

Pétur Eggerts

ECHOTOPOOEIA

For 13 Musicians and Fixed Video



Full Score

2018

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For 13 Musicians and Fixed Video

- Parts:**
- Flute
 - Bass Flute
 - Clarinet in B
 - Bass Clarinet in B
 - Trombone
 - Percussion
 - Harp
 - Piano
 - Violin
 - Violin II
 - Viola
 - Cello
 - Double Bass

Total performance time: 11’39”

The word **Echotopoeia** is made up of two ancient greek etymological roots. “Echo” means sound while “-topoeia” is borrowed from the word “Onomatopoeia” which literally translates as “making words” but is used to describe words that resemble the sound of the object described, for instance: bang, meow and hiccup. In this light, “Echotopoeia” can mean “making sounds” and describe sounds that resemble other sounds. This is an accurate job description of the “Foley” artist. They recreate and record sounds for film and television, whether they are sounds which were not recorded succesfully while filming (shoes on surfaces, a rustle in clothing) or if they are new sounds which are difficult to record such as bones breaking, animal noises or explosions. Among objects used include: celery, coconut halves, rubber gloves, frozen cabbage and soap. These objects make up the material of Echotopoeia. Foley actions are shown on a screen while the ensemble recreates their sounds, which were previously recorded, analyzed and arranged by the composer. But all is not as it seems. The visual material begins to take on characteristics of electronic music, the realms intertwine and instruments morph. The sounds’ origins become unclear and the performers become closer to the visual material than they expect.

Setup:

The video is displayed on a large screen, behind the ensemble. The ensemble faces the conductor and audience. The performance space should be dark enough to see the video but light enough to see the performers. The performers must also clearly see the conductor. The conductor will conduct according to a clicktrack embedded and synced to the video. There is no fixed audio to be heard by the audience. Performers will, in addition to their instruments, have at least one stick of celery close by - not in plain view of the audience. Some performers will have additional objects.

All sounds performed are replicating the (non-present) audio that is shown on the screen. They must be as accurate as possible and silences should be silent. Page turns are marked in. When exchanging instruments or equipment for another material, this should be done as if you were doubling an instrument or picking up a new bow/beater. To the audience you should look as if this were normal and unremarkable.

Instrument specific equipment:

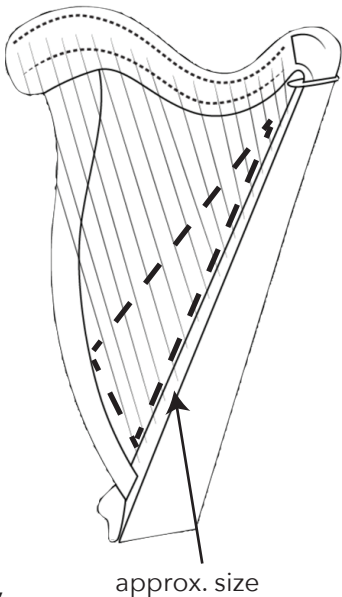
- Flute: A stick of celery holed out approximately as a concert flute, extra stick of celery.
- Bass Flute: Yellow rubber glove and one stick of celery.
- Clarinet: One stick of celery.
- Bass Clarinet: Yellow rubber glove with a hole placed in the index finger.
- Trombone: Small coconut (should fit as a mute) and one stick of celery.
- Percussion: Snare drum, bass drum, soft mallet, wire brush pair, drumstick pair, one white cabbage or iceberg lettuce (preferably frozen), one coconut split in half, one stick of celery.
- Harp: Yellow rubber glove and one stick of celery.
- Piano: Coconut half and one stick of celery.
- Violin I: Two sticks of celery.
- Violin II: One stick of celery.
- Viola: One stick of celery.
- Cello: Yellow rubber glove and one stick of celery.
- Contrabass: Coconut half and one stick of celery.

Rehearsal notes:

A bar before every rehearsal number the running time is marked in the score to ease rehearsing with the clicktrack. The video can be moved to the appropriate rehearsal number and the conductor can conduct one bar before.

Harp preperation

A piece of cardboard shall be placed throughout the length of the harp. It shall reach over approx. 1/3 of the string length. On the one side of the cardboard, place a sheet of baking paper of the same or similar size. The cardboard should dampen the whole harp, making a percussive sound. When playing on the cardboard the sound will have very few resonant pitches and a sharp attack. On the baking paper sound there should be a noisy snare drum like attack.



Performance notes:

-  - these notes shall include only a hint of pitch, no clear tone is to be made at all but there may be some sort of pitch illusion. (e.g. blowing wind through but holding a key/playing on the bridge). You are replicating the sounds on screen. // Harp: Play above prepared portion
-  - these notes shall be as unpitched as possible. They are written on single line staves. // Harp: Play on prepared portion

 - these notes are held silently on the piano while strings are struck

 - as high as possible

 - as low as possible

 - wind + brass: fluttertongue // others: tremolo

 - clarinets & brass: sucking sound

 - use cabbage

 - use celery

 - use coconut

 - use comb

 - use drumstick

 - use hand

 - use rubber glove

 - use soft mallet

 - use superball

 - use wine bottle

 - use wire brush

 - Harp: play on side with cardboard preperation

 - Harp: play on side with baking paper preperation

afl - airy flutter

batt. - col legno battuto, strike the strings with the wood of the bow.

col legno gliss - slide wood of bow across fingerboard.

flaut - flautando

jet - jet whistle

mbp - much bow pressure

msp - molto sul ponticello

p.d. ch - prés de chevilles

p.t. - page turn

r.sh. - rimshot

scratch gliss - much bow pressure (scratchy sound) and fingers gliss up/down fingerboard

Echotopoeia

A

Pétur Eggertsson

♩ = 60

36.0"

celery break

♩ = 61

♩ = 60

celery break

♩ = 65

59.0"

Video

Video layer II

Video layer III

Video layer IV

Flute

Bass Flute

Clarinet in B♭

Bass Clarinet in B♭

Trombone

Snare Drum

Harp

Piano

Violin

Violin II

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabass

System 1:

- Violins (Vln.):** $\text{♩} = 68$, **B**, celery break, $\text{♩} = 51$, **C**, celery break.
- Flutes (Fl.):** afl, pizz, afl ---- tonal pizz, pizz.
- Bassoons (B. Fl.):** air tones ---- tonal pizz, afl ---- tonal pizz.
- Clarinets (Cl.):** afl ---- tonal pizz, afl ---- tonal.
- Bassoons (B. Cl.):** pizz, mp, pizz, air tones ---- tone.
- Trombones (Tbn.):** attach mouthpiece, smack mouthpiece.
- Snare Drum (S.D.):** $\text{ppp} < p >$, $p < mp >$, $\text{ppp} < p >$, crush brush on skin, tighten snare by one round.
- Cymbals (Hp.):** $< mp >$, $< mp >$, mute strings and scrape with brush.
- Piano (Pho.):** $< p >$, comb on string, pluck.

System 2:

- Violins (Vln.):** $\text{♩} = 68$, **B**, pluck all strings vigorously, mute w. l.h., $\text{♩} = 51$, **C**, msp - flaut sul a.
- Violas (Vln.):** sul d, $< p >$, msp - flaut sul a.
- Violas (Vla.):** $< p >$, $< p >$, $\sharp$.
- Cellos (Vc.):** p , p , $< p >$, scrape bow from tasto to pont.
- Double Basses (Cb.):** sul a, sul e, $< p >$, bow on tailpiece, smack w. wood, mp .

This page of a musical score is for a percussion ensemble. It features 14 staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The staves are labeled as follows: Vid., Fl., B. Fl., Cl., B. Cl., Tbn., S.D., B.D., Hp., Pno., Vln., Vla., Vc., and Cb. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *ppp*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*). Performance instructions are written above or below the staves, such as "celery break", "air tones", "simile", "tongue ram", "detach m.p.", "half flutter into mouthpiece", "attach m.p.", "pizz", "crush brush on snare", "finger on snare", "rimshot", "on snare", "strike strings", "press keyboard silently and strike strings", "mute here", "comb on stringpluck", "sul g", "col I. batt.", "msp - flaut sul e", "col legno gliss", "batt.", "sul d", "col I. batt.", "msp - flaut sul a", "col legno batt.", "scrape bow", "msp - mbp", "col legno gliss", "batt.", "col legno gliss", "batt.", "super ball on back", "pizz b.b.", and "pizz b.b.". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 69$ and $\text{♩} = 68$. A rehearsal mark "D" is present at the top of the page.

This page of a musical score is divided into two systems, each with a tempo change. The first system starts with a tempo of 66 (quarter note = 66) and changes to 104 (quarter note = 104) at rehearsal mark F. The second system also starts with a tempo of 66 and changes to 104 at rehearsal mark F. The score includes staves for the following instruments:

- Vid. (Video)
- Fl. (Flute)
- B. Fl. (Bass Flute)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet)
- Tbn. (Trombone)
- S.D. (Snare Drum)
- B.D. (Bass Drum)
- Hp. (Harp)
- Pno. (Piano)
- Vln. (Violin)
- Vla. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Cb. (Contrabass)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *p* (piano). Performance instructions include "jet", "flz.", "pizz", "free glissandi", "ord. arco.", "scratch gliss", "sul g&d", "sul a&e", "sul c&g", "sul d&a", "sul d&g", "sul e&a", "col legno batt.", "batt.", "pizz b.b.", and "mute here". Rehearsal marks E and F are indicated at the top of the page.

♩ = 108 **accel.** [3'44.0"] ♩ = 112 ♩ = 110

59

Vid.

Fl.

B. Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

Tbn.

S.D.

B. D.

Hp.

Pno.

wind tones

mf

mf

ff

strike side of bass drum

rub skin with hand

senza

senza

♩ = 108 **accel.** ♩ = 112 ♩ = 110

Vln.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

arco sul tasto

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

73

Vid.

Vid. II

Vid. III

Fl.

B. Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

B.D.

B. D.

wind tones

wind tones

B.D.

B.D.

♩ = 112 ♩ = 163

Vln I

Vln II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

82

Vid.

Vid. II

Vid III

Vid IV

Fl.

B.Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

S.D.

B. D.

Hp.

Pno.

Vln I

Vln II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

celery break

rit. $\text{♩} = 88$ $4/25.0^\circ$

Vid. $\text{♩} = 88$

Vid. II $\text{♩} = 88$

Fl. $\text{♩} = 88$

B. Fl. $\text{♩} = 88$

Cl. $\text{♩} = 88$

B. Cl. $\text{♩} = 88$

Tbn. $\text{♩} = 88$

Hp. $\text{♩} = 88$

Pno. $\text{♩} = 88$

Vln I $\text{♩} = 88$

Vln II $\text{♩} = 88$

Vla. $\text{♩} = 88$

Vc. $\text{♩} = 88$

Cb. $\text{♩} = 88$

rit. $\text{♩} = 61$ $4/55.0^\circ$

Vid. $\text{♩} = 61$

Fl. $\text{♩} = 61$

B. Fl. $\text{♩} = 61$

Cl. $\text{♩} = 61$

B. Cl. $\text{♩} = 61$

S.D. $\text{♩} = 61$

B. D. $\text{♩} = 61$

Hp. $\text{♩} = 61$

Pno. $\text{♩} = 61$

Vln. $\text{♩} = 61$

Vln II. $\text{♩} = 61$

Vla. $\text{♩} = 61$

Vc. $\text{♩} = 61$

Cb. $\text{♩} = 61$

rit. $\text{♩} = 68$ $4/55.0^\circ$

Vid. $\text{♩} = 68$

Fl. $\text{♩} = 68$

B. Fl. $\text{♩} = 68$

Cl. $\text{♩} = 68$

B. Cl. $\text{♩} = 68$

S.D. $\text{♩} = 68$

B. D. $\text{♩} = 68$

Hp. $\text{♩} = 68$

Pno. $\text{♩} = 68$

Vln. $\text{♩} = 68$

Vln II. $\text{♩} = 68$

Vla. $\text{♩} = 68$

Vc. $\text{♩} = 68$

Cb. $\text{♩} = 68$

J $\text{♩} = 112$ $4/55.0^\circ$

Vid. $\text{♩} = 112$

Fl. $\text{♩} = 112$

B. Fl. $\text{♩} = 112$

Cl. $\text{♩} = 112$

B. Cl. $\text{♩} = 112$

S.D. $\text{♩} = 112$

B. D. $\text{♩} = 112$

Hp. $\text{♩} = 112$

Pno. $\text{♩} = 112$

Vln. $\text{♩} = 112$

Vln II. $\text{♩} = 112$

Vla. $\text{♩} = 112$

Vc. $\text{♩} = 112$

Cb. $\text{♩} = 112$



115

Vid.

Fl.

B. Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

Tbn.

S.D.

Hp.

Pno.

Vln.

Vln II.

Vla.

Vc.

jet

pp

wind tones

mf

ppp

6'09.0"

162 7'52.0" Q 8'12.5" R

Vid. II

Vid. III

Vid. IV

celery break

celery break

Perc.

pizz

mf

Perc.

pizz

mf

Perc.

pizz

mf

air tones

mf

B. Cl.

pizz

mf

Tbn.

half flutter into mouthpiece

p

mf

S.D.

r.sh. gently carress snare

stroke snare w. fingertips

ppp

p

ppp

p

mf

snare off

tap skin

mf

Hp.

mp

Pno.

p

p

Vln.

msp - flaut

sul a

p

msp - flaut

sul a

p

batt.

mf

Vln. II.

msp - flaut

sul a

p

msp - flaut

sul a

p

batt.

mf

Vla.

batt.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

Vc.

pizz

b.b.

mf

Cb.

pizz

b.b.

mf

This page shows measures 179 through 182 of a musical score. The instrumentation includes woodwinds (Flute, B. Fl., Cl., B. Cl.), brass (Tbn., T), percussion (S.D., Hp., Pno.), and strings (Vln. I, Vln. II, Vla., Vc., Cb.).

- Measure 179:** Features complex rhythmic patterns for the woodwinds and strings.
- Measure 180:** A time signature change occurs from 3/8 to 4/4, indicated by a large 'T'. The woodwinds play triplets.
- Measure 181:** Another time signature change back to 3/8, indicated by a large 'U'. The woodwinds continue with triplets.
- Measure 182:** Contains detailed performance instructions:
 - Flute: "air tones" (written above and below the staff).
 - Bassoon: "air tones" (written below the staff).
 - Trombone: "muffle" (circled) and "mute in/out" (with a diagram showing the mute being inserted or removed).
 - Snare Drum: "stroke snare w. fingertips".
 - Harp/Piano: "ppp < p >" and "< mp >".
 - Strings: Various dynamics like "< p >", "< mp >", and "< f >".

186

Fl.

B. Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

Tbn

S.D.

Hp.

Pno.

Vln.

Vln II.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

inout simile

3

To Perc.

w. cardboard in mid harp (muted)

sul a

9'48.0"



216

$\text{♩} = 120$

10'58.0"

Y

celery break

Vid.

Fl.

B.Fl.

Cl.

B. Cl.

Tbn

S.D.

Hp.

Pno.

$\text{♩} = 120$

Y

pluck all strings vigorously,
mute w. l.h.

Vln. I

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

[illegible]