

catastrophe

music for bass clarinet, trombone, cello and piano

full score

Bernardo Barros

catastrophe

music for flute, oboe, clarinet and percussion

duration: ca. 7 minutes

first performance: November 30th, UC San Diego

participants in the first performance: Brian Walsh (clarinet), Derek Stein (cello)
Matt Barbier (trombone), Richard Valitutto (piano)

This score reflects the state of editorial work and correction as of **November 14th, 2012**.

Please check for any newer revision or correction of this work on the website.
More information can be found at <http://bernardobarros.com>



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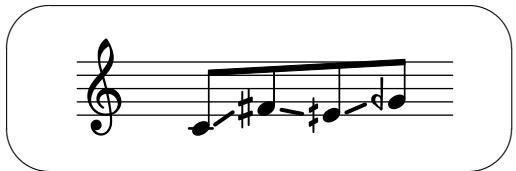
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catastrophe is dedicated to the members of the Gnarwhallaby ensemble.

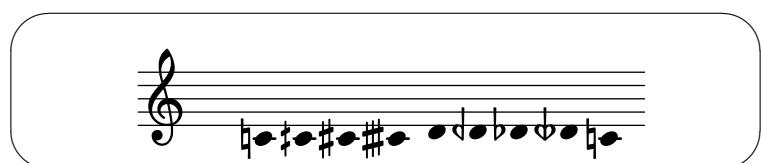
Performance notes

All instruments

- Glissandi should **never** be re-attacked:



- All trills, tremoli and grace-notes as fast as possible. The intervals for trills and mordents are normally indicated by the notated auxiliary pitches, or by fingerings (in the wind instruments); if neither of these is present, trills and mordents are to the nearest semitone(s).
- Ascending and descending quarter-tones:

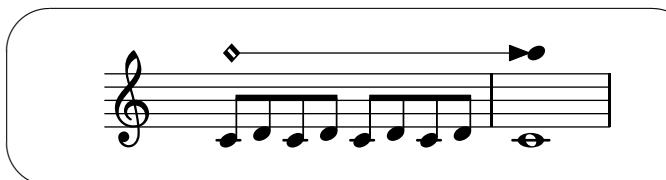


- Smaller intervals are notated using an arrow pointing up or down from one of these accidentals, precise intonation of such pitches may be inferred from the notated fingering. Sometimes, fingering diagrams show only the right-hand fingers, in cases where the left-hand fingering will be obvious.

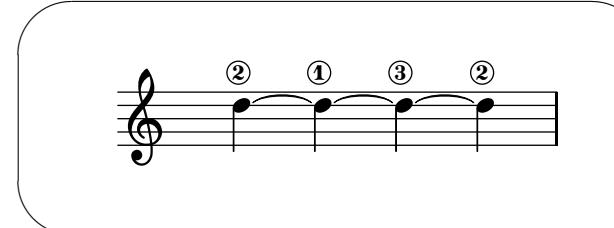
Bass Clarinet

- The score is at playing pitch. The bass clarinet in B♭ is transposed and its part is identical to the score, sounding a major ninth lower.

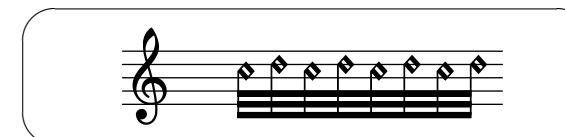
- No vibrato unless indicated.
- All transitions including glissandi as smooth as possible. Smooth transitions usually are indicated using arrows:



- Fingering bisbiliando, whereby 1 = main fingering, 2 etc. = secondary fingerings:

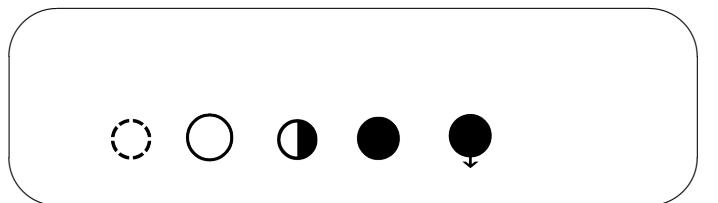


- Breathy sound are represented with a diamond notehead:



