

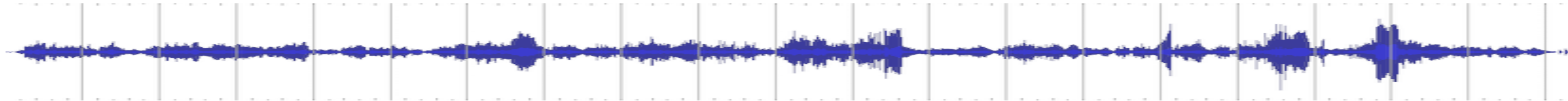
Davide Verotta
Sublime

For Percussion
Vibraphone
Pianoforte
(2019)

Two Toms
Snare Drum
Gong or Large Cymbal
Drum Brake or Metal Bar or Large Cow Bell

Vibraphone

Pianoforte



PERFORMANCE NOTES

Percussion

Snare Low Tom High Tom Brake Drum Gong

or Metal Bar
or Large Cow Bell

or Large Cymbal

Pianoforte – Blocked Keys.

 = Depress the key and hold

 = Depress the key, sounding the note, and hold. The sounded note is joined to the 'silent note' in the next bar with a tie.

Normal-sized note head = sounding note

Small note head = the note does not sound because the same key has already been depressed and held by the other hand. Example:

[illegible]

Sounding and non-sounding keys should be played at the same speed so that the resulting pause, represented by a small note head, has the same duration as the sounding note, represented by a normal note head. Depressing different keys within a recurrent repeated pattern generated irregular rhythms with the length of the pauses determined by the depressed (silent) keys. (The idea of blocked keys is first found in Henning Siedentopf's essay *Neue Wege der Klaviertechnik*. See also György Ligeti's *Études pour piano no. 3 – Touches bloquées*.)

Accidentals apply throughout entire bars but only at written octave (and individual staves in the piano part).

Duration: 7'30".

COMPOSER'S NOTE

The form of **Sublime** takes inspiration from *Life after Life*, a novel by Kate Atkinson. As in the novel, the musical narrative is interrupted by a short recurrent episode. The episode is death in the novel, and a whimsical rhythmically varied theme, introduced by the piano, in **Sublime**. After the episode is over, the narrative restarts somewhere before the interruption, and then takes a different (musical) path before being interrupted again by the episode. This is repeated a few times until the narrative reaches a climax followed by a full development of the episode that closes the piece. Superficially similar to the ABACADA form of a Rondo, the form of **Sublime** is more complex and it was both interesting and challenging from a compositional point of view. Emotionally, **Sublime** lives around the contrast between the musical narrative and the episode. The episode is a metaphor for the sublime: harmonically still, using only five pitches, suspended in mid air.

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Sublime

Davide Verotta
July 12 - Aug 18 2019

Vibraphone

$\text{♩} = \text{c.}76$
con libertà

Percussion

$\text{♩} = 88$

mf

p

5

5

5

Vib.

$\text{♩} = 72$
the fermata not too long but at least 2 beats

mf

subito f

p

8

10

15

A

Vib.

$\text{♩} = 108 (\text{♪}=\text{♪})$

p

8^{va}

16

20

B

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Rose Tree" by J. S. Zamecnik. It is arranged for Vibraphone (Vib.) and Piano (P.). The score is in 2/4 time and consists of 32 measures. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked "Moderato".

Vibraphone Part:

- Measures 24-30: The vibraphone plays a series of chords and single notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 24. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte).
- Measures 31-32: The vibraphone plays a final chord in measure 31 and a single note in measure 32, both marked *f*.

Piano Part:

- Measures 24-30: The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The dynamics range from *p* to *f*.
- Measures 31-32: The piano part plays a final chord in measure 31 and a single note in measure 32, both marked *f*.

Performance Instructions:

- Measures 24-30: The piano part is marked with a "V" (Vibraphone) and a "P" (Piano) in the left margin.
- Measures 31-32: The piano part is marked with a "V" (Vibraphone) and a "P" (Piano) in the left margin.

The musical score for 'Vib.' consists of two systems. The first system shows measures 39 to 45. The 'Vib.' part is a single melodic line with various rhythmic values and triplets. The piano accompaniment features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a prominent bass line with sustained notes and a treble line with more active figures. The second system continues from measure 40, where the piano part has a dense, sustained chordal texture in the right hand and a more active bass line. The 'Vib.' part continues with similar melodic patterns. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes dynamic markings like 'f' (forte).

[illegible]

The musical score is written for Vibraphone (Vib.) and Piano (Piano). The Vibraphone part is in the upper staff, and the Piano part is in the lower staves. The score is divided into two systems, each containing a Vibraphone staff and a Piano staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

System 1:

- Vibraphone:** Measures 56-60. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line with a long note in measure 56, followed by a series of eighth notes in measures 57-60. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the end of the system.
- Piano:** Measures 56-60. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, including a prominent F# in the bass. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the end of the system.

System 2:

- Vibraphone:** Measures 61-65. The key signature changes to natural (F). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line with a long note in measure 61, followed by a series of eighth notes in measures 62-65. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the end of the system.
- Piano:** Measures 61-65. The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a series of chords and single notes, including a prominent F in the bass. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the end of the system.

[illegible]

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system features a Percussion part (Prc.) and a Piano part. The Percussion part includes a Snare Rim Shot, Low Tom, and Snare. The Piano part is written for the right and left hands. The second system continues the Piano part. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1:

- Prc. (Percussion):** Starts with a Snare Rim Shot, followed by a Low Tom and Snare. The notation includes a series of eighth notes and rests, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and a crescendo leading to *f* (forte).
- Piano:** The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line. The notation includes a series of eighth notes and rests, with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a crescendo leading to *f*.

System 2:

- Piano:** The right hand continues with chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line. The notation includes a series of eighth notes and rests, with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a crescendo leading to *f*.

This musical score is for the piece "The Fire Within" by John Williams, featuring Percussion (Prc.), Vibraphone (Vib.), and Piano (Prc.). The score is divided into three systems, each with a key signature change and a time signature change.

System 1 (Measures 90-110): The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The time signature changes from 4/4 to 5/4. The Percussion part features a High Tom drum. The Vibraphone part has a tempo marking of 72. The Piano part features a complex melodic line with triplets and a dynamic range from *p* to *sfz*.

System 2 (Measures 111-130): The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature changes from 5/4 to 3/2. The Vibraphone part has a tempo marking of 108. The Piano part features a complex melodic line with triplets and a dynamic range from *p* to *mp*.

System 3 (Measures 131-150): The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature changes from 3/2 to 2/2. The Percussion part features a Brake Drum. The Vibraphone part has a tempo marking of 116 or faster. The Piano part features a complex melodic line with triplets and a dynamic range from *mp* to *ff*.

132 135 140

Prc. *mf* *f* *mf*

132 135 140

mf *f*

143 145 150

Prc. *f*

143 145 150

mf *f* *8va*

H ♩ = 108

153 155 160

Prc. *ff* *pp* *f*

153 155 160

8va *ff* *sempre ff*

164 165 170 175

Prc. *mf* *subito mf*

164 165 170 175

subito f *p* *subito mf* *p* *8va*

The musical score is divided into three systems, each featuring a Percussion (Prc.) part, a Vibraphone (Vib.) part, and a Piano (Piano) part.

System 1 (Measures 177-185):

- Prc.:** Measures 177-180 are in 3/2 time with a *mf* dynamic. Measures 181-184 are in 7/4 time with a *pp* dynamic. Measure 185 is in 3/2 time with a *subito f* dynamic. A section marker **I** and the tempo marking *allargando* appear at the end of the system.
- Vib.:** Measures 177-180 are in 3/2 time. Measures 181-184 are in 7/4 time with a *subito f* dynamic. Measure 185 is in 3/2 time with a *subito p* dynamic.
- Piano:** Measures 177-180 are in 3/2 time. Measures 181-184 are in 7/4 time with a *subito f* dynamic. Measure 185 is in 3/2 time with a *subito p* dynamic.

System 2 (Measures 189-195):

- Prc.:** Measures 189-195 are in 6/8 time. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ is present. The dynamic is *p*.
- Vib.:** Measures 189-195 are in 6/8 time. The dynamic is *sempre p*.
- Piano:** Measures 189-195 are in 6/8 time. The dynamic is *mf*.

System 3 (Measures 196-205):

- Prc.:** Measures 196-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *p*.
- Vib.:** Measures 196-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Piano:** Measures 196-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *mf*.

System 4 (Measures 201-205):

- Prc.:** Measures 201-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *p*.
- Vib.:** Measures 201-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Piano:** Measures 201-205 are in 4/4 time. The dynamic is *mf*.

Vib.

207

210

8^{va}

Vib.

J

212

215

8^{va}

Vib.

217

220

f

sempre f

8^{va}

Vib.

K

223

225

8

Vib.

228

230

228

230

This musical score is for a Vibraphone (Vib.) and Piano (Piano) duo. The Vibraphone part is written on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melodic line with dotted rhythms and a final sustained chord. The Piano part consists of two staves, with the right hand playing a rapid, ascending and descending eighth-note scale and the left hand providing a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords and a melodic line. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 228 and 230 indicated. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation.