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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO

An Examination of My Practice: Portfolio of Works from 2021-2023

A thesis submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Master of Arts

in

Music

by

Steven “ess” Whiteley

Committee in charge:

Professor Michelle Lou, Chair  
Professor Marcos Balter  
Professor King Britt  
Professor Rand Steiger

2023



The Thesis of Steven Whiteley is approved, and it is acceptable in quality and form for publication on microfilm and electronically.

University of California San Diego

2023



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## LIST OF SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Recording 1: whiteley\_You Have a New Hyper-memory.wav

Video 1: whiteley\_01snm © uæid.mp4

Video 2: whiteley\_INTRÅ.mov

Video 3: whiteley\_inter[ARE].mp4

## ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

An Examination of My Practice: Portfolio of Works from 2021-2023

by

Steven “ess” Whiteley

Master of Arts in Music

University of California San Diego, 2023

Professor Michelle Lou, Chair

This thesis is a portfolio of work written between 2021-2023 during my Master’s study at the University of California, San Diego. Included are an artist statement/self-analysis that serves as a reflection on my practice, three composition scores, and three corresponding audio/video recordings.

As a composer and improviser working primarily with electronics and intermedia, my main conceptual interests have been in the realms of cyborg consciousness, embodiment, ecology, and Deep Listening in the context of virtually entangled, post-internet life and the Anthropocene, also known as the Chthulucene or Capitolocene. My musical and visual aesthetics tend to explore liminality, shapeshifting, playfulness, irony, absurdity, and catharsis through the usage of electronics, computer-aided instruments, and transmedia pieces with video and theatrical elements. This paper and portfolio is an examination of works made between 2021 and 2023, and the themes and methodologies that generated them. The four selected pieces are: “*you have a new hyper-memory*” for amplified ensemble and electronics; “*᠘ᠢsnm ☉ uᠡᠯᠢᠳ*” for solo piano with acting, movement and objects; “*INTRÁ*” for cello, electronics, and interactive lights; and “*inter[ARE]*” for saxophone, percussion, electronics and video.

A prominent recurring theme in my work has been the contemplation of the effects technological devices have on the mind and consciousness— How do such interfaces change our perceptions of self and other, and our relationships with the natural world? Virtual reality philosopher Michael Heim’s concept of “alternative world disorder” is an intriguing one, which he describes as an “acute form of body amnesia” that can lead to the “rupture of the kinaesthetic from the visual senses of self-identity... a lag occurring between the virtual body and the biological body.”<sup>1</sup> With rapidly increasing advancements in the fields of virtual reality and technology, the duality between human and machine becomes increasingly blurred, and the integration of technology into everyday consciousness continues to have tremendous impacts on the human psyche. Asking what it means to be embodied in a digital world poses fascinating questions: What happens when we accept technology or the “cyberbody” as an aspect of our own

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<sup>1</sup> Michael Heim, *The Metaphysics of Virtual Reality* (Oxford University Press, 1994), 148-149.

embodiment? In parallel to the thought of Donna Haraway, I am interested in exploring how, through the integration of the cyber and the biological body, dualisms between self/other, culture/nature, maker/made, reality/appearance,<sup>2</sup> etc, are challenged to drop away. Considering what it means to be alive in a technologically-entangled world, while simultaneously facing climate catastrophe of increasing severity each year, to me, is vital. What does it mean to exist on a damaged planet, where reversal of such human-made harm seems to be no longer an option? In a time where pessimism, and hopeless descent into techno-dissociationism seems tempting, Haraway's sentiments are again helpful where she advises us to "stay with the trouble," encouraging us to envision a paradigmatic cultural shift built on "making kin" through interspecies and inter-material relationships.

By situating my practice within such questions, I am interested in engaging inquiry into aural/visual awareness by creating aesthetic experiences that challenge, expand, and meditate on everyday experiences with the sensuous through a process of arousing "aesthetic contemplation"<sup>3</sup> (Schopenhauer) and "aesthetic catharsis"<sup>4</sup> (Aristotle). My compositional methodology is such that I allow my consciousness to be immersed in these fields of inquiry as a point of departure, then allowing the intuitive-creative process to unfold and the sensuous qualities of the music to respond in their own terms. Adorno writes that "art [is] a refuge from over-administered rationality."<sup>5</sup> By inviting listeners into the thematic world with theoretical and conceptual framing via the program notes, I ask them to form their own relationships with the

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<sup>2</sup> Donna Haraway, *The Cyborg Manifesto* (New York; Routledge, 1991), 178.

<sup>3</sup> C.J. Ackerley and S.E. Gontarski, *The Grove Companion to Samuel Beckett* (New York: Grove Press, 2004), 603.

<sup>4</sup> Alan Paskow, *What is Aesthetic Catharsis?* (Oxford University Press, 1983), 1.

<sup>5</sup> Fred Rush, *Art and Aesthetics after Adorno* (Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities; First Edition, 2010), 48.

sonic and visual material based on subjective experiences with the sensuous. In this very sense, I am interested in allowing the aesthetic experience and musical material to speak for itself, providing a sense of aesthetic contemplation that engages other faculties of the mind, beyond that of the purely rational. I utilize a mixed variety of notational methods to achieve the sound worlds I seek to build. This includes, in addition to traditional Western notation, combinations of interpretive graphic notation (see appendix pg. 53 figure C for example), text-based instruction, oral instruction, and “sound icons,” wherein I use symbols that correspond to hyperlinks of sound files that I ask the performers to mimic from memory (see appendix pg. 16-17 for example). By using various combinations of these techniques, I hope to encourage performer spontaneity, flexible improvisatory spirit, and qualities of listening and interaction, especially with regards to the use of electronics and multimedia elements. The result is instrumental writing that consists of a mixture of precisely notated passages in combination with structured improvisation, which allows me to achieve varying degrees of chaotic, rhythmically and harmonically flexible sound worlds, paired with highly controlled and precisely specified organizations of material.

Creating synaesthetic relationships in my work through the use of mixed media is another key point of interest in my practice. By investigating relationships with sonic and visual material primarily through combining sound with the use of experimental theatre and video, I am interested in source-bonding sonic and visual phenomena towards a cohesive sensory experience. My multimedia composition practice in a certain sense follows in the lineage of Trahndorff and Wagner’s *Gesamtkunstwerk* or ‘total work of art,’ wherein I embrace the optical and theatrical dimensions of musical performance as being integral to the work and full of expressive and aesthetic possibility. Particularly with regards to the use of electronics, I am intrigued by using electronic sonorities that have little or no identifiable source or origination and pairing them with

visual gestures such as light, video, bodily movement, thus creating the experience for the listener/viewer that the sound “came from” the visual gesture and/or the visual gesture “came from” the sound. In this way, I seek to explore latent potentialities for musical possibility in every aspect of a performance situation, ie. the musicality of lighting, images, choreographies/movements, facial expressions, objects on stage, etc. Rather than using these aspects as a means of enhancing the sonic-musical foreground as in the case of the Wagnerian *Gesamtkunstwerk*, I am interested in creating synaesthetic counterpoints between sensory informations. This practice follows in the lineage of a long line of composers, artists and poets extending back to early 20th century practices with Dadaism and Fluxus, and into the 21st century with works for example by Maurice Kagel, George Aperghis, Jennifer Walshe, Simon Steen-Anderson, Steven Takasugi, Alexander Schubert and many others.