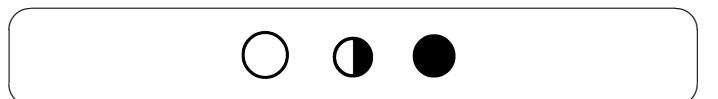
Cello

- Those symbols are used to indicate bow pressure. From very low bow pressure (1), low bow pressure (2), normal(3), high bow pressure (4, mixture of noise and pitch) and extremely high bow pressure (5, no pitch)



Trombone

- Those symbols indicate the position of the mute. Open (1), half-open (2) and closed (3).



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for bass clarinet, trombone, cello and piano

Bernardo Barros
2012

5

B.Clarinet: *acel..... rit.....* *mf* *ppp*

Trombone: *pp*

Violin: *keep base finger on the III string (artificial harmonic)* *3:2* *3:2*

Piano: *if there isn't enough time to let the string vibrate gently slide the finger to make it sound*

9 16

C is not the sounding pitch
alternate between the two additional keys
+B₃tr +B₄tr 9:8 multiphonic +B₃tr (no additional key) 5:4 3:2 ppp

4 8

Tuba: *as a slide vibrato* *pp* *mp pp* *mp* *p* *p*

Violin: *III nat. harm.*

Try to achieve a complex sound on non-harmonic nodes (instead of the cleaner sound from the usual harmonics) Modulate bow pressure, position and speed if necessary.

9
16 7
16

B.Cl. bisbigliando ~~~~~ embouchure glissando

Tbn. unstable between harmonics
shaky, not as fast as possible

Vlc. alternate between harmonic
and normal finger pressure
independently for each finger

Pno.

14

7
16 trill on F# and E_b independently

3
8

7
16 rit..... trill on B_b and B_b independently

5
8

B.Cl. ppp mp ppp pp mp smpz ppp

Tbn. s p

Vlc. mst pp mp pp psp III

Pno.

4 8

B.Clar.

Tbn.

Vlc.

Pno.

6 8

independent random activity for each key
20:16

5 8

8 3

teeth on reed
high and unstable

4 8

B.Clar.

Tbn.

Vlc.

Pno.

5 8

trill on B_b and E_b independently while attacking
7:6

6 8

G_#

(1) (2) (3)

3 2 8 ♩=103

plunger

I II

progressively less pitch and more noise

ffff

32

ff vb ff

This image shows a page from a musical score for orchestra and piano, page 85, measures 27-48. The score includes parts for Bassoon (B.Cl.), Trombone (Tbn.), Cello (Vlc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like *lip pizz*, *smorz*, *ffz/pp*, and *ff*. The bassoon part uses various techniques including *lip gliss* and *teeth on reed*. The cello part includes markings like *pizz*, *arco*, and *ord*. The piano part has a section labeled *14:10*. Measure 48 concludes with a dynamic *f*.

This musical score page contains two systems of music for orchestra and piano, spanning measures 48 through 56.

Measure 48: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) and Trombone (Tbn.) play eighth-note patterns. The Cello (Vcl.) has a sustained note with a dynamic of $>pp$. A box contains instructions for the Cello: "Cello: very slow bow speed, r.h. pressure and half-harmonic finger pressure. Try to produce a cracking sound, unstable and rough. Stay within the pianissimo range III IV".

