

MARTIN SCHEUREGGER

Be still

for harp and marimba

2012

(rev. 2015)

Be still is one in a series of three fragmented, intimate chamber works. It is the second after *Be silent* for solo piano and before *In that solitude* for violin and harp. They may be performed alone, or in a set of two or three.

Be still was first performed on 22nd May 2015 by Zoë Craven (marimba) and Oliver Wass (harp) at the Sir Jack Lyons Concert Hall, University of York.

Duration: 8'30''

Instrumentation

Harp
Marimba (4.3 octaves) + small bells

Programme Note

In *Be still*, different types of fragment interact: some hint at larger compositions, others embrace a fragmentary soundworld. Their durations vary, but each is as important as the next. Some thematic unity binds these shards of music together, but it is their shared idea of the fragmentary that truly unites them.

The naturally sonorous nature of the harp is exploited here, whilst the marimba's naturally dry tone is highlighted. However, this doesn't stop each player occasionally imitating the other.

Performance Directions

General

The duration of gaps between fragments should be judged by the performers, although some fragments end with longer pause bars: these should represent the longest gaps.

Specific pauses are indicated as follows:

 Short pause

 Medium pause

 Long pause

Percussion

Fragment X calls for 'bells'. These should be high-pitched and delicate in sound and may be any bell-like sounds (including suspended metal, glass, etc). The player is encouraged to use as many as possible (at least 5). They should be suspended in front of the instrument and ideally played with brass mallets.

The choice of marimba mallets is left to the discretion of the performer apart from where mallets and other playing techniques are indicated in the score. These are used when a specific sound is desired and should be adhered to in all cases.

The following symbols are used to indicate mallets and playing techniques:

 Hard mallets

 Medium mallets

 Soft mallets

 Light side drum sticks or shaft of mallet

 Hands

 Flick with nail

Harp

In general the harp should be allowed to resonate as much as possible. Where damping is indicated, this should be adhered to. Other damping may be added if the performer believes it improves the clarity of the texture.

The following abbreviations and symbols are used (the duration for which they apply may be indicated with an extending line (—|) and are otherwise cancelled with the indication 'norm.')

p.d.l.t. près de la table

∩ play with finger nails

Be silent in that solitude,
Which is not loneliness – for then
The spirits of the dead, who stood
In life before thee, are again
In death around thee, and their will
Shall overshadow thee; be still.

from *Spirits Of The Dead*
by Edgar Allan Poe (1827)

Be still

ten fragments for harp and marimba

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2012, rev. 2015

I

♩ = 100

Marimba

Harp

ff pp mp

l.v. ff mf sfz p.d.l.t. sfz

7

mf p fff p

Ab BbD# C# f

12

8va

ff p f

ff mf ff

rit.

16

pp ff ppp mp p ppp

5 node

fff p

II $\text{♩} = 90$

21

mp p

i ☺

III $\text{♩} = 60$

26

Mar. p ppp sfz p ppp

Hp. ppp p ppp

3 D#Eb mf v.

$\text{♩} = 60$

IV $\text{♩} = 108$ Steadily

30

Mar. p sfz sim.

Hp. mp f

i F#A# C#

35 *molto rit.* Do not move, remain frozen.

molto rit. Do not move, remain frozen.

Tune for V during pause.

*) Rub hands on lower strings to create a quiet wash of sound.

V = 45 Distantly

39

l.v. sempre p.d.l.t. (p.d.l.t.) (p.d.l.t.)

43 *rit.* *rit.* *rit.*

node

norm. damped norm.

VI

♩ = 60

47

Mar.

mp

mf *p*

mf

f

node

Hp.

l.v. sempre

pp

p

mf

F#

C#

p.d.l.t.

52

norm.

mp

mp

mf

ppp non dim.

node

norm.

f

mp

mf

p

rapidly tap string

norm.

p.d.l.t.

ppp non dim.

(repeat until chord has faded)

VII ♩ = 90 Freely

55 *p.d.l.t.*
15^{ma}
 Hp. *ppp* 6*
 sempre l.v. (norm.)
 *) Rhythm should not be regular; vary order of notes. *mf*

58 *15^{ma}*
 6
 3
 3
mp *mf* *p* *mf*

61 *15^{ma}*
 6
 3
 3
pp *mf* G#

poco rit. ♩ = 72

64 *8^{va}* *non gliss.*
 6 6 6 6 6 5 5
mf

66 3
 G#
 norm.
mf *p.d.l.t.*
p

VIII ♩ = 72

70

Mar.

ff 5 p 3 f 3 ff

Hp.

ff 5 C_b F_b 3

73

p 5 3 ff p 5 6 ff 5

l.v. p 5 3 ff p 5 6

75

rit.

3 p f sub. 5

1. 3 3 3

rit.

ff 5 3 p F# f sub. 5 3

78 $\text{♩} = 50$ *accel.* $\text{♩} = 72$

ff

2.

ff

non-l.v.

3

3

3

$\text{♩} = 50$ *accel.* $\text{♩} = 72$

p

5

5

ff

ff

non-l.v.

3

3

3

A♯

5

80

3

5

5

5

3

3

5

6

5

l.v.

3

6

84 *rit.* $\text{♩} = 72$

5

p

fff

3

3

mf

rit. $\text{♩} = 72$

non-l.v.

fff

5

fff poss.

rit. sons étouffés

IX

87 ♩ = 50

Mar. Musical score for Maracas (Mar.) in 5/4 time, measures 87-90. The score features a series of chords and triplets. Dynamics include ppp, mf, and p. There are also slurs and accents.

Hp. Musical score for Harp (Hp.) in 5/4 time, measures 87-90. The score includes a section marked "l.v. sempre" and features triplets and sixths. Dynamics include ff, mf, and pp. There are also slurs and accents.

90 Musical score for measures 90-93. The score is in 3/4 time and features a variety of dynamics including p, pp, mf, and f. It includes sixths, triplets, and slurs.

X ♩ = 60

Mar. *mf* 8^{vb}

Hp. *mf* C#

Freely

95 Bells *mp* 9 7 9 3 5 3 *ppp*

Freely
l.v.
p.d.l.t. *pp* 7 5 7 3 *ppp*

*) Random notes on the highest strings.

98 ♩ = 40 rit. *pp* *p*

♩ = 40
norm. rit. *p* *mp* *p*