

FIGURES
IN BAS-RELIEF
for flute, oboe, cello, percussion, and piano

ADAM SCOTT NEAL

Program Note:

Bas-relief sculptures allow multiple vantage points without distorting the subject's image. The shadows created by changing lighting conditions will also emphasize or hide different aspects of the work. *Figures in Bas-Relief* works in a similar manner, except that changing lighting conditions are exchanged for changing instrumentation. This piece is a series of chords based upon frequency analyses of gongs. Each of the chords are extended for some time, but the instruments in the ensemble are continually exchanging pitches and are playing independently of each other, creating a somewhat hazy and unfinished impression of the chords.

Performance Notes:

1. This piece was written so that it would not require a conductor. However, it would be helpful for the ensemble to elect a leader to make sure that the ensemble is beginning together. For example, in Movements A and B, the leader will count the 5 seconds of silence or sustain and signal when to begin the next gesture.
2. The movements can be played in any order. However, it is preferable not to play Movement C first.
3. Movements A and B are approximately 2 minutes each, and Movement C is about 3 minutes and 30 seconds.
4. The notation is proportional: each player should estimate tempi and duration based on the number of seconds indicated for the section. In Movement A, the players should try to begin each gesture together. In Movement B, the players will listen for the leader to begin the new gesture, and begin soon after. In Movement C, players will begin together and continue at will, striving only to pace their playing according to the indicated durations.
5. It is suggested that during rehearsal, the players view a large clock or stopwatch to learn the pacing. During performance the clock is not necessary, as it is desired for the players to drift from each other.
6. Filled noteheads denote short notes: not necessarily staccato, but short. Open noteheads denote long notes: for these, hold the note until the next indicated note. For very long held notes, it is acceptable to breathe or restrike to continue sustaining the pitch.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

15"

5"

Fl.

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

Ob.

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

Vc.

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

Perc.

Marimba: hard mallets

ff *pp*

Pno.

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

no Ped.

15" 5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

ff *pp*

ff *pp*

ff *pp*

ff *pp*

ff *pp*

15"

5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

10"

5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

pp *ff*

The musical score consists of five staves. The Flute (Fl.) staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Oboe (Ob.) staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The Violoncello (Vc.) staff is in bass clef. The Percussion (Perc.) staff is in bass clef. The Piano (Pno.) staff consists of two staves, both in treble and bass clefs. All staves begin with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking and end with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The Flute, Oboe, and Violoncello parts feature a series of eighth notes with accents. The Percussion part features a series of eighth notes with accents. The Piano part features a series of eighth notes with accents. A bracket above the Flute staff indicates a 10" duration, and a bracket above the Percussion staff indicates a 5" duration.

15"

5"

Fl.

ff

pp

Ob.

ff

pp

Vc.

ff

pp

Perc.

ff

pp

Pno.

ff

pp

10" 5" 10"

Fl. *p* *pp*

Ob. *p* *pp*

Vc. *p* *pp*

Perc. *p* *pp*

Pno. *p* *pp*

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

5" 10" 5"

Fl. *p* *legato sempre*

Ob. *p* *legato sempre*

Vc. *p* *legato sempre*

Perc. Vibraphone: tremolo sempre, soft yarn mallets
p
Ped. throughout

Pno. rearticulate where necessary to extend tones
p *legato sempre*
Ped. throughout

10" 5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

The musical score consists of five staves. The first staff is for Flute (Fl.), the second for Oboe (Ob.), the third for Violoncello (Vc.), the fourth for Percussion (Perc.), and the fifth for Piano (Pno.). The score is divided into two sections: a 10-measure section and a 5-measure section. The Flute and Oboe parts are in treble clef, the Violoncello part is in bass clef, and the Percussion and Piano parts are in treble clef. The Piano part is written for both hands. The Violoncello part has a double bar line at the end of the 5-measure section, followed by a repeat sign.

15"

5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

This musical score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is written on five staves, each with a treble clef. The Flute part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the middle line of the staff. The Oboe part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the middle line of the staff. The Violoncello part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the middle line of the staff. The Percussion part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the middle line of the staff. The Piano part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the middle line of the staff. The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section is 15 measures long, and the second section is 5 measures long. The instruments are grouped together by a large bracket on the left side of the staves.

10" 5" 5"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

The musical score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is divided into three measures by brackets labeled 10", 5", and 5". The Flute, Oboe, and Percussion parts are in treble clef. The Violoncello part is in treble clef for the first two measures and bass clef for the third. The Piano part is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals (flats and naturals).

5" 5" 5" 5" 10"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

n

n

n

n

n

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

20"

Fl. *mf*

Ob. breathe where necessary, then re-enter
p

Vc. bow ad lib
p

Perc. Vibraphone (+ marimba at 1:30)
mp
Ped.

Pno. *mf*
Ped.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C'. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The Flute part is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The Oboe part is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, a dynamic marking of *p*, and a performance instruction 'breathe where necessary, then re-enter'. The Violoncello part is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a dynamic marking of *p*, with the instruction 'bow ad lib'. The Percussion part is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat, a dynamic marking of *mp*, and a performance instruction '*Ped.*', with a note indicating 'Vibraphone (+ marimba at 1:30)'. The Piano part consists of two staves in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a dynamic marking of *mf*, with a performance instruction '*Ped.*'. A bracket at the top of the score indicates a 20-second duration. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings throughout the piece.

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

bow, once per note

depress silently, secure with sostenuto pedal, then strum on the strings to create constant chord

mf

f

* (release ped)

The musical score is for a 20-second piece. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The Flute and Oboe parts are in treble clef, while the Violoncello is in bass clef. The Percussion part is in treble clef. The Piano part consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The score includes specific musical notation and performance instructions for each instrument.

