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Title

The Place Where Everyone Waits

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Author

Lamouris, Philippe

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Philippe Lamouris

The Place Where Everyone Waits...
(2019)

for symphonic orchestra

(duration: approx. 9 min 15 sec)

List of instruments

3 flutes (3rd also piccolo)

2 oboe's

English horn

2 clarinet's in Bb

bass clarinet

2 bassoons

contrabassoon

4 horns

3 trumpets

3 trombones

tuba

timpani

bass drum

tam-tam

wood blocks

crotales

vibraphone

strings: 14 - 12 - 9 - 8 - 6

the score is transposed (not in C)

**woodwinds have separate staves in this score, however for conducting purposes
merged staves may be requested by the conductor**

Performance notes

Tempi

All metronome marks are approximate tempo indications for the conductor.

Notation



: Change very gradually from one sound to the other



: crescendo dal niente



: diminuendo al niente

trills = always semitone trills unless otherwise specified

Woodwinds:

flz.: flatterzunge (flute and clarinet) = flutter tongue is a tonguing technique in which performers flutter their tongue to make a characteristic 'Frrrr' sound.

whistle tones (flute) = whistle tones are very soft sounds based on the harmonic series. They sound like a very high and soft whistle.

wind tones (flute) = wind sounds are sounds on the flute with additional air. It is possible to play only wind sounds or wind sounds combined with regular sound.



: air sounds (all woodwinds), also called air noise = (notated with diamond shaped note-heads) blow air through the instrument, these notes are often unpitched however if it is possible to make a combination of air and sound please do so (itches notated in score).



: slap tongue (clarinet) = violent release of the tongue, creating a 'slap' as the vacuum is opened

echo tone (sub tone): very quiet sound

Brass

mutes are notated in score (cup mute and silent mute for trumpet)

senza sordino (or ord.) = without mute

glissandi for trombones in full score are the desired sound, ossia staff will be included in parts (for certain glissandi that may use multiple overtones and endnotes)



: air sounds (all brass) also called air noise = blow air through the instrument, these notes are often unpitched however if it is possible to make a combination of air and sound please do so (itches notated in score).

Percussion:



or l.v. = let vibrate (till sound dies away or until * sign)

glissandi for timpani = glissando starts immediately at beginning of note and goes as high (or low) as possible (suggested endnotes in parts)

Strings

col legno bat.: col legno batutto = strike with wood of bow

sul tasto (S.T.) = bow over the fingerboard

sul pont. (S.P.): sul ponticello = bow near the bridge

ord.: ordinario = play normally

senza vibr.: senza vibrato = without vibrato (till ord. sign)

molto vibrato = rapid and large vibrato. When vibrato markings are not specified, players can use their usual vibrato



: Bartók pizzicato (snap pizz.) = pulling the string upwards and allowing it to 'snap' sharply against the fingerboard

All tremoli have to be played as dense as possible (no rhythmic tremolo)

Program note

The following program note (story of the piece) may serve only as a guideline to the performance of this piece. It's not compulsory but can be of inspiration to the musicians/conductor and even audience. The letters between brackets represent the rehearsal marks presented in the full score.

"The Place Where Everyone Waits" became my musical imagination of the transition between life and death. The moment a person realizes his life is going to be over. The only thing to do is to wait, because no one knows what's next. The helplessness, the memories, the last sensations, the struggle and/or acceptance or just some of the elements that run through the mind.

The composition starts with the introduction of the main chord/cluster. Suddenly this sound starts crushing you. Its weight almost unbearable. [A] At the same moment a melody appears, trying to reassure you that everything is ok. But... it's hard to believe. [B] We get to a perpetuum mobile which gives us some tranquility and the time to understand our current situation. [C] Out of nowhere a huge power, our will to live kicks in. It screams. It tries to reverse everything, but the perpetuum mobile element [D] is always coming back. [E] After this struggle the perpetuum mobile element turns into this macabre feeling represented by the pizzicato's, the col legno passages and the "flatterzunge". [F] And again, unexpectedly, our "will to live" tries one last time, with everything it has got, to get us back, to keep us alive. But, alas, all in vain.

