *mf*

191

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tba.

S. D.

Glock.

Vib.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

p

ppp

mp

fff

motor off

mf

ff

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 191-194. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The Flute, Oboe, and Bass Clarinet parts have a melodic line starting in measure 191, with dynamics *p*, *ppp*, and *mp*. The Horn, Trombone, and Tuba parts have a similar melodic line, also with dynamics *p*, *ppp*, and *mp*. The Snare Drum has a single note in measure 191 with a *fff* dynamic. The Glockenspiel has a single note in measure 194 with an *mf* dynamic. The Vibraphone has a melodic line starting in measure 191, with a *motor off* instruction in measure 192 and a *mp* dynamic. The Violin 1 part has a melodic line starting in measure 191, with an *mf* dynamic in measure 194. The Violin 2 part has a melodic line starting in measure 191, with a *p* dynamic in measure 192. The Cello part has a melodic line starting in measure 191, with *ff* and *f* dynamics in measures 192 and 194 respectively.

195

Ob. *mp* *mf*

Hn. *mp*

Tbn. *mf*

Tba. *mf*

Roto T. *mf*

T.t. *tr* *mp*

Vln. 1 *mp*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vc. *p*

199 *accel.*

Fl.

Ob.

Vib. *motor on*
tr
mp

accel.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.



201 *rit.* **R**

Tba. *f*

S. D. *on centre of skin*
sfz

Vib.

Vln. 1 *p* **R**
rit.

Vln. 2 *gliss.* *p*

Vc. *mp*

BREATH
THROUGH
INSTRUMENT
No Pitch

Fl.

Ob.

BREATH
THROUGH
INSTRUMENT
No Pitch

B.Cl.

BREATH
THROUGH
INSTRUMENT
No Pitch

Hn.

BREATH
THROUGH
INSTRUMENT
No Pitch

Tbn.

BREATH
THROUGH
INSTRUMENT
No Pitch

203 -

Tba.

S. D.

sfz

sfz

tr

4/4

T.t

tr

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Film Pieces

Late Night Specials

For string quartet

Late Night Specials

Length: 8mins

A surrealist fantasy about love found in the aisles of a local supermarket. Two twentysomethings are doing their supermarket shopping late at night after a hard day's work. They catch each others eyes and there is a spark.... Will it lead to something more?

The score for this is in two parts. The first is canned supermarket musak – fitted with the repeating incessant beep of the checkout. The second part is where the magic happens – complete with live string quartet. This is composed as a waltz to match the fantasy concept. As the dance segment had to be filmed to music, in order for the movements to be at the correct tempo, this piece had to be composed before the creation of the film so that rehearsals could take place. The rest of the music/sound design was completed during post-production as usual.

Directed and Produced by Jeremy Mayall and James Sutherland

Music Composed by Jeremy Mayall

Foley sound work by Jeremy Mayall

String Quartet: Rosalind Hill, Liz Gerkhy, Alison Hepburn, Joanne Caine

Late Night Specials - ballroom sequence

Moderato

♩=100

Jeremy Mayall

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

pizz. *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *f*

mp *mp* *mp* *p*

f

mp

9

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

3

17

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

p *mf* *f* *mf*

24

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

arco *f* *pizz.* *mf* *mp* *pizz.* *mp* *pizz.* *mf*

32

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

A tempo
♩=100

41

rit.

pizz. *mp*

arco

pizz. *mp*

arco

f

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

f

50

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

58

rit.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

63

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

pizz.

arco

mp

f

Saturday Afternoon

For orchestra

Saturday Afternoon

Length: 4mins

A twisted story about an accident and all the unnecessary and traumatic things that happen afterwards. This film was created in Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA. The film was originally intended to have no score.

While I was on an exchange, at the University of Tulsa, I was asked to create a score for a short film. I was given a copy of *Saturday Afternoon* and then advised that I had a time frame of one week. I had to write the piece, prepare the score and parts for the orchestra, record the orchestra, mix and master the sound and then sync it to the film.