Flute (Fl.): The Flute part consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, mostly in the lower register, with some higher notes towards the end of the piece.

Oboe (Ob.): The Oboe part enters in the middle of the piece with a half note, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes, mostly in the lower register.

Violoncello (Vc.): The Violoncello part enters in the middle of the piece with a half note, followed by a series of quarter and eighth notes, mostly in the lower register.

Percussion (Perc.): The Percussion part consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, mostly in the lower register, with some higher notes towards the end of the piece.

Piano (Pno.): The Piano part consists of two staves. The right hand (treble clef) has a series of chords, mostly in the lower register, with some higher notes towards the end of the piece. The left hand (bass clef) has a series of chords, mostly in the lower register, with some higher notes towards the end of the piece. The instruction "depress silently, secure with sostenuto pedal, then strum on the strings to create constant chord" is written above the right hand staff.

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

(continue strumming)

Pno.

(as before)

The musical score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is on page 16. A bracket at the top indicates a 20-measure section. The Flute and Oboe parts are in treble clef, Violoncello in bass clef, Percussion in treble clef, and Piano in grand staff. The Piano part has a 'continue strumming' instruction and ends with '(as before)'.

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

(strumming)

Pno.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is written on five staves. The Flute and Oboe staves use treble clefs, while the Violoncello staff uses a bass clef. The Percussion staff uses a treble clef. The Piano part is written on a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The Flute and Oboe parts feature a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals, including flats and naturals. The Violoncello part has a more complex line with many accidentals. The Percussion part consists of a series of notes, some with accidentals. The Piano part is marked with the instruction "(strumming)" and contains no notes.

[illegible]

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

(as before)

Detailed description: This is a musical score for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The Flute and Oboe parts are in treble clef, while the Violoncello is in bass clef. The Percussion part is in treble clef, and the Piano part consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The Flute part has a 20-measure rest indicated by a bracket. The Oboe part has a whole note in the first measure, followed by a series of half notes. The Violoncello part has a series of eighth notes. The Percussion part has a series of eighth notes. The Piano part has a series of half notes in the right hand and a series of half notes in the left hand. The score ends with a double bar line and the text "(as before)".

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Violoncello (Vc.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is written on five staves. The Flute and Oboe staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Violoncello and Percussion staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Piano staff is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Flute part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the B-flat line, with some rests. The Oboe part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the G line, with some rests. The Violoncello part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the G line, with some rests. The Percussion part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the G line, with some rests. The Piano part consists of a series of eighth notes, mostly on the G line, with some rests.

20"

flz.

Fl.

flz. (if possible)

Ob.

arco

Vc.

mp

Perc.

soft yarns

mp

(as before) strum

f

Pno.

20"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

mp

mf

no flz.

strum as before + play these keys:

stop strumming, play keys

20"

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Vc. *mf* sul pont. ord. sul pont. ord.

Perc. *mp* all tremolo to end of mvt.

Pno. *Ped.*

The musical score is for a 20-measure section. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts are in treble clef and marked *mf*. The Violoncello (Vc.) part is in bass clef and marked *mf*, with two 'sul pont.' markings. The Percussion (Perc.) part is in treble clef and marked *mp*, with a 'tremolo' marking. The Piano (Pno.) part is in grand staff and marked *Ped.*, with a 'tremolo' marking. The score is for a 20-measure section, indicated by a bracket at the top.

10"

Fl.

Ob.

Vc.

Perc.

Pno.

The musical score consists of five staves. The first two staves, Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.), are grouped by a bracket at the top with a "10\"" label. The Flute staff has a treble clef and contains four notes: a half note G4, a half note F#4, a half note E4, and a half note D4. The Oboe staff also has a treble clef and contains four notes: a half note G4, a half note F#4, a half note E4, and a half note D4. The Violoncello (Vc.) staff has a bass clef and contains a single note: a half note G2. The Percussion (Perc.) staff has a treble clef and contains a single note: a half note G4. The Piano (Pno.) staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The treble staff contains two chords: a half note G4 and a half note F#4, and a half note E4 and a half note D4. The bass staff contains four notes: a half note G2, a half note F#2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. Each staff ends with a crescendo hairpin and a dynamic marking "n".

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Performance Notes:

1. This piece was written so that it would not require a conductor. However, it would be helpful for the ensemble to elect a leader to make sure that the ensemble is beginning together. For example, in Movements A and B, the leader will count the 5 seconds of silence or sustain and signal when to begin the next gesture.
2. The movements can be played in any order. However, it is preferable not to play Movement C first.
3. Movements A and B are approximately 2 minutes each, and Movement C is about 3 minutes and 30 seconds.
4. The notation is proportional: each player should estimate tempi and duration based on the number of seconds indicated for the section. In Movement A, the players should try to begin each gesture together. In Movement B, the players will listen for the leader to begin the new gesture, and begin soon after. In Movement C, players will begin together and continue at will, striving only to pace their playing according to the indicated durations.
5. It is suggested that during rehearsal, the players view a large clock or stopwatch to learn the pacing. During performance the clock is not necessary, as it is desired for the players to drift from each other.
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Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

Flute

15" 5"

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

Detailed description: This musical staff is in treble clef. It contains a series of eighth notes with accents (>) above them. A bracket above the staff spans the first 15 measures, with a "15\"" label. A second bracket above the staff spans the last 5 measures, with a "5\"" label. The dynamics are marked as *ff* at the beginning and *pp* at the end of the 15-measure section. The instruction "staccato sempre" is written below the staff.

