

PIETÀ

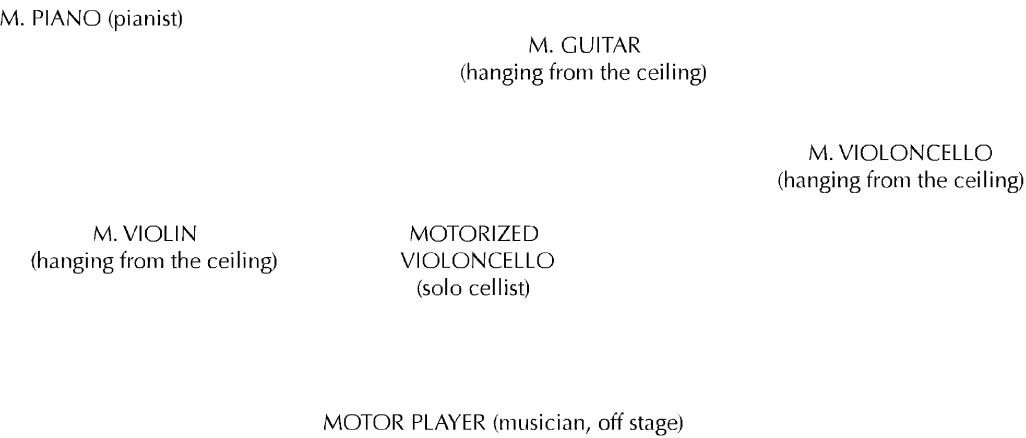
FOR SOLO MOTORISED VIOLONCELLO
AND MOTORISED INSTALLATION OF
PIANO, VIOLONCELLO, VIOLIN & GUITAR

LISA STREICH

INSTRUMENTATION / MUSICIANS

- solo motorised violoncello (+ cellist)
- motorised piano (+ pianist)
- motorised violin
- motorised violoncello
- motorised guitar
- motor player (musician)

DISPOSITION



The motorised violin, guitar, and violoncello are hanging from the ceiling above/around the head of the solo cellist in approximately 1-3 meter distance on transparent nylon threads.

REMARKS

SOLO MOTORISED VIOLONCELLO (+ cellist)

♯

+1/4

♯

+1/2

♯

+3/4

♭

- 3/4

♭

- 1/2

♭

- 1/4

I
II = roman numerals above a note indicate the string on which to play
III
IV

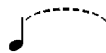
ord. = ordinario
s.p. = sul pont
m.s.p. = molto sul pont
s.t. = sul tasto
m.s.t. = molto sul tasto
c.l. = col legno (tratto)

 = col legno battuto

"f" = dynamic indications in quotation marks are relative to the range of dynamic possibilities for a given sound, e.g., a sound marked "f" may not sound a true forte, but loud for that particular sound.

 = gradual progression from one technique to another

 = high pressure on the bow, distorted sound

 = arco saltando perpetuo
Here, the densest phase of an arco balzando must be kept going without interruption. The phase of the most rapid bouncing up and down is prevented from dying out when the bow is tossed upwards again and again by minimal and highly sensitive push in a down-bow motion - nothing more than a minute horizontal frictional resistance. The dense final phase of the rapid bouncing then perpetuates itself in this manner without interruption ad infinitum. Saltando perpetuo is possible only when the bow has been well rubbed with rosin and there is a film of rosin on the string; furthermore, the arm must be completely relaxed, and the entire procedure carefully controlled by the eyes and the ears.

 = Solosist should trigger a motor passage with the foot pedal

MOTOR NOTATION (solo motorised violoncello)

 = motor at bridge

 = motor at tailpiece

 = motor on surface

MOTORISED PIANO (+ pianist)

 = press chord silently (only the motors produce the sound of the chord)

 = press sustain pedal

MOTOR PLAYER (+ musician)
(responsible for playing the motors on the violin, guitar, violoncello and piano - not on the solo motorised violoncello)

MOTOR PARTICELL:
The motors are controlled by seven faders. 4 of them go to the piano, 1 to the violoncello, 1 to the guitar, and 1 to the violin.

Vln.
Gtr.
Vlc.

M.P.