As a devoted practitioner of meditation in the Zen tradition for over 10 years – two of which I spent studying Zen while living within Monastic settings, working intensively with certified teachers—I have always been fascinated by the engaging in deep listening to the unfolding of the sounds of the mind during deep states of meditative absorption, especially during silent retreats. I have grown interested in the mental soundscapes and music that unfolds within the mind during meditation, and reflecting it back into my work as a process of self-understanding. These materials often consist of word-chatter based on memories and projections, fragments of music, sound bites from internet scrolling, dream-like swirls of sound-images, and other un-categorizable sounds and sensory phenomena. I’m intrigued by collaged song fragments that get stuck in my head, (referred to sometimes as “ear-worms”) juxtaposed with mixed memories that I notice replaying over and over again, and embracing it all as musical material. What I have learned from spending long hours in deep meditation, is that the sounds of the mind

appear to unfold according to an unpredictable, often chaotic logic of its own. When observed neutrally with thorough enough attention, I am put in touch with creatively generative questions: Who's thoughts are these? Who is thinking? Who and what is "sounding" the mind? Indubitably, the work of Pauline Oliveros is especially helpful for Deep Listening, but also the writings of great meditation masters like Eihei Dōgen, Shunryu Suzuki and Tulku Urgyen Rinpoche, who teach on the extreme subtleties of meditation and more nuanced aspects of awareness cultivation.

One strategy I often explore is utilizing the expressive capacities of sampling to invoke historical reference, nostalgia, irony, and the role that context / re-contextualization plays in the meaning-making processes, in other words "flattening [the] semantic threshold," as Habermas puts it.<sup>6</sup> As a contemporary nod to the Readymade, appropriation-art and collage-art practices of Dadaism, Détournement and Fluxus, my work explores themes of media saturation and mass reproducibility of the sound and image within AI and social media culture. I seek to capture and shed light on the emotional effects of the surreal-ness and uncanniness of daily digitized cyborgian life, where the real is mutable and the "self" is fluid and highly contextual. By using juxtaposed materials, collaged soundscapes, and glitch aesthetics, I see my pieces as bringing into being an experience of layered temporalities, living machines, and digital ghosts. My piece "you have a new hyper-memory" for amplified ensemble (Violin, Cello, Doublebass, 2 Percussionists) and electronics is about Hyperreality manifested in the form of digital memory and the way in which memory is transferred, transformed, and modified through virtual space. The performers are instructed to recreate sounds of different media, evoking sound worlds that are highly associative in nature and recreating the effect of digital spectres and media ghosts

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<sup>6</sup> Claudia Brodsky, *Art and Aesthetics after Adorno* (Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities; First Edition, 2010), 98.



from various periods in history: fax machines, broken computer noises, keyboard typing sounds, sounds of CD cases, text from social media posts, and sounds from YouTube videos. In the program note I write that:

“[you have a new hyper-memory] imagines the sounds of a cybernetically mutated digital fragment of the past that has taken on a ghost-like life of its own. A digital memory that can be reduced to a file or hyperlink takes on an uncanny quality giving an illusory sense that it is autonomous and immortal. Its continuous life exists as a constantly-changing entity, in a ceaseless state of re contextualization and re-definition. This can result in the experience of reliving 'digital memory ghosts' that are almost familiar, yet unsettlingly alien. The top Billboard hit in 1940 'I'll Never Smile Again' by Ruth Lowe is a song about memory, longing, and nostalgia. In this piece, the song sample functions as a metaphor for the way the memory moves through digital devices and is distributed through virtual spheres, as it is disfigured, chopped, stretched, crushed, deconstructed and decontextualized.”

The piece was premiered at the University of California San Diego Conrad Prebys Music Center Experimental Theatre on April 20th, 2022 by Ensemble Palimpsest. The studio recording, production and mixing was all done myself at UCSD, with mastering engineering by PhD student, Nicholas Solem. Before continuing to read, please refer to Appendix pg. 10 to view the score and supplementary audio recording for “you have a new hyper-memory” or use the link <https://soundcloud.com/stevenwhiteley/you-have-a-new-hypermemory-for-violin-cello-bass-percussionists-and-electronics>.

In a very similar fashion, my piece “cism @uid” for solo piano with acting, movement and objects uses collage technique, remix and mash-up to meditate on post-internet media hyper-saturation, music encountered on the radio and internet ads, and memories of childhood piano repertoire. The piece stitches together a huge variety of found and juxtaposed materials, including: short snippets of samples performed on the piano of pop songs such as *Head Over Heels* by Tears for Fears, *American Idiot* by Green Day, *A Thousand Miles* by Vanessa Carlton,



whom or what is sounding the music. At moments that highlight the disembodied quality of performance, the performer is absent from the stage, hiding behind a screen and creating the illusion that the Cello is “playing itself,” reminiscing on the common childhood Cello repertoire piece “The Swan” by Camille Saint-Saëns as it is played over the speakers. In contrast, at other moments the Cellist performs arm and head movements in synchronicity with the electronic and acoustic sound, highlighting a juxtaposed, hyper-embodied mode of performance. The program note frames the piece by stating:

“*INTRÁ* meditates on an imagined collective unconscious shared between performer and instrument and asks: What does the cello think, feel, dream, remember? The piece explores the unconsciousness of the performer, embodying a fictional Cellist who possesses a complex and deeply interwoven relationship with the instrument, and seeks to imagine the unconscious inner world of the Cello as an animate “living” subject itself. Co-mingled with the instrument, both the human body and instrumental body share a complex collective unconscious, represented by the shape-shifting shadows cast behind the performer a la the Jungian shadow (a metaphor for the subconscious). *INTRÁ* moves between a sea of dreams, memories, thoughts & emotions within this shared psychological space between instrument and performer, meditating on the performative body, the performativity of the Cello as an artifact-object, and the trauma, ecstasy, and dramatism of musical performance and traditional classical pedagogies.”

The piece was premiered at the University of California San Diego Conrad Prebys Music Center Experimental Theatre on February 17th, 2023 by cellist and DMA student, Robbie Bui and was recorded, mixed and mastered by myself. Before continuing, please refer to Appendix pg. 44 to view the score for “*INTRÁ*” and watch the supplemental video file alongside or use the link <https://youtu.be/qrfdfegoIE8?si=0k8Fy8HxOckPTzFL>.

My third piece, “*inter[ARE]*” for saxophone, percussion, electronics and video is a sonic and visual meditation on synthetic-organic hybridities, inter-material entanglements, and cross-species kinship. David Abram’s term “more-than-human worlds”<sup>7</sup> has been used to call attention

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<sup>7</sup> David Abram, *The Spell of the Sensuous: Perception and Language in a More-Than-Human World* (Penguin Random House, 1994), 1.

through the senses to what exists beyond what is conventionally considered in Western paradigms to be human. This piece orients towards environmental sonic and visual fields melded with technological ones, bringing into being a speculative “more-than-human” audiovisual world made up of imaginary cross-species cyborg-organism assemblages and creatural inter-material becomings. The visual material of the piece was generated from a dataset of ~400 photos of minerals trained through Stable Diffusion AI, and the sonic material was generated from recordings of Blue Whales, Bowhead Whales, and Killer Whales taken by the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at the University of California San Diego. *inter[ARE]* was commissioned by the NYC-based duo Popebama, and premiered at the Splice Institute on June 29th, 2022 at Western Michigan University. The video animation and audio was produced, mixed and mastered by me. Please refer to Appendix 54 and watch as well as view the score for “*inter[ARE]*” or use the link here <https://youtu.be/mzmsafZRLow?si=vWZ5bumlzGpXnREZ>.

## REFERENCES

Ackerley, C.J. and Gontarski, S.E. *The Grove Companion to Samuel Beckett* (New York: Grove Press, 2004), 603.

Abram, David. *The Spell of the Sensuous: Perception and Language in a More-Than-Human World* (Penguin Random House, 1994), 1.

Brodsky, Claudia. *Art and Aesthetics after Adorno* (Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities; First Edition, 2010), 98.

Haraway, Donna. *The Cyborg Manifesto* (New York; Routledge, 1991), 178.

Heim, Michael. *The Metaphysics of Virtual Reality* (Oxford University Press, 1994), 148-149.

Paskow, Alan. *What is Aesthetic Catharsis?* (Oxford University Press, 1983), 1.

Rush, Fred. *Art and Aesthetics after Adorno* (Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities; First Edition, 2010), 48.

## APPENDIX



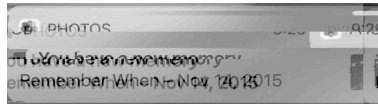
S Whiteley

# You Have a New Hyper-Memory

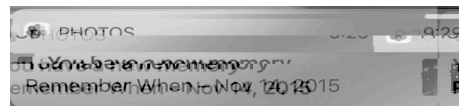
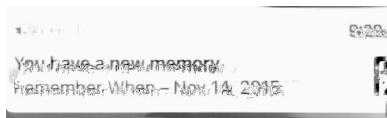
for amplified violin, cello, bass, 2 percussionists and fixed media electronics

(2023)



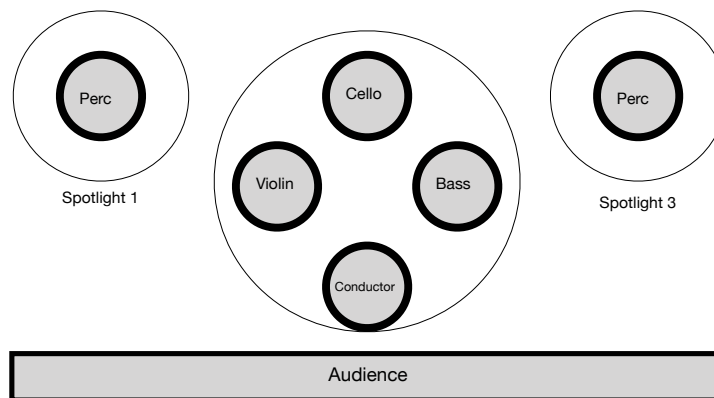


"**you have a new hyper-memory**" is about Hyperreality manifest in the form of digital memory and the way in which memory is transferred, transformed, and modified through virtual space. It seeks to imagine the sounds of a cybernetically mutated digital fragment of the past that has taken on a ghost-like life of its own. A digital memory that can be reduced to a file or hyperlink takes on an uncanny quality giving an illusory sense that it is autonomous and immortal. Its continuous life exists as a constantly changing entity, in a ceaseless state of re-contextualization and re-definition. This can result in the experience of reliving 'digital memory ghosts' that are almost familiar, yet unsettlingly alien. The top Billboard hit in 1940 'I'll Never Smile Again' by Ruth Lowe is a song about memory, longing, and nostalgia. In this piece, the song sample functions as a metaphor for the way the memory moves through digital devices and is distributed through virtual spheres, as it is disfigured, chopped, stretched, crushed, deconstructed and decontextualized.



### Lighting and placement

- Lighting: all dark with spot light on violin, cello, bass and conductor, and two separate spots on each percussionist.






### Other Notes




- Conductor (and optional percussion 1) has headphones with click track and fixed media
- Each instrument is mic'd / amplified. For percussion only mic quiet objects (bottles, cans, cd case tape case, computer keyboard, etc.)

**Sound Icons**

**\*\*Important\*\***

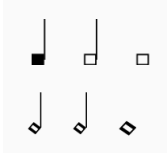
All sounds played by the performers should be done with the intention of blending as seamlessly as possible with the electronics. While playing, listen closely to the electronics and try to the best of your ability to blend, especially in terms of volume and timbre. The ensemble and electronics should as much as possible sound as one cohesive whole.

Symbol	Gesture (blue bold/ <u>underlined</u> text are hyperlinks)
	<p><u>Fax Machine</u></p> <p>Imitate roughly the various sounds a fax machine makes using <a href="#">this</a> video for reference. Can be interpreted as literally or abstractly as the performer wants.</p> <p><b>(For percussion– bowed cymbal scratches)</b></p> <p><b>(For strings– Use only the following techniques: scratch tones, glissandi, tremolo bowing,)</b></p> <p> = beneath the icon means mandatory drastic registral shifts with fast glissandi movements.</p>
	<p><u>Broken Computer</u></p> <p>Imitate roughly the various sounds a broken computer might make using <a href="#">this</a> video for reference. Can be interpreted as literally or abstractly as the performer wants.</p> <p><b>(For percussion– cymbal scratches with drum sticks)</b></p> <p><b>(For strings– Use only the following techniques: scratch tones, glissandi, and tremolo bowing)</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Guinea Pig</u></p> <p>Imitate guinea pigs squeaking sounds, using <a href="#">this</a> video for reference. Use extremely high register upward-moving glissandi with varying periods of silence between.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Speaking</u></p> <p>Speak phrases of your choosing of the text.* Conversational and casual and somewhat quiet. Like you are talking to someone you are comfortable around.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>DJ Club Beat (“oontz”)</u></p> <p>Imitate on your instrument the sounds of a techno club using <a href="#">this</a> video for reference. Pitches/rhythms ad lib. Should be in-time with the conductor unless specified otherwise. Can be interpreted as literally or abstractly as the performer wants.</p>