15" 5"

ff *pp*

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15" 5"

pp *mf* *pp*

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10" 5"

pp *ff*

Detailed description: This musical staff is in treble clef. It contains a series of eighth notes with accents (>) above them. A bracket above the staff spans the first 10 measures, with a "10\"" label. A second bracket above the staff spans the last 5 measures, with a "5\"" label. The dynamics are marked as *pp* at the beginning and *ff* at the end of the 10-measure section.

Flute

15"

5"

ff *pp*

10"

5"

10"

p *pp*

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

Flute

5'' 10'' 5''

p *legato sempre*

10'' 5''

15'' 5''

10'' 5'' 5''

5'' 5'' 5'' 5'' 10''

n

Flute

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

20"

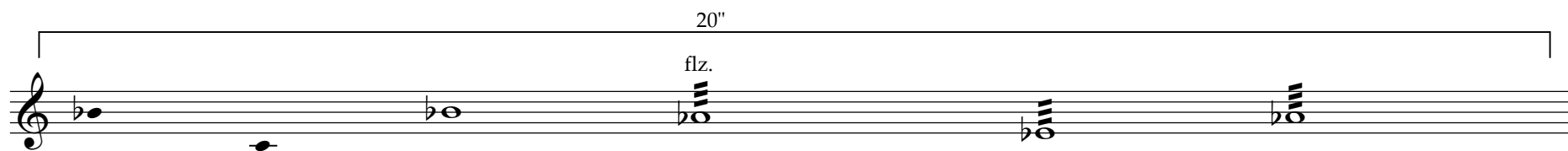
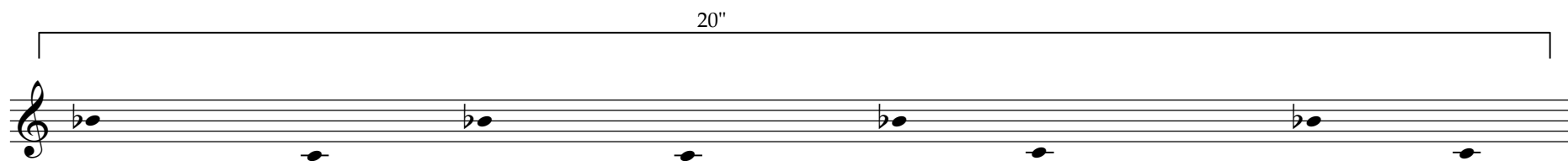
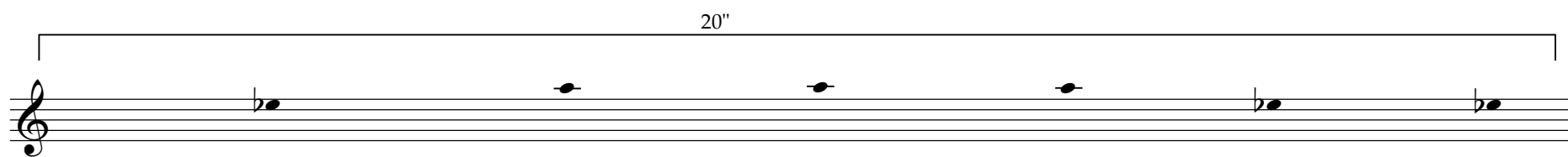
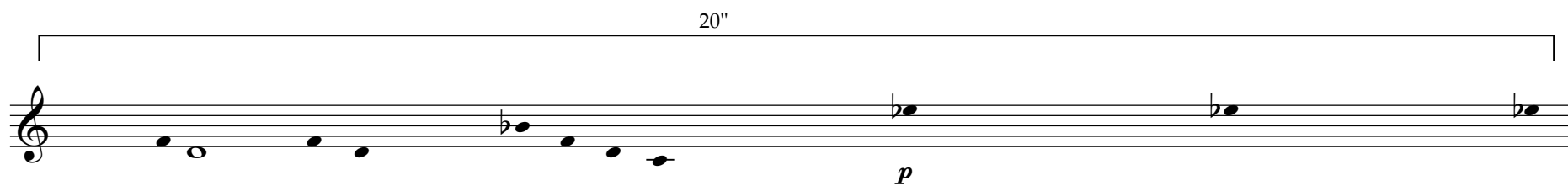
mf

20"

20"

20"

Flute



Flute

20"

20"

mf

10"

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Oboe

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

15''

5''

staccato sempre

ff *pp*

15''

5''

ff *pp*

15''

5''

pp *mf* *pp*

10''

5''

pp *ff*

Oboe

15"

5"

ff *pp*

10"

5"

10"

p *pp*

Oboe

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

5'' 10'' 5''

p *legato sempre*

10'' 5''

15'' 5''

10'' 5'' 5''

5'' 5'' 5'' 5'' 5''

11

Oboe

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

20"

breathe where necessary, then re-enter

p

20"

mf

20"

20"

Oboe

20"

p

20"

p

20"

p

20"

flz. (if possible)

p

Oboe

20"

no flz.