Pno. 4
Pno. 3
Pno. 2
Pno. 1

= particell that indicates when to play on which fader/instrument.

= Pno. 4 stands for the motor which strikes the highest strings in the piano, Pno. 3 stands for the high middle, Pno. 2 stands for the low middle, and Pno. 1 for the lowest strings in the piano.

the dynamics indicate in this case the velocity of the motors: *ppp* = very very slow (1 rotation per 5 - 10 sec.)
pp = very slow (1 rotation per 3 - 5 sec.)
p = slow (1 rotation per 2 - 3 sec.)
mf = middle velocity (1 rotation per 1 sec.)
f = fast (1 rotation per 1/2 sec.)

SOUND NOTATION & MOUNT (motorised Vln., Gtr., and Pno.)

MOTORISED VIOLIN
The motor construction is attached to the string holder of the violin and the paper strips pluck the strings of the violin in front of the bridge.

= the motor turns around once in the given dynamic/speed

= the motor keeps turning in the given dynamic/speed

= the motor keeps turning with a decrease in dynamic/speed to a al niente/stop.

MOTORISED GUITAR
The IVth, Vth and VIth string of the motorised guitar should be prepared with small heart-shaped hair clips so that an overtone-rich sound occurs when the strings are plucked.
(contact composer for hair clips: mail@lisastreich.se)
The motor construction is attached to the string holder of the guitar, and the paper strips pluck the strings of the guitar in front of the bridge.

= the motor turns around once in the given dynamic/speed

= the motor keeps turning in the given dynamic/speed

= the motor keeps turning with a decrease in dynamic/speed to a al niente/stop.

MOTORISED VIOLONCELLO
The motor construction is attached to the string holder of the violoncello, and the paper strips pluck the strings of the violoncello behind the bridge.

= the motor turns around once in the given dynamic/speed

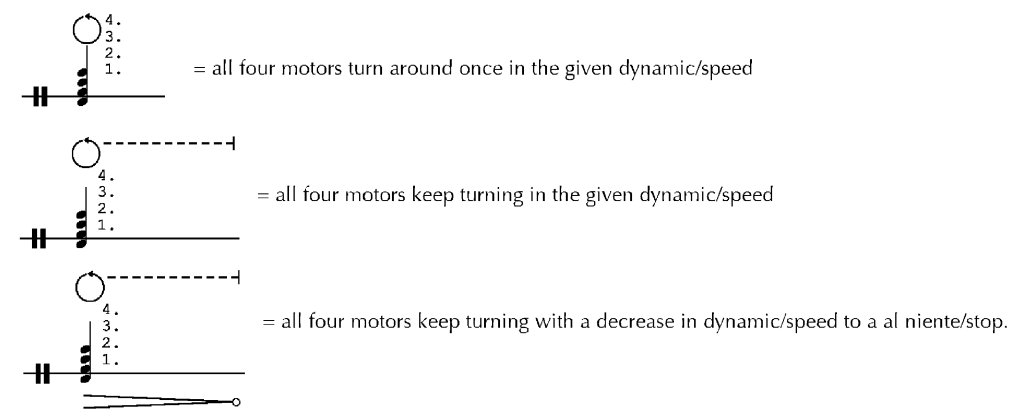
= the motor keeps turning in the given dynamic/speed

= the motor keeps turning with a decrease in dynamic/speed to a al niente/stop.

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MOTORISED PIANO

The motors for the piano are attached to a metal pole that lies on the outer frame of the piano. 4 motors are attached to the pole which pluck the strings with paper strips. Pno. 4 stands for the motor which strikes the highest strings in the piano, Pno. 3 stands for the high middle, Pno. 2 stands for the low middle, and Pno. 1 for the lowest strings in the piano.



for further instruction about mount of the motors please contact the composer: mail@lisastreich.se

TECHNICAL RIDER

Equipment:

SOLO MOTORISED VIOLONCELLO

- solo motorised violoncello (provided by composer)
- pre amplification box for motorized violoncello (provided by composer)
- digital to analog converter box for motors (provided by composer)
- PIETÀ max/MSP patch (provided by composer) requieres max/MSP 6. A sound simulation is provided in the patch for rehearsal purposes.
- 1 little active loudspeaker under the chair of the cellist (f.ex. GENELEC 8030 A)
- 1 Audio Interface with 4 Jack outputs (for Motor control) 1 audio output (to the little loudspeakers under chair of cellist)
- 3 Jack inputs (for microphones from the violoncello (already amplified)
- Mixer
- 10 long male jack/jack cables
- 2 9V block batteries

MOTORISED INSTRUMENTS

- motorised violin (motors provided by composer)
- motorised violoncello (motors provided by composer)
- motorised guitar (motors provided by composer)
- fader box + cables for motor player (provided by composer)
- preferable local amplification of all motorised instruments with one small loudspeaker for each instrument or one bigger stereo pair at the edge of the stage.

questions and further details: mail@lisastreich.se

DURATION: 7' 30"

Commissioned by Transit New Music Festival,
performed by Nadar, solo motorised violoncello: Pieter Matthynssens
premiere: 13th of october 2018 in Leuven, Belgium

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FOR SOLO MOTORISED VIOLONCELLO
AND MOTORISED INSTALLATION OF
PIANO, VIOLONCELLO, VIOLIN & GUITAR

LISA STREICH 2018

♩ = 70

SOLO VIOLONCELLO

BRIDGE

MOTORS

TAILPIECE

SURFACE

S. VLC.

M.

M. GUITAR

MOTOR PLAYER

Vln. Gtr. Vlc.

Pno. 4
Pno. 3
Pno. 2
Pno. 1

— = distorted sound

M.P.

Pno. 4
Pno. 3
Pno. 2
Pno. 1

The musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by Tan Dun. It is written for a large ensemble, including a string orchestra (S. Vlc., M. Vln., M. Vlc., Vln., Gtr., Vlc.), piano (PNO.), guitar (M. GTR.), and multiple violins (Vln., Gtr., Vlc.). The score is divided into measures, with a tempo marking of 52, 5. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, ppp, ff, f), articulation (tr, m.s.p. → s.p.), and performance instructions (Ped., 1., 2., 3., 4.). The score is written for a large ensemble, including a string orchestra (S. Vlc., M. Vln., M. Vlc., Vln., Gtr., Vlc.), piano (PNO.), guitar (M. GTR.), and multiple violins (Vln., Gtr., Vlc.). The score is divided into measures, with a tempo marking of 52, 5. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, ppp, ff, f), articulation (tr, m.s.p. → s.p.), and performance instructions (Ped., 1., 2., 3., 4.).

70 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ IV $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ord. 6 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 7 $\frac{5}{4}$

S. VLC. m.s.p. *ff* *mp* *ppp* m.s.p. *f* *mp* *mf* *pp*

M.

M. VLC.

M.P. Vln. Gtr. Vlc. Pno. 4 Pno. 3 Pno. 2 Pno. 1

80 $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 16 $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ m.s.p. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 7 $\frac{7}{8}$

S. VLC. *ppp* *ppp* m.s.p. *mp* *mf* *mp* *ppp* *ppp*

M.

89 $\frac{7}{8}$ 17 $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ III $\frac{5}{8}$ IV $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

S. VLC. *pp*

M.

PNO.

PNO. M.

M.P. Vln. Gtr. Vlc. Pno. 4 Pno. 3 Pno. 2 Pno. 1

8

arco saltando perpetuo

97 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{4}$

S. VLC.

18 *mf* *pp* *mf* 19 *mf*

M.

M. GTR.

M.P.

Vln. Gtr. Vlc.

Pno. 4 Pno. 3 Pno. 2 Pno. 1

p

105 $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{8}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

20 ord. → m.s.p. → s.t. 21

S. VLC.

mp *f* *pp* *mf*

M.

M. GTR.

M. VLN.

M. VLC.

M.P.

Vln. Gtr. Vlc.

Pno. 4 Pno. 3 Pno. 2 Pno. 1

mf *pp* *p* *p* *p* *p*

114 $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

22 23 24

S. VLC.

p

M.

M. VLC.

M.P.

Vln. Gtr. Vlc.

Pno. 4 Pno. 3 Pno. 2 Pno. 1

p *p*