### Percussion Legend

Percussion 1:



Square notehead = wooden boards (high = small, low = large)

Diamond notehead = floor tom and kick (high = floor tom, low = kick)



Slash notehead = crash cymbal



X notehead = metal saw wheel



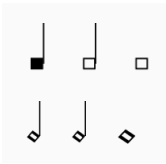
Circle/Dot notehead = splash cymbal on snare



Crochet/Slashed notehead = cassette tape case and computer keyboard (high = tape, low = keyboard)

Sticks needed: Medium soft mallets, brushes, standard drum sticks

Percussion 2:



Square notehead = wooden boards (high = small, low = large)

Diamond notehead = hi hat and floor tom (high = hi hat, low = floor tom)



Slash notehead = call bell



X notehead = snare



Circle/Dot notehead = crotales



Triangle notehead = 2 glass bottles  
(high = bottles, low = cans)



and 2 metal cans



Crochet/Slashed notehead = cassette tape case and computer keyboard (high = tape, low = keyboard)

Sticks needed: Medium soft mallets, standard drum sticks, bow

**\*Text:**

I remember that moment well.  
Happy 8 year friend-aversary from facebook!  
Back in grade school.  
But I don't remember any of that.  
Yeah we went on that trip on the train.  
What was the last photo you took on your phone before covid?  
You have a new memory...  
I don't remember that.  
There was that time you forgot your--  
You like each other a lot, 888 like to be exact"  
Oh I forgot about that.  
Oh, *yeah!* That's *right!*  
Do you remember that?  
I remember it was raining.  
Yeah that was a long time ago.  
When did that happen again?  
I completely forgot about that

**Percussion Instruments:**

- Percussion 1 instruments: 2 wooden boards, floor tom, kick drum, crash cymbal, metal saw wheel, splash cymbal, snare drum, cassette tape case, CD case, and old computer keyboard
- Percussion 2 instruments: 2 wooden boards, high hat, floor tom, call/desk bell, crash cymbal snare drum, crotales, 2 glass bottles, 2 metal cans, cassette tape case, CD case, and old computer keyboard

# You Have a New Hyper-Memory

for amplified Violin, Cello, Bass, 2 Percussionists and Electronics

1 bar of 6/4 count-in on Click Track.  
Energetic  
♩ = 100

S. Whiteley  
2023

Percussion 1  
6/4 Mallets  
f  
5/4  
f  
4/4 sub. mp  
8/4

Percussion 2  
Mallets (hi hat open)  
f  
5/4  
f  
4/4 sub. mp  
8/4

Violin  
1 bar of 6/4 count-in on Click Track.  
Energetic  
♩ = 100  
f  
Single Scratch Tone  
sub. mp  
Stems show approximate timing. Do not accentuate beats.  
sub. f  
sub. mp  
play (black) and speak (red) Senza Vibrato

Violoncello  
f  
Single Scratch Tone  
sub. mp  
sub. f  
Stems show approximate timing. Do not accentuate beats.  
sub. mp  
play (black) and speak (red) Senza Vibrato

Contrabass  
f  
Single Scratch Tone  
sub. mp  
sub. f  
Stems show approximate timing. Do not accentuate beats.  
sub. mp  
play (black) and speak (red) Senza Vibrato  
(sp octave if no C extension)



0:29.5

**Perc.**

Jazzy Swing  $\text{♩} = 68$  **5**  
 Mechanical  $\text{♩} = 100$  **5** **A**  
 Snare clicks: sides and top of snare drum

**Vln.** *pizz.* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

**Vc.** *pizz.* *mp* *f* *mp* *f* *Molto espressivo*

**Cb.** *pizz.* *mp* *f* *mp*



Musical score for Percussion, Violin, Viola, and Cello. The score is divided into two systems. The top system contains the Percussion part, and the bottom system contains the Violin, Viola, and Cello parts.

**Percussion:** The top staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The bottom staff indicates the use of sticks (measures 42-47) and mallets (measures 48-49). The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 at measure 48.

**Violin (Vn):** The staff includes dynamics *mf* and *f*, and performance markings *Molto espressivo* and *Mechanical*. A red panda icon is placed above the staff at measure 47.

**Viola (Vc):** The staff includes dynamics *mf* and *f*, and performance markings *and.* and *and.*. Red panda icons are placed above the staff at measures 45 and 47.

**Cello (Cb):** The staff includes dynamics *mf* and *f*, and performance markings *and.* and *and.*. Red panda icons are placed above the staff at measures 45 and 47.

2:06

Perc. 3/8 4/4 5/4 2/4 4/2 4/4 7/4 4/4

Perc. Sicks

Vln. ff *♩ = 60* Senza Vibrato mp

Vc. ff Senza Vibrato mp

Cb. ff Senza Vibrato mp

**C**  
Chaotic  
♩ = 300

**Perc.**  
60 Cymbal scratching with drum sticks  
61  
62  
63  
64 In time with conductor  
65  
66 Use hands to make noises on CD and Cassette cases scratching, opening and closing, rattling, fingernail tapping, etc.  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71 simile  
72  
73 Cymbal scratching with drum sticks  
74  
75  
76 simile  
77

**Perc.**  
60 Bowed cymbal scratching  
61  
62  
63  
64 In time with conductor  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71 simile  
72  
73 Cymbal scratching with drum sticks  
74  
75  
76 simile  
77

**Vln.**  
Chaotic  
♩ = 300  
ord.  
f  
mf

**Vc.**  
ord.  
f  
mf

**Cb.**  
ord.  
f  
mf

Found with palm of your hand 1/4 notes on back of bass

Found with palm of your hand 1/4 notes on back of bass

Found with palm of your hand 1/4 notes on back of bass

3:44

Perc. 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

Perc. Snare roll with hi hat foot pedaling

Mechanical

Molto Expressivo

Mechanical

Molto Expressivo

Mechanical

Vln.

Vc.

Cl.

91 Perc.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{5}{4}$  4:00  $\frac{3}{2}$  95 *Tranquil* 96

Use hands to make noises on CD and Cassette cases: scratching, opening and closing, rattling, fingernail tapping, etc.

Tranquil  
Bow the bridge (mute strings with left hand)

Tranquil  
Bow the bridge (mute strings with left hand)

91 Violin  
91 Viola  
91 Cello

4:40.42

97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108

Perc. *p* *pp*

Vln.

Vc. *ord.*

Cb. *Tranquil*  
Bow the bridge

*n* *mf*

*Gradually more bow above the bridge*  
producing a scratch tone on E string



109 110 111 Brushes 112 113  $\frac{4}{2}$  114  $\frac{3}{2}$  115 116 117 118 119 120

Perc. *mp* *mf*

Brushes  
lazy continuous  
brush strokes on snare  
emphasizing notated  
beats

Cymbal  
scratching with  
drum sticks

Bowed cymbal  
scratching

Vln. *mp*

Vc. *mp* Jazzy, yet mechanical  
pizz.