20"

mf

10"

n

CLARINET

FIGURES IN BAS-RELIEF: MUT. A

15''

staccato sempre

ff

pp

15''

ff

pp

15''

pp

mf

pp

10''

pp

ff

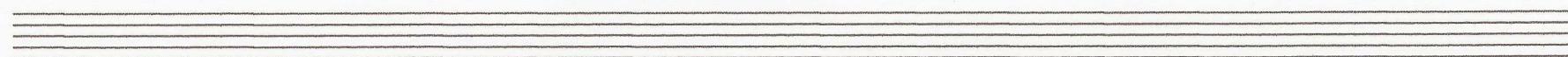
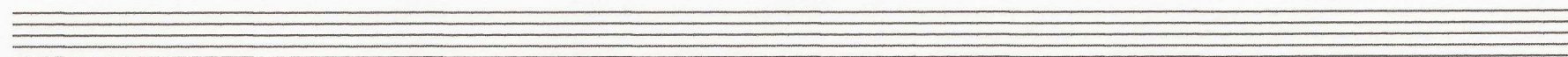
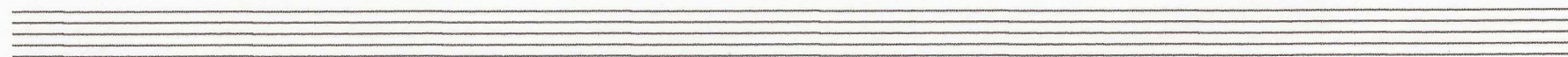
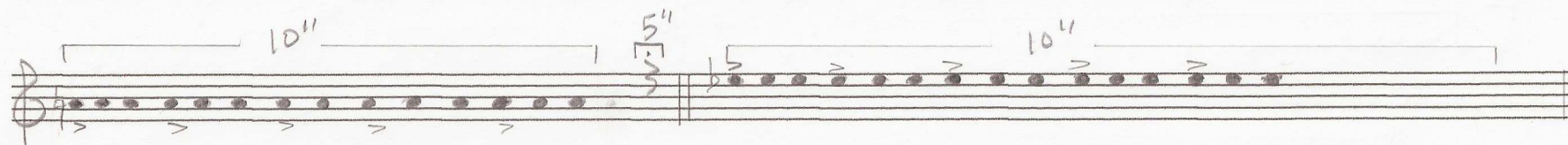
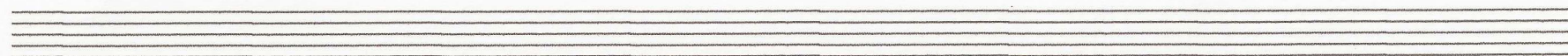
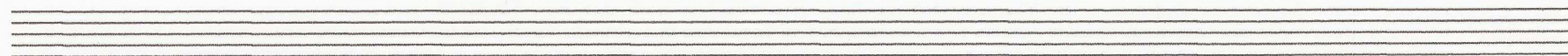
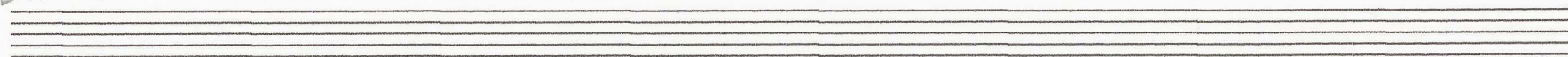
5''

5''

5''

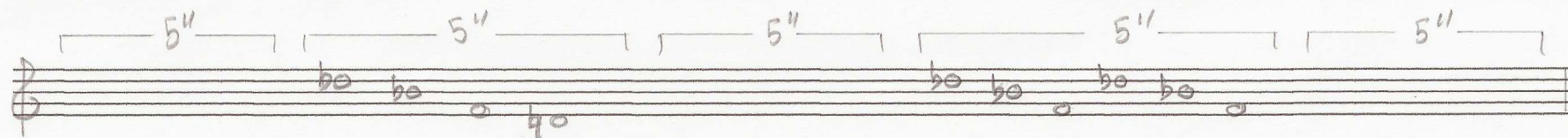
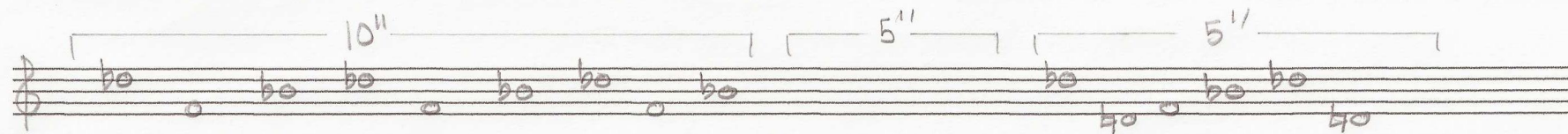
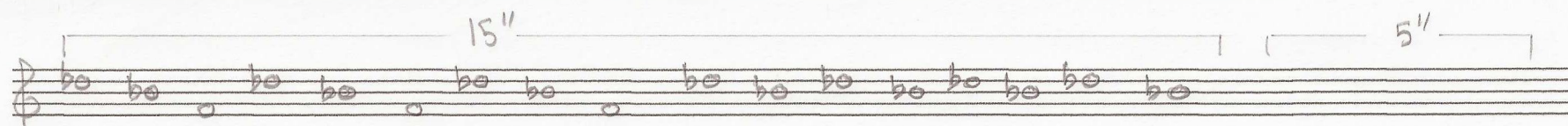
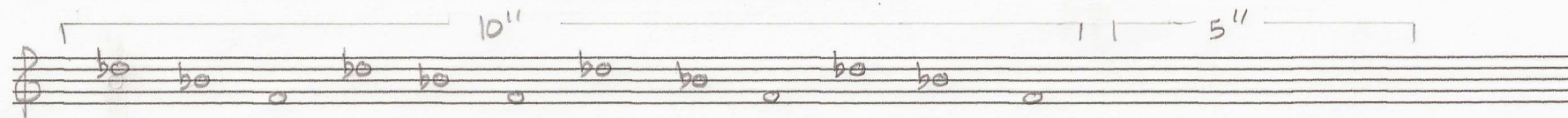
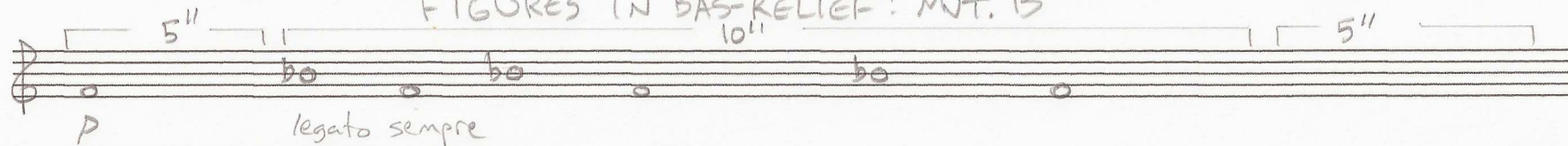
5''

