

bleed

for orchestra

Nikolaos-Laonikos Psimikakis-Chalkokondylis

bleed

for orchestra

Instrumentation:

Score is in **C** apart from *piccolo* (sounds an octave higher) and *basses* (sound an octave lower).

Piccolo
Flute
2 Oboes
2 Clarinets in Bb
2 Bassoons
4 Horns in F
2 Trumpets in C
3 Trombones (2 Tenor, 1 Bass)
Tuba
Percussion (woodblock, suspended cymbal – soft beaters)
Vibraphone (soft beaters)
Harp (or two harps, if available)
Violins I (divisi)
Violins II (divisi)
Violas
Violoncellos
Double Basses

Performance Notes:

All instruments play strictly **non-vibrato** (e.g. piccolo, flute, string section).

The second bassoon must use a piece of cloth as a mute throughout.

Horns 3 and 4 are muted throughout.

The second trumpet has a straight mute throughout.

The second trombone has a cup mute throughout.

The tuba has a mute throughout.

The second group of Violin I and II divisi are muted throughout, with metal mutes if available.

In the piece the following symbols have been used for quarter-tones:

 quarter-tone sharp	 quarter-tone flat
 three quarter-tones sharp	 three quarter-tones flat

String players should bow as slowly and as imperceptibly as possible.

Wind players with extremely long notes should breathe as necessary and as imperceptibly as possible (*decrescendo* to nothing, and then *crescendo* back to the dynamic indicated).

Programme Note:

This composition has its roots in Marcel Mauss' *The Gift*, a seminal book in anthropology about the culture of gifts and *potlach* in indigenous cultures around the world. Mauss emphasises often how important it is for a system of gifts to feature an obligation to *give*, an obligation to *receive* and an obligation to *reciprocate*. I was very interested in seeing how this could be applied to music, by receiving, giving, and reciprocating material to form a composition. I believe that receiving and reciprocating is as important as giving when it comes to creative interaction with material, whether musical or physical.

In this piece I was also interested in the internal dialogue between structure and content, how one defines and is defined by the other. Robert Hollingworth, at a pre-concert talk before a performance of Monteverdi's *Vespers of 1610*, said (with regards to using Gregorian chants or popular tunes as *canti firmi*) “*you take a well known tune –doesn't have to be sacred–, slow it down tremendously, and you have a structure,*” which ended up being the ground for one of the two kinds of material in this piece.

“*bleed*” consists of two kinds of material which are juxtaposed and re-contextualise each other as the piece unfolds, playing with the roles of context and content, foreground and background. The skeleton of the piece is based on Ferneyhough's *Transit*. I took the fourth bar from page 40 of *Transit*, expanded it to take a bit over five minutes (slowing it down by more than 64 times) and re-arranged it for the ensemble available, while reciprocating the act of receiving material by changing the material slightly and offering some of my own material.

The recurring chords on the vibraphone and harp are loosely based on the harmonic spectrum of a zen gong bell whose sound I am particularly fond of. This material keeps coming back slightly different each time, juxtaposed against the massive sonic space that the Ferneyhough material occupies, re-contextualising it and being re-contextualised by it.

The word “bleed” refers to the various meanings of the word, mainly to the idea of bleed in design, where an illustration/design or text is printed so as to run to the edge of the page or container, or the concept of colours “bleeding” into (and re-contextualising) each other, much like in a Rothko painting.

Score is in C except for piccolo (sounds an octave higher)
and double basses (sound an octave lower)

Laonikos Psimikakis-Chalkokondylis

* if available, use metal mute, otherwise just a normal mute
** use soft sticks for the vibraphone and woodblock, and a wirebrush for the suspended cymbal

*** all strings play strictly non-vibrato throughout and should be as slowly and as imperceptibly as possible
winds should breathe as necessary for the really long notes

9

Picc.

Fl.

1

Ob.

2

1

Cl. in B $\flat$

2

Bsn.

1

2

Hns. in F

3

4

1

Tpt.

2

1

Tbns. 2

B. Tbn.

Tuba

Perc.

Vib.

Hp.

1

Vln. I

2

1

Vln. II

2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

ppp

pp

mp

f

gliss.

W.B.

p

This is a page from a musical score, labeled "13" at the top left. The score is written for a large orchestra, including Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon, Horns in F, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Percussion, Vibraphone, Harp, Violin I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The music is in 4/4 time and features various dynamics such as ppp, pp, mf, and p. The score includes staves for each instrument, with notes, rests, and articulation marks.

17

Picc.

Fl.

1

Ob.

2

1

Cl. in B $\flat$

2

1

Bsn.

2

1

Hns. in F

2

3

4

1

Tpt.

2

1

Tbns.

2

B. Tbn.

Tuba

Perc.

Vib.

Hp.

1

Vln. I

2

1

Vln. II

2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

ppp

gliss.

pp

p

f

W.B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

29 **D**

Picc.

Fl.

1

Ob.

2

1

Cl. in Bb

2

1

Bsn.

2

1

Hns. in F

2

3

4

1

Tpt.

2

1

Tbns.

2

B. Tbn.

Tuba

Perc.

Vib.

Hp.

1

Vln. I

2

1

Vln. II

2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

33

Picc. *ppp*

Fl.

1

Ob.

2

1

Cl. in Bb *ppp*

2

1

Bsn.

2

pp

1

2

Hns. in F

3

4

1

Tpt.

2

1

Tbns.

2

ppp

B. Tbn.

Tuba

Perc. *p* W.B.

Vib. *mf* *l.v.*

Hp. *f* *l.v.*

1

Vln. I *ppp*

2

1

Vln. II

2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *pp*, *mp*, and *gliss.* The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., 1. Ob., 2. Ob., 1. Cl. in Bb, 2. Cl. in Bb, 1. Bsn., 2. Bsn., 1. Hns. in F, 2. Hns. in F, 3. Hns. in F, 4. Hns. in F, 1. Tpt., 2. Tpt., 1. Tbn., 2. Tbn., B. Tbn., Tuba, Perc., Vib., Hp., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and D.B. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments. The page number 37 is visible in the top left corner.

41

Picc. *5*

Fl.

1

Ob. *ppp*

2 *ppp*

1 *ppp*

Cl. in B $\flat$ *ppp*

2

1

Bsn. *ppp*

2

1 *ppp*

Hns. in F *ppp*

2

3

4

1 *gliss.*

Tpt. *gliss.*

2

1 *3 gliss.*

Tbns. 2

B. Tbn.

Tuba *3*

Perc. *W.B. p*

Vib. *l.v. pp*

Hp. *l.v. mf*

1

Vln. I *ppp*

2 *ppp*

1 *ppp*

Vln. II *ppp*

2

Vla. *3*

Vc.

D.B. *ppp*

45

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert band. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The notation is in standard musical notation, with staves for each instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (ppp, pp, mf, p), and articulations (gliss., w.b.). The instruments listed on the left are Picc., Fl., 1. Ob., 2. Ob., 1. Cl. in Bb, 2. Cl. in Bb, 1. Bsn., 2. Bsn., 1. Hns. in F, 2. Hns. in F, 3. Hns. in F, 4. Hns. in F, 1. Tpt., 2. Tpt., 1. Tbn., 2. Tbn., B. Tbn., Tuba, Perc., Vib., Hp., 1. Vln. I, 2. Vln. I, 1. Vln. II, 2. Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and D.B. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered at the bottom of each staff.

[illegible]

[illegible]

57

Picc. *mp*

Fl. *mp*

1

Ob. *ppp*

2

1 *p*

Cl. in B $\flat$ *ppp*

2

1 *mp*

Bsn. *ppp*

2

1 *mp*

Hns. in F

2

3

4

1

Tpt. *p*

2

1

Tbns. *ppp*

2

B. Tbn.

Tuba

Perc. *p* W.B.

Vib. *f* *l.v.*

Hp. *f* *l.v.*

1 *p*

Vln. I *mf*

2

1

Vln. II

2

Vla. *3*

Vc.

D.B. *ppp*

[illegible]

65

Picc. *ppp* *gliss.*

Fl.

1 *ppp*

Ob. 2 *ppp*

Cl. in B $\flat$ 1 2

Bsn. 1 2 *pp* *ppp*

Hns. in F 1 2 3 4 *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Tpt. 1 2 *ppp* 5

Tbns. 1 2 *ppp*

B. Tbn.

Tuba *ppp* *gliss.*

Perc. *W.B.* *(stop abruptly)* *p*

Vib. *lv.* *f*

Hp. *lv.* *f*

Vln. I 1 2 3

Vln. II 1 2

Vla. *f*

Vc. *ppp*

D.B.

69

Picc. *gliss.* 3

Fl.

1 *ppp*

Ob. 2 *ppp*

1 *ppp*

Cl. in Bb 2

1 *pp*

Bsn. 2

1

2

Hns. in F 3

4

1

2

Tpt. 2 *ppp*

1

Tbns. 2

B. Tbn.

Tuba *ppp*

Perc. *p* [W.B.]

Vib. *l.v.* *mp*

Hp. *l.v.* *mf*

1 *ppp*

Vln. I 2

1

Vln. II 2 *ppp*

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

[illegible]

[illegible]

* as soon as the conductor cuts off the rest of the orchestra, the percussionist plays that final note or, perhaps, the orchestra players cut off as soon as they hear the woodblock