Cb. *mp* Jazzy, yet mechanical  
pizz.

Musical score for Percussion (Perc.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The score covers measures 121 to 129. The Percussion part consists of two staves with various rhythmic patterns. The Violin and Viola parts feature melodic lines with glissandos and accents. The Cello part provides a bass line. Red annotations include a '3' in a box above measure 125, a 'simile' label below measure 125, and red icons above measures 123, 125, 128, and 129. Text annotations include 'Downward gliss', 'Simile', and 'Ord.' with dynamic markings 'sub. f'.

121 122 123 124 125 (simile) 126 127 128 129

Perc. Perc.

Vln. Vc. Cb.

Downward gliss  
sub. f  
Simile  
Ord.

Downward gliss  
sub. f  
Simile  
Ord.

Downward gliss  
sub. f  
Simile

Two staves of Percussion (Perc.) are shown at the top, with measures 130 through 138. Both staves contain a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. A text box above measure 130 reads "Type on computer keyboard (parts of the text (no speaking))".

Below the Percussion staves are three staves: Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.).

- Vln.:** Features a melodic line with red panda icons above measures 131, 133, and 135. A red dashed line with a printer icon above it spans from measure 133 to 135.
- Vc.:** Features a melodic line with red panda icons above measures 131, 133, and 135. A red dashed line with a printer icon above it spans from measure 133 to 135.
- Cb.:** Features a bass line with a dynamic marking of *mf* at the beginning and *f* at the end of the section.

At the end of the section (measures 136-138), there are two staves labeled "Str." (Strings), each with a dynamic marking of *mf* and *f*.

*pian ☺ music*

(2020)

*For solo piano with acting and objects*

Ess Whiteley

*Opium* is an ode to sublime insanity, a vibrational occurrence celebrating the absurdity of cultural artifact, resonant clichés, forgotten passwords, and the anti-corporeal labyrinths of the mind's becoming, imbuelement, and friction with cybernetic logics.

∞

Duration:

Approximately 5:50

Set up and objects:

Piano

Almglocken hanging on stand in front of piano

Medium-soft mallet (1)

White noise machine that produces a constant loop of bird sounds

*For Mitch Carlstrom*

*πian ☺ music*

for piano & percussion instruments

S Whiteley (2020)  
Performer: Mitchell Carlstrom

\*Turn on bird sounds\*  
\*Turn on stopwatch\*  
0:00

Stand up and pretend to be fighting someone,  
jump back and forth being one person then  
the opponent, childishly. Fall on ground,  
do swirly punches, etc.

Movement  
speech &  
percussion  
instruments

Piano

*mf*

2 At 0:17  
 5 begin speaking (while still fighting)

8 1:00

**Speak:** *The easiest way to make payments is to set up recurring payment plans a recurring payment plan is an electronically processed automatic payment that repeats according to a preset schedule. Customers enjoy the convenience of a set-it-and-forget-it payment option. We use the information you provide to deliver our products, including personalized features and content that make suggestions for you, on and off our products. To create personalized products that are unique and relevant to you, we use your connections, preferences, interests and activities based on the data we collect and learn from you and others.*

9 \*Turn off bird sounds at 1:00\*

Sit silently with hands in lap

$\text{♩} = 120$   
**Molto Rubato Sentimental**  
*con sordino sub. mp*

$\text{♩} = 160$   
**Suddenly Quick Bouncy Ragtime**  
*no sordino sub. f*

Shout: STOP!



15

3

♩ = 72  
**Deadpan / Childish**  
 play with knuckles

*mp*

Shout: *HAH!*

Speak: *Recaptcha. Select all images with-*

22

♩ = 68                      ♩ = 92                      ♩ = 108

**Suddenly Contemplative**                      **Suddenly Jazzy rubato / Espessivo**                      **Suddenly Stiff**

*sub. p*                      *con sordino*                      *sub. mp*

*f* Speak: *Traffic lights,*                      *cross walks.*

**Suddenly Proudful, Grandiose again** ♩ = 120  
**Suddenly Cheesy & Joyful**

*no sordino*  
**p** Speak: Street sings, vehicles *sub. f* fire hydrants

34 ♩ = 115  
**Suddenly Molto Rubato** ♩ = 120  
**Suddenly Dramatic**

swimming pools! Yell: stop! *sub. mp* Speak: select the box ...that says *sub. f* Speak: I am not!

40

**C**

♩ = 169  
Suddenly Energetic

♩ = 120  
Suddenly Metronomic,  
Stiff and Precise

*sub. mf*  
(speak): a

45

**\*turn on bird sounds\***

(Hit the almglocken/gong pretending like you're playing baseball. Wait in anticipation for the ball to be thrown, and at each hit speak a new sentence. Spoken quickly.)

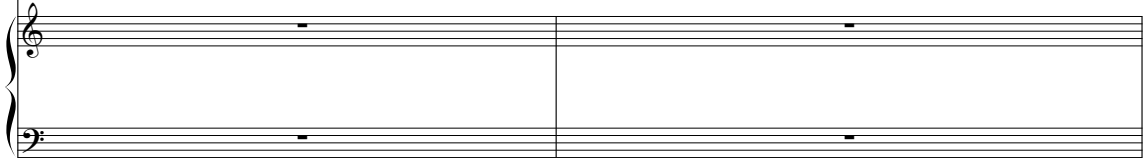
(Ding) We use location-related information such as your current location, where you live, and the places you like to go and the businesses and people you're near... (pause)

*robot*

6 48

(Ding) we use the information we have, including your activity off of our products, to help advertisers and other partners measure... (pause)

(Ding) the effectiveness and distribution of their ads and services, and understand the types of people who use their services and how people interact with their websites, apps, and services. (pause)

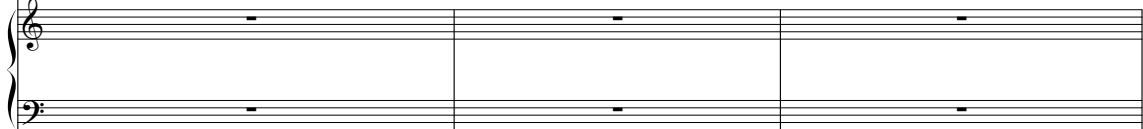



50

(Ding) By using our products, you agree that we can show you ads that we think will be relevant to you and your interests. We use your personal data to help determine which ads to show you.