CLARINET



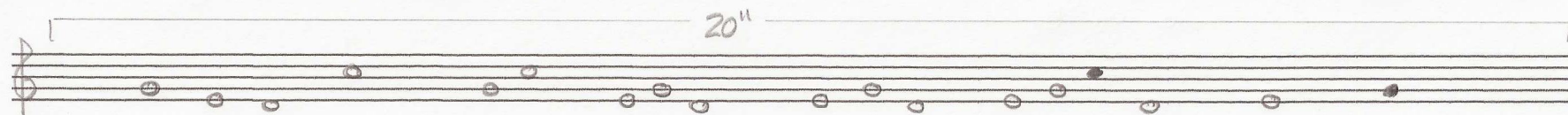
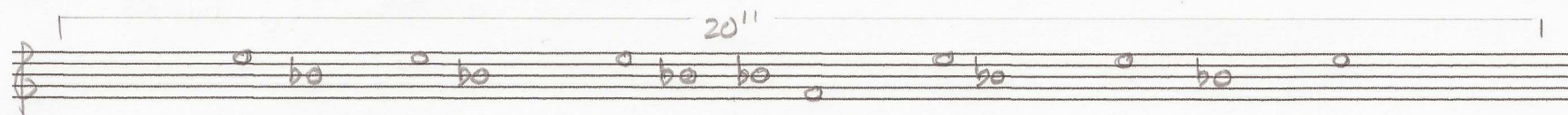
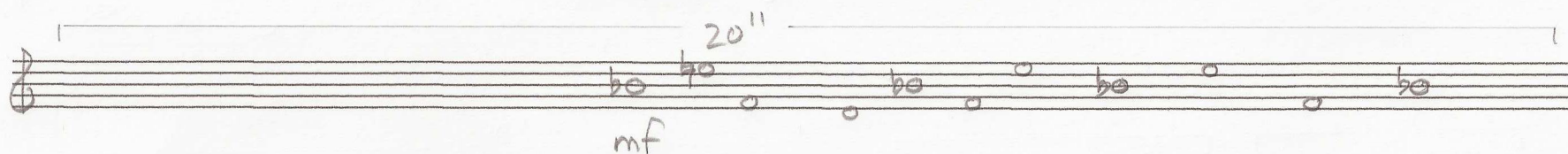
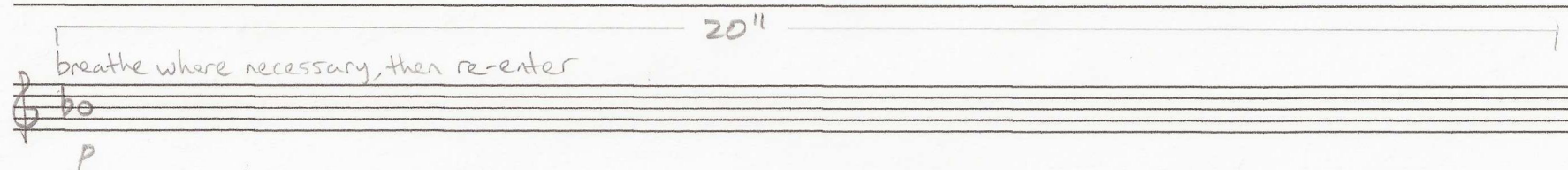
CLARINET