The score for this film is an orchestral score performed by the University of Tulsa Orchestra. It is largely textural with subtle melodic fragments to accompany certain characters. Instead of going with the typical Hitchcock-styled horror score, the piece tries to underplay the action of the film – relying on soft, imperceptible hits that follow and enhance the drama without making it too overt.

Directed by Mike Roth

Music Composed, Conducted, Mixed and Mastered by Jeremy Mayall

Score at concert pitch
except octave transposing instruments

Saturday Afternoon - main cue

Jeremy Mayall

01:00:00:00
♩ = 110
01:00:00:17
Orchestra start

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet

Bassoon

Horn

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

Timpani

Bass Drum

Cymbals

Glockenspiel

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabass

mf

pp

p

mp

f

gliss.

tr.

nat.

8^{va}

sul tasto

3

ppp < p < mp

mf

f

p

mp

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

29

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

mf

p

p

mp

mp

p

pizz.

arco

mf

p

pizz.

arco

mf

01:01:18:16

01:01:29:12
Dragging 2

37

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

pp

pp

pp

pp

mp

con sord.
3

mf

3

mp

mp

pizz.

3

mp

div.

3

3

p

p

p

p

p

p

45

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

01:01:47:05
Is she ok?

01:01:49:01

01:02:03:07
Strangling

51

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

p

p

mp

senza sord.

p

senza sord.

p

tr
soft mallets

ppp

p

pp

arco

p

p

p

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

mp

mp

[illegible]

01:02:28:10

01:02:30:04
Dying Faces

69

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

pp

p

3

74

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

Cym.

Glock.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

pp

3

Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture

For youth orchestra

Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture

For youth orchestra

Instrumentation:

2 Flute
2 Oboe
2 Clarinet in Bb
2 Bassoon
1 Horn
2 Trumpet
1 Trombone
Timpani
Percussion (cymbals, triangle)
Strings
Soundscape

Performance Notes:

Tempo is to be controlled so that drama will occur at the correct times. Adjust tempi as necessary to match the requirements of theatrical performers.

All extended techniques are annotated in score.

Soundscape provided on CD. Soundscape diffused in following order:

Track One at bar 52

Track Two at bar 143

Track Three at bar 202

Control of CD player can be given to percussionist, or to a stand alone operator.

Loss of Control in Chaotic Moisture

Length: 10mins

For youth orchestra

This piece was created for live performance in the theatre production *Swamp Treasures* in the Fuel Festival 2006.

It was written as a movement oriented piece that was to tell a story about the plight of the wetlands. Composed to be performed by the Waikato Youth Orchestra this piece combines simple and sparse, yet emotive, orchestral writing with manipulated nature-based soundscapes to help craft the story. Different animals have their own themes that continue to be played through out the piece as they continue on their own individual, as well as collective, journeys. The music is not intended to stand alone as a concert piece, but rather to function as part of a specific theatrical production.

A note on the recorded performance:

When writing this piece I was advised that it was being performed by a secondary school aged orchestra, so I wrote the parts according to my own experience of secondary school performance levels (I taught music at Hamilton Boys' High School 2005-2006).

Unfortunately when it came time for performance the quality of performances was not what I expected, and this was combined with the fact that their conductor left unexpectedly for Australia before the performance, so a new conductor was brought in at the last moment. Given more propitious circumstances, I believe the music would work well for a youth orchestra of average ability.

This video is taken from the live performance at the Meteor Theatre in Hamilton.

Directed by John Davies

Conducted by Adam Maha

Music composed, and the soundscape constructed, by Jeremy Mayall

Written for Fuel Festival theatrical production "Swamp Treasures"

Loss of control in chaotic moisture

Flute 1,2

Oboe 1,2

Clarinet 1,2

Bassoon 1,2

Horn

Trumpet 1,2

Trombone

Timpani

Cymbals

Triangle

Violin 1

Violin 2

Violoncello

Contrabass

Tape

Cl.

f

mp

pp

mf

tr

pizz.

arco

gliss.

mf

mf

Ob. ^{a.2}
p

Cl. ⁷

Cym.