(put down stick)

activation code: Q H Q C



53

6 G      J X      G M      P H      8 F K

\*\*Turn off bird sounds\*\*

7

3/4

57

♩ = 90  
 This time faster,  
 like a child who's  
 practiced  
 play with fingers

♩ = 120  
 Quick Jazzy Feel

*mp*

*con sord.*  
*mf*

3/4      5/4      C      6/8

8

62

Musical score for measures 62-65. The score is written for piano in two staves (treble and bass clef). It features three distinct tempo and mood changes:

- Measure 62:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 63$ , mood "Suddenly Slow and Contemplative". The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is in 7/8 time.
- Measure 63:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 63$ , mood "Suddenly Slow and Contemplative". The key signature changes to three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is in 6/4 time.
- Measure 64:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 93$ , mood "Suddenly Epic". The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time.
- Measure 65:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 93$ , mood "Suddenly Epic". The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The music is in 3/4 time.

Lyrics: *sub. p* Speak: Enter security question: *no sord. sub. f*

66

Musical score for measures 66-69. The score is written for piano in two staves (treble and bass clef). It features a tempo and mood change:

- Measure 66:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 100$ , mood "Suddenly Metronomic, Stiff and Precise". The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is in 4/4 time.
- Measures 67-69:** Tempo  $\text{♩} = 100$ , mood "Suddenly Metronomic, Stiff and Precise". The key signature changes to three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is in 4/4 time.

Lyrics: *sub. p*

70 9

♩ = 63 **Suddenly Slow and Contemplative** ♩ = 165 **Suddenly High Energy Pop-Punk**

*con sord.*  
What is your mother's maiden name?

*no sord.*  
*sub. f*

74

♩ = 125 **Suddenly Metronomic, Stiff and Precise**

Login failiure. Error num - ber 7 5 5. A temporary Password will be sent to your email!

*sub. mf*

10  
78

$\text{♩} = 60$   
**Suddenly loving,**  
**heartfelt legato**

Q! Z! 5! 7! X! 4! 9!

**molto rit.**

80

**molto decel.**

*Enter!*

*this week's huge top deals!*

*sub. f*

As many low notes as possible  
*sub. mp*

*l.v.*





S Whiteley

# INTRÅ

for cello, live electronics and lights  
(2023)

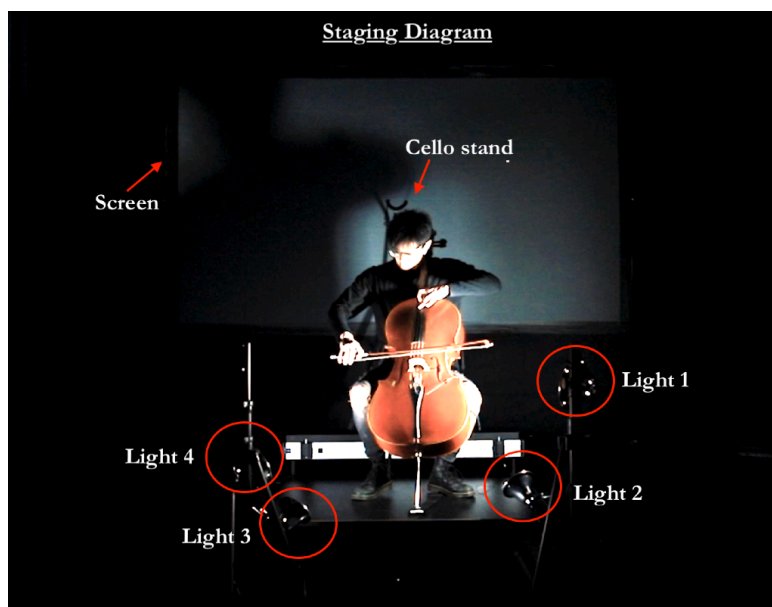
### Technical notes

- Performer must be situated in front of a large screen or other white or light coloured surface that will project shadows and also that performer can swiftly walk behind.
- The house lights on the stage must be able to be near full black out, if not entire black out. The performer should be mostly invisible during times where the live-controlled lights are turned off.
- There must be a cello stand on stage that can hold the cello while the endpin is fully extended.
- Performer wears an ear piece that contain audio cues.\*
- 4 Lights are to be set up, 2 on each side of the performer. Position in a way where the biggest possible shadows are able to be cast behind performer.
- Live electronics and lights are to be controlled by another person live via a lighting control console such as a DMX controller that must have at least 4 faders\* and a DAW such as Ableton.\*
- Stereo electronics should be projected and multiplied in quadrophonic if not more (2 channels in front of audience and 2 channels in the back). If this is not possible, then simple 2-speaker stereo setup.
- Lights should be performed to match the cellist's playing, casting a variety of different shadows that shapeshift between one another.\*

\* = Materials and more details can be provided upon request.

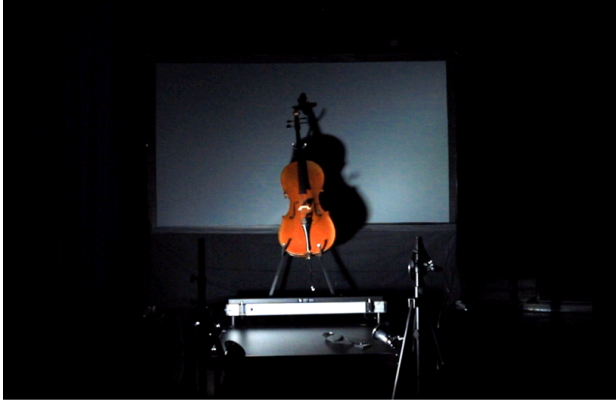


= scoratura tuning; Tune low C string approximately D - Db. Should be low enough so that it creates a distorted string flapping effect timbre with high bow pressure. However, not too low that there is no pitch to the sound.



Refer to the recording for how the lights should be performed, also for generally how the piece should look/sound:  
<https://vimeo.com/803336015>

Don't hesitate to reach out to me by email for questions on the staging, sound, and performance:  
[stevenwhiteley4@gmail.com](mailto:stevenwhiteley4@gmail.com)



INTRÁ explores the unconsciousness of the performer, embodying a fictional Cellist who possesses a complex and deeply interwoven relationship with the instrument. It seeks to imagine the unconscious inner world of the Cello as an animate “living” subject itself.

Co-mingled with the instrument, both the human body and instrumental body share a complex collective unconscious. Navigating this shared psychological space between instrument and performer, INTRÁ moves between dreams, memories, and a sea of thoughts & emotions associated with the performative body, the dramatism and extacy of musical performance, trauma and classical music pedagogy.

- *S Whiteley (February 2023)*



Written for Cellist Robbie Bui.

Quarter = approx. 47

**A** Spaciously

Walk to the stage at sound of chair

Choose harmonics in approx. register

Pizz.

Sit facing right side of stage at black out

Simile Arco

Pizz.

Sit facing left side of stage at black out

Arco

Pizz.

Sit facing right side of stage at black out

Arco

mp

Slowly turn head with each bow stroke

mp

Lights on/off with each footstep (10)

Chair

Lights On

Lights off

Flickering

Sit facing center of stage at black out

**B**

Pizz.

