

Flo Menezes

Crase
(2005/2006)

for large orchestra and electronics in real time

for Tânia Rajczuk Dombi, in love

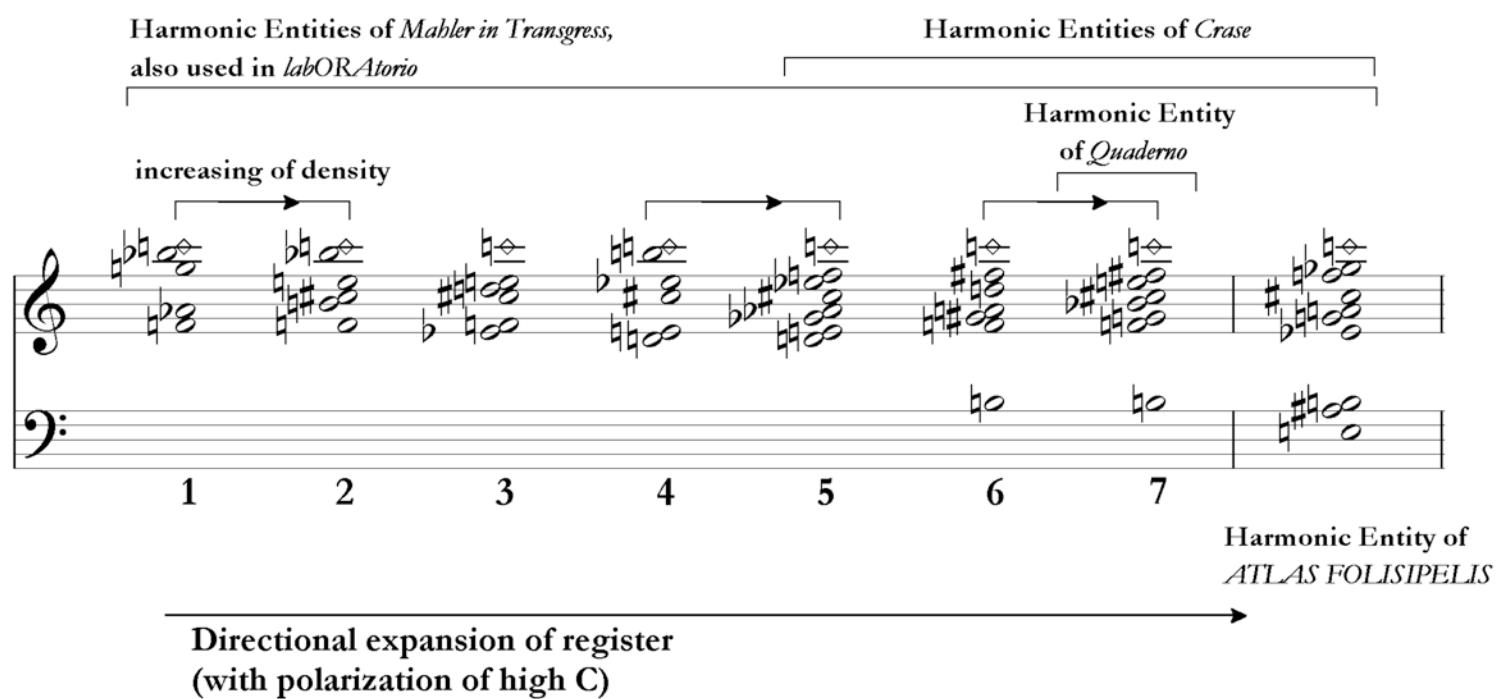
Ezra Pound: “Confusion, source of renewals”
(*The Cantos*, Canto XXI)

commissioned by the OSESP
(Orquestra Sinfônica do Estado de São Paulo)

Introduction

Crase was written between March 2005 and October 2006 as a commission for the OSESP – Orquestra Sinfônica do Estado de São Paulo –, under the Artistic Direction of John Neschling. The title refers to its Greek origin: *krásis* = action of mixing; mixture of elements in a whole; fusion of sounds. For this reason in Portuguese the word *crase* means the accent in which there is a “contraction” or “fusion” between preposition and article. The postpositive *-crasia* – or in English *-crasy* – derives also from this word, as for instance in the word *idiosyncrasy*.

In *Crase* the sound textures of the orchestral writing become spectrally mixed with the electroacoustic resonance of four harmonic entities on which consists the main structuring of the entire work. These harmonic entities derive originally from a discovery of a “symmetric law” in the *multiplication* technique of Pierre Boulez that I made when I was working on *Mahler in Transgress* (2002-2003), an almost one hour long work for 2 pianos and electronics in real time. During this process, I selected certain harmonic entities that had in common the maintenance and subsequently the polarization of a high C, from which I have structured a harmonic expansion and increasing of density towards the lower register, culminating on the same harmonic entity of *ATLAS FOLISIPELIS* (1996-1997) for one oboist, 2 percussion players and electronics. From this sequence I selected at the same time some entities as structural basis for *labORAtorio* (1991; 1995; 2003 – an Oratorio for solo-soprano, 5-voiced choir, large orchestra and electronics in real time that uses the same entire sequence of harmonic entities as in *Mahler in Transgress*) as well as later for *Quaderno* (2005) for marimba and electronics in real time. The last four entities present the main harmonic structure of *Crase* – respectively of the parts that are titled *Entity 1* to *4* in its score:



Besides this main harmonic structure there is a kind of “melody of entities” that provides an important material for the development of lines, *cyclic modules* and general structuring of *Crase*, consisting of memories of harmonies already used in other compositions of mine and culminating on my *PAN-Entity* (as present in many of my works). In this “melody of chords”, structured in two parts in which the second one is the permutation and transposition of the first one, the upper and lower lines are very similar and both provide the main material for the Solo-Violin with which *Crase* begins:

The musical score for Solo Violin consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The score is divided into measures 2M, 5, 3m, 3m, 2m, 2m, and 7m. Arrows indicate a cyclic pattern between the two staves. Measure 2M shows a series of chords. Measures 5 and 3m show pairs of chords. Measures 3m, 2m, and 2m show single chords. Measure 7m concludes with a final chord. The score is enclosed in a large brace.

Crase lasts about 24 minutes and is structured in 8 sections plus one Coda:

- Prelude = ca. 5'13"
- Entity 1 (with electronics) = 1'14"
- Interlude 1 = 1'06"
- Entity 2 (with electronics) = 4'35"
- Interlude 2 = 2'52"
- Entity 3 (with electronics) = 2'23"
- Interlude 3 = 2'05"
- Entity 4 (with electronics) = 4'02"
- Coda = 34"

For the elaboration and structuring of the work I used some techniques of mine that have been developed along many years of researching in the field of speculative harmony and composition in general, such as the *cyclic modules* and the *proportional projections*. *Rhythmic rotations* as well as Fibonacci structuring of sections, values and durations are also applied in the composition.

Instrumentation

Cräse is written for large orchestra:

4 Flutes in *C* (3. e 4. also Piccolo)
 Flute in *G*
 1 Solo-Oboe
 3 Oboes
 1 Cor Anglais
 1 Solo-Clarinet in *B♭*
 3 Clarinets in *B♭* (3. also Clarinet in *A*)
 1 Bass Clarinet in *B♭*
 3 Bassoons
 1 Contrabassoon
 6 Horn in *F*
 5 Trumpets in *C*
 3 Tenor Trombones in *B♭*
 1 Bass Trombone in *B♭*
 1 Tuba in *F*
 Timpani
 5 Percussion Players
 Piano (also Celesta)
 Harp
 Strings (at least: 14–12–10–8–7)

Electroacoustic Sound Diffusion
 (6 loudspeaker system placed around the audience)

Five percussion players plus one timpanist are required and play the following instruments (in chronological order of appearance in the score):

Percussion 1:

Suspended cymbal (high); suspended Brazilian tambourine (*tamborim*); vibraphone; 3 thai-gongs (medium to low); paste board rattle (*berra-boi*); woodblocks; caxixi; inverted bongos with beans*; sleigh bells (*guizo*); whip.

Percussion 2:

Sleigh bells (*guizo*); 2 thai-gongs (high; low); paste board rattle (*berra-boi*); spring coil (*mola*); xylophone; maracas; caxixi; snare drum.

Percussion 3:

Sandpaper (*lixo*); bass drum (*bumbo sinfônico*); tubular bells; paste board rattle (*berra-boi*); triangle (possibly in *D*); caxixi; antique cymbals (*crotales*); inverted bongos with beans*; castanets.

Percussion 4:

Sleigh bells (*guizo*); lowest gong; marimba (5 octaves); paste board rattle (*berra-boi*); temple-blocks; metal chimes; maracas; caxixi; triangle (possibly in *G* #).

Percussion 5:

Tam-tam; suspended Brazilian tambourine (*tamborim*); suspended cymbals (medium to low); lower gong; paste board rattle (*berra-boi*); spring coil (*mola*); maracas; caxixi; woodblock (high).

* Bongo turned upside down, with a few beans inside that roll around on the head (like a rattle) when the bongo is shaken with rotating movement (as in *Kontakte* by K. Stockhausen).

5 Timpani and their tuning [and changing of tune during the work]:

- $E\ 2 [\rightarrow E\flat\ 2 \rightarrow E\ 2]$
- $G\ 2$
- $B\flat\ 2$
- $A\flat\ 3 [\rightarrow E\flat\ 3 \rightarrow A\flat\ 3]$
- $A\ 3$

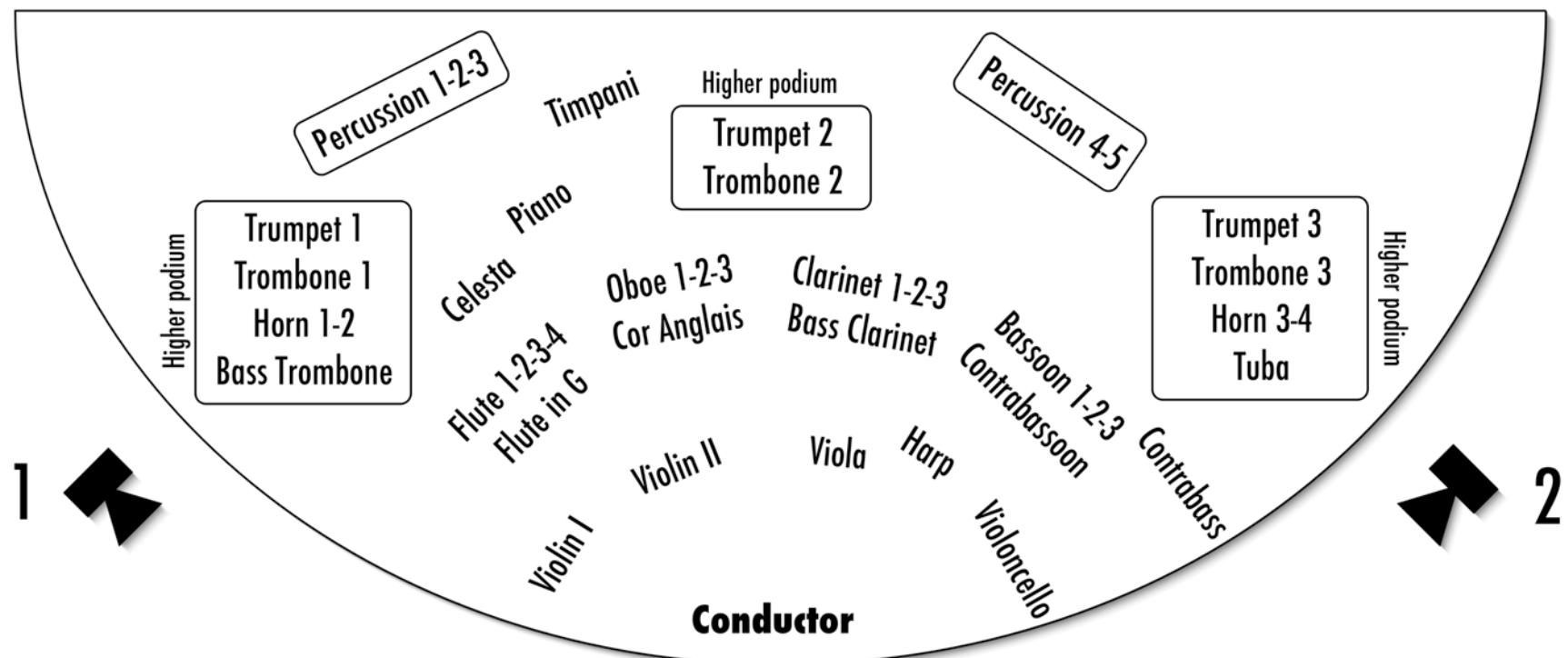
Spatial disposition of the instruments and loudspeakers

In *Crase* the disposal of the instruments in space (on stage as well as in the theater) is peculiar and must be carefully observed, since many compositional strategies (inside the orchestral writing as well as in the relationship between orchestra and electroacoustic layers) are elaborated according to the particular distribution of each instrument in the hall.

The distribution of the 6 loudspeakers is also predetermined and the numbers of their respective channels must be respected in order to reproduce the sound trajectories of each resonance as they were carefully pre-elaborated in studio. Besides loudspeakers 5 and 6 which are situated respectively on the left and right side of the audience there are some instruments, along which the Oboe soloist and the Clarinet soloist whose sounds must be captured by microphones and sent to the computer system responsible for the electroacoustic sound diffusion.

The brass instruments on stage must play over higher podiums. Harp can eventually be placed behind the wind instruments, as long as it is also placed above a higher podium in order to make its sounds more audible.

On the following page one see a detailed scheme for the disposition of all instruments and loudspeakers.