[H] A new element, a new melody appears. This melody however is quite different than the ones before. It's alive. It says something. It's fascinating and inviting. After its introduction it starts leading us somewhere. [I] Strongly grabbing the attention and not letting loose, forcing us to concentrate and follow it around. [K] After this fast passage, we arrive to the sound of strings playing the same chord/cluster from the beginning of the composition. It feels familiar and sounds much more soothing than the first time. [L] The strings fade away and we only hear solo instruments playing the melody of the beginning of the piece accompanied by the bass drum. The melody is leading us further, deeper into the nowhere. [M] We arrive into a state of numbness. Nothing moves, only the beat of the bass drum and timpani. Is this the end? Is it over? [N] No, unfortunately not yet... And again, the fear kicks in. You feel it will crush you. It's inevitable. You just have to accept it. You can't fight it anymore.

[O] Once you accept this, the lively melody of the middle part of the piece comes back, but in a more familiar way, accompanied by chords that make you feel alive again. What beauty. Oh, the end is beautiful! ... [P] Instruments fade away and only the horns play a perfect ending to a Bach choral... The perfect way to end one's journey... Only the last chord is not coming... One horn, playing the perfect note, waiting for the others to join him in harmony... it's just not happening.

[Q] And from below, the chord/cluster of the beginning of the movement sneaks in. You hear the last bit of air leaving your body. And, snap...

I have composed this piece in memory of my late piano teacher Csáky Katalin, who passed away a few weeks ago.

The Place Where Everyone Waits...

in loving memory of Csáky Katalin
(2019)

Philippe Lamouris (1991*)

Lento $\text{♩} = 40$ poco rit. A tempo poco rit. A tempo

1. Flute *pp* *mp < mf* *mp* *f* *mp*

2. Flute *pp* *mp < mf* *mp* *f* *pp*

3. Flute *mp* *f* *pp*

1. Oboe *mp < mf* *mp* *ff* *mp*

2. Oboe *mp < mf* *mp* *ff*

English Horn *f* *mf*

1. Clarinet in B $\flat$ *pp* *mf > pp* *mp* *f* *pp*

2. Clarinet in B $\flat$ *pp* *mf > pp* *mp* *f* *pp*

Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$

1. Bassoon *mp < mf* *f* *ff* *mp*

2. Bassoon *mf > pp* *f* *ff*

Contrabassoon *f* *ff* *p*

1. and 3. Horn in F *pp* *ff* *pp* *pp*

2. and 4. Horn in F *pp* *ff* *pp* *pp*

1. and 2. Trumpet in B $\flat$ *mf* *ord.* *cup mute l. tr.* *mp*

3. Trumpet in B $\flat$ *mf* *ord.*

1. and 2. Trombone *pp* *mf* *ord.* *pp* *pp*

3. Trombone *pp* *mf* *ord.* *pp* *pp*

Tuba *mf*

Timpani *pp* *f* *f*

Bass Drum *p* *f* *f* *mp* *pp* *pp*

Tam-tam *f* *f*

Vibraphone *mp* *p* *mp* *f* *mf*

Lento $\text{♩} = 40$ poco rit. A tempo (not too short) poco rit. A tempo

Violin I *pp* *mp* *pp* *f* *ord.* *mp* *p*

Violin II *pp* *mp* *pp* *f* *ord.* *p* *pp*

Viola *pp* *mp* *pp* *f* *ord.* *p* *pp*

Violoncello *pp* *mp* *pp* *f* *ord.* *mp* *p*

Contrabass *ppp* *mf* *f* *ord.* *p*

12

Un poco meno mosso

B

Andante $\text{♩} = 52$

1. Fl.

p
 pp

2. Fl.

p
 pp

3. Fl.

p

1. Ob.

mp
 mf
(solo)

Eng. Hn.

pp
 mf
 pp
(solo) 2 2

1. Cl.

pp
 p
 mp
 mf
(solo)

2. Cl.

pp
 p

B. Cl.

p
 p
(slap tongue)

1. Bsn.

p

2. Bsn.

pp
 p

Cbsn.

pp
 p

1. & 3. Hn.

2. & 4. Hn.

1. & 2. Tpt.

1. & 2. Tbn.

3. Tbn.

B. D.

pp

Un poco meno mosso

B

Andante $\text{♩} = 52$

Vln. I

Vln. II

sul tasto
 pp
ord.
 p

Vla.

sul tasto
 pp
ord.
 p

Vc.

sul tasto
 pp
ord.
 p

Cb.

pp
 mp
 pp
 mp
 pp
 mp
 pp
 mp

[illegible]

This page of a musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains staves for woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The second system contains staves for strings.