Molto Rit.

Arco

Accel.

Rit.

mf

mp

sub. mf

mp

mf

Very gradually begin flashing light patterns, starting slow

Pick up in intensity and speed in correspondence with the Cello, matching with Cellist's energy and pacing

1

CELESTINE

Speed up and slow down at will

Repeat until audio cue says to go to C

**C**

Harmonics above fingerboard.  
doublestop with low C string  
Improvise highly active movements

Fast, loud pizz and  
snap pizz improvisations  
freeze in place at least 3x  
with your arm up in the air

ELECTRONICS / LIGHTS

CELESTINE

Simile

Repeat until audio cue says to go to D


**D**

senza vibrato ..... moltissimo vibrato ..... senza vibrato

ff

ELECTRONICS / LIGHTS




E

Wait for abrupt stop audio cue to move to E
Get up, place cello on stand and move behind screen at black out
Walk over to the cello, sit down and have instrument ready

**CELLO**

Moltissimo Vibrato

*fff* N

**ELECTRONICS / LIGHTS**

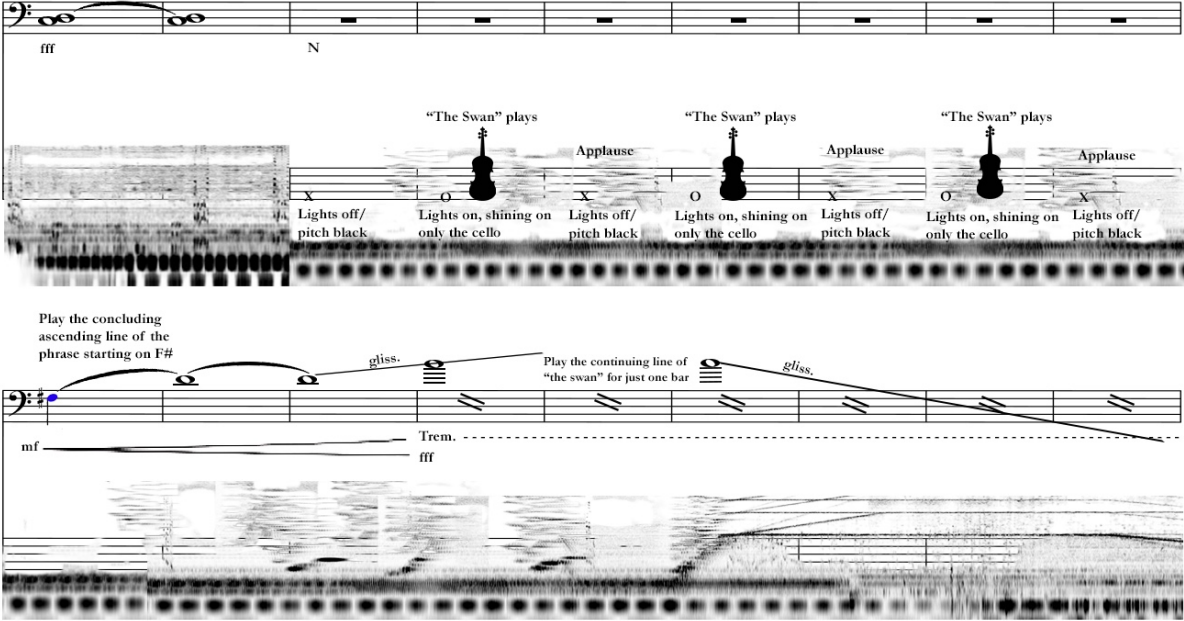
"The Swan" plays      Applause      "The Swan" plays      Applause      "The Swan" plays      Applause

Lights off/pitch black      Lights on, shining on only the cello      Lights off/pitch black      Lights on, shining on only the cello      Lights off/pitch black      Lights on, shining on only the cello      Lights off/pitch black

Play the concluding ascending line of the phrase starting on F#

gliss.      Trem.      Play the continuing line of "the swan" for just one bar      gliss.

*mf*      *fff*



3

CELO

ELECTRONICS / LIGHTS

Wait for audio cue to start F

**F**

Get up, place cello on stand and walk off stage

Moltissimo Vibrato

ff

N

At audio cue walk on stage, pick up cello

Freeze in place 4+ times with your hand up in the air with your arm up

CELLO SPEAKS:  
*"Here in some very basic steps is how to play the cello"*

\*Cello squeaking sounds\*

Lights off/ pitch black

Lights on the cello as it's speaking

Lights off/ pitch black

*"The bow is always in the right hand... shoulder, elbow and wrist. The shoulder" etc.*

Bow bridge  
mf

Slowly turn head with each bow stroke

Lights off/ pitch black at pizzicato



Wait for cue

At cue \*pretend\* to play  
vigorously as if you are  
performing the electronics  
that is playing alongside you

CELLO

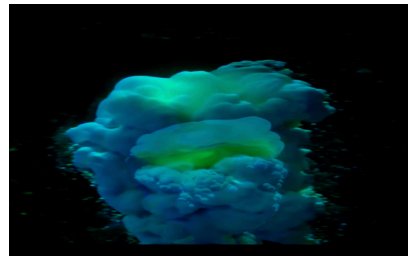
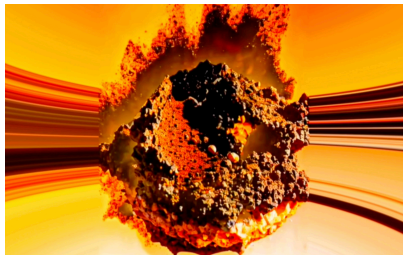
ELECTRONICS / LIGHTS

Ess Whiteley

## inter[ARE]

*for Saxophone, Percussion, Electronics & Video*

Commissioned by Popebama  
(2023)



This piece is a sonic and visual meditation on synthetic-organic hybridities, inter-material entanglements, cross-species kinship. The term “more-than-human worlds” (David Abrams, 1996) has been used to call attention through the senses to what exists beyond what is conventionally considered in Western paradigms to be human. In such a way, this piece orients us towards environmental sonic and visual fields melded with technological ones, bringing into being a speculative “more-than-human” audiovisual world made up of cross-species cyborg-organism assemblages and inter-material becomings.

**Assortment of high percussion instruments - "HIGH"**

- High hat
- Wood blocks
- Break drums of metal objects
- Wind gong
- Cymbal on a towel placed on a table
- Snare drum

**Assortment of low percussion instruments - "LOW"**

- Kick drum on elevated stand to be played with mallets
- Floor tom

**Other percussion instruments**

- Gliss gongs 2x - B and F#

**Assortment of bowed objects & instruments - "A.B.O.I."**

- Almglocken in E
- Mixing bowls in A and E
- Clay bowl in G
- School bell in E
- Crotales only use E and B in lower octave

**Saxophone pedals:**

- Harmonizer
- Wammy pedal



♩ = 90 **A**

X = breath sound  
+ = slap tongue

Overblow/Approximate pitches on 32nd note gestures

Tenor Saxophone

Anything from the HIGH perc inst list. Choose what sounds good to you in the moment or assign beforehand.