Vc.

Cb.

This musical system covers measures 7 through 12. The Oboe (a.2) part begins in measure 8 with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The Clarinet (Cl.) part starts in measure 7. The Cymbal (Cym.) has a single note in measure 8. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) parts are shown with sustained notes across the measures.



Fl. *f*

Ob. ¹³

Cl. *f*

Timp.

Vln. 1 *arco div.* *mf*

Vln. 2 *arco* *mf*

Vc.

Cb.

This musical system covers measures 13 through 17. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 13 with a *f* (forte) dynamic. The Oboe (Ob.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts also start in measure 13 with a *f* dynamic. The Timpani (Timp.) part has a single note in measure 17. The Violins (Vln. 1 and Vln. 2) are marked *arco* and *mf*. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) parts continue with sustained notes.

18

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Timp.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

f

f

tr



23

Ob.

Timp.

mf

Timp.

mf

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

mp

mp

unis.

div.

p

p

p

This musical score page contains measures 29 through 32. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measure 29 has a whole rest. Measure 30 has a half note G5 (marked *p*) and a half note A5 (marked *a.2*).
- Oboe (Ob.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G4 (marked *p*). Measure 30 has a whole note F#4.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G3 (marked *mp*). Measure 30 has a whole note G3 (marked *a.2*).
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G2 (marked *mp*). Measure 30 has a whole note G2.
- Horn (Hn.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G3 (marked *pp*) and a whole note A3 (marked *mp*). Measure 30 has a whole note A3 (marked *con sord.*).
- Trumpet (Tpt.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G3 (marked *pp*) and a whole note A3 (marked *mp*). Measure 30 has a whole note A3 (marked *con sord.*).
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Measure 29 has a whole note G2 (marked *pp*) and a whole note A2 (marked *mp*). Measure 30 has a whole note A2 (marked *con sord.*).
- Timpani (Timp.):** Measure 29 has a whole rest. Measure 30 has a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2.
- Cymbal (Cym.):** Measure 31 has a half note G2 (marked *tr* and *ppp*).
- Violin 2 (Vln. 2):** Measure 29 has a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4. Measure 30 has a whole note B4.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Measure 29 has a half note G2, a half note A2, and a half note B2. Measure 30 has a whole note B2 (marked *gliss.*).
- Contrabass (Cb.):** Measure 29 has a half note G1, a half note A1, and a half note B1. Measure 30 has a whole note B1 (marked *p*).

36

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Timp.

senza sord.

pp

p

a.2

mp

mf



42

Timp.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

arco

pp

p

mp

mf

47

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

Timp.

mf

p

gliss.

p



52

Timp.

Tri.

mp

Electroacoustic Soundscape fades in - 1 min length

Tape



61

Tape



72

Timp.

f

Tri.

mf

Tape

80 1.

Tpt. *mf*

Timp. *tr* *mp*

Cym. *tr* *mp*

Fl. a.2 *f*

Vln.1 *mf*

Vln.2 *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Tape

fade out.



89

Fl.

Hn. *f*

Tbn. *mf*

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb. *mf*

Fl. *a.2*
f

Ob. *a.2*
mf

Cl. *a.2*
mf

Bsn. *mf*

Hn. *f* *mp*

Tbn. *f* *mp*

Timp. *mf*

Cym. 96 *tr* *mp*

Vln. 1 *f*

Vln. 2 *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

==

Hn. *mf*

Tpt. *a.2*
mf

Tbn. *mf*

Timp. 102

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

Ob. ^{a.2} *mp*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. 109

Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.1 pizz. *p*

Vln.2 *p* pizz.

Vc. *p* pizz.

Cb. *p* *mf*



Ob. 115

Bsn.