General remarks about the score

- The orchestral score is written in *C* and sounds as written, with exception of the instruments that are transposed by Octaves. Therefore Piccolo and Celesta sound one Octave higher; Contrabassoon and Contrabasses sound one Octave lower; Xylophone sounds one Octave, Antique cymbals two Octaves higher than written.
- In the individual parts: Flute in *G* sounds always a Fourth, Cor Anglais (English Horn) and French Horn in *F* a Fifth, Clarinet in *B♭* a Major Second, Clarinet in *A* a Minor Third, Bass Clarinet in *B♭* a Major Ninth lower than written.
- The accidentals are just valid for one note, with exception of immediately repeated notes (with the same frequency). In order to avoid possible mistakes some extra-accidentals are written in ().
- The score makes use in some passages of microtonal deviation of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of certain notes by means of special accidentals:
 - = $\frac{1}{4}$ tone higher than natural.
 - = $\frac{1}{4}$ tone higher than sharp.
- Rigorously there is no “metric” in *Cräse*. The bar structure serves just to give an orientation and to organize the temporal structuring of the composition. It has generally neither a metric function nor it serves to any articulation in the traditional meaning of metric. The writing of *Cräse* is rather concerned with durations, not with pulses.
- In the score there is neither graphic illustration for the electroacoustic sounds that emerge as resonance in the sections titled *Entity 1* to *4*, nor representation of the live-transforming of the Solo-Oboe and Solo-Clarinet. On the other hand, in the sections *Entity 1* to *4* there is clearly a time-line indicating the exact duration of each moment related to the electroacoustic layer that sounds at that same time. Further the duration of each section in the score is anyway clearly indicated on the top of the pages.
- mv** means *molto vibrato*. In general the vibrato quality is carefully indicated in the score.
- The same is also valid for *glissandi*: it is precisely indicated when each *glissando* begins, i.e. the duration of each *glissando* is clearly indicated by the rhythmic value both where it precisely begins and ends.
- = *descrescendo al niente*.
- The phonemes /tktktk/ in some passages for wind and brass instruments mean rapid alternation between these two tongue positions (phonemes) resulting in a very fast articulated *staccato* sound.
- The following mutes are used by the brass instruments, specially by the Trumpets:
 - Wawa
 - Straight
 - Cup
 - Harmon
 - Plunger.
- In the case of the wawa mute, the vowels /a/ and /u/ mean respectively *open mute* and *totally closed mute*.
- The indication *exponential glissando* at bars 456-457 in the Solo-Violin means a glissando that begins slowly and accelerates towards the note to be achieved at the end of the glissando.
- There are some passages where the strings play in *divisi*. The string players must be organized in advance in order to play these passages without strong discrepancies of density between them. This is especially valid for bars 193 to 255 (*divisi vari*).
- The Solo-Oboe and Solo-Clarinet play their Solo-passages (live-transformed by the electroacoustic sound diffusion) from bar 218 (at 2'20" of *Entity 2*) to approximately bar 313 of *Interlude 2*, but metrically their parts are totally independent of the orchestra and of the Conductor. Their scores are not represented on the general orchestral score and exist rather as individual parts and as appendix to the orchestral score.

Electronics

Crase pursues my researches in the field of electroacoustic music concerning the interrelation between pre-structured sounds and live-electronics, as developed in my works since *ATLAS FOLISIPELIS* (1996-1997) and, working specifically with Max/MSP, *Mahler in Transgress* (2002-2003). Contrary to trends that concern exclusively either acousmatic (purely electronic) works or mixed works in real time, *Crase* conjugates sounds that were carefully elaborated in studio with techniques in real time, and this aspect of the work concerns both live-transforming of instruments as well as the possibility to play live the pre-realized sounds.

The electronics in *Crase* is based on Max/MSP, although in the future the patches can eventually be adapted in other similar software, such as typically the PD – *Pure Data* –, which is written by Miller Puckette. There are two patches that should be played preferably by two independent computer systems: one for the performance of the resonant layers of *Entity 1* to *4*; the other for the live-transforming of the Solos of Oboe and Clarinet in the middle of the work – more precisely from bar 218 (at 2'20" of *Entity 2*) to approximately bar 313 of *Interlude 2*. The output of both patches must be distributed correctly according to the number of the loudspeakers (6) in order to preserve the spatial trajectories both planned in advance for the resonant layers as well as to be performed in real time during the Solos of Oboe and Clarinet.

The resonances of harmonic entities (electroacoustic layers of *Entity 1* to *4*) were elaborated between March and April and re-mixed in 6 channels on October 2005 at *Studio PANaroma de Música Eletroacústica da Unesp*, São Paulo. The patches for *Crase* were elaborated along the period in which the work was conceived, although there may be always future improvements as their upgrades, as long as new developments occur in the main software used (Max/MSP). In order to understand how to operate with the patches one should know how Max/MSP works. Once assumed that one has this basic knowledge, the structure of the patches is very clear. Patches as well as all necessary files (including the 6-channel sound files and an explaining text about each one of the patches) must be provided separately together with the score and parts for the performance of *Crase*.

Flo Menezes

Introdução

A obra *Crase* foi escrita entre março e outubro de 2006 como encomenda da OSESP – Orquestra Sinfônica do Estado de São Paulo –, sob a Direção Artística do Maestro John Neschling. Seu título reporta-se à origem grega: *krásis* = ação de misturar; mistura de elementos em um todo; fusão de sons. Por tal razão a palavra *crase* em português significa, em uma de suas acepções, o acento grave pelo qual indica-se a “contração” ou “fusão” de uma preposição com um artigo. O sufixo – *crasia* também tem sua origem nesse radical, como por exemplo na palavra *idiossincrasia*.

Em *Crase*, as texturas da escritura orquestral são fusionadas espectralmente com as ressonâncias eletroacústicas de quatro *entidades harmônicas* nas quais consiste a principal estruturação de toda a obra. Estas entidades harmônicas derivam originalmente de uma descoberta que efetuei sobre uma “lei de simetria” nas *multiplicações* de Pierre Boulez quando compunha *Mahler in Transgress* (2002-2003), uma obra de quase uma hora de duração para 2 pianos e eletrônica em tempo real. Durante o processo dessa composição, selecionei certas entidades harmônicas que tinham em comum a permanência insistente de um *Dó* agudo e sua subsequente polarização, a partir do qual estruturei uma expansão harmônica e aumento de densidade harmônica em direção ao registro grave, culminando na mesma entidade harmônica de outra obra, *ATLAS FOLISIPELIS* (1996-1997), para um oboísta, dois percussionistas e eletrônica. Desta seqüência selecionei igualmente algumas entidades como base estrutural de *labORAtorio* (1991; 1995; 2003 – um Oratório para soprano solista, coro a cinco vozes, grande orquestra e eletrônica em tempo real que utiliza-se, em sua integridade, da mesma seqüência de entidades harmônicas de *Mahler in Transgress*), assim como de *Quaderno* (2005) para marimba e eletrônica em tempo real. As quatro últimas entidades desta seqüência constituem a estrutura harmônica fundamental de *Crase* – respectivamente de suas partes intituladas *Entidade 1* a *Entidade 4* (*Entity 1* a *Entity 4* na partitura):

Entidades Harmônicas de *Mahler in Transgress*,
também usadas em *labORAtorio*

Entidades Harmônicas de *Crase*

Entidade Harmônica
de *Quaderno*

Entidade Harmônica de
ATLAS FOLISIPELIS

Expansão direcional do registro
(com polarização do *Dó* agudo)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Além desta estrutura harmônica principal, há uma espécie de “melodia de entidades” que fornece um material significativo para o desenvolvimento de linhas melódicas, *módulos cílicos* e para a estruturação geral de *Crase*, e que consiste em memórias de harmonias já utilizadas por mim em outras composições, culminando na *Entidade-PAN* (tal como presente em muitas de minhas obras). Nesta “melodia de acordes”, estruturada em duas partes – em que a segunda é a permutação e transposição da primeira – as linhas superior e inferior são bem similares. Tais linhas constituem o material para o solo de violino com o qual *Crase* se inicia:

Crase dura cerca de 24 minutos e é estruturada em 8 seções seguidas de uma Coda:

- *Prelude* (Prelúdio) = ca. 5'13"
- *Entity 1* (Entidade 1, com eletrônica) = 1'14"
- *Interlude 1* (Interlúdio 1) = 1'06"
- *Entity 2* (Entidade 2, com eletrônica) = 4'35"
- *Interlude 2* (Interlúdio 2) = 2'52"
- *Entity 3* (Entidade 3, com eletrônica) = 2'23"
- *Interlude 3* (Interlúdio 3) = 2'05"
- *Entity 4* (Entidade 4, com eletrônica) = 4'02"
- *Coda* = 34"

Para a elaboração e estruturação da obra fiz uso de certas técnicas que tenho desenvolvido ao longo de muitos anos de pesquisa no campo da harmonia especulativa e da composição em geral, tais como os *módulos cílicos* e as *projeções proporcionais*. *Rotações rítmicas*, assim como a *série de Fibonacci* – utilizada para a estruturação de seções, valores e durações –, são igualmente empregadas na obra.

Instrumentação

Crase é escrita para grande orquestra:

4 Flautas em Dó (3. e 4. também Piccolo)
 Flauta em Sol
 1 Oboé-Solo
 3 Oboés
 1 Corne Inglês
 1 Clarinete-Solo em Si♭
 3 Clarinetes em Si♭ (3. também Clarinete em Lá)
 1 Clarone em Si ♭
 3 Fagotes
 1 Contrafagote
 6 Trompas em Fá
 5 Trompetes em Dó
 3 Trombones-tenores em Si ♭
 1 Trombone-baixo em Si ♭
 1 Tuba em Fá
 Tímpanos
 5 Percussionistas
 Piano (também Celesta)
 Harpa
 Cordas (no mínimo: 14–12–10–8–7)

Difusão Eletroacústica
 (sistema de 6 grupos de alto-falantes dispostos ao redor do público)

A obra exige a presença de cinco percussionistas e um timpanista, os quais executam os seguintes instrumentos (em ordem cronológica de aparição na partitura):

Percussão 1:

Suspended cymbal (high) = prato suspenso (agudo); *suspended Brazilian tambourine* = tamborim suspenso; *vibraphone* = vibrafone; *3 thai-gongs (medium to low)* = 3 gongos tailandeses (médio a grave); *paste board rattle* = berra-boi; woodblocks; caxixi; *inverted bongos with beans* = bongôs invertidos com grãos de feijão*; *sleigh bells* = guizos; *whip* = chicote (*frusta*).

Percussão 2:

Sleigh bells = guizos; *2 thai-gongs (high; low)* = 2 gongos tailandeses (agudo; grave); *paste board rattle* = berra-boi; *spring coil* = mola; *xylophone* = xilofone; maracas; caxixi; *snare drum* = prato com esteira.

Percussão 3:

Sandpaper = lixa; *bass drum* = bumbo sinfônico; *tubular bells* = campanas tubulares; *paste board rattle* = berra-boi; *triangle (possibly in D)* = triângulo (de preferência em Ré); caxixi; *antique cymbals* = crotáis; *inverted bongos with beans* = bongôs invertidos com grãos de feijão*; *castanets* = castanholas.

Percussão 4:

Sleigh bells = guizo; *lowest gong* = gongo bem grave; marimba (de 5 oitavas); *paste board rattle* = berra-boi; temple-blocks; metal chimes; maracas; caxixi; *triangle (possibly in G #)* = triângulo (de preferência em Sol #).

Percussão 5:

Tam-tam; *suspended Brazilian tambourine* = tamborim suspenso; *suspended cymbals (medium to low)* = prato suspenso (médio a grave); *lower gong* = gongo grave; *paste board rattle* = berra-boi; *spring coil* = mola; maracas; caxixi; woodblock (agudo).

* Bongô invertido de cabeça para baixo e com alguns grãos de feijão que giram em cima da pele do instrumento (soando como um “matraca”) quando o bongô é chacoalhado com movimentos rotativos (como na obra *Kontakte* de K. Stockhausen).