Drum Set


f


Anything from the LOW perc inst list. Choose what sounds good to you in the moment or assign beforehand.

Ten. Sax.

Dr.

Detailed description: This block contains musical notation for a Tenor Saxophone and Drum Set. The Tenor Saxophone part is in 3/4 time with a tempo of 90. It features a melodic line with slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings like 'f'. Above the staff, there are annotations: 'X = breath sound', '+ = slap tongue', and 'Overblow/Approximate pitches on 32nd note gestures'. A red box labeled 'A' is placed above the first measure. The Drum Set part is in 3/4 time and includes a 'f' dynamic marking. Below the drum set staff, there are two instructions: 'Anything from the HIGH perc inst list. Choose what sounds good to you in the moment or assign beforehand.' and 'Anything from the LOW perc inst list. Choose what sounds good to you in the moment or assign beforehand.' Below these instructions are two more staves: 'Ten. Sax.' and 'Dr.', which appear to be alternative or related parts for the Tenor Saxophone and Drums respectively.

Ten. Sax. 

Dr. 

Ten. Sax. 


Dr. 

Repeat 4x each time increasing the intensity of wammy pedal making it sound more f'ed up

Ten. Sax. 

Dr. 

Turn OFF both



**B** 101

Ten. Sax. Remove mouthpiece & breath through instrument sounding like a creature inhaling..... Exhaling... Simile X X X X

Dr. Breath through conch sounding like a creature inhaling..... Exhaling... Simile X X X X

*n* *mf*

108

Ten. Sax. Simile 4 8 .....listen and blend.....

Dr. Simile 4 8 .....listen and blend.....



6

116 .....listen and blend.....

Ten. Sax. 12 16

Dr. 12 16

124

Ten. Sax. 20 24

Dr. 20

Bowing ABOI / bowls while producing air sounds

**C** *mf*

Bowing ABOI / bowls while producing air sounds

*mf*


131

Ten. Sax. 28

Dr. 24 28

Stop making air sounds with sax

Stop making air sounds with conch




Place a little piece of tin foil on the bowls

allow tin foil to produce more resonances.....listen and blend.....

138

Ten. Sax. 32 36




Place a little piece of tin foil on the bowls

allow tin foil to produce more resonances.....listen and blend.....

Dr. 32 36

Ten. Sax. 144 40 44


Dr. 40



Add more tin foil

Increase intensity and volume at the pace you hear in the fixed media

Ten. Sax. 151 48



Add more tin foil

Increase intensity and volume at the pace you hear in the fixed media

Dr. 44 48

Detailed description: This page contains four musical staves for Tenor Saxophone and Drums. Each staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The Tenor Saxophone staves are in treble clef, and the Drums staves are in bass clef. The notation consists of diagonal slashes (//) within the staves, indicating rhythmic patterns. Above the Tenor Saxophone staves, there are small illustrations of a piece of crumpled tin foil being placed on a drum bowl. Text instructions are placed above and below the staves, providing performance directions. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of the staves and above specific measures. The page number '7' is located in the top right corner.

8

158 *.....listen and blend.....* 56

Ten. Sax. 52

Dr. 52 *.....listen and blend.....* 56

165 60 64

Ten. Sax.

Dr. 60

171 **D** Begin improvising responding to the sounds you hear in the fixed media  
↓ + X  
**Using only slap tongue & air sounds** 177

Ten. Sax.

Dr. 64 68

178 *.....listen and blend.....* 72 76 183


Ten. Sax.

Dr. *.....listen and blend.....* 72 76

186 80 84

Ten. Sax.

Dr. 80 84

 **E** Introduce superball mallets on bass drum creating low sustained tones in addition to bowing bowls

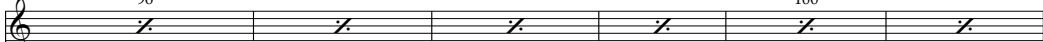
193 88 92 199

Ten. Sax.

Dr. 88 92

10

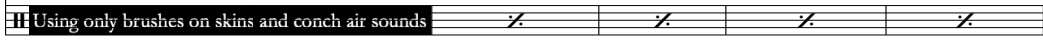
**F** 202 96 .....listen and blend..... 100

Ten. Sax. *f* 

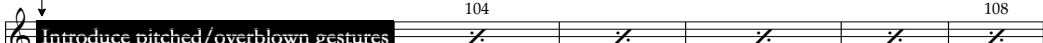
Begin improvising quietly, imitating & responding to the sounds you hear in the fixed media and saxophone

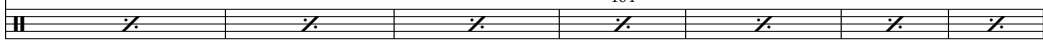


.....listen and blend.....

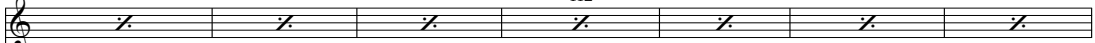
Dr. *f* Using only brushes on skins and conch air sounds  100

208 Start growing in loudness and intensity still reacting and responding to fixed media and percussion

Ten. Sax. Introduce pitched/overblown gestures  104 108

Dr.  104


215 Start growing in loudness and intensity still reacting and responding to fixed media and saxophone


Ten. Sax.  112




Dr. Use mallets and introduce HIGH percussion list instruments  112

.....listen and blend.....


222 116 120



Ten. Sax. 

Dr. 

Turn ON both   

229 124 128

Ten. Sax. 

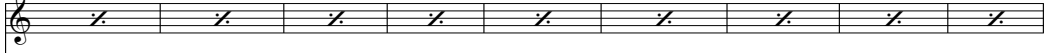
Dr.  

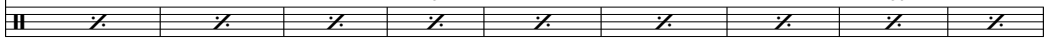
*ff*

Reach full loudness and intensity still in conversation with fixed media and percussion

Reach full loudness and intensity still in conversation with fixed media and saxophone

236 132 136

Ten. Sax. 

Dr. 

12

245 *.....listen and blend.....* 140 144 148

Ten. Sax.

Dr. *.....listen and blend.....* 140 144

255 152 156 160

Ten. Sax.

Dr. 148 152 156

267 **H** *Improvise trying to match pitches with the opera gongs*

Ten. Sax. *fff*

Dr. 160 *Improvise trying to match pitches with the saxophone* 164 168 *fff*

Ten. Sax. 279 12 16

Dr. 172 176

Ten. Sax. 285 20 Watch for abrupt stop

Dr. 180 Watch for abrupt stop