

UCLA
Contemporary Music Score Collection

Title

involute

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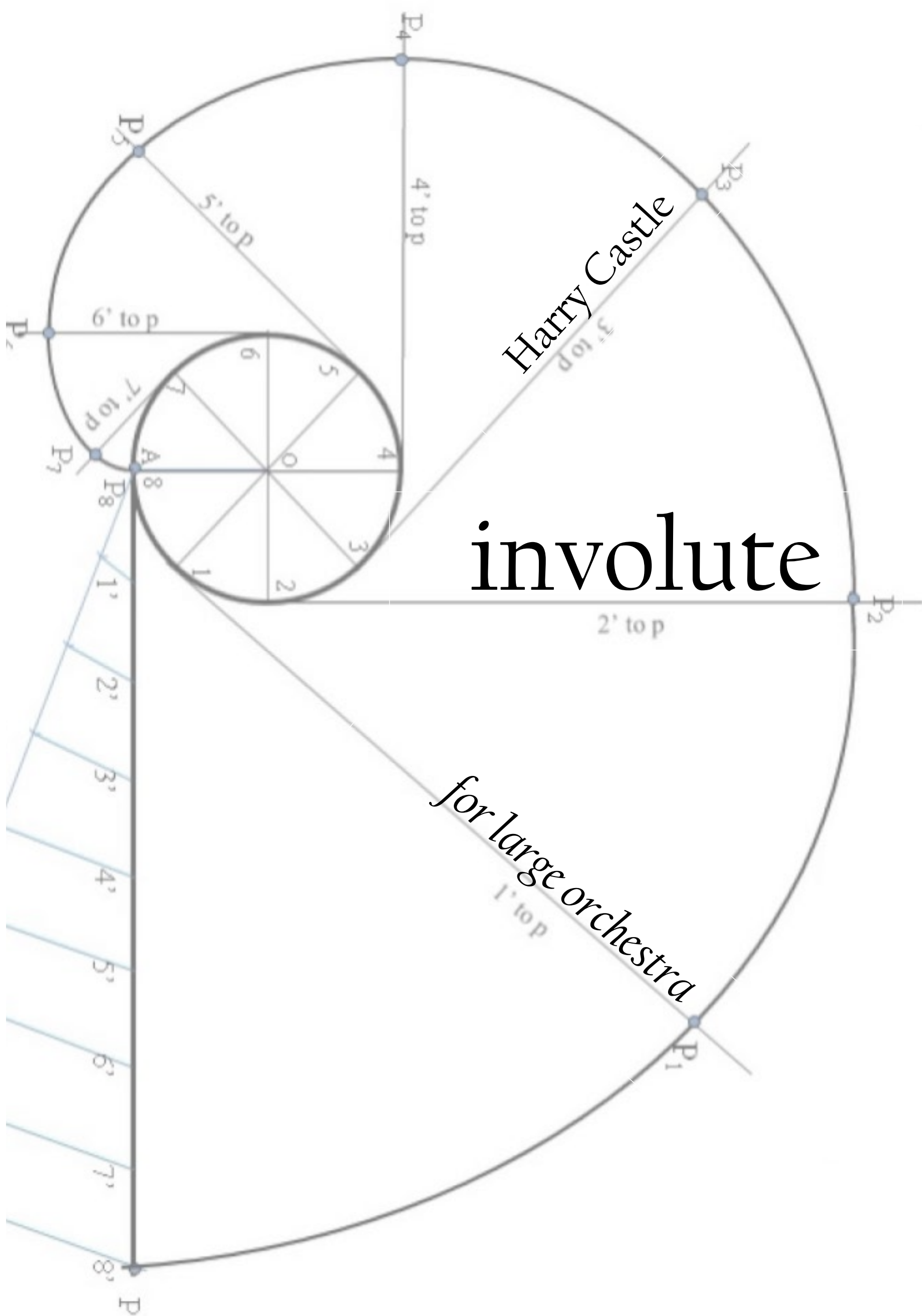
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involute

for

large orchestra

a few thoughts:

involute

n. the curve traced by a point as if it were on a taut string being unwound from another curve

v. to curl inward

adj. 1. complex, intricate, involved

2. (of petals, leaves) having edges that are rolled inwards

3. (of shells) coiled so tightly that the axis is obscured

involute is a short piece which I wrote for the Yale Symphony Orchestra. It is in two parts: a slow, nebulous opening texture with drifting harmonies and bubbling winds, and a quicker, groovy section full of shapeshifting rhythms and patterns. The piece is inspired by all five definitions above. There are several motifs that appear over the course of the piece, but by far the most important is the C-A-G-C-E motif which begins in the first bar. I thought of this collection of pitches as the DNA of the music; as the axis of the shell, the midvein of the leaf, the formula for the curve. From there I played with obscuring and revealing these pitches – how could I use them as rhythmic cell, harmonic support and featured melodic material? How could they roll and curl in on themselves one minute whilst unwinding into something very different the next? I'm pretty sure there are only a handful of the 175 bars that constitute this piece that don't contain some iteration of this motif. My biggest challenge in writing *involute* was creating an interesting and varied piece of modern music from just one piece of genetic information.

This also informed my treatment of groove. I wanted to write a piece which, frankly, slaps hard. I've played and heard a lot of new music that is difficult to get into – I didn't want this to be that. To get specific: in the faster section (from bar 43) there are two pulse activities going on. One is non-isochronous, combinations of twos and threes that sit in harmonically and melodically complete boxes, feeling like sets of funky composite time signatures. The other is isochronous, a collection of mostly 9/8 or 6/8 grooves that never need to catch up with each other and play out against each other until they either end, or have fulfilled their potential and need to change. I thought of these areas as the two curves of our involute, one tightly defined (a circle – our non-isochronous pulses) and the other running forever and never catching its tail (a spiral – our isochronous pulses), but both tangentially related to each other (perhaps through the conductor?) and sharing the same DNA (the C-A-G-C-E motif). My idea was that the conductor merely keeps the pulse steady whilst the players feel the grooves in their own parts, using the synchronicity and tension this creates to navigate the ups and downs of the overall score.

The recording I have submitted here is from a 30-minute first reading with the orchestra, and despite the complexities of the score and limited rehearsal time, a surprising amount of these intentions begin to read. I'm excited to spend more time with the orchestra on this music over the coming months, tightening up the screws on the music until it really slaps hard.

instrumentation:

3 flutes (3rd doubling piccolo)

3 oboes (3rd doubling cor anglais)

2 clarinets in Bb

bass clarinet in Bb (doubling Eb clarinet)

2 bassoons

contrabassoon

4 horns in F

2 trumpets in C (or Bb)

2 trombones

bass trombone

tuba

timpani (doubling triangle and vibraslap)

3 percussionists: marimba, glockenspiel, vibraphone, xylophone, crotales, bass drum, snare drum, tambourine, temple blocks, wood blocks, tam-tam, cymbals (suspended, china, sizzle), whip, 2 flexatones, maracas

harp (optional second harp)

piano

strings (at least 14.14.12.10.8 recommended)

duration: c. 8'

involute

Harry Castle

$\frac{4}{4}$ delicate and suspended; $\text{♩} = 60$

Flute 1

Flute 2

Piccolo

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Oboe 3

Clarinet in B♭ 1

Clarinet in B♭ 2

Bass Clarinetin B♭

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Contrabassoon

$\frac{4}{4}$ delicate and suspended; $\text{♩} = 60$

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Horn in F 3

Horn in F 4

Trumpet in B♭ 1

Trumpet in B♭ 2

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Bass Trombone

Tuba

$\frac{4}{4}$ delicate and suspended; $\text{♩} = 60$

Percussion 1/
Timpani

Percussion 2

Percussion 3

Harp

Piano

$\frac{4}{4}$ delicate and suspended; $\text{♩} = 60$

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola

Violoncello

Double Bass

This page of the musical score is divided into several systems of staves, each representing a different section of the orchestra. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2):** Fl. 1 has a piccolo part (Picc.) and a first flute part (Fl. 1). Fl. 2 has a second flute part (Fl. 2).
- Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2, Ob. 3):** Three oboe parts.
- Clarinets (Cl. 1, Cl. 2):** Two clarinet parts. A third part, labeled "Clarinet in E♭", is also present.
- Bassoon (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2):** Two bassoon parts.
- Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4):** Four horn parts.
- Trumpets (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2):** Two trumpet parts.
- Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2):** Two trombone parts.
- Percussion (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3):** Three percussion parts. Perc. 1 includes a "superball scrape". Perc. 2 includes "To Glock.", "Glockenspiel", and "To Crot.". Perc. 3 includes a "superball scrape".
- Harps (Hp.):** Two harp parts.
- Piano (Pno.):** One piano part.
- Violins (Vln. 1, Vln. 2):** Two violin parts.
- Viola (Vla.):** One viola part.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** One cello part.
- Double Bass (Db.):** One double bass part.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, mf, pp), and performance instructions like "practice mute" and "closed". The page is a high-resolution scan of a printed musical score, showing the intricate details of the notation and the layout of the staves.