5 Tímpanos e suas afinações [e mudanças de afinação durante a obra]:

- Mi 2 [\rightarrow Mi \flat 2 \rightarrow Mi 2]
- Sol 2
- Si \flat 2
- Lá \flat 3 [\rightarrow Mi \flat 3 \rightarrow Lá \flat 3]
- Lá 3

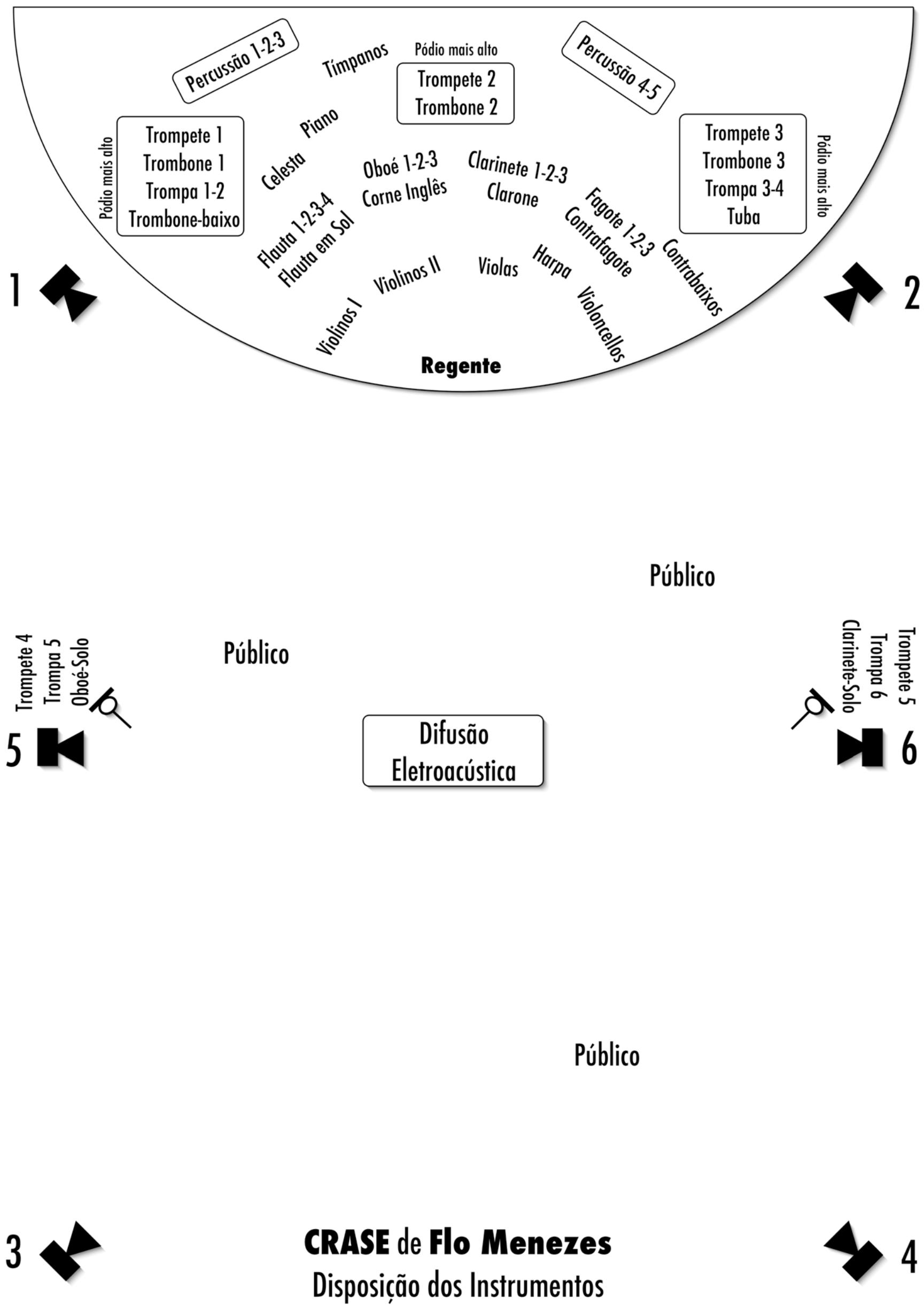
Disposição espacial dos instrumentos e dos alto-falantes

Em *Crase* a disposição dos instrumentos no espaço (sobre o palco e no teatro) é peculiar e precisa ser cuidadosamente observada, na medida em que muitas estratégias compostionais (tanto no interior da escritura orquestral quanto na relação entre a orquestra e as camadas eletroacústicas) são elaboradas de acordo com a distribuição particular de cada instrumento na sala de concerto.

A distribuição dos 6 alto-falantes é igualmente predeterminada e o número de seus respectivos canais necessitam ser respeitados a fim de que se reproduzam as trajetórias sonoras de cada ressonância tais como foram cuidadosamente pré-elaboradas em estúdio. Ao lado dos alto-falantes 5 e 6, os quais situam-se respectivamente à esquerda e à direita do público, há alguns instrumentos, entre os quais o oboé solista e o clarinete solista, cujos sons precisam ser capturados por microfones e enviados ao sistema informático responsável pela difusão eletroacústica.

Os metais sobre o palco devem tocar acima de pódios mais altos. A harpa pode ser disposta atrás dos instrumentos de madeira, desde que seja igualmente colocada em um pódio mais alto, tornando seus sons mais audíveis.

Na página seguinte vemos um esquema detalhado da disposição de todos os instrumentos e dos alto-falantes.



Observações gerais sobre a partitura

- A partitura orquestral é escrita em *Dó* e portanto soa como escrita, com exceção dos instrumentos transpositores de Oitava. Assim sendo, Piccolo e Celesta soam uma Oitava acima; Contrafagote e Contrabaixos soam uma Oitava abaixo; Xilofone soa uma Oitava e Crotales, duas Oitavas acima do escrito.
- Nas partes individuais: Flauta em Sol soa sempre uma Quarta; Corne Inglês e Trompas em Fá, uma Quinta; Clarinete em Si ♭, uma Segunda maior; Clarinete em Lá, uma Terça menor; Clarone em Si ♭, uma Nona maior abaixo do escrito.
- Os acidentes são válidos apenas para uma nota, com exceção de imediata repetição da mesma freqüência. A fim de se evitarem possíveis enganos, alguns acidentes de segurança são escritos entre ().
- A partitura faz uso, em algumas passagens, de desvios micro-tonais de $\frac{1}{4}$ de tom de certas notas por meio de acidentes especiais:
 - = $\frac{1}{4}$ de tom acima do natural.
 - = $\frac{1}{4}$ de tom acima do sustenido.
- A rigor, não há “métrica” em *Crase*. A estrutura de compassos serve apenas para dar uma orientação e para organizar a estruturação temporal da composição. Ela não possui nem uma função métrica, nem serve a qualquer articulação no sentido tradicional da métrica. A escritura (*durativa*) de *Crase* diz respeito sobretudo às durações, não a pulsos.
- Na partitura não há nem ilustração gráfica que simbolize os sons eletroacústicos que emergem como ressonâncias nas seções intituladas *Entity 1 a 4*, nem representação da transformação eletroacústica ao vivo dos solos de Oboé e Clarinete no meio da obra. Mas existe nessas seções, em contrapartida, uma detalhada “linha de tempo” que indica com precisão a duração de cada momento particular das camadas eletroacústicas. No mais, a duração específica de cada seção da obra é claramente indicada no alto das páginas.
- **mv** significa *molto vibrato*. Em geral a qualidade de cada *vibrato* é cuidadosamente indicada na partitura.
- O mesmo é igualmente válido com relação aos *glissandi*: existe precisa indicação de quando cada *glissando* começa, ou seja, a duração de cada *glissando* é claramente indicada pelo valor rítmico tanto do exato momento em que se inicia quanto quando do exato momento em que termina.
- = *descrescendo al niente*.
- Os fonemas /tktktk/ em algumas passagens para as madeiras e para os metais significam uma rápida alternância entre estas duas posições da língua (entre esses dois fonemas), resultando em uma articulação muito rápida e sempre em *staccato*.
- As seguintes sordinas são usadas pelos metais, em especial pelos Trompetes:
 - Wawa
 - Straight
 - Cup
 - Harmon
 - Plunger.
- No caso da sordina wawa, as vogais /a/ e /u/ significam, respectivamente, *sordina aberta* e *sordina totalmente fechada*.
- A indicação *exponential glissando* (*glissando exponencial*) nos compassos 456-457 no Violino-solo significa um *glissando* que se inicia bem lentamente e que acelera substancialmente em direção à nota a ser atingida ao final do *glissando*.
- Existem algumas passagens nas quais as cordas tocam em *divisi*. Os instrumentistas de cordas devem se organizar de antemão a fim de que toquem essas passagens sem grandes discrepâncias de densidade no interior do naipe respectivo. Isto é especialmente válido do compasso 193 ao 255 (*divisi vari*).
- O Oboé-solo e o Clarinete-solo tocam suas passagens solísticas (que são transformadas ao vivo pela difusão eletroacústica) do compasso 218 (a 2'20" de *Entity 2*) ao compasso 313 de *Interlude 2* aproximadamente, porém do ponto de vista métrico suas partes são totalmente independentes da orquestra e do Regente. Suas respectivas partes (partituras) não são representadas na partitura geral de orquestra e existem apenas enquanto partes individuais e como anexo à partitura orquestral.

Eletrônica

Crase dá continuidade a minhas pesquisas no campo da música eletroacústica no que tange à interação entre sons pré-elaborados e eletrônica em tempo real, tal como se vê em minha obra desde *ATLAS FOLISIPELIS* (1996-1997) e, trabalhando mais precisamente com o programa Max/MSP, *Mahler in Transgress* (2002-2003). Ao contrário de tendências que centram questão exclusivamente na música acusmática (puramente eletroacústica) ou na música eletroacústica mista realizada exclusivamente em tempo real, *Crase* conjuga sons que são cuidadosamente pré-elaborados em estúdio com técnicas em tempo real, e tal aspecto da obra diz respeito, pois, tanto à transformação ao vivo de instrumentos quanto à possibilidade de se “tocar em tempo real” sons que são compostos de antemão em estúdio.

A eletrônica em *Crase* é toda baseada em Max/MSP, podendo haver, no futuro, eventual disponibilidade de seus recursos em programas similares (tais como o programa PD – *Pure Data* –, de Miller Puckette). Há dois *patches* que devem ser preferentemente controlados por dois sistemas informáticos independentes: um destinado à performance das camadas ressonânticas das seções *Entity 1* a *4*; outro utilizado para a transformação ao vivo, em tempo real, dos solos de Oboé e de Clarinete no meio da obra – mais precisamente do compasso 218 (a 2'20” de *Entity 2*) ao compasso 313 de *Interlude 2* aproximadamente. A saída (*output*) de ambos os *patches* devem ser distribuídas corretamente, de acordo com o número de alto-falantes (6), a fim de que se preservem as trajetórias espaciais tanto planejadas de antemão para as camadas de ressonâncias quanto a serem acionadas em tempo real durante os solos de Oboé e de Clarinete.

As ressonâncias das entidades harmônicas (camadas eletroacústicas de *Entity 1* a *4*) foram elaboradas entre março e abril e re-mixadas em 6 canais em outubro de 2005 no *Studio PANaroma* de Música Eletroacústica da Unesp, São Paulo. Os *patches* de *Crase* foram elaborados ao longo do período no qual a obra foi concebida, ainda que seja importante observar que esses *patches* poderão e deverão ser sempre atualizados, na medida em que novos desenvolvimentos ocorram no principal programa computacional utilizado (Max/MSP). Para que se entenda como operar tais *patches*, deve-se adquirir conhecimentos básicos sobre o funcionamento do programa Max/MSP. Uma vez adquiridos tais conhecimentos básicos, será fácil verificar que a estrutura dos *patches* de *Crase* é bastante clara. Visando à performance da obra, tanto os *patches* quanto os arquivos necessários (incluindo os arquivos de áudio em 6 canais e um texto explicativo sobre cada um dos dois *patches*) são fornecidos como adendo da partitura da obra e de suas partes individuais.

Flo Menezes

Crase

Flo Menezes

Prelude $\text{J} = 72$

Fl. 3. + 4. = Piccolo

Percussion 1: Suspended high cymbal

Percussion 3: Sand paper
slow and irregular movements

Percussion 5: Tam-tam *lasciar vibrare*
mf scratch once with metal stick

Solo-Violin: Solo *pp* espressivo (un poco rubato)

Violin II: *poco* *non vibrato*

Picc.: $\text{J} = 46''$

Bsn. 1-3: *non vibrato*

Solo-Vln.: *ff* *mf* *p* *pp* *poco* *mp* *mf* *ff*

Vln. I: *(Tutti)* *pp* *ppp*

Vln. II: *al niente*

Picc.: $\text{J} = 3$

Bsn. 1-3: *vibrato nat.* *p* *p*

Solo-Vln.: *mf* *f* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *ff* *mf*

Vla.: *ppp*

Picc.: $\text{J} = 5$

B. Cl.: *non vibrato*

Bsn. 1-3: *p* *sempre a 2* *non vibrato*

Solo-Vln.: *mf* *f subito* *ff* *poco* *f* *mp* *mf* *f*

Solo-Vla.: *pp*

三

Musical score for orchestra and piano, measures 44-50. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. 1-2, Fl. 3-4, Cl. in A, and Hn. 1-2. Measure 44 starts with a melodic line in 4/4 for Picc. and Fl. 1-2. Measure 45 begins in 3/4 with a forte dynamic (f) for Fl. 1-2. Measure 46 returns to 4/4 with a piano dynamic (p) for Fl. 1-2. Measure 47 starts in 5/4 with a piano dynamic (p) for Fl. 1-2. Measures 48-50 are in 4/4, with measure 49 featuring a melodic line for Hn. 1-2. Measure 50 concludes with a dynamic of *non vibrato ppp*. The score indicates a tempo of $\text{♩} = 66$. Measure 49 is labeled "3. + 4. = Flute in C". Measure 47 has a tempo marking of "ca. 34''". Measure 45 has a performance instruction "poco rall.". Measure 45 also includes a note pointing to the third measure of the section, labeled "Cl. 3. = Clarinet in B". Measure 48 has a dynamic of *p*.

Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 51. The score includes parts for Flute 1-2, Flute in G, Oboe 1-3, Clarinet 1-3, Bassoon 1-3, C. Tpt. 1, C. Tpt. 3, Horn 3-4, Bassoon, Solo-Vln., Solo-Vla., Vcl., and Cb. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *sfp*, and *sfz*, and performance instructions such as *non vibrato*, *lasciar vibrare*, and *vibrato nat.*. The instrumentation is varied, with woodwind instruments like flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons, brass instruments like trumpets and horns, and bowed strings like violins, violas, cello, and double bass.

Tempo secondo

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ob. 3
C. A.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
Cl. 3
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
Bsn. 3
Cbsn.