Hn. *mf*

Tpt. *mf*

Tbn. con sord. *mf*

Vln. 1 arco

Vln. 2 arco

Vc. arco

Cb.

Vln.1 *mf*

Vln.2 *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

123

Cym. *tr* *mp*

Vln. 1 *p*

Vln. 2 *p*

Vc. *p*

Cb. *p*



a.2

Ob. *mp*

Bsn. *mp*

130

Vln. 1 *mf*

Vln. 2 *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

135

Ob.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

senza sord.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

This musical score page contains measures 135 through 139. The woodwind section includes Oboe (Ob.) and Bassoon (Bsn.) playing a continuous eighth-note pattern in B-flat major. Horns (Hn.) and Trumpets (Tpt.) enter in measure 136 with a strong, sustained chord marked *f*. Trombones (Tbn.) enter in measure 137 with a sustained note marked *f* and the instruction "senza sord.". The string section consists of Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.), all playing sustained notes with long, sweeping phrasing lines.

140

Ob.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Timp.

Tri.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

Tape

f

mf

SOUNDSCAPE FADES IN

147

Timp.

Tape

SOUNDSCAPE FADES OUT

157

Timp.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vc.

Cb.

f

p

mp

p

gliss.

Fl. a.2 *p*

Ob. *p*

Cl. a.2 *mp*

Bsn. *mp*

Hn. con sord. *pp* *mp*

Tpt. con sord. *pp* *mp*

Tbn. con sord. *pp* *mp* senza sord. *mp*

163

Timp.

Cym. *ppp*

Cb.

Detailed description: This musical score page contains measures 163, 164, and 165. The woodwind section includes Flute 2 (Fl. a.2), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet 2 (Cl. a.2), and Bassoon (Bsn.), all playing sustained notes with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to mezzo-piano (mp). The brass section includes Horn (Hn.), Trumpet (Tpt.), and Trombone (Tbn.), with the first two marked 'con sord.' (with mutes) and the Trombone marked 'senza sord.' (without mutes) in measure 165. Dynamics for brass range from pianissimo (pp) to mezzo-piano (mp). The percussion section features Timpani (Timp.) with a rhythmic pattern, Cymbal (Cym.) with a single stroke marked 'ppp', and Contrabass (Cb.) with a low, sustained note.

169

Fl.

Ob. a.2 *p*

Cl. *p*

Bsn. *p*

Hn. senza sord. *pp*

Tpt. senza sord. *pp*

Tbn. *pp*

Timp.

Cb. pizz. *mp*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for measures 169 through 174. The instruments listed are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob. a.2), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), and Cello (Cb.). The score is written in a multi-measure rest format for measures 169-174. The Oboe (a.2) and Clarinet parts begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Horn and Trombone parts enter in measure 170 with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic, marked 'senza sord.' (without mutes). The Cello part enters in measure 171 with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato). The Bassoon part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Flute part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Timpani part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Trombone part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Horn part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Clarinet part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Bassoon part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Oboe (a.2) part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Flute part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Horn part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Trumpet part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Trombone part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Timpani part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174. The Cello part has a multi-measure rest for measures 169-174.



175

Ob. a.2 *p*

Cl. *mp*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. arco *mf*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for measures 175 through 178. The instruments listed are Oboe (Ob. a.2), Clarinet (Cl.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The score is written in a multi-measure rest format for measures 175-178. The Oboe (a.2) part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Clarinet part begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The Violoncello part begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The Cello part begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, marked 'arco' (arco). The Oboe (a.2) part has a multi-measure rest for measures 175-178. The Clarinet part has a multi-measure rest for measures 175-178. The Violoncello part has a multi-measure rest for measures 175-178. The Cello part has a multi-measure rest for measures 175-178.

Musical score for measures 181-185. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin 1 (Vln.1), Violin 2 (Vln.2), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The Flute part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs. The Oboe part also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and plays a similar melodic line. The Clarinet part provides harmonic support with chords. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts play sustained chords, with Violin 1 marked *mf* and Violin 2 marked *mf*. The Viola and Cello parts play sustained chords, with the Viola marked *mf*. The score is marked with measure numbers 181, 182, 183, 184, and 185.