First System:

- Woodwinds:** Flutes (1, 2), Oboes (1, 2), English Horn, Clarinets (1, 2), Bass Clarinet, Bassoons (1, 2), and Contrabassoon. They play complex passages with triplets and various dynamics like *f*, *pp*, and *mf*.
- Brass:** Horns (1 & 3, 2 & 4), Trumpets (1 & 2), Trombones (1 & 2, 3), and Tuba. They provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic lines.
- Percussion:** Timpani, Snare Drum (T.t.), Cymbals (Crot.), and Vibraphone (Vib.).

Second System:

- Strings:** Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). They play sustained harmonic lines with some melodic movement in the upper strings.

Tempo and Performance Markings:

- Tempo:** The score alternates between "(un poco meno mosso)" and "(A tempo)".
- Key Signatures:** The first system is in C major (one sharp), and the second system is in D major (two sharps).
- Dynamics:** A wide range of dynamics is used, including *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Articulation:** Various markings like accents, slurs, and glissandos are present throughout the score.

[illegible]

66

1. Fl.

2. Fl.

Picc.

1. Ob.

2. Ob.

Eng. Hn.

1. Cl.

2. Cl.

B. Cl.

1. Bsn.

2. Bsn.

Cbsn.

1. & 3. Hn.

2. & 4. Hn.

1. & 2. Tpt.

3. Tpt.

1. & 2. Tbn.

3. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

T.-t.

Crot.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

poco rall.

To Fl.

7

Lento ♩=42 un poco meno mosso A tempo ♩=42 un poco meno mosso A tempo ♩=42 Moderato ♩=60

79

1. Fl.

2. Fl.

3. Fl.

1. Ob.

2. Ob.

1. Cl.

2. Cl.

B. Cl.

1. Bsn.

2. Bsn.

Cbsn.

Vib.

senza pedal
(with hardest mallet possible)

with bow

I.v.

Lento ♩=42 un poco meno mosso A tempo ♩=42 un poco meno mosso A tempo ♩=42 Moderato ♩=60

Vln. II

sul tasto

sul pont.

sul tasto

sul tasto

sul pont.

sul tasto

sul pont.

tutti sul tasto

sul tasto

sul pont.

sul tasto

sul tasto

sul pont.

sul tasto

sul pont.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The staves are arranged in a system, with each staff representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The instruments listed on the left include:

- 1. Fl.
- 2. Fl.
- 3. Fl.
- 1. Ob.
- 2. Ob.
- Eng. Hn.
- 1. Cl.
- 2. Cl.
- B. Cl.
- 1. Bsn.
- 2. Bsn.
- Cbsn.
- 1. & 3. Hn.
- 2. & 4. Hn.
- 1. & 2. Tpt.
- 1. & 2. Tbn.
- 3. Tbn.
- Tba.
- Crot.
- Vln. I
- Vln. II
- Vla.
- Vc.
- Cb.

The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- Dynamic markings:** *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte).
- Performance instructions:** *whistle tone*, *ord.* (ordinario), *solo*, *arco* (arco), *sul tasto* (sul tasto), *pizz.* (pizzicato), *gliss.* (glissando).
- Other markings:** *1. tr.* (first trumpet), *vi. solo* (violin solo), *vc. solo* (viola solo).

The score is written in a 3/4 time signature, and the key signature is one sharp (F#). The page number 9 is visible in the top right corner.

97

1. Fl.

2. Fl.

3. Fl. To Picc.

1. Ob.

2. Ob.

Eng. Hn.

1. Cl.

2. Cl.

B. Cl.

1. Bsn.

2. Bsn.

Cbsn.

1. & 3. Hn.

2. & 4. Hn.

1. & 2. Tpt.

3. Tpt.

1. & 2. Tbn.

3. Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

B. D.

WB.

Crot.

Vib.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 144$

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

f

mf

pp

senza pedal

hard mallet

ord.

pizz.

arco

ff

mf

112

poco rall.