Measure 56: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) starts with a dynamic of $\ll f$, followed by mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has dynamics of ff and p . The Cello (Vcl.) plays pizzicato with a dynamic of $pizz$. The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

Measure 57: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mfp . The Trombone (Tbn.) has dynamics of mp and f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of p . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

Measure 58: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of p . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of ff . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of ff . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

Measure 59: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

Measure 60: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

Measure 61: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

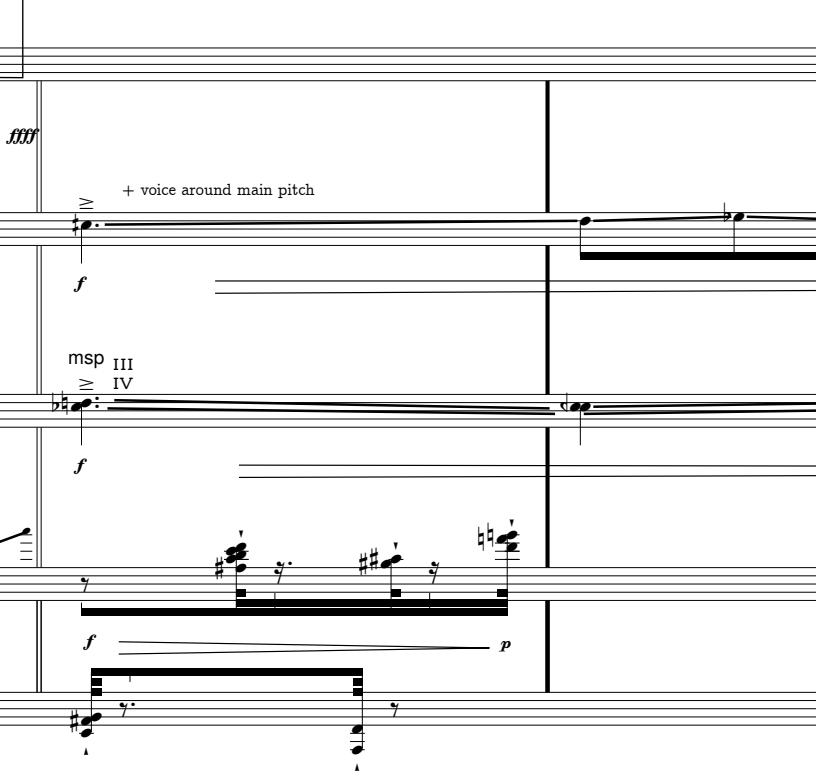
Measure 62: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

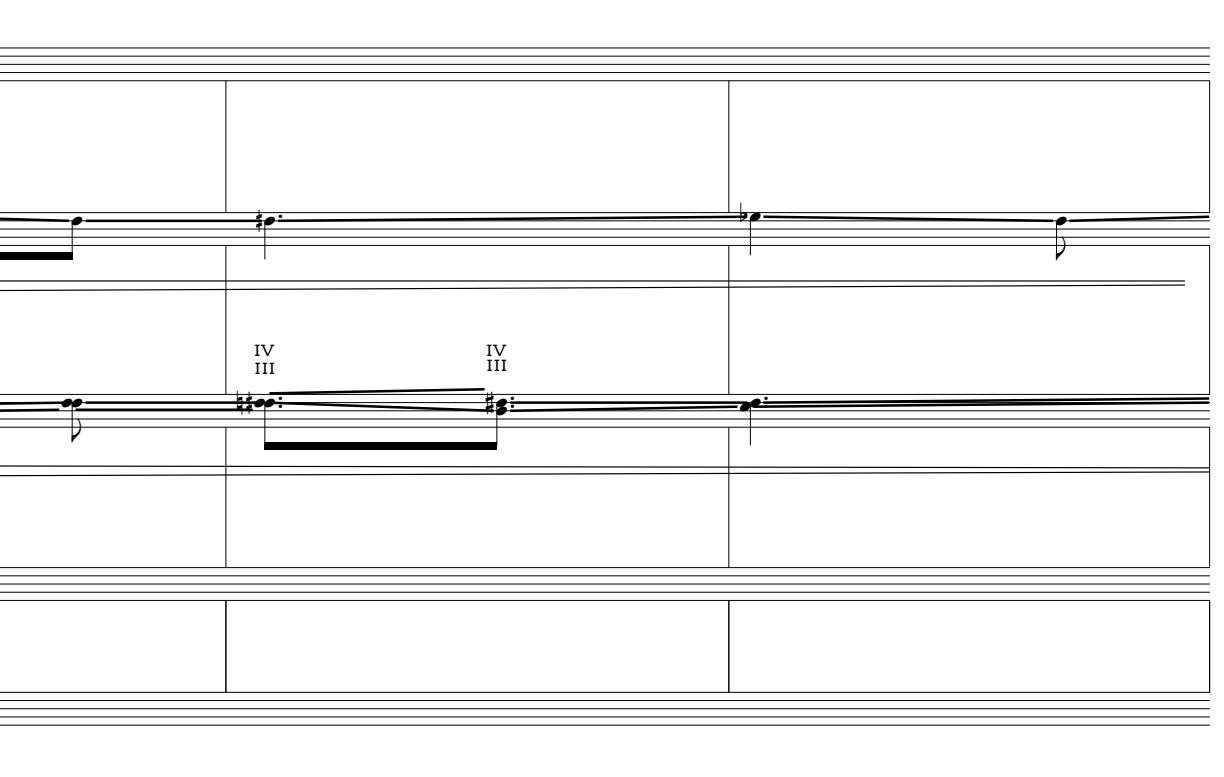
Measure 63: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