C Poco più vivo $\rightarrow 21,3''$

senza sordina **ff**

C Tpt. 1
Tbn. 1
Hn. 1-2
B. Tbn.
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 3
Hn. 3-4
Hn. 5
Hn. 6

f **Tempo secondo**

Sleigh bells
Bass drum
Sleigh bells
Tam-tam *lasciar vibrare*
Lower gong **6** *lasciar vibrare*
Lowest gong
C Poco più vivo

Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5
Timp.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

92

Ancora più vivo $\rightarrow 27''$

Fl. 1-2 Fl. 3-4 Fl. in G Ob. 1-3 C. A. B. Cl. Bsn. 1-3 C Tpt. 1 Tbn. 1 Hn. 1-2 B. Tbn. C Tpt. 2 Tbn. 2 C Tpt. 3 Tbn. 3 Hn. 3-4 Hn. 5 Hn. 6

Perc. 4 Marimba Hp. Vln. I Vln. II Vla. Vc. Cb.

rall. 3

Subito più mosso

104 1. + 2.

3 4 = 88 **2** 4 **3** 4 **4** 4 **5** 4 **3** 4

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1-3
C. A.
Cl. 1-3
Bsn. 1-3

C Tpt. 1
Tbn. 1
Hn. 1-2
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Hn. 3-4
C Tpt. 4
C Tpt. 5

wawa mute variation ad libitum of mute opening degrees
uauau... **p**

straight mute **p**

wawa mute variation ad libitum of mute opening degrees
auau... **p**

cup mute **p**

harmon mute **p**

Subito più mosso

$\text{♩} = 88$

Perc. 1: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), no notes.

Perc. 4: Measure 3 (2/4 time), Marimba plays eighth-note pairs at **f**. Measure 4 (3/4 time), Vibraphone ON at **f** (poco vibrato). Measure 5 (4/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**. Measure 6 (5/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**. Measure 7 (4/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**. Measure 8 (5/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**. Measure 9 (4/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**. Measure 10 (5/4 time), Vibraphone continues at **f** (poco vibrato) with **lasciar vibrare**.

Pno.: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), no notes. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), piano dynamic markings: **f** (lasciar vibrare), **f** (lasciar vibrare).

Hp.: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), no notes. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), dynamic markings: **f** (lasciar vibrare), **f** (lasciar vibrare).

Vln. I: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), dynamic **p**, instruction **(sempre molto vibrato)**. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), dynamic **ppp**, instruction **ancora molto vibrato!**.

Vln. II: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), dynamic **p**, instruction **(sempre molto vibrato)**. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), dynamic **ppp**, instruction **ancora molto vibrato!**.

Vla.: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), dynamic **p**, instruction **(sempre molto vibrato)**. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), dynamic **ppp**, instruction **ancora molto vibrato!**.

Vc.: Measures 1-2 (3/4 time), dynamic **p**, instruction **(sempre molto vibrato)**. Measures 3-10 (2/4 time), dynamic **ppp**, instruction **ancora molto vibrato!**.

→ 1'14"

Entity 1
Comodo
♩ = 60

E

115 **3** **4** 1. *interrupting the note briefly for breathing if necessary*

Hn. 1-2 **4**

Hn. 3-4 **4** 3. *interrupting the note briefly for breathing if necessary*

Hn. 5 **2** **3** **4**

Hn. 6 **4**

E Comodo ♩ = 60

Vibraphone *lasciar vibrare*

Perc. 1 **3** **4** **4** **2** **3** **4**

Sleigh bells **p** *poco crescendo* **f**

Tubular bells (together with the first note, D, of the piano!) **p** *poco crescendo* **f**

Perc. 3 **f** *lasciar vibrare*

Sleigh bells **p** *poco crescendo* **f**

Electronics in Real Time (ERT)
= Resonance of Entity 1
0" 3" 21"

Pno. *espressivo (un poco rubato)* *lasciar vibrare* **fff**

Hp. **f** **p** **mp**

Vln. I *sul ponticello* **p** **mf** **ppp**

Vln. II *sul ponticello* **p** **mf** **ppp**

Vla. *sul ponticello* **p** **mf** **ppp**

Vc. *sul ponticello* **p** **mf** **ppp**

[11]

Crave - Flo Menezes

125

Fl. 1 *legato* 11:8

Fl. 2 *legato* 10:8

Fl. 3 *legato* 9:8

Fl. 4 *legato* 10:6

Fl. in G *legato* 3

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

C Tpt. 1

Hn. 1-2

(wawa) var. ad lib. of mute opening degrees
auau... mf f

C Tpt. 3

(wawa) var. ad lib. of mute opening degrees
auau... mf f

Hn. 3-4

C Tpt. 4

wawa mute var. ad lib. of mute opening degrees
auau... mf f

Hn. 5

C Tpt. 5

wawa mute var. ad lib. of mute opening degrees
auau... mf f

Hn. 6

Percussion 1: Paste board rattle (Pb-rattle = berraboi) ff

Percussion 2: Sleigh bells ff

Percussion 3: Paste board rattle (Pb-rattle = berraboi) ff

Percussion 4: Sleigh bells ff

Percussion 5: Paste board rattle (Pb-rattle = berraboi) ff

Rhythms: 4/4, 3/4, 4/4

Movement: rallentando rotatory movement → Marimba p

Suspended Cymbals: (medium; low) mf

34" 38" 41"

Piano: tremolo rallentando ff with the same pedal as before près de la table mf

Horn: pp div. (sul pont.) D \sharp 5:4

Violin I: f pp pp

Violin II: f pp pp

Viola: f pp pp

Cello: f pp pp

128

2 **4**

3 **8**

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 3

C Tpt. 4

C Tpt. 5

3 Thai-gongs (medium to low) **2** **4**

2 Thai-gongs (high; low)

Vibraphone OFF

3 **8**

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Lower gong

Marimba

Perc. 4

Perc. 5

+ Lower gong

Tam-tam

lasciar vibrare

45"

55"

1'14"

Pno.

près de la table —

Hp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

Interlude 1 ca. 1'06"
Ancora poco più comodo

F = 58

Fl. 1-2 2 8 3 4

Fl. 3-4

Fl. in G

Ob. 1-3 1. 5:4 mv 2 8 5 4 2 4

C. A.

Cl. 1-3 1. 3 5:4 ff sfz p mf mf p

C Tpt. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tba.

C Tpt. 4

C Tpt. 5

F = 58
Ancora poco più comodo

2 Vibraphone 8 3 4

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 Bass drum ppp

Perc. 4 Marimba mf ff p

Perc. 5

2 Woodblock 8 5 4 2

Spring coil sfz f

Templeblock sfz

Spring coil sfz f

Pno. f (same pedal)

Hp. f mf (nat.) fff 3 f p

Vln. I mf arco nat. tr non div.

Vln. II mf arco nat. tr non div.

Vla. mf arco nat. tr

Cb. pizz. mf

143

2 **4**

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
C. A.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
Cl. 3
B. Cl.

a 2 *6:4* *7:4* *5:4*

f *ff* *mf*
f *ff* *mf*
f *ff* *mf*
f *ff* *mf*
tr *mf*
tr *mf*
tr *mf*
tr *mf*

5

→ 4. = Piccolo

3 **4**

C Tpt. 1
Hn. 1-2
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Hn. 3-4

f *ff* *mf*
pp *ff*
f *ff* *mf*
f *ff* *mf*
pp *ff*

2 **4**

Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5

Suspended cymbal (high)
Xylophone
Tubular bells
Marimba
Suspended cymbals

5 **8**

mf

3 **4**

Pno.

Celesta

ff *lasciar vibrare* *meno f*
ff *(new pedal)*

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

pp
pp
pp
pp
pp

tr
tr
tr
tr
tr

mf
ff
ff
ff
ff

arc nat.

Musical score page 149 featuring a complex arrangement of instruments. The top section includes Picc., Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Fl. 3-4, Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Ob. 3, C. A., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cbsn., Tba., Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Perc. 4, and Sleigh bells. The middle section includes Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Percussion 4, Metal chimes, Triangle, and Piano. The bottom section includes Cel., Hp., Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and Cb. The score uses various time signatures (2/4, 5/8, 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4) and dynamic markings (e.g., sffz, ff, mf, pp, f, mf, tr, gliss. lento, din.).

Entity 2 **G** All'inizio lo stesso tempo, ma subito più giocoso 4'35"

158 $\text{♩} = 60$

Fl. 1-2 *a 2* $\text{♩} = 88$

Fl. 3-4 *a 2* $\text{♩} = 88$

Ob. 1-3 *1. + 2.* $\text{♩} = 88$

C. A. *p* $\text{♩} = 88$

Cl. 1-3 *p* $\text{♩} = 88$

B. Cl. *f* $\text{♩} = 88$

4 $\text{♩} = 88$

C Tpt. 1 *senza sord.* $\text{♩} = 88$

Hn. 1-2 *mf*

C Tpt. 2 *mf*

C Tpt. 3 *mf*

Hn. 3-4 *mf*

All'inizio lo stesso tempo, ma subito più giocoso

G $\text{♩} = 88$

5 $\text{♩} = 60$

Vibrphone ON sempre lasciar vibrare fino all'estinzione dei suoni

Perc. 1 *rall.* $\text{♩} = 88$

Thai-gong (high) *p*

Tubular bells lasciar vibrare fino all'estinzione del suono

Marimba *p*

Suspended cymbals (medium) *p*

Perc. 5 *pp*

4 $\text{♩} = 88$

ERT = Resonance of Entity 2
0"

Advise to the Conductor:
take as reference the same periodicities of the electroacoustic layers,
but not necessarily in absolute synchronicity with them!

Pno. → Celesta

espressivo (simile) sempre lasciar vibrare

ff *ff*

Vln. I *ppp*

Vln. II *ppp*

Vla. *non div.* *ppp*

4 $\text{♩} = 88$

Più comodo

162 **4** $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ **58**

Fl. 1-2 $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ pp , f ff mf pp

Fl. 3-4 pp

Fl. in G f ff mf pp

Ob. 1-3 pp

C. A. pp

Cl. 1 $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ pp

Cl. 2 $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{math}$ pp

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1-3 $\text{a } 3 \text{ 6:4: } \text{pp}$

Cbsn. $\text{mf} \text{ 3 } \text{pp}$

C Tpt. 1 *put the mute during playing* *wawa mute* *var. ad lib. mute opening and dynamics* sfpp *poco* mf *uaua...* pp

Tbn. 1 sfpp

Hn. 1-2 $\text{1. } +$ $\text{2. } f$ pp

B. Tbn. sfpp

C Tpt. 2 *put the mute during playing* *wawa mute* *var. ad lib. mute opening and dynamics* sfpp *poco* mf *auua...* pp

Tbn. 2 sfpp

C Tpt. 3 *put the mute during playing* *wawa mute* *var. ad lib. mute opening and dynamics* sfpp *poco* mf *auuaau...* pp

Tbn. 3 sfpp

Hn. 3-4 $\text{3. } f$ $\text{4. } f$ pp

C Tpt. 4 *put the mute during playing* *wawa mute* *var. ad lib. mute opening and dynamics* sfpp *poco* mf *uaua...* pp

Hn. 5 f

C Tpt. 5 *put the mute during playing* *wawa mute* *var. ad lib. mute opening and dynamics* sfpp *poco* mf *auua...* pp

Hn. 6 f

14" **Più comodo**

Solo-Vln. pp

Vln. I $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ pp

Vln. II $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ pp

Vla. $\begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \end{math}$ pp

21" *Sempre simile* regarding the synchronicity with the electroacoustic layers

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ **Solo** tr mf ff $\frac{6:4:}{4}$ f 3 $\frac{2}{4}$ **58**

Musical score for orchestra and piano, measures 5-8. The score includes parts for Flute 1-2, Flute in G, Oboe 1-3, Clarinet A, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, and Clarinet 3. The key signature changes from 5/8 to 4/4, then to 6:4, 3:2, and finally 5:4. The tempo is 167 BPM. The instrumentation includes woodwind instruments like flutes, oboes, and clarinets, along with piano.

Tbn. 1

B. Tbn.

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

27"

Solo-Vln.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc.

171

Fl. 1-2 (tr) *poco*

Fl. in G

Ob. 1-3 *p* *pp*

C. A. *mf* *p*

Cl. 1-3 *p*

H

5 8 2 4 7 8 4

This section starts at measure 171. It features Flute 1-2 playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes, Flute in G providing harmonic support, Oboe 1-3 with sustained notes, Clarinet 1-3 with eighth-note patterns, Trombone 1 with sustained notes, and Bass Trombone 3 with sustained notes.

Tbn. 1 *p* *poco* *mf* *pp*

Tbn. 3 *pp*

This section continues with Trombone 1 and Bass Trombone 3. Trombone 1 has sustained notes with dynamic changes, and Bass Trombone 3 also has sustained notes.

H

3 Vibraphone 2 4 4 3 5 2 4 (ON) 7:4 7 4 4

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Tubular bells

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

Perc. 5 Maracas *f* *ff* *mf* *p* *pp* Maracas *f* *ff* *poco dim.* Maracas *f* *ff*

This section starts at measure 171. It includes Vibraphone, Tubular bells, and five Maracas parts. The Maracas parts feature various rhythmic patterns and dynamics like ff, f, mf, p, and poco dim.

Hp. *près de la table* (nat.) *sempre lasciar vibrare* *sffz* *ff* *f* *ff*

This section starts at measure 171. It features Double Bass with slurs and dynamic markings like ff, f, and sffz.

Vln. I 3 *mv* *poco a poco non vibrato* 1

Vln. II 3 *mv* *poco a poco non vibrato*

Vc. (tr) *mf* *pp*

Cb.

This section starts at measure 171. It features Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. Violin I and Violin II play eighth-note patterns with slurs. Cello and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes and dynamic changes.

$\text{♩} = 52 (\text{♪} = 104)$

Fl. 3-4

Ob. 1-3

Cl. 1-3

C Tpt. 1

Hn. 1-2

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Hn. 3-4

Tba.

C Tpt. 4

C Tpt. 5

straight mute
mf non legato (détaché)

cup mute
mf non legato (détaché)

harmon mute
mf non legato (détaché)

(wawa mute) dynamics and mute: variations ad lib. (breathing if necessary!)

(wawa mute) dynamics and mute: variations ad lib. (breathing if necessary!)

$\text{♩} = 52 (\text{♪} = 104)$

Perc. 2

Maracas

Bass drum

Perc. 3

p semper

Perc. 4

Maracas

Perc. 5

Tim.

pp

Marimba

ff

pp

mf

ff

p

3

4

4

50"

55,5"

58"

Cel.

Pno.

Hp.

12:8 $\frac{1}{2}$

10:8 $\frac{1}{2}$

9:8 $\frac{1}{2}$

ff

Piano

ff

ff

pedale fino all'estinzione totale dei suoni

ff

ff

ff

ff

182

Fl. 1-2 *sff* *p*

Fl. 3-4 *pp*

Fl. in G *ff* *p*

Ob. 1-3 *mf* *f* *pp* *mv* *poco a poco non vibrato*

Bsn. 1-3 *f* *pp*

C Tpt. 1 *molto diminuendo* *pp*

Hn. 1-2 *sfz*

C Tpt. 2 *molto diminuendo* *pp*

C Tpt. 3 *molto diminuendo* *pp*

Hn. 3-4 *sfz*

C Tpt. 4 *o*

C Tpt. 5 *o*

7 **8** **3** **4**

Vln. I *sul pont.* *div.* *pp* *poco* *mf* *pp*

Vln. II *sul pont.* *div.* *pp* *poco* *mf* *pp*

Vla. *sul pont.* *pp* *poco* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *sul pont.* *pp* *poco* *mf* *pp*

Subito più mosso

$\downarrow = 92$

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Ob. 1-3
C. A.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2

tr ff tr mf
 ff tr mf
 a^3 f mf $poco$
 f mf $poco$
 f mf $poco$
 f mf $poco$

$\text{I} \downarrow = 88$

Tbn. 1
Hn. 1-2
B. Tbn.
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Hn. 3-4
Hn. 5
Hn. 6

ff p f p
 ff pp $1.$ $\text{non legato (détaché)}$
 ff p f p
 ff p f p
 ff p f p
 ff pp $3.$ ff $\text{non legato (détaché)}$
 ff pp $poco diminuendo$
 ff p f $poco diminuendo$
 ff p f $poco diminuendo$

Subito più mosso

$\downarrow = 92$

Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5
Timp.

f lasciar vibrare
 γ f lasciar vibrare
Lower gong
 γ f lasciar vibrare
Lowest gong
 f lasciar vibrare
Tam-tam
 f lasciar vibrare

$\text{I} \downarrow = 88$

Caxixi

f
 f
 f
 f
 f
 f

mf ff p

1'22" 1'24" 1'29" 1'31"

193

Hn. 1-2

Hn. 3-4

Hn. 5

Hn. 6

pp

pp

pp

pp

Caxixi

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Perc. 4

Perc. 5

4

5

6

2

ff diminuendo senza rallentare!

(senza rall.)

ppp

1'51"

With exception of strings:
ca. 4" **TACET** (in the orchestra as
well as in the electroacoustic sounds)

arco naturale, legato, vibrato naturale

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

non div. ppp

arco naturale, legato, vibrato naturale

non div. ppp

arco naturale, legato, vibrato naturale

ppp

divisi a 2

ppp poco

divisi a 2

ppp poco

arco naturale, legato, vibrato naturale

ppp

ppp poco

ppp

ppp poco

ppp

ppp poco

Crase - Flo Menezes

pppp senza vibrato!

J

205 **4**

Ob. 1 *f*

Ob. 2 *f*

Ob. 3 *f*

C. A. *simile*

Bsn. 1-3 *a 3 f simile*

Tbn. 1 *f*

Hn. 1-2 (1.) *f*

Tbn. 2 *f*

Tbn. 3 *f*

Hn. 3-4 (3.) *f*

C Tpt. 4 *straight mute f*

Hn. 5 *f*

C Tpt. 5 *straight mute f*

Hn. 6 *f*

J

2 Vibraphone OFF

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 4 *ff*

Marimba *ff*

2'02"

Pno. *ff*

Hp. *ff*

Vln. I *pp*

Vln. II *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

divisi a 2

divisi a 2

214

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Ob. 3

C. A.

Bsn. 1-3

diminuendo

pp

diminuendo

pp

diminuendo

pp

diminuendo

pp

C Tpt. 1

Tbn. 1

Hn. 1-2

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3

Hn. 3-4

senza tr. (sord.)

mf

ff

molto diminuendo

p

pp

senza tr. (sord.)

mf

ff

molto diminuendo

f

ff

molto diminuendo

senza tr. (3:2)

mf

semre simile

molto diminuendo

p

pp

Perc. 2

Xylophone

f

ff

Perc. 3

Antique cymbals

ff

lasciar vibrare

rullo poco rallentando

p

2'20" Beginning of the Solos of Clarinet in B \flat and Oboe outside
the orchestra to be live-transformed and spatialized

Pno.

ff

always with the same pedal

Pno.

tremolo rallentando

pp

molto

ff

mf

lasciar vibrare!

Hp.

près de la table

sffz

ff

Vln. I

poco a poco

Vln. II

poco a poco

Vla.

poco a poco

Vc.

nat.

divisi a 3

divisi a 3

Subito molto più lento $\downarrow = 56$

Subito poco più mosso $\downarrow = 66$

Picc. **Fl. 1-2** **Fl. 3-4** **Fl. in G** **Ob. 1-3** **C. A.** **Cl. 1** **Cl. 2** **Cl. 3** **B. Cl.** **Bsn. 1-3**

C Tpt. 1 **Tbn. 1** **C Tpt. 2** **C Tpt. 3** **Tbn. 3**

Perc. 1 **Perc. 2** **Perc. 3** **Perc. 4** **Perc. 5** **Tim.**

Cel. **Vln. I** **Vln. II** **Vla.** **Vc.**

Subito molto più lento $\downarrow = 56$

Subito poco più mosso $\downarrow = 66$

Sleigh bells

Xylophone

Bass drum

p *lasciar vibrare sempre*

keep the same periodicity ($\downarrow = 56$) independently of the conductor until the end of this moment (sempre simile)

Metal chimes

Spring coil *lasciar vibrare*

keep the same periodicity ($\downarrow = 56$) independently of the conductor until the end of this moment

(simile = con crescendi e decrescendi proporzionali al diminuendo generale! E senza rallentare il rullo!)

3'02,5" **ca. 3'07"**

divisi a 4

poco crescendo, e sempre molto vibrato

239

Picc.

Fl. 1-2

Fl. in G

Ob. 1-3

C. A.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1-3

C Tpt. 1

Tbn. 1

C Tpt. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3

Sleigh bells

Perc. 1

Xylophone

Perc. 2

Bass drum

Perc. 3

Metal chimes

Perc. 4

Timpani

Cel.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

(tr)

try to stop resonances

pp

p *sempre*

pp

Piano

(pedal)

pp

3 8 **4 4**

244

Picc. *rallentare di più in più gli attachi - - - (not synchronous with the xylophone)*

Fl. 1-2 *>pp*

Fl. in G *>pp*

Ob. 1-3 *>pp*

C. A. *>pp*

Cl. 1 *>pp*

Cl. 2 *>pp*

Cl. 3 *>pp*

B. Cl. *>pp*

Bsn. 1-3 *>pp*

J = 60

C Tpt. 1 *>pp*

Tbn. 1 *>pp*

C Tpt. 2 *>pp*

C Tpt. 3 *>pp*

Tbn. 3 *>pp*

J = 60

Xylophone *trillo poco a poco rallentando - - - (not synchronous with the piccolo)*

Perc. 2 *4*

J = 60

3'21"

3'35"

With exception of strings and
solos of Clarinet and Oboe:
2" TACET

Vln. I *mf (molto vibrato)*

Vln. II *mf (molto vibrato)*

Vla. *mf (molto vibrato)*

Vc. *mf (molto vibrato)*

Fl. in G $\frac{4}{4}$
Ob. 1-3 $\frac{5}{8}$
C. A. $\frac{3}{4}$
Cl. 1-3 $\frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$

256

1. >
ttkk - l
f > mf

>
ttkk - - -
f - - - mf

1. non vibrato
ff *poco* **mf**

mv
f *z* **p**

mv
pp *f* **p**

Tbn. 1 $\frac{13}{8}$
Hn. 1-2 $\frac{13}{8}$
B. Tbn. $\frac{13}{8}$
Tbn. 2 $\frac{13}{8}$
Tbn. 3 $\frac{13}{8}$
Hn. 3-4 $\frac{13}{8}$
Tba. $\frac{13}{8}$
Hn. 5 $\frac{13}{8}$
Hn. 6 $\frac{13}{8}$

just blow into the instrument without producing any defined pitch;
breathing if necessary, but respecting the dynamic curve

p **ff** **pp**

1. >
sfp **pp**

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Perc. 1 $\frac{4}{4}$ Caxixi $\frac{5}{8}$
Maracas $\frac{3}{4}$
Perc. 2 $\frac{4}{4}$ Caxixi $\frac{5}{8}$
Maracas $\frac{3}{4}$
Perc. 3 $\frac{4}{4}$ Caxixi $\frac{5}{8}$
Maracas $\frac{3}{4}$
Perc. 4 $\frac{4}{4}$ Caxixi $\frac{5}{8}$
Maracas $\frac{3}{4}$
Perc. 5 $\frac{4}{4}$ Caxixi $\frac{5}{8}$
Maracas $\frac{3}{4}$

pp **ff** **mf**

ff

Suspended cymbal $\frac{4}{4}$ $\downarrow = 58$ play with metal stick scratching on the surface of the instrument in the same rhythm as in the electroacoustic sounds (with $\downarrow = 58$), **synchronously**

al niente

Inverted bongo with beans
rotating movement, slow, with varied dynamics (**mf**, **p**)

Tam-tam + Suspended cymbal (low) $\frac{4}{4}$ $\downarrow = 58$ play with metal stick scratching on the surface of the instruments in the same rhythm as in the electroacoustic sounds (with $\downarrow = 58$), **synchronously**

al niente

3'54,5"

4'05"

4'11"

4'35"

Interlude 2 M Più vivo ca. 1'27"

267 **3** **4** **4** **3** **4** **4** **3**

J = 76

Fl. 3-4 *poco vibrato* *p*

Fl. in G *poco vibrato* *p*

Ob. 1 *poco vibrato* *p*

Ob. 2 *poco vibrato* *p*

Ob. 3 *poco vibrato* *p*

C. A. *poco vibrato* *p*

Cl. 1 *poco vibrato* *p*

Cl. 2 *poco vibrato* *p*

Cl. 3 *poco vibrato* *p*

Bsn. 1 *poco vibrato* *p*

Bsn. 2 *poco vibrato* *p*

C Tpt. 1 *tktk* *f>mf*

Tbn. 1 *— mf*

Hn. 1-2 *a 2* *ff>f* *poco* *mf*

C Tpt. 2 *tktk* *f>mf*

Tbn. 2 *— mf*

C Tpt. 3 *tktk* *f>mf* *tktk* *f>mf*

Tbn. 3 *— mf*

Hn. 3-4 *a 2* *ff>f* *poco* *mf*

Hn. 5 *— mf*

Hn. 6 *ff>mf* *>p*

Più vivo

M **J = 76**

3 **4** **4** **3** **4** **4** **3**

Vln. I *vibrato nat. sul D* *f*

Vc. *vibrato nat.* *pp* *ff*

282

Fl. 1 *vibrato nat.* *p*

Fl. 2 *vibrato nat.* *p*

Fl. 3 *vibrato nat.* *p*

Fl. 4 *vibrato nat.* *p*

Fl. in G *pp*

C. A.

Cl. 1-3 *vibrato nat.* *p*

Bsn. 1-3 *a 3 tr* *mf*

7:4

3 8 *3 4*

2 4 *3 4* *4 4* *3 4*

C Tpt. 1

Tbn. 1

Hn. 1-2 *f < ff* *mf*

B. Tbn.

C Tpt. 2

Tbn. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3

Hn. 3-4 *3. f < ff* *mf*

Hn. 5

Hn. 6

straight mute

fff *p* *ff* *ff subito* *mf*

tktk - l *f > pp*

cup mute

ppp *molto ff*

sff *molto pp* *ff > f*

ff *p* *ff* *ff subito* *mf*

a 2

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

3 8 *3 4*

6:4 *tr* *pp*

5:4 *tr* *pp*

f *pp*

3 4

295

Ob. 1-3

Cl. 1-3

Bsn. 1-3 (b) *vibrato nat.*

Cbsn.

f *mf*

3 4

1. *p*

3 4

4 4

C Tpt. 1

Tbn. 1 *f* *mf* *p*

Hn. 1-2 *p*

B. Tbn. *p* *f* *mf* *f* *p*

wawa mute

C Tpt. 2 *p* *uaua...* *var. ad lib.*

Tbn. 2 *p*

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3 *f* *mf* *p*

Hn. 3-4 *p*

Hn. 5

Hn. 6 *ff* *molto* *p* *p* *pp*

morendo

morendo

molto

molto

Vln. I *mf* *f* *p*

Vln. II *p*

Vla. *mf* *f* *p*

Vc. *f* *pp*

3 4

4 4

3 4 *sul-D* *f* *gliss. lento* *p*

sul-D *f* *mf*

(senza decrescendo)

Musical score page 303, measures 34-35. The score includes parts for Flute 1-2, Flute 3-4, Flute in G, Oboe 1, Oboe 2, Oboe 3, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, Bassoon 1-3, and Cello/Bass. Measure 34 starts with a dynamic of *poco rall.* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 58$. The instrumentation is primarily woodwind, with flutes, oboes, and clarinets playing melodic lines. Measures 34-35 feature complex rhythmic patterns, including 5:4, 6:4, and 7:4 time signatures, as well as various dynamics like *p*, *f*, and *mf*. The bassoon and cello provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 35 concludes with a dynamic of *pp*.

Musical score for orchestra and choir, page 10, measures 11-12. The score includes parts for C Tpt. 1, Tbn. 1, Hn. 1-2, B. Tbn., Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Hn. 3-4, Tba., C Tpt. 4, and C Tpt. 5. The instrumentation is as follows:

- C Tpt. 1:** Rests throughout.
- Tbn. 1:** Dynamics: fff , mf , ff , f , ff , molto pp . Articulation: *poco*.
- Hn. 1-2:** Dynamics: fff , ff , p .
- B. Tbn.:** Dynamics: pp , f , pp , p .
- Tbn. 2:** Dynamics: fff , mf .
- Tbn. 3:** Dynamics: fff , mf .
- Hn. 3-4:** Dynamics: fff , ff , p .
- Tba.:** Dynamics: ff , mf .
- C Tpt. 4:** Dynamics: pp , f , pp .
- C Tpt. 5:** Dynamics: pp .

Performance instructions include *senza sord.* (without mute) and *(pedal tone)*. Measure 12 concludes with a dynamic of pp .

A musical score for string instruments (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., Cb.) in 4/4 time. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 58$. The section begins with a dynamic of *poco rall.*. Measures 1-3 show sustained notes with grace notes and dynamics *p* and *mf*. Measures 4-6 continue with sustained notes and grace notes, with dynamics *p* and *pp*. Measures 7-9 show sustained notes with grace notes and dynamics *p* and *pp*. Measure 10 concludes with a sustained note and a dynamic of *mf*.

309

3 **4**

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1-3
C. A.
Cl. 1
Cl. 3
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1-3
Cbsn.

pp *pp*

3 **8** **4** **4**

C Tpt. 1
Tbn. 1
Hn. 1-2
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 2
Tbn. 3
Hn. 3-4
Tba.
C Tpt. 4
Hn. 5
C Tpt. 5
Hn. 6

pp *pp*

Perc. 2
Perc. 4

3 **4** Xylophone
Marimba
pp *pp* *pp*

3 **8** **4** **4**

Small general TACET:
end of the Solos of
Clarinet and Oboe

Hp.
Vln. I
Vc.
Cb.

p *p* *p* *p*

319 **4** **8** *molto express.* *ca. 8"* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p*
Fl. 1-2 *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Fl. 3-4 *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Fl. in G *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Ob. 1-3 *(a 3)* *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
C. A. *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Cl. 1-3 *(a 3)* *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
B. Cl. *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Bsn. 1-3 *molto express.* *ff* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Cbsn. *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*

C Tpt. 1 *(pedal tone)* *ff* *molto express.* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff* *mf*
Tbn. 1 *ff* *a 2* *pp* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
Hn. 1-2 *ff* *(2) molto* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
B. Tbn. *ff* *molto* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*
C Tpt. 2 *(pedal tone)* *ff* *molto express.* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff*
Tbn. 2 *ff* *pp* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*
C Tpt. 3 *ff* *molto express.* *p* *ff* *poco* *ff* *p* *ff*
Tbn. 3 *a 2* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*
Hn. 3-4 *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*
Tba. *molto* *pp* *ff* *molto* *p*

Tim. *ff* *secco*, *meno secco*, *f* *f* *ff* *pp* *molto* *ff* *ff* *f*

Pno. *ff* *molto espressivo, legato* *senza Pedale!* *ff* *ff*

Vln. I *molto express.* *ff* *poco* *ff* *ff*
Vln. II *molto express.* *ff* *poco* *ff* *ff*
Vla. *molto express.* *ff* *poco* *ff* *ff*
Vc. *molto express.* *ff* *poco* *ff* *ff* *molto* *p*
Cb. *ff* *poco* *ff*

342

Fl. 1 *8va* (2) **4** **5** **8** **3** **4**

Fl. 2 *8va* (2)

Fl. 3-4 *a 2* **#** (2)

Fl. in G **b** (2)

Ob. 1 **b** (2) *f*

Ob. 2 (2)

C. A. (2) *f*

Cl. 1 *f*

Cl. 2 *f*

Bsn. 1-3 *a 3* **#** (2) *f*

Hn. 1-2 1. > **b** (2) *ff* **p**

Hn. 3-4 2. > **b** (2) *ff* **p**

Hn. 3-4 3. > **b** (2) *ff* **p**

Hn. 3-4 4. (2) *ff* **p**

4 Thai-gong (medium) **5** **8** **3** **4** **4**

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2 **f**

Perc. 3 Tubular bells *lasciar vibrare* **p** **pp**

Perc. 4 Metal chimes **f**

Perc. 5 Suspended cymbals (medium, low) **f** **p**

45,5"

52"

58"

347

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
C. A.
Cl. 1
Cl. 2

mf *p* *tktktk* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *pp*

5 8 3 8 3 4 4 3 8 5 4 Vibraphone (OFF) 3 → Suspended cymbal (high) 3 8 3 4 3 8 2 4 3 8 4 4

Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3
Perc. 4
Perc. 5

f *lasciar vibrare*

Pb-rattle *slow rotation*
rall. *(slower)*

Pb-rattle *slow rotation*
rall. *(slower)*

Marimba *sfzmf* *simile* *sfzmf*

lasciar vibrare

Tam-tam

lasciar vibrare

Suspended cymbals (medium, low)

1'02" 1'06" 1'12,5" 1'17" 1'22,5" 1'27,5" 1'32" 1'39,5"

près de la table ——————

Hp. *f* *lasciar vibrare* *mf*

arco nat., divisi
Vln. I *mf* *ff* *molto* *p* *pp*

arco nat., divisi
Vln. II *mf* *ff* *molto* *p* *pp*

arco divisi
Vla. *(sul-G)* *mf* *ff* *molto* *p* *pp*

arco divisi
Vc. *(sul-G)* *mf* *ff* *molto* *p* *pp*

P

362

Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ob. 3
C. A.
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1-3

C Tpt. 1
Hn. 1-2
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Hn. 3-4
C Tpt. 4
Hn. 5
C Tpt. 5
Hn. 6

Poco più mosso
 $\text{♩} = 66$

P

Marimba

Perc. 4

Poco più mosso
 $\text{♩} = 66$

1'43"
1'51"
1'58"

Pno.

Hp.

Cb.

nat.
lasciar vibrare

pizz.

attacca
2'23"

369 Marimba

Perc. 4

Pno.

Hp.

Cb.

attacca
2'23"

1

Interlude 3

373 **Q** Risoluto e drammatico $\rightarrow 36,5''$ $\downarrow = 69$

4 **4** **3** **2** **3**

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Ob. 3
Cl. 2
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 3
Hn. 3-4

Q Risoluto e drammatico $\downarrow = 69$

1 **4** **4** **3** **2** **3**

Pno. *rubato*
corto \nearrow
 ff *sempre* *always with the same pedal!* \rightarrow

Vln. II
Vla.

379 **3** **4** **3** **4** **3** **4** **attaca**

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ob. 3
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1-3
C Tpt. 1
C Tpt. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 3
Hn. 3-4

Fl. 4 = Piccolo,

Pno. \nearrow **3** **4** **5:4** **3** **4** **3** **4** **attaca** *(pedal)*

Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.

393

Picc. *ff* *mf* *p*

Fl. 1 *f* *ff* *p*

Fl. 2 -

Fl. 3-4 -

Fl. in G *mf* *f* *p*

Ob. 1 *mf* *f* *p*

Ob. 2 *f* *p* *p*

Ob. 3 *f* *p* *p*

C. A. -

Cl. 1 *p* *p* *p*

Cl. 2 *p* *p* *p*

Cl. 3 *f* *ff* *p*

B. Cl. *p* *p* *p*

Bsn. 1 *ff* *p* *p*

Bsn. 2 *ff* *p* *p*

Bsn. 3 *ff* *p* *p*

Cbsn. *p* *p* *p*

C Tpt. 1 *cup mute* *ff* *p*

Tbn. 1 *p* *p* *p*

Hn. 1-2 *p* *p* *p*

C Tpt. 2 *p* *p* *p*

Tbn. 2 *p* *p* *p*

C Tpt. 3 *ff* *p*

Tbn. 3 *p* *p* *p*

Hn. 3-4 *p* *p* *p*

Tba. *p* *p* *p*

Woodblock (high) *ff* *p* *p*

Perc. 1 *sffz*

Xylophone → Snare drum

Perc. 2 *sffz* *mf* *pp* → Triangle (D)

Perc. 3 Triangle *f* *lasciar vibrare*

Perc. 4 Susp. tambourine

Perc. 5 *sffz*

Tim. *sffz* *sffz* *ppp*

Pno. *ffff* *f* *molto ppp*

Vln. I *f* *ppp*

Vln. II *pizz.* *arco* *f* *ppp*

Vla. *pizz.* *arco* *f* *ppp*

Vc. *f* *ppp*

attacca *4*

Fl. 4 = Fl. in C

3 *4*

4 *4*

3 *4*

4 *4*

attacca *4*

Entity 4 **T** (♩ = 60) → 4'02"

4

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Fl. 3-4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
Ob. 3
Cl. 1
Cl. 2
Cl. 3
Bsn. 1
Bsn. 2
Bsn. 3
Cbsn.

[memory of Entity 1]

Fl. 4 = Piccolo

3 4 3 8 4

(senza sordina)

C Tpt. 1
Hn. 1-2
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 2
C Tpt. 3
Hn. 3-4

pp (a 2)
pp (plunger mute)
pp
pp (straight mute)
pp (a 2)

ff → **p** **pp**
ff → **p** **pp**
ff → **p** **pp**
ff → **p** **pp**
ff → **p** **pp**

Calmo, quasi statico

T (♩ = 60)

ERT = Resonance of Entity 4
0"

26"

3 4 3 8 4

Pno.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

f **sfz**
lasciar vibrare

molto vibrato poco a poco
poco vibrato poco a poco
poco vibrato poco a poco
poco vibrato poco a poco
arco, non vibrato
(stay with this note until the end)

ppp, sempre

pp
pp
pp
pp
pp

U

Ob. 1-3 $\frac{4}{4}$ a^3 ff mf f pp

Cl. 1-3 a^3 ff mf f pp

B. Cl. ff mf f pp

Bsn. 1 ff mf f $6:4$ f

Bsn. 2 ff mf f

Bsn. 3 ff mf f

C Tpt. 1 ff mf f pp

Tbn. 1 ff mf f pp

Hn. 1-2 ff mf f pp

C Tpt. 2 ff mf f pp

C Tpt. 3 ff mf f pp

Hn. 3-4 ff mf f pp

U

Perc. 5 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ Tam-tam $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

50,5" 1'15" 1'24"

Vln. I

Vln. II p pp

Vla. p pp

Vc. p pp

Cb.

V [memory of Entity 3]

439

Fl. 1-2 *a 2* **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Fl. 3-4 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Fl. in G **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Ob. 1 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Ob. 2 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Ob. 3 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

C. A. **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Cl. 1-3 *a 3* **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

B. Cl. **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Bsn. 1 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Bsn. 2 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

Bsn. 3 **ff** **p** **f** **ppp**

6

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 6. The score shows parts for Hn. 1-2, Hn. 3-4, and Pno. The piano part includes dynamic markings ***ff***, *poco*, ***f***, ***sffz***, and ***mf***. The score is in ***4*** time.

A musical score for five string instruments: Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., and Cb. The score consists of ten measures. The first measure shows Vln. I with a 'non vibrato' instruction above the staff, followed by sustained notes with fermatas. Measures 2 through 10 show sustained notes with fermatas, and each measure has a vibrato marking consisting of a horizontal line with two dots at the ends.

W

448

6 **4** **3**

Picc.

Ob. 1-3

C. A.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1-3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3

Hn. 3-4

Tba.

W

6 4

Whip

Xylophone

sffz

Perc. 2

sffz

Antique cymbals

Perc. 3

Lowest gong

lasciar vibrare

Perc. 4

mf

Caxixi

Perc. 5

pp

Tim.

pp

ff

molto

2'10"

8va >

sffz lasciar vibrare

ff

Vln. I

poco vibrato poco a poco

Vln. II

pp poco cresc.

poco vibrato poco a poco

Vla.

pp poco cresc.

poco vibrato poco a poco

Vc.

pp poco cresc.

Cb.

X

455

4 → Fl. 4 = Fl. in C

Picc.

Fl. 1-2

Fl. in G

Ob. 1-3

C. A.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1-3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

C Tpt. 3

Tbn. 3

Hn. 3-4

Tba.

Hn. 5

Hn. 6

X sffz

Caxixi

Perc. 5

Tim.

4

1. *p* *f* *pp*

mf *ff* *p* *mf* *pp*

6:4

ppp

pppp

pppp

pppp

pppp

sffz *poco*

5:4

molto *pp*

mf *f* *molto* *pp*

pp

morendo *ppp*

2'47"

2'53"

3'05"

Solo Vln.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

6:4

exponential glissando

5:4

6:4

7:4

8:5

6:4

mf *f* *ff* *f* *mf* *f* *7:4* *mf* *f* *pp*

molto vibrato

non più di mf

diminuendo

mf *non più di mf*

diminuendo

mf *non più di mf*

diminuendo

pp (sempre non vibrato)

[Entity 4]

462

Fl. 1-2
Fl. 3
Fl. 4
Fl. in G
Ob. 1
Ob. 2
C. A.
Cl. 1-3
B. Cl.
Bsn. 1-3

p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p
p

3 *4* *2* *4*

C Tpt. 1
Tbn. 1
C Tpt. 2
Tbn. 2
C Tpt. 3
Tbn. 3

wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuu...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuuu...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuu...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuu...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuuau...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuuau...
wawa mute var. ad lib. (mute opening); breathing if necessary
auuuauau...

ppp
ppp
ppp
ppp
ppp
ppp
ppp
ppp

Perc. 3
Perc. 5

Tam-tam
mp

Bass drum
pppp, sempre

3'13" *3'25"* *3* *4* *2* *4*

Solo-Vln.
Vln. I
Vln. II
Solo-Vla.
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

(tr)
f
p
f>mf
p
ff
f
f
f
f

6:4:
7:4:
5:4:
3
5:4:

3'13" *3'25"* *3* *4* *2* *4*

pp, ma sempre molto vibrato!
vibrato naturale
pp
pp, ma sempre molto vibrato!
pp, ma sempre molto vibrato!

468

Fl. 1-2 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Fl. 3 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Fl. 4 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Fl. in G **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Ob. 1 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Ob. 2 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

C. A. **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

Cl. 1-3 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

B. Cl. **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4**

ppp **ppp** **ppp** **ppp** **ppp** **ppp** **ppp**

C Tpt. 1 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

Tbn. 1 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

C Tpt. 2 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

Tbn. 2 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

C Tpt. 3 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

Tbn. 3 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3**

2 **4** **4** **3** **Vibrphone OFF** **2** **4** **4** **3** **4**

Perc. 1 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **2** **4** **4** **3**

Bass drum **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **2** **4** **4** **3**

Perc. 3 **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **2** **4** **4** **3**

pp **lasciar vibrare** **(always with the same pedal)** **(sustaining resonance with pedal)**

3'38" **3'47"**

Solo-Vln. **5:4:3** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **sul-G** **3** **mf** **f** **p** **mf** **f** **p** **f** **poco**

Vln. I **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **4** **4** **3**

Vln. II **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **4** **4** **3** **2** **4** **4** **5:4:3** **4** **4** **3**

Solo-Vla. **5:4:3** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **molto** **pp** **mf** **f** **pp** **mf** **f** **pp** **f** **col legno battuto** **arco nat.** **molto vibrato poco a poco**

Vla. **5:4:3** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **poco diminuendo** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **poco diminuendo**

Vc. **5:4:3** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **poco diminuendo**

Cb. **5:4:3** **molto vibrato poco a poco** **poco diminuendo**

← → 34"

Coda

Z

474 **3**
Vibrphone

4
Perc. 1

Bass drum

Perc. 3

Solo-Vln. 3'58"
4'02"

Vln. I

Vln. II

Solo-Vla.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

(pedal)

pp poco diminuendo

≡



13" (*lunga*)

483 **4**

non vibrato
 $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"
(insieme agli altri)

Solo-Vln. **PPP**

Vln. I (Tutti) $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"

Vln. II *non vibrato* $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"
ppp

Vla. *non vibrato* $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"
ppp

Vc. *non vibrato* $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"
ppp

Cb. *non vibrato* $\overline{\overline{E}}$ = 13"
ppp

Crave - Flo Menezes

56

Crase by Flo Menezes

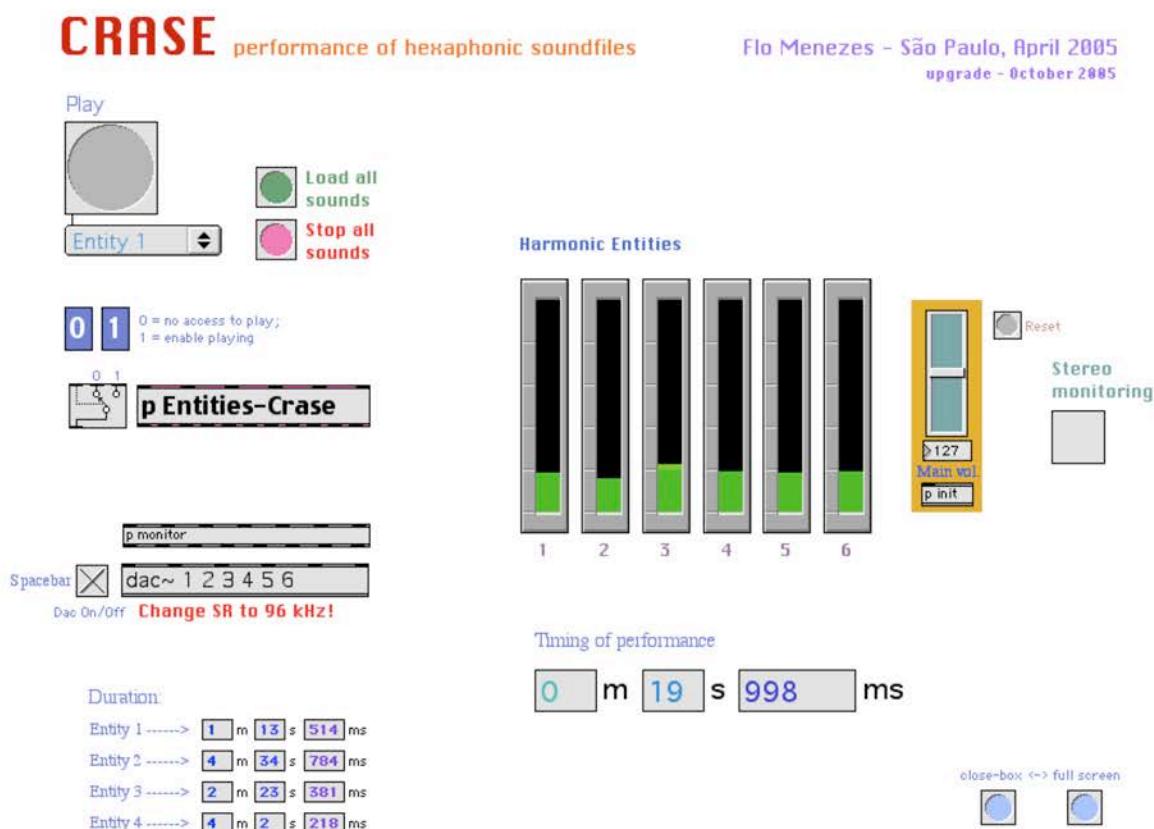
Explanatory text about the electronics
Texto explicativo sobre a eletrônica

English

There are two patches conceived in Max/MSP for the performance of *Crase*. They are supplied separately of the score within this DVD containing all the files needed for the right functioning of the electronics.

The files are organized in three folders: CRASE_ENTITIES, CRASE_LIVE and Max-objects. This last folder contains Max-externals, -startups and -helps that must be placed in their right places within the Max/MSP software.

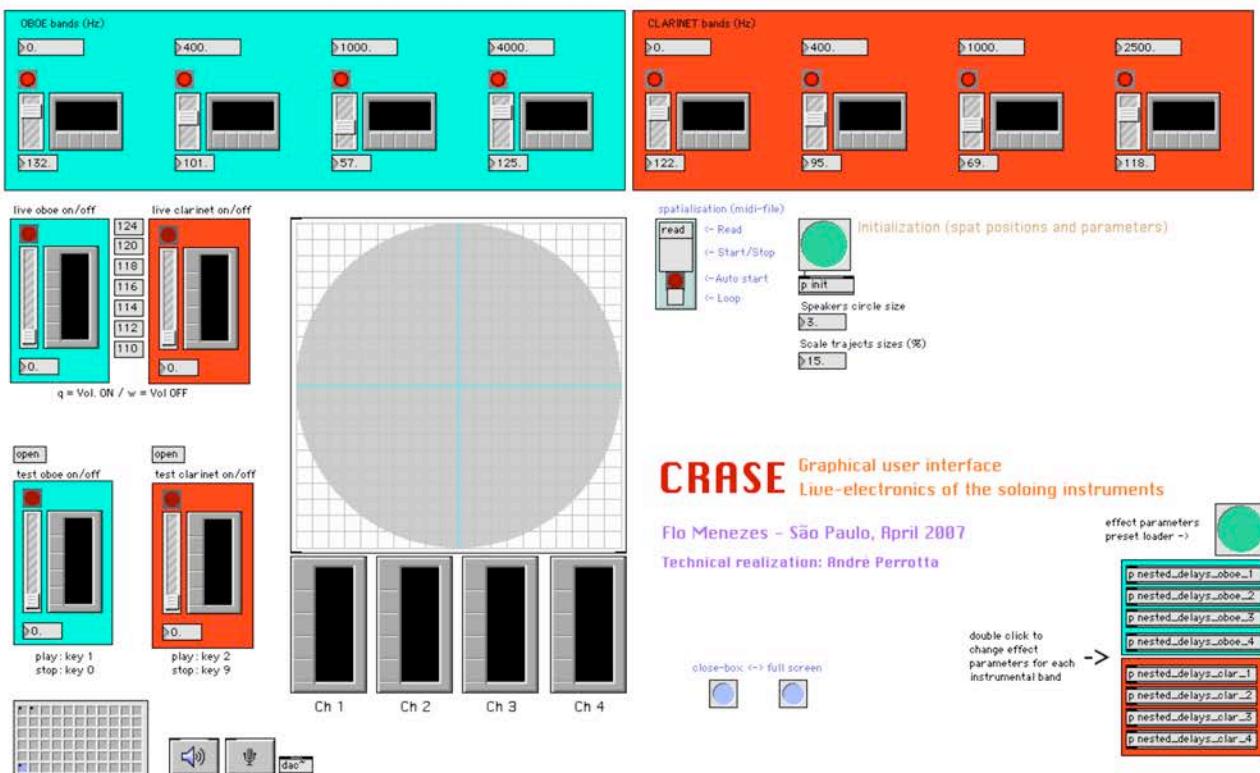
Within the folder CRASE_ENTITIES there are the patch for the performance of the four Entities of *Crase* as well as the four hexaphonic soundfiles. In order to allow the automatic loading of the hexaphonic soundfiles one must define the right path for Max/MSP to find them by choosing the Menu “Options – File Preferences” and locating the folder CRASE_ENTITIES. Once the patch is open, the 6-channels soundfiles are automatically loaded, showing their respective durations.



According to the passages in the score, Entities 1 to 4 should be selected in the pop-up menu. For each Entity the gate should be open through the number box “1”. The “Play” button should be clicked at the right moment of performance of each Entity. After pressing the “Play” button, the gate closes automatically in order to avoid eventual mistakes. Note that the spacebar should be pressed in order to make on the DAC and the sampling rate should be changed to 96 kHz, since the original soundfiles were elaborated with a sampling rate of 96 kHz to produce a better sound quality.

In the folder **CRASE_LIVE** we find the patch for the live-electronics, two other necessary files for this patch (**2x4bands.pat** and **CRASE-trajectories.mid**) and two other folders, in which there are the necessary *presets* for this patch as well as – if necessary – two soundfiles (clarinet and oboe) for testing.

The main level of the patch is named “Crase-Live-Electronics”, but what appears on screen is the *graphical user interface* through which one has access to all controls concerning the performance of the live-electronics as long as they were carefully prepared in advance.



The main concept of this patch is to divide the spectrum of the Solo-Oboe as well as of the Solo-Clarinet (which sounds are captured by individual microphones connected to the interface: Solo-Oboe = microphone 1; Solo-Clarinet = microphone 2) into four frequency bands. Two pairs of selected bands for each one of the Solo-instruments are mixed down together: high and low frequencies are mixed down as well as the two medium frequency bands. In this way, we have two spectral strata for each soloist, so that each one of these sound strata makes its own spatial trajectory in space as previously elaborated by me through the Ambisonics Max-objects. These trajectories were conceived with the Holo-Edit software and must be load by pressing the “Read”

button and by choosing the MIDI-file **CRASE-trajectories.mid**. The Auto-start button must also be selected (red light on).

The live on/off buttons for each soloist must be turned on at the beginning and turned off at the end of the Solos according to the orchestral score. Volumes should be tested in the rehearsals before the performance of *Crase*.

In order to test the sound quality of the live transforming of the soloist-instruments two soundfiles of Oboe and Clarinet are supplied and should be loaded through the “Open” button. Eventual changes can be made according to the concert hall, although all values were already carefully tested and exist as *presets*, which are automatically loaded by the opening of the patch.

I would like to thank André Perrotta, who was co-responsible for the technical realization of this patch at Studio PANaroma.

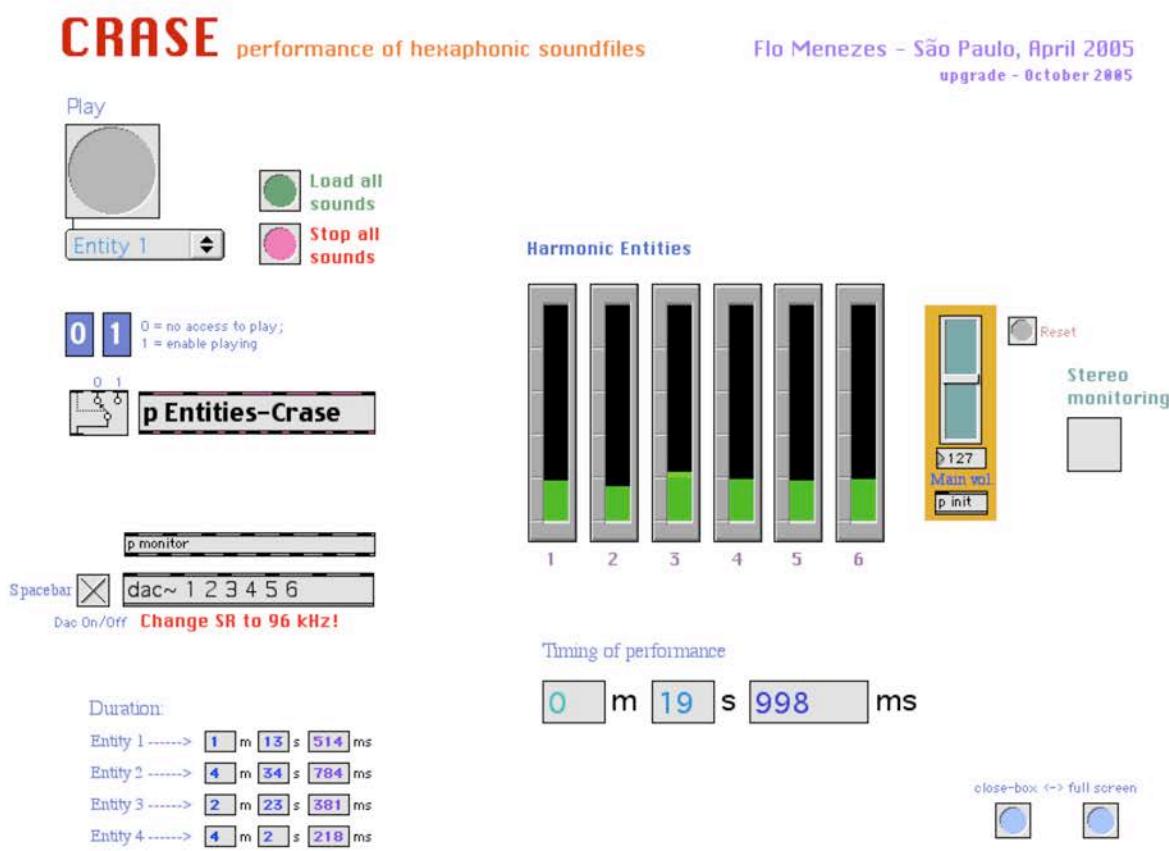
Flo Menezes

Português

Há dois *patches* para a execução de *Crase*. Ambos são fornecidos a parte com este DVD, o qual possui todos os arquivos necessários para o bom funcionamento da eletrônica de *Crase*.

Os arquivos são organizados em 3 *folders*: CRASE_ENTITIES, CRASE_LIVE e Max-objects. Este último *folder* contém objetos-Max (*externals*, *startup* e *helps*) que devem ser colocados nos seus devidos lugares, conforme as especificações do programa Max/MSP.

Dentro do *folder* CRASE_ENTITIES, há tanto o *patch* para a execução das quatro Entidades de *Crase* quanto os arquivos de áudio hexafônicos de tais Entidades. Afim de permitir com que o *patch* carregue automaticamente os arquivos de áudio quando de sua abertura, deve-se definir o caminho ao acesso do *folder* que contém esses arquivos através do menu “Options – File Preferences”, localizando o *folder* CRASE_ENTITIES. Uma vez então aberto o *patch*, todos os arquivos hexafônicos das Entidades são carregados automaticamente e visualizam-se suas respectivas durações.

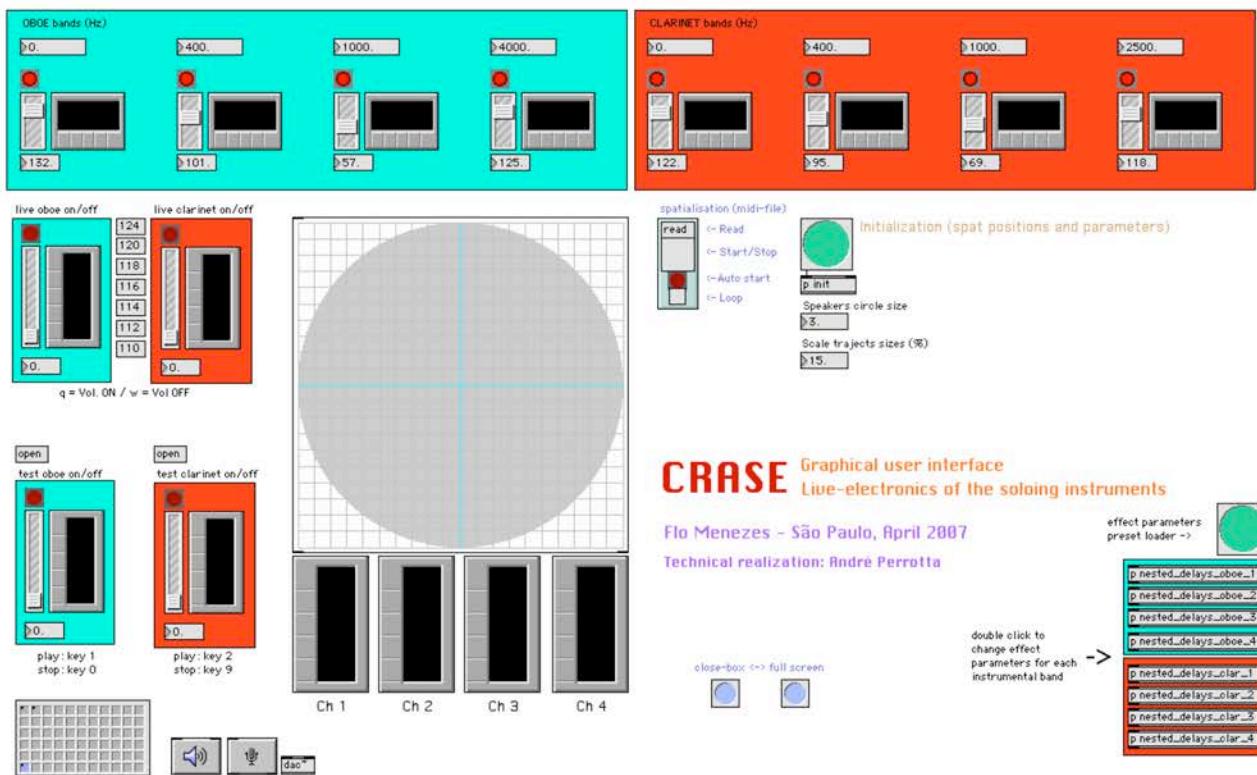


De acordo com as respectivas passagens na partitura, devem-se selecionar as Entidades de 1 a 4 no *popup menu*. Para a performance de cada Entidade a porta (*gate*) deve ser aberta mediante um clique no número “1”. No momento exato em que cada Entidade deve começar a soar, o botão “Play” deve ser então acionado, após o que a porta se fecha automaticamente para se evitarem eventuais erros. A barra de espaço deve ser

acionada anteriormente para se ligar o DAC e o *sampling rate* deve ser definido como 96 kHz, uma vez que os arquivos-áudio foram produzidos com tal taxa de amostragem, visando a uma melhor qualidade sonora.

No folder CRASE_LIVE encontramos o *patch* para a eletrônica em tempo real, dois outros arquivos necessários para esse *patch* (2x4bands.pat e CRASE-trajectories.mid) e dois outros *folders*, nos quais estão gravados todos os *presets* assim como – caso necessário – dois arquivos de áudio para teste (sons de oboé e de clarinete).

O nível principal do *patch* intitula-se “Crase-Live-Electronics”, porém o que aparece em primeiro plano é justamente a interface gráfica do usuário (*graphical user interface*), através da qual se tem acesso a todos os controles para a execução das transformações em tempo real tais como foram cuidadosamente pré-elaboradas.



O conceito fundamental da eletrônica em tempo real de *Crase* é o de dividir o espectro dos solistas (cujos sons são captados respectivamente por dois microfones individuais: Oboé-solo = microfone 1; Clarinete-solo = microfone 2) em quatro bandas de freqüência. Dois pares de bandas são então mixados: as bandas grave e aguda constituem uma camada, enquanto que as outras duas bandas médias constituem a outra camada. Dessa forma, temos duas camadas espectrais para cada solista, as quais perfazem, cada qual, uma trajetória particular no espaço. Tais trajetórias espaciais foram por mim cuidadosamente elaboradas previamente com o programa Holo-Edit e são acionadas em tempo real através dos objetos Ambisonics para Max. As quatro trajetórias são carregadas através do botão “Read”, escolhendo-se o arquivo-MIDI CRASE-trajectories.mid. É necessário que o botão “Auto-start” esteja selecionado (luz vermelha acesa).

Os botões *on/off* de cada instrumento devem ser igualmente acionados ao início dos solos e desativados a seu término, de acordo com a partitura orquestral. Os volumes de captação de cada microfone devem ser definidos previamente nos ensaios de *Crase*.

Para testar a qualidade sonora da eletrônica em tempo real, existem dois arquivos de áudio contendo sons de oboé e de clarinete, os quais podem ser carregados através do botão “Open”. Alterações eventuais podem ser procedidas de acordo com as características da sala de concerto, mas em princípio a eletrônica em tempo real deve ser realizada tendo por base os valores pré-estabelecidos nos *presets*, os quais foram cuidadosamente estabelecidos de antemão e são carregados automaticamente quando da abertura do *patch*.

Agradeço, nesse contexto, a André Perrota, co-responsável pela realização técnica deste *patch* junto ao Studio PANaroma.

Flo Menezes

Crase - Appendix

Solo-Oboe

Flo Menezes

The Solo-Oboist stays besides the audience at the left side of the theater from the audience perspective. He/she begins playing at bar 218 (at 2'20" of Entity 2), but plays **not synchronously** with the orchestra, independently of the *tempo* of the conductor, and also regardless of the Solo-Clarinet at the opposite side. The sounds of the Oboe must be captured by microphone and eventually amplified (according to the acoustics of the theater), since his/her Solo is live-transformed by the electroacoustic sound diffusion.

The musical score for the Solo-Oboe consists of ten staves of music, each with specific dynamics, time signatures, and performance instructions. The staves are as follows:

- Staff 1:** Oboe. Dynamics: *f*, *ff*, *poco*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, *mf*, *f*. Time signature: $\frac{4}{4}$. Performance instruction: *ca. 53"*.
- Staff 2:** Ob. Dynamics: *>p*, *mf*, *f*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, *poco*, *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *f*. Time signature: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.
- Staff 3:** Ob. Dynamics: *ff*, *p*, *f*. Time signature: $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$. Performance instruction: *13"* up, *vibrato*, *poco a poco* - - - *non vibrato*, *variation ad libitum* of dynamics.
- Staff 4:** Ob. Dynamics: *f*, *poco*, *f*. Time signature: $\frac{4}{4}$. Performance instruction: *ca. 30,5"*.
- Staff 5:** Ob. Dynamics: *mf*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *9:8*, *p*. Time signature: $\frac{4}{4}$. Performance instruction: *Poco più comodo (Tempo primo)*.
- Staff 6:** Ob. Dynamics: *p*, *mv*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *ff*, *poco*. Time signature: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3:2}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{7:4}{4}$, $\frac{7:4}{4}$, *mv*, *ff*, *poco*.
- Staff 7:** Ob. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *7:4*, *poco*, *mf*, *mf*, *3*. Time signature: $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.
- Staff 8:** Ob. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *6:4*, *5*, *4*. Time signature: $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.
- Staff 9:** Ob. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *mf*, *poco*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *p*. Time signature: $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$.
- Staff 10:** Ob. Dynamics: *f*, *pp*, *pp*, *5*, *senza vibrato*, *p*, *6:4*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *p*. Time signature: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{6:4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$.

→ ca. 40"

 Tempo secondo

 = 84

Ob. **4** *poco rall..* Poco più lento

senza rallentare il trillo!

 = 76

Ob. **41** (tr) Ancora più lento

 = 63

senza vibrato

Ob. **45** 13"

 mv

Ob. 8"

 mv

Ob. 9,5"

 fff

Ob. 3

 pp

Ob. 53 ca. 32"

 = 56

dur.: ca. 4'16"

Crase - Appendix Solo-Clarinet

Flo Menezes

The Solo-Clarinetist stays besides the audience at the right side of the theater from the audience perspective. He/she begins playing at bar 218 (at 2'20" of Entity 2), but plays not synchronously with the orchestra, independently of the *tempo* of the conductor, and also regardless of the Solo-Oboe at the opposite side.
The sounds of the Clarinet must be captured by microphone and eventually amplified (according to the acoustics of the theater), since his/her Solo is live-transformed by the electroacoustic sound diffusion.

Clarinet in B_b

f = 11" *f* = 92" *poco* *tr* *3* *4* *5:4* *tr* *5*

5 (tr) *3* *4* *2* *3*

10 *3* *4* *6:4* *tr* *5* *8* *3* *4* *3* *8*

13 *3* *8*, *3* *4* *5:4* *tr* *5* *4* *tr* *2* *3* *8*

16 *mf* *ff* *molto* *fff* *molto* *f* *ff* *p* *f* *2"* *tr*

19 *tr* *trillo molto rallentando* *3"* *f* *13"* *sfp* *variation ad libitum* *of dynamics* *together with the Piano chord at bar 250*

ca. 46" *84*

22 *4* *senza vibrato* *2* *4* *4* *vibrato naturale* *3* *4* *5* *4*

28 *mp* *f* *ff* *mp* *mf* *ff* *poco* *f* *4*

33 *4* *5* *4* *4* *senza vibrato* *5* *4* *mv (molto vibrato)* *4* *3* *4* *p*

ca. 2'02" *56*

38 *3* *4* *vibrato naturale* *mf* *f* *mp* *f* *p*

43 *mf* *ff* *mp* *mf* *p* *2* *3* *4* *5* *4* *3* *4*

52 *p* *3* *4* *pp* *pp*

56 *f* *ff subito* *mf* *p* *pp* *mp* *f* *pp* *5:4* *f* *sfp* *p*

64 *>pp* *2* *4* *5* *4* *3* *4* *2* *4* *5* *4* *dur.: ca. 4'16"*