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 a key signature change from D major to C major (indicated by "To C. A."). The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with woodwinds and brass in the upper staves, percussion and harp in the middle, and strings in the lower staves. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *mp*, *mf*, and *ppp*, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The key signature change occurs at the beginning of the page, and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible.

30

Fl. 1

Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

E♭ Cl.

To B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Cymbals (all bowed)

suspended

china

Hp.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

p

mp

[illegible]

[illegible]

43 **9** with plenty of groove(s); $\text{♩} = 100$

Fl. 1 *ff* *mp*

Fl. 2 *ff* *mp*

Picc. *ff*

Ob. 1 *ff*

Ob. 2 *ff*

C. A. *To Ob.* *ff*

Cl. 1 *ff* *mp*

Cl. 2 *ff* *mp*

B. Cl. *ff* *mp*

Bsn. 1 *ff*

Bsn. 2 *ff*

Cbsn. *ff*

10 **8** 3+3+2+2 **9**

9 with plenty of groove(s); ♩. = 100

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Hn. 4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

10

9

9 with plenty of groove(s); ♩. = 100

Perc. 1 *ff*

Perc. 2 dampen immediately *ff*

Perc. 3 *ff* Glockenspiel *p*

Hp. *p sub.*

Pno. *p sub.* don't let downbeat sound

[illegible]

This page of the musical score contains the following elements:

- Rehearsal Mark 8:** Located at the top right of the page.
- Instrument Staves:**
 - Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2):** Play a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic.
 - Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2):** Enter with a melodic line at the end of the page, marked *mp*.
 - Clarinets (Cl. 1, Cl. 2):** Play a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic.
 - Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.):** Plays a low melodic line, marked "To B Cl."
 - Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2):** Play a melodic line, marked *mp* and "ord."
 - Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4):** Play a melodic line, marked *mp*.
 - Trumpets (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2):** Play a melodic line, marked *mp*.
 - Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2):** Play a melodic line, marked *mp* and "ord."
 - Percussion (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3):** Perc. 1 and 2 are marked *p*. Perc. 3 is marked *p*.
 - Harp (Hp.):** Plays a melodic line.
 - Piano (Pno.):** Plays a complex melodic line.
 - Violins (Vln. 1, Vln. 2):** Play a melodic line, marked *mp*.
 - Viola (Vla.):** Plays a melodic line.
 - Cello (Vc.):** Plays a melodic line.
 - Double Bass (Db.):** Plays a melodic line.
- Rehearsal Mark 9:** Located at the bottom right of the page.
- Rehearsal Mark 10:** Located at the bottom right of the page.
- Rehearsal Mark 8:** Located at the bottom right of the page.

10

[illegible]

71

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

C. A.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

E♭ Cl.

Cbsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Hn. 4

Tpt. 1

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Hp.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

Maracas

Marimba

Temple Blocks

Bass Clarinet in B♭

closed

mp

mf

pp

p

f

mf

76 118

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Picc.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Cbsn.

f

pp

mp

pp

mp

ff

11
8

Hn. 1

closed

p *mf*

Hn. 3

closed

p *mf*

Perc. 1: Vibraslap. Measure 11: *ff* (half note). Measure 12: *ff* (half note).

Perc. 2: Measure 11: *p* (quarter note). Measure 12: *mf* (quarter note).

Perc. 3: To Xyl. Measure 11: *mf* (quarter note). Measure 12: *mf* (quarter note).