11

1. Fl. *mf*

2. Fl. *mf*

Picc. *mf*

1. Ob. *mf* *p* *pp*

2. Ob. *mf* *p* *pp*

Eng. Hn. *f* *mf* *f*

1. Cl. *mf* *f*

2. Cl. *mf* *f*

B. Cl. *mf* *f*

1. Bsn. *mf* *mp* *p*

2. Bsn. *mf* *mp* *p*

Cbsn. *mp*

1. & 3. Hn. *mp*

2. & 4. Hn. *mp*

1. & 2. Tpt. *ord.* *mp* *f*

3. Tpt. *ord.* *mp*

1. & 2. Tbn. *ord.* *p*

3. Tbn. *ord.* *p*

Tba. *p* *ord.* *mp*

Timp. *mp* *p*

WB. *p*

Vib. *mf* *ff* *pp* *con pedal*

Vln. I *mp* *fp* *sul pont.*

Vln. II *mp* *mf* *fp* *sul pont.*

Vla. *f* *arco* *mp* *mf* *fp* *sul pont.*

Vc. *f* *arco* *mf* *fp* *sul pont.*

Cb. *f* *arco* *mp* *fp* *sul pont.*

1. Fl. *mf* (air sound) *mf* To Fl.

2. Fl. *pp* (air sound) *mf*

Picc. *pp* *mf*

1. Ob. *mf* (air sound)

2. Ob. *pp* (air sound) *mf*

Eng. Hn. *pp* *mf*

1. Cl. *mf* (air sound)

2. Cl. *pp* (air sound) *mf*

B. Cl. *pp* *mf*

1. Bsn. *mf* (air sound)

2. Bsn. *p* *pp* *mf*

Cbsn.

1. & 2. Tpt. *mf* *mf*

3. Tpt. *mf* *mp*

1. & 2. Tbn. (air sound) *pp* (air sound)

3. Tbn. *pp*

Tba.

Crot. *mp*

poco rall. rit. K Largo ♩=52

Vln. I *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *ff* *p* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

Vln. II *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *ff* *p* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

Vla. *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *ff* *p* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

Vc. *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *ff* *p* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

Cb. *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *f* *ff* *p* sul pont. ord. sul tasto

[illegible]

171

1. Fl. *mp* *3* *mp* *3 3 3* *f*

2. Fl. *mp* *3* *mp* *3* *f*

3. Fl.

1. Ob. *mf* *f*

2. Ob. *mf* *f*

Eng. Hn. *mf* *f*

1. Cl. *pp* *mp* *p* *p* *mf* *mp* *mf* *f*

2. Cl. *mp* *pp* *p* *mf* *p* *mp* *mf* *f*

B. Cl. *f* *molto espressivo* *3*

1. Bsn. *p* *f* *3*

2. Bsn. *p* *f* *3*

Cbsn. *mf*

1. & 3. Hn. *mp* *mf*

2. & 4. Hn. *mp* *mf*

1. & 2. Tpt. *ord.* *p* *1. tr.* *mf*

3. Tpt. *ord.* *3*

1. & 2. Tbn. *ord.* *mp* *mf* *mp*

3. Tbn. *ord.* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tba. *ord.* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Timp. *(tr)* *mf* *tr* *p*

T.-t. *mp*

Crot. *mp*

Vln. I *p* *5* *mp* *3* *5* *3* *5*

Vln. II *5* *mp* *f* *molto espressivo* *3* *5* *3*

Vla. *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *5* *6* *5* *3*

Vc. *f* *molto espressivo* *3* *3*

Cb. *mf*

The image displays a page from a musical score, specifically measures 177 through 180. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings.

Measures 177-180:

- Measure 177:** Features a rehearsal mark "P". Woodwinds (Flutes 1-3) play "whistle tones" (*pp*). Brass (Horns 1-4, Trumpets 1-2, Trombones 1-3, Tuba) plays *ff*. Percussion (Timpani, B.D., T.t., Vib.) has specific rhythmic patterns. Strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., Cb.) have melodic lines with *f* dynamics and glissandos.
- Measure 178:** Continues the orchestration. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, and *p*.
- Measure 179:** Includes a tempo change marked "Q = 40". Dynamics range from *ppp* to *f*. Performance instructions like "sul tasto" and "ord." are present.
- Measure 180:** Concludes the section with various dynamics and performance markings.

The score uses standard musical notation, including staves, notes, rests, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols. The woodwind and brass sections have complex rhythmic patterns, while the string section provides harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines.