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Title

Ruin

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Ruin

for 3 Voices and Large Ensemble

2019

Ruin

Full Score in C

Duration:

Approximately 3 minutes

Programme Notes:

The text for the piece is taken from *The Ruin*, an Old English poem which depicts a fallen Roman city. The poem is part of the Exeter Book, a large collection of verses and riddles which dates from the 10th century. The only existing copy of the book was damaged in a fire, affecting what survives of *The Ruin*. In light of this, I only used extracts of the poem from which words have been lost. In a similar way, some of the musical material has been dismantled to reflect this.

With thanks to:

Orkest de Ereprijs, Wim Boerman, Martijn Padding, Guus Janssen, Georgia Denham, Ryan Probert, Paul Zaba, Robert Crehan, Robin Morton, Celia Swart, Wilson Leywantono, Paolo Griffin, Dani Blanco Albert, Hugo Bell, Sam Milan, Joe Rhodes and Stephen Plummer.

Instrumentation:

2 Flutes

1 Clarinet in Bb

2 Soprano Saxophones

1 Trumpet in C

1 Horn in F

2 Trombones

Tuba

Electric Guitar

Electric Bass Guitar

2 Soprano Voices

1 Mezzo Soprano Voice

Keyboard

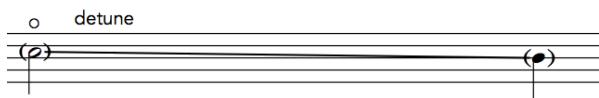
Vibraphone

Instrumental Performance Notes:

Guitars:

The electric guitar should use a light distortion, and when indicated use a tremolo arm. Where the tremolo arm indication is longer, use it more freely.

The bass guitar should be played with a plectrum and have a light amount of tremolo from a pedal.



In the bass guitar, after striking a touch octave harmonic/flageolet in the E string, detune the string down to E. Once the sound has noticeably decayed, retune the string back to E. If there is a pedal tuner, use that to retune.

At rehearsal mark J (from bar 75), the bass guitarist will operate the keyboard's pitch wheel.

Keyboard:



When this is indicated in the keyboard part, use the pitch wheel. The angle of the line is the highest point of the bend.

At rehearsal mark J (from bar 75), the bass guitarist will operate the keyboard's pitch wheel.

Vocal Performance Notes:

For the dynamic changes in the quaver (8th note) and semi-quaver (16th note) swells, use the proximity of the microphones.

The text comes from fragments of an Old English poem, *The Ruin*. I chose to use the original text, rather than the modern translation.

The text is as follows:

Wunað giet se ...num geheapan,
fel on
grimme gegrunden
scan heo...
...g orþonc ærsceaft
...g lamrindum beag
mod mo... ...yne swiftne gebrægd

un...
...þbæt hringmeere hate
þær þa baþu wæron.
þonne is
...re; þæt is cynelic þing,

huse..... burg....

And the modern translation:

persisted on
fiercely sharpened
she shone
...g skill ancient work
...g soft crusts of mud turned away
spirit mo... ...yne put together keen-counselled

un...
...until the ringed sea hot
where the baths were.

Then is

to the house... castle...

...re, that is a noble thing,

Below is a Pronunciation Guide with International Phonetic Alphabet and rough Modern English transliteration by my friend Robin Morton:

...num geheopen	/nʊm je·,hɛ̄ap·ən/	noom ye-HAY-a-puhn
scan heo...	/,ʃa:n he:o/	SHAHN hey-oh
...g orþonc ærsceaft	/-j ,or·þɔnκ ,ɛ:r·ʃeafτ/	-y OR-thonk AIR-shey-aft (hard th as in 'thin')
...g lamrindum beag	/-j ,la:m·rind·ʊm ,be:g/	-y LAHM-rin-doom BAY-agh
mod mo... ...yne swiftne gebrægd	/mo:d mo... ...,yn·ə ,swɪft·nə je·,brɛ̄gd/	MOHD mo... ...ÜN-uh SWIFT- nuh ye-BRAYED
un...	/ʊn/	oon
...þbæt	/þ:bæt/	th-that (hard th as in 'thin')
...re	/rə/	ruh
huse...	/hu:s·ə/	HOOSE-uh
burg...	/bʊrx/	boorkh

Notes on rough pronunciation guide:

oo as in 'stood'

uh as in 'huh?'

th as in 'thing' (not 'then')

gh as in Dutch 'g'

kh as in German 'ch'

Bolded r is there to remind you to roll it or tap it exactly as in Spanish

Capitalised syllables are stressed.

A vowel followed by -h (other than uh) is the pure form of that vowel, but lengthened.

'hay', 'bay' 'air', 'brayed', 'hoose' are literal Modern English spellings – pronounce them as if you were reading modern English ('hoose' is like 'moose').

A combining mark below the dash between two vowels (e.g. ay-uh) indicates a diphthong – try to elide the sounds as much as possible.

The segments that start in ...g could have one of several phonetic values, e.g. /j/, /x/, /ɣ/, /g/ or /k/.

I've guessed at /j/ - imagine it's the end of an English word ending in -y, like 'greedy'.

Have fun! It's a dead language so few people will know if you get it a tiny bit wrong.

Perhaps you're just speaking a funny dialect of Old English...

(Please note that some of the Old English is missing from the pronunciation guide, but is covered in the spoken recordings).

Ruin
for Orkest de Ereprijs on the 25th Young Composers Meeting

Score in C

Patrick Ellis
2019

$\text{J.} = 60$

Flute 1

Flute 2

Clarinet in B \flat

Soprano Saxophone 1

Soprano Saxophone 2

Horn in F

Trumpet in C

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Tuba

Electric Guitar

Bass Guitar

Solo Soprano 1

Solo Soprano 2

Solo Mezzo-soprano

Vibraphone

Electric Piano

Score in C

$\text{J.} = 60$

mf — *pp*

mf — *pp*

mf — *pp*

p — *mf* — *p*

pp — *mp* — *pp*

straight mute

pp — *mp* — *pp*

Light distortion, reverb, with some compression and gain to allow note to last a while

l.v. sempre

mf

w/bar-----

tremolo pedal (light amount), reverb, with some compression and gain to allow note to last a while, with plectrum

detune *l.v. sempre*

mf

retune to E when sound decays (sempre)

Slow Motor On

mf

Fender Rhodes Sounding Electric Piano

mf

Ped.

B

11

B

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

pp — mf

pp — mf

pp — mf

p

mf p

pp mp pp mp

pp mp pp mp

pp mp pp mp

tremolo freely, increase rate with crescendo
w/bar—

detune

Nu-u - u - u - u - u - u - u - um

Num ge - he - a - pen

Nu-u - u - u - u - u - u - u - um

Num ge - he - a - pen

Nu-u - u - u - u - u - u - u - um

Num ge - he - a - pen

mf

21

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib

E. Piano

P A Tempo d. = 60

7

26 *poco rit.*

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Grtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

pp

mf pp

mf pp

mf pp

p

pp

ppp

ppp

ppp

mp w/bar-

detune mp

mp Wo

mp Wo

mp Wo wo-wo-wo-wo-wo-wo-

mf

poco rit.

mf

31

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ci.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

w/bar-
w/bar-----|

○ detune
○ detune

nað, se fel ge
-nað gi - et se, on, me ge
nað, se, grim me ge

10

42

F

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

47

Fl. 1 Fl. 2 Cl. Sop. Sax. 1 Sop. Sax. 2 Hn. C Tpt. Tbn. 1 Tbn. 2 Tba. E. Gtr. Bass S. 1 S. 2 M-S. Vib. E. Piano

Fl. 1: *pp* — *mf* Fl. 2: *pp* — *mf* Cl.: *pp* — *mf* Sop. Sax. 1: *p* — *mf* Sop. Sax. 2: *pp* — *mp* Hn.: — C Tpt.: — Tbn. 1: *mp* — *pp* Tbn. 2: *mp* — *pp* Tba.: *mp* — *pp* E. Gtr.: natural Bass: *mp* S. 1: — S. 2: — M-S.: — Vib.: — E. Piano: *pp* — *mf*

E. Piano: *Pitch Wheel* E. Piano: *Pitch Wheel* E. Piano: *Pitch Wheel*

G

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

J

Fl. 1 > *pp* *mf* *pp*

Fl. 2 > *pp* *mf* *pp*

Cl. > *pp* *mf* *pp*

Sop. Sax. 1 *mf* *p*

Sop. Sax. 2 *mp* *pp*

Hn. *pp* *mp*

C Tpt. *pp* *mp*

Tbn. 1 *pp* *mp*

Tbn. 2 *pp* *mp*

Tba. *pp* *mp*

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1 *pp*

S. 2 *pp*

M-S. *pp*

Vib. *p*

E. Piano

Bass guitarist to freely use the Pitch Wheel

78

poco rit.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Cl.

Sop. Sax. 1

Sop. Sax. 2

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tba.

E. Gtr.

Bass

S. 1

S. 2

M-S.

Vib.

E. Piano

This musical score page contains 17 staves of music. The top half (measures 1-7) includes staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet, Soprano Saxophone 1, Soprano Saxophone 2, Horn, Cornet, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Bass Trombone, Electric Guitar, Bassoon, Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, and Double Bass. The bottom half (measures 8-10) includes staves for Vibraphone and Electric Piano. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of 78. A 'poco rit.' (poco ritardo) instruction is placed above the first measure. Measures 2-7 show sustained notes on each staff. Measures 8-10 show eighth-note patterns on the lower staves, with sustained notes on the upper staves. A second 'poco rit.' instruction is placed above the eighth measure.