Musical score for measures 186-190. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The Flute part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs. The Oboe part also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and plays a similar melodic line. The Clarinet part provides harmonic support with chords. The Violin 1 and Violin 2 parts play sustained chords, with Violin 1 marked *mf* and Violin 2 marked *mf*. The Viola and Cello parts play sustained chords, with the Viola marked *mf*. The score is marked with measure numbers 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190.

191

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Cl. a.2

Bsn.

Timp.

Start of musical score for measures 191-196. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Clarinet 2 (Cl. a.2), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Timpani (Timp.). The music is in 3/4 time, changing to 4/4 in measure 196. The key signature changes from B-flat major to A-flat major in measure 195.



197

Timp.

Tri.

Start Soundscape.
Fade with start of next scene

Start of musical score for measures 197-200. The score includes parts for Timpani (Timp.) and Triangle (Tri.). The music is in 4/4 time, changing to 3/4 in measure 199. The key signature changes from A-flat major to B-flat major in measure 198. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 200.

Unscored Pieces

Subconscious Industrialisation of the Rationalist Experience

- pre-recorded track for theatre production

This piece was written as an accompaniment for a largely movement based section of a new play called *Bungamucka – The Alarmist*. In this segment Rinkus – a force that has control of the people, watches on as the people dance for him to ‘his beat’. As the piece moves on Rinkus is finally challenged and removed so that the people can once again be free. This piece is composed in sections. The rough industrial techno is representative of Rinkus and the overwhelming power he has. The second section maintains elements of Rinkus with a more relaxed ‘awareness’ sound which helps to demonstrate that the people are finally becoming aware of what is going on. These two sections play against each other, reaching a final violent climax which then dissolves into a state of calm, enhanced by the sound of lapping waves as the people make their way to freedom at the ocean’s edge.

Directed by John Davies

Written by Renate Muller

Composed and recorded by Jeremy Mayall

Espacio

- for guitar orchestra

Espacio takes its name from the Spanish word for space. This was chosen, not to be representative of the sound of the piece, but because it was composed and recorded under the starry night sky on the beach at Waihi. (Laptops are a beautiful thing).

Espacio is a piece for a guitar ensemble. It is written in a flamenco style. This piece uses the interplay between 6 guitars playing a selection of rhythm parts, melody and countermelody to create its Spanish guitar influenced texture.

This piece was written around a looped percussion groove featuring the interlocking patterns of 8 percussion tracks. To this a chord structure and bass line was recorded. It was composed as a series of chords to which a strumming pattern was developed to work with the percussion tracks. The main theme was written and taught by ear to the guitarist, but all other melodic lines are crafted through improvised collaboration between the composer and guitarist James Hannah. The piece was constructed in this way because it suited the style of performance that the guitarist was used to. This piece will feature on an album of South American-influenced music created by the composer and James Hannah.

Today is the Tomorrow

- turntables, keyboards and electronics – vs. – animation and live video mix

This piece was originally created for live performance at the Waikato University 2006 Blues Awards. The performance captured on video is at the 2006 Lilburn Trust Composition Competition where the piece was placed first equal in the Multimedia section.

This piece explores the phrase “Today is the Tomorrow you worried about Yesterday”. It is constructed in a trip-hop style reminiscent of performers like DJ Shadow and Portishead. It uses drum samples, electronic effects, synth sounds, keyboard pads, live turntable manipulation and an effects unit all performed by one person, while the other person creates a visual performance using animation loops and live video footage.

A note on the recording (DVD)

The performance seen on the DVD is from the Lilburn Trust Composition Competition. Unfortunately the sound quality of the camera is somewhat degraded by the volume levels in the performance. A studio based performance recording can be heard on the CD.

Animation created by Chris Dunn.

They No Longer Sleep Alone

Concept album - alt.rock meets computer games

This is an album by the band ...*howard*. The band consists of producer/composer Jeremy Mayall and vocalist/lyricist Thomas Botting. The album tries to meld together the worlds of computer game, synth oriented music with the lyrics and vocal style of alt. rock/neo-folk. The album was crafted with a lo-fi-esque approach. While the great majority of popular music makes use of studio effects such as auto-tune, to make all the performances of immaculate quality, we have made the conscious decision to move away from the polished sound to a more raw, emotional, folky sound that creates an interesting tension against the synth-oriented instrumental backing.

The pieces were first constructed as basic backing tracks with chords, drums and melodic lines, to which lyrics were written and then vocals recorded. Once the vocals were all recorded further production and synth work was developed to enhance and complement the vocal lines.

This is a concept album. It is created as a romance novel, each track being a different chapter in the novel. Future plans for this project involve the creation of music videos for each of the tracks which can be watched as individual music videos, or screened all together as a 45minute all-music, no-dialogue movie.

All sounds performed by Jeremy Mayall

Except: - violin on track 2: Adam Maha
 - saxophone on track 4: James Sutherland

All lyrics and lead vocals by Thomas Botting

Backing vocals by Steph Christian, Adam Maha, Jeremy Mayall, Latitia West, Conor McCabe, Bryan Beverage

Recorded, Mixed and Mastered by Jeremy Mayall @ the Hermits Cave Studio

They No Longer Sleep Alone*...howard*Track listing

1. Chapter One – Burning bridges (and other metaphors)
2. Chapter Two – A nauseating collapse
3. Chapter Three – Set the scene, set the stage
4. Chapter Four – These sheets are bandages
5. Chapter Five – A loss of breath
6. Chapter Six – There are some things you can never be ready for...
7. Chapter Seven - ... this is one of them
8. Chapter Eight – Montage (if lips could bruise)
9. Chapter Nine – Freezing hands. Terminal kisses. Crossing datelines.
10. Chapter Ten – It's a brain cell massacre!
11. Chapter Eleven – Final curtains and credits (don't give up the ghost)

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Owen and Michelle (my parents): You give me every opportunity possible to be what I want to be – even if it does involve making a fool of myself on many occasions. Your support and patience doesn't go unnoticed, even if sometimes it seems like it does. This, and all my success, is dedicated to you.

Martin Lodge: It has been a fulfilling 5 years working with you. I appreciate all your guidance through out my many compositions, and your acceptance of my choices of genre and form. I know that what I do is bizarre a lot of the time, and I believe that you are part of the reason I feel capable of attempting the bizarre.

My siblings: Candace, Brendan, Kirsty, Brooke and Alana. While it may seem that I am a grumpy, oddball older brother, I still appreciate the entertainment you bring into my life. I also appreciate your willingness to become involved with my bizarre projects – whether it is dancing in a supermarket at 3am, or expressing an opinion on the newest 'thing' I am working on. You all have amazing talent – please be sure to harness it all!

All my performers and collaborators: You have been a pleasure to work with. I have managed to craftily surround myself with extremely talented people off whom I can take inspiration, skill and friendship. Thanks for all you have done. These people are: James Sutherland, Thomas Botting, Adam Maha, Steph Christian, Rosalind Hill, Liz Gerkhy, Alison Hepburn, Joanne Caine, Latitia West, Conor McCabe, Bryan Bevage, The Big Fat Jazz Bastards (Adrian, Glen, Mason, Matt (Waka), Trevor, Mark, Thomas, Nathan, Andrew, James, Bryan, Lyn, Heather, Matt), University of Tulsa Orchestra, Dr. Joseph Rivers, James Hannah, Chris Dunn, Renate Muller, John Davies.

To anyone else I have forgotten to mention: I have not forgotten about what you have done, I have just come to the end of this masters process and my mind is full of little notes, changes to make, and CDs to compile. I will be sure to mention you next time.

Thank You!