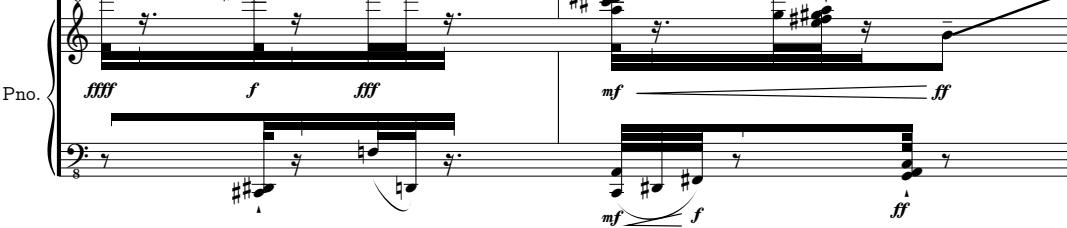
Measure 64: The B.Clarinet (B.Cl.) has a dynamic of mf . The Trombone (Tbn.) has a dynamic of f . The Cello (Vcl.) has a dynamic of f . The Piano (Pno.) has dynamics of fff and f .

62

B.Cl. 

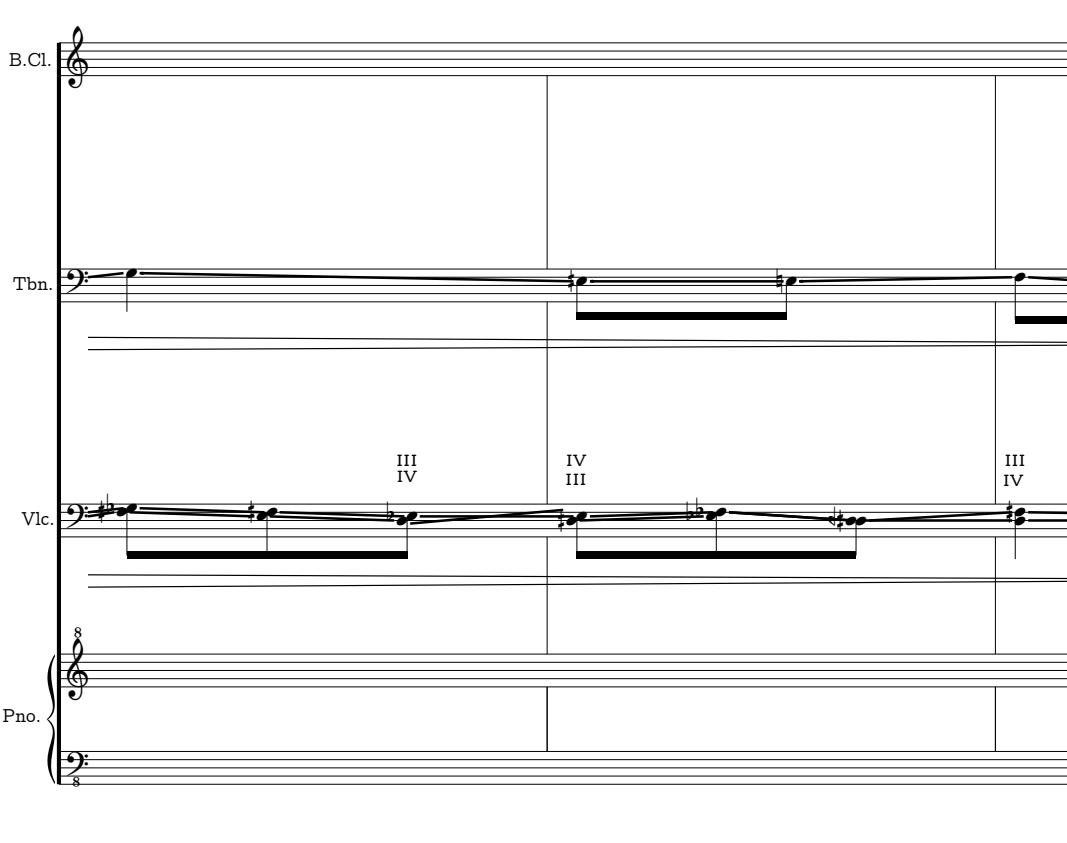
Tbn. 

Vlc. 

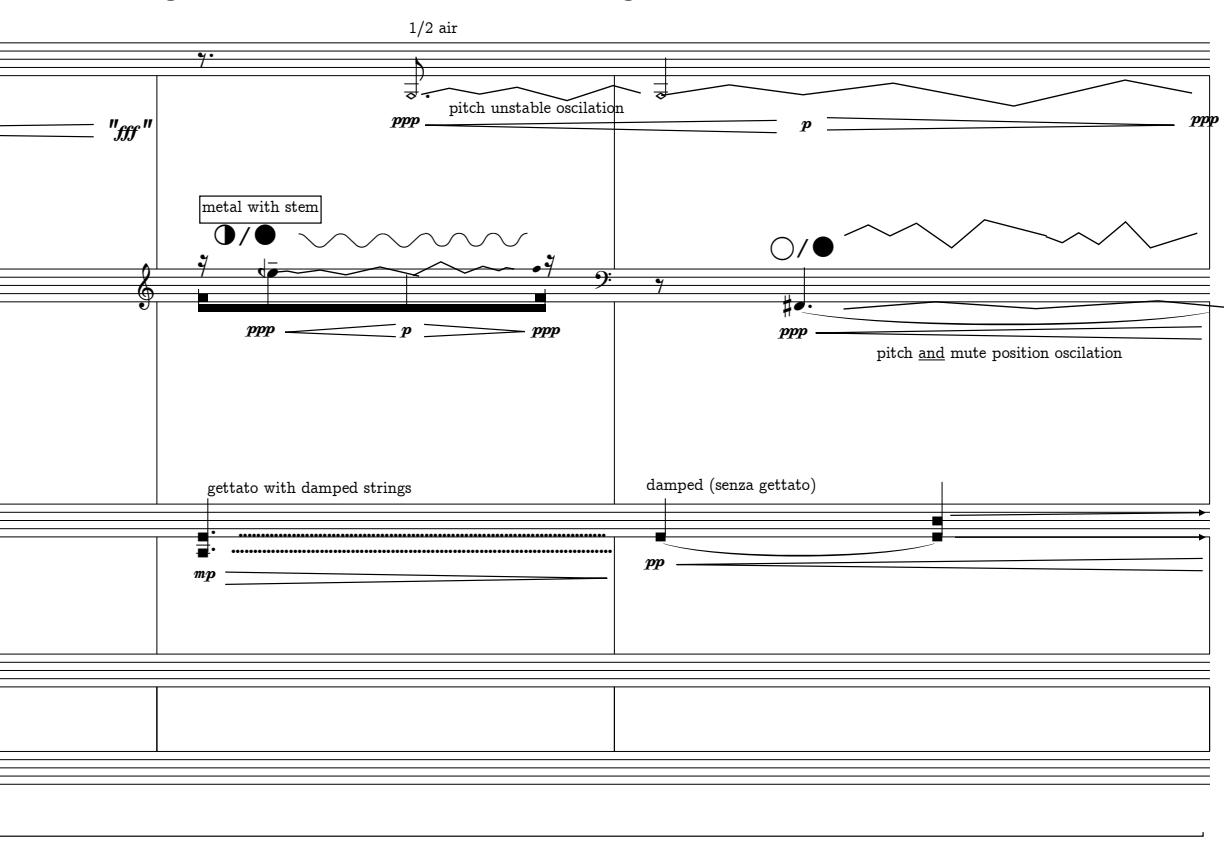
Pno. 

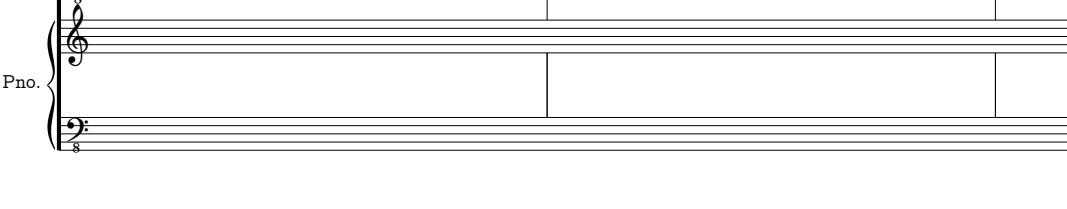
$\frac{1}{4}$ = 45

68

B.Cl. 

Tbn. 

Vlc. 

Pno. 

$\frac{1}{4}$ = 64 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 48

as coming from the piano
mostly air sound

metal with stem

gettato with damped strings

damped (senza gettato)

pitch unstable oscillation

pitch and mute position oscillation

1/2 air

damp with finger at the base of the string

embouchure

5 8

B.Cl.

Tbn.

Vlc.

Pno.

4 8

3 8

II III 11:8

3:2 II msp

III 6:5 II

I II

II I II I II I II

7:6

ppp p pp 3:2 5:4 p pp 10:12 p pp 10:12 p pp 7:6

l.v. f l.v. f

P P P

4 8

5 8

4 8

3 8

4 8

80

B.Cl.

Tbn.

Vlc.

Pno.

10:12 ppp

9:8 V1/2

8:6 mp 3:2 3:2 pp

pp

sfz pp ppp

ppp

9:8 l.v. f

P P

9

B.Clt. 86 9:8 J 10:7 J (1) (2) (1) +G# -G# +G# -G# +G# -G# +G# +G# -G# +G# -G# 11:8

Tbn. I 6 II 6 5:4 gliss

Vlc. ppp

Pno. ppp mp ppp

independent random activity in each key +A -A +A -A +A +R -R +R -A -R +A

3

4

8

3

8

4

8

3

8

4 **8**

2 **8**

5 **8**

3 **8**

2 **8**

3 **8**

1 **8**

microtonal embouchure gliss + fingering bisbigliando (rhythm)

(0) (2) (1) (3) (4) (2) (3) (1) (4) (0)

B.Cl. 108

Tbn.

Vlc.

Pno.

entrance almost imperceptible
as coming from the resonance

damp at the base of the strings

start the tremolo without damping
go as fast as possible to the position
and gently mute it after the attack

NOT at the base of the strings, try to get different harmonics

slide vibrato