This musical score is for the piece "The Rose Tree" by Franz Schubert, arranged for a chamber ensemble. The score is written for five instruments: Harp (Hp.), Piano (Pno.), Violin (Vla.), Viola (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into six measures, with a repeat sign at the end of the sixth measure. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The Harp part features a simple harmonic accompaniment. The Piano part has a more complex texture with arpeggiated figures. The Violin, Viola, and Double Bass parts are all marked *pizz.* (pizzicato) and play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Viola part is marked *pp* at the beginning and *ff* at the end. The Double Bass part is marked *pp* at the beginning and *ff* at the end. The score is numbered 118.

13

[illegible]

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written for multiple staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed include Flutes (Fl. 1, Fl. 2), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboes (Ob. 1, Ob. 2), Clarinets (Cl. 1, Cl. 2), Bassoon (B. Cl.), Bassoons (Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2), Contrabassoon (Cbsn.), Horns (Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4), Trumpets (Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2), Trombones (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn.), Tuba (Tba.), Percussion (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3), Harp (Hrp.), Piano (Pno.), Violins (Vln. 1, Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Db.).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mf*, *mp*, *f*, *p*, *sfz*). It also features time signature changes from 12/8 to 9/8. The page is numbered 14 in the top left corner.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves for various instruments. The score includes dynamic markings, articulation, and a large '12/8' time signature. The instruments listed on the left include Fl. 1, Fl. 2, Picc., Ob. 1, Ob. 2, C. A., Cl. 1, Cl. 2, B. Cl., Bsn. 1, Bsn. 2, Cbsn., Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Hn. 3, Hn. 4, Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Tba., Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3, Hp., Pno., Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vc., and Db. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various dynamics such as *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, and *ff*. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. A large '12/8' time signature is prominently displayed in the center of the page. The page number '15' is visible in the top left corner.

16

105

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Picc.

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

C. A.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

B. Cl.

Bsn. 1

Bsn. 2

Cbsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Hn. 4

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Tba.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Hp.

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Db.

[illegible]

This page of the musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments and complex musical notation. The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion.

Instrumentation and Staves:

- Woodwinds:** Flute 1 (Fl. 1), Flute 2 (Fl. 2), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), Cor Anglais (C. A.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Eb Clarinet (Eb Cl.), Bassoon 1 (Bsn. 1), Bassoon 2 (Bsn. 2), Contrabassoon (Cbsn.).
- Brass:** Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Horn 3 (Hn. 3), Horn 4 (Hn. 4), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Baritone Trombone (B. Tbn.), Tuba (Tba.).
- Percussion:** Timpani (Perc. 1), Suspended cymbal (Perc. 2), Marimba, Snare Drum (Perc. 3), Harp (Hp.), Piano (Pno.).
- Strings:** Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Double Bass (Db.).

Key Signature and Time Signature:

- The key signature changes from **B-flat major** to **A-flat major** (indicated by a key signature change symbol).
- The time signature changes from **12/8** to **6/8**, then to **3/2**, **6/8**, **4/4**, **9/8**, and finally **11/8**.

Complex Musical Notation:

- Slurs and Ties:** Extensive use of slurs and ties across multiple staves, indicating long, sustained musical phrases.
- Dynamic Markings:** Various dynamic markings are used throughout, including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), *sim.* (simile), *fp* (forzando), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Articulation:** Accents, staccato marks, and other articulation symbols are used to define the phrasing and attack of notes.
- Performance Instructions:** Specific instructions are provided for certain instruments, such as "slide into the note from a stopped hand position" for the Horns and "NB cluster chord" for the Double Bass.

Visual Elements:

- Staff Layout:** The staves are arranged in a traditional orchestral format, with woodwinds and brass in the upper half and strings and percussion in the lower half.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Rehearsal marks are indicated by vertical lines and numbers, providing a clear structure for the score.
- Page Number:** The page is numbered "21" in the top left corner.

This page of the musical score is for a symphony orchestra. It features a variety of instruments, each with its own staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The tempo is indicated by numbers 14 and 11, with a 2+2+3+3+2+2 pattern. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The instruments listed include Flute 1 and 2, Piccolo, Oboe 1 and 2, Clarinet 1 and 2, Eb Clarinet, Bassoon 1 and 2, Contrabassoon, Horn 1, 2, 3, and 4, Trumpet 1 and 2, Trombone 1 and 2, Baritone Trombone, Tuba, Percussion 1, 2, and 3, Harp, Piano, Violin 1 and 2, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number 22 in the top left corner.

[illegible]

new haven, oct 2019