FIGURES IN BAS-RELIEF: MVT. B



CLARINET

FIGURES IN BAS-RELIEF: MVT. C

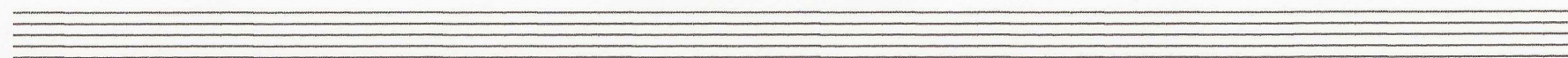
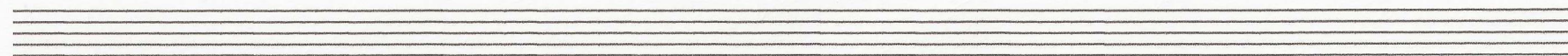
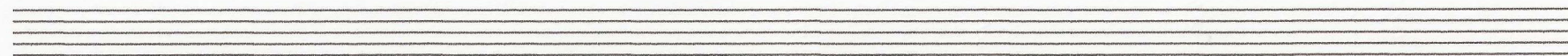
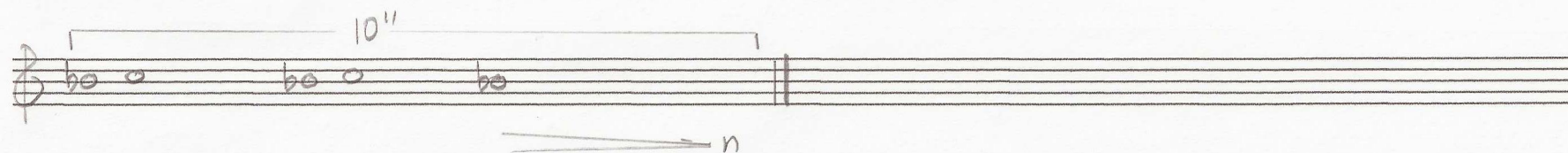
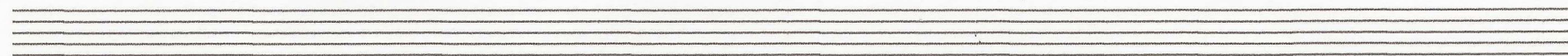
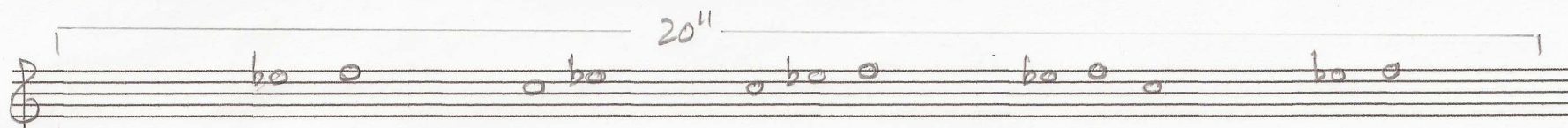
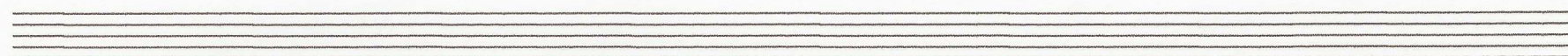
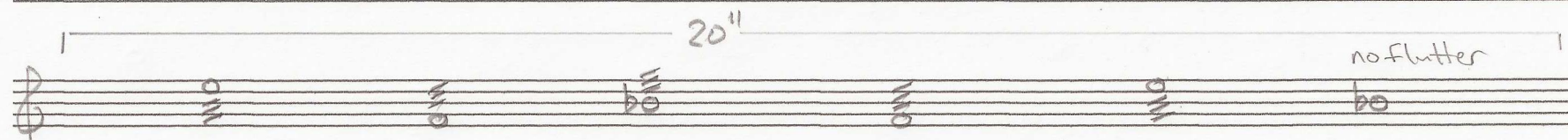


CLARINET

The image shows five staves of handwritten musical notation for a Clarinet. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1:** Contains a series of eighth notes ascending from G4 to D5, followed by a half note D5. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is written below the staff. A 20-measure rest is indicated above the staff.
- Staff 2:** Contains a series of eighth notes descending from D5 to G4, followed by a half note G4. A 20-measure rest is indicated above the staff.
- Staff 3:** Contains a series of eighth notes ascending from G4 to D5, followed by a half note D5. A 20-measure rest is indicated above the staff.
- Staff 4:** Contains a series of eighth notes descending from D5 to G4, followed by a half note G4. A 20-measure rest is indicated above the staff.
- Staff 5:** Contains a series of eighth notes ascending from G4 to D5, followed by a half note D5. A 20-measure rest is indicated above the staff. The text "Flutter/growl (optional)" is written above the staff, with a 20-measure rest indicated below the staff.

CLARINET



FIGURES
IN BAS-RELIEF
for flute, oboe, cello, percussion, and piano

ADAM SCOTT NEAL

Program Note:

Bas-relief sculptures allow multiple vantage points without distorting the subject's image. The shadows created by changing lighting conditions will also emphasize or hide different aspects of the work. *Figures in Bas-Relief* works in a similar manner, except that changing lighting conditions are exchanged for changing instrumentation. This piece is a series of chords based upon frequency analyses of gongs. Each of the chords are extended for some time, but the instruments in the ensemble are continually exchanging pitches and are playing independently of each other, creating a somewhat hazy and unfinished impression of the chords.

Performance Notes:

1. This piece was written so that it would not require a conductor. However, it would be helpful for the ensemble to elect a leader to make sure that the ensemble is beginning together. For example, in Movements A and B, the leader will count the 5 seconds of silence or sustain and signal when to begin the next gesture.
2. The movements can be played in any order. However, it is preferable not to play Movement C first.
3. Movements A and B are approximately 2 minutes each, and Movement C is about 3 minutes and 30 seconds.
4. The notation is proportional: each player should estimate tempi and duration based on the number of seconds indicated for the section. In Movement A, the players should try to begin each gesture together. In Movement B, the players will listen for the leader to begin the new gesture, and begin soon after. In Movement C, players will begin together and continue at will, striving only to pace their playing according to the indicated durations.
5. It is suggested that during rehearsal, the players view a large clock or stopwatch to learn the pacing. During performance the clock is not necessary, as it is desired for the players to drift from each other.
6. Filled noteheads denote short notes: not necessarily staccato, but short. Open noteheads denote long notes: for these, hold the note until the next indicated note. For very long held notes, it is acceptable to breathe or restrike to continue sustaining the pitch.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

15" 5"

staccato sempre
ff *pp*

15" 5"

ff *pp*

15" 5"

pp *mf* *pp*

10" 5"

pp *ff*

Cello

15"

5"

ff *pp*

10" 5" 10"

p *pp*

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

Cello

5'' 10'' 5''

p *legato sempre*

10'' 5''

15'' 5''

10'' 5'' 5''

5'' 5'' 5'' 5'' 5''

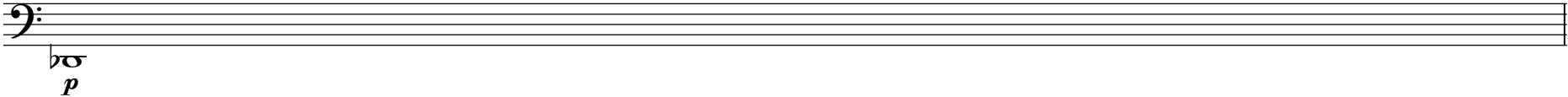
n

Cello

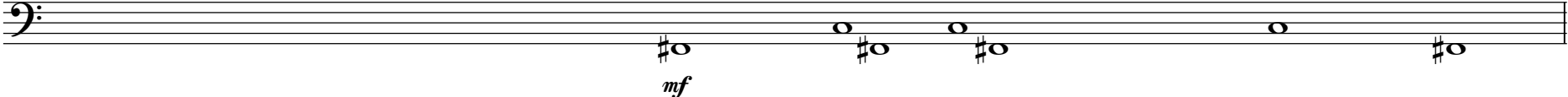
Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

20"

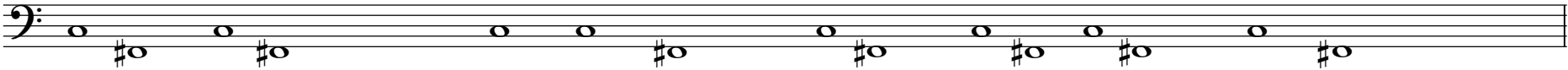
bow ad lib




20"



20"



20"



Cello

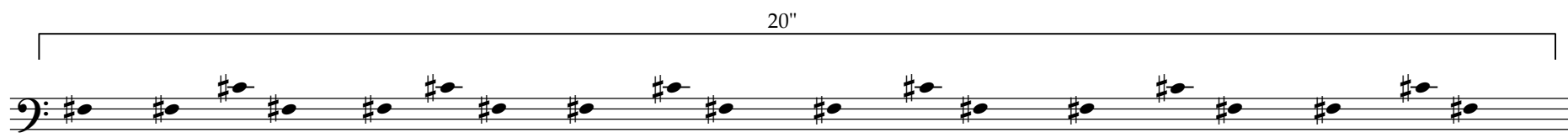
20"

pizz.

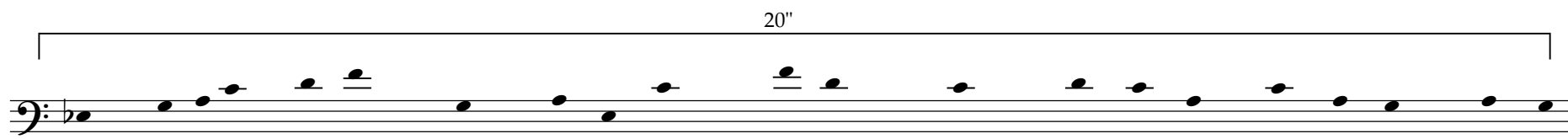
f



20"



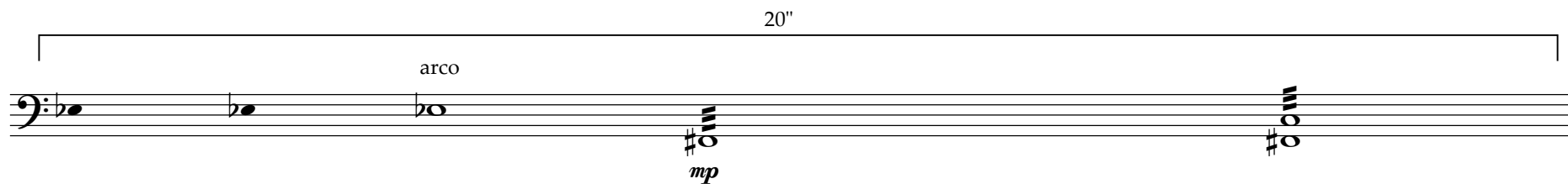
20"



20"

arco

mp



Cello

20"

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three eighth notes: F#4, G#4, and A4. A horizontal bracket above the staff spans the entire length of the staff, with the label "20" centered above it.

20"

sul pont. ord.

sul pont. ord.

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three notes: F#4 (marked *mf*), G#4 (marked *mf*), and A4 (marked *mf*). Above the staff, there are two sets of labels: "sul pont." and "ord." connected by lines to the first and second notes, and another "sul pont." and "ord." connected by lines to the third note. A horizontal bracket above the staff spans the entire length of the staff, with the label "20" centered above it.

10"

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains one eighth note: F#4. A horizontal bracket above the staff spans the first half of the staff, with the label "10" centered above it. At the end of the staff, there is a fermata-like symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a wedge pointing to it from the left, labeled with the letter "n".

FIGURES

IN BAS-RELIEF

for flute, oboe, cello, percussion, and piano

ADAM SCOTT NEAL

Program Note:

Bas-relief sculptures allow multiple vantage points without distorting the subject's image. The shadows created by changing lighting conditions will also emphasize or hide different aspects of the work. *Figures in Bas-Relief* works in a similar manner, except that changing lighting conditions are exchanged for changing instrumentation. This piece is a series of chords based upon frequency analyses of gongs. Each of the chords are extended for some time, but the instruments in the ensemble are continually exchanging pitches and are playing independently of each other, creating a somewhat hazy and unfinished impression of the chords.

Performance Notes:

1. This piece was written so that it would not require a conductor. However, it would be helpful for the ensemble to elect a leader to make sure that the ensemble is beginning together. For example, in Movements A and B, the leader will count the 5 seconds of silence or sustain and signal when to begin the next gesture.
2. The movements can be played in any order. However, it is preferable not to play Movement C first.
3. Movements A and B are approximately 2 minutes each, and Movement C is about 3 minutes and 30 seconds.
4. The notation is proportional: each player should estimate tempi and duration based on the number of seconds indicated for the section. In Movement A, the players should try to begin each gesture together. In Movement B, the players will listen for the leader to begin the new gesture, and begin soon after. In Movement C, players will begin together and continue at will, striving only to pace their playing according to the indicated durations.
5. It is suggested that during rehearsal, the players view a large clock or stopwatch to learn the pacing. During performance the clock is not necessary, as it is desired for the players to drift from each other.
6. Filled noteheads denote short notes: not necessarily staccato, but short. Open noteheads denote long notes: for these, hold the note until the next indicated note. For very long held notes, it is acceptable to breathe or restrike to continue sustaining the pitch.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

Marimba: hard mallets

15" 5"

ff *pp*

15" 5"

ff *pp*

15" 5"

pp *mf* *pp*

10" 5"

pp *ff*

Percussion

The image shows two staves of percussion notation on a bass clef staff. The first staff begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and a horizontal line extending to a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. Above the staff, a bracket labeled "15''" spans the first 15 measures, and a final bracket labeled "5''" covers the last five measures. The notation consists of a series of eighth notes, each with an accent (>). The second staff starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking, followed by a bracket labeled "10''" for the first 10 measures. A double bar line is followed by a bracket labeled "5''" for the next five measures, and then another bracket labeled "10''" for the final 10 measures. The dynamic marking *pp* appears below the staff after the 15-measure section. The notation continues with accented eighth notes.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

Percussion

5" 10" 5"

Vibraphone: tremolo sempre, soft yarn mallets

p

Ped. throughout

10" 5"

15" 5"

10" 5" 5"

5" 5" 5" 5" 10"

n

Percussion

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

Vibraphone (+ marimba at 1:30)

mp
Ped.

20"

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff contains five whole notes: B-flat 2, A 2, G 2, F 2, and E 2. Above the staff, a bracket spans the entire duration, labeled "20"". The text "bow, once per note" is written above the first note.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff contains six whole notes: B-flat 4, D 4, F 4, B-flat 3, D 4, and B-flat 4. A bracket above the staff spans the entire duration of the six notes, with the label "20''" centered above it.

The first staff of music is written on a five-line treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes: a whole note on the first line (F4), a whole note on the second line (G4), a whole note on the second space (A4), a half note on the second space (A4) followed by a half note on the third line (B4), a whole note on the third line (B4), a whole note on the third space (C5), a whole note on the third space (C5), and a whole note on the first line (F4). A dimension line above the staff spans the entire length of the staff, labeled "20\"".

Percussion

20"

to marimba

(marimba, hard mallets)

mf

* (Ped)

Percussion

20"

20"

all tremolo to end of mvt.

mp

10"

FIGURES

IN BAS-RELIEF

for flute, oboe, cello, percussion, and piano

ADAM SCOTT NEAL

Program Note:

Bas-relief sculptures allow multiple vantage points without distorting the subject's image. The shadows created by changing lighting conditions will also emphasize or hide different aspects of the work. *Figures in Bas-Relief* works in a similar manner, except that changing lighting conditions are exchanged for changing instrumentation. This piece is a series of chords based upon frequency analyses of gongs. Each of the chords are extended for some time, but the instruments in the ensemble are continually exchanging pitches and are playing independently of each other, creating a somewhat hazy and unfinished impression of the chords.

Performance Notes:

1. This piece was written so that it would not require a conductor. However, it would be helpful for the ensemble to elect a leader to make sure that the ensemble is beginning together. For example, in Movements A and B, the leader will count the 5 seconds of silence or sustain and signal when to begin the next gesture.
2. The movements can be played in any order. However, it is preferable not to play Movement C first.
3. Movements A and B are approximately 2 minutes each, and Movement C is about 3 minutes and 30 seconds.
4. The notation is proportional: each player should estimate tempi and duration based on the number of seconds indicated for the section. In Movement A, the players should try to begin each gesture together. In Movement B, the players will listen for the leader to begin the new gesture, and begin soon after. In Movement C, players will begin together and continue at will, striving only to pace their playing according to the indicated durations.
5. It is suggested that during rehearsal, the players view a large clock or stopwatch to learn the pacing. During performance the clock is not necessary, as it is desired for the players to drift from each other.
6. Filled noteheads denote short notes: not necessarily staccato, but short. Open noteheads denote long notes: for these, hold the note until the next indicated note. For very long held notes, it is acceptable to breathe or restrike to continue sustaining the pitch.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. A

Piano

15" 5"

staccato sempre
ff ***pp***

no Ped.

This system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth notes with staccato marks, starting on G4 and ascending to E5. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a series of eighth notes starting on G3 and ascending to E4. A bracket above the upper staff indicates a 15-second duration, and a bracket above the lower staff indicates a 5-second duration. Dynamics are marked as *ff* at the beginning and *pp* at the end of the upper staff. The instruction *staccato sempre* is written above the upper staff, and *no Ped.* is written below the lower staff.

15" 5"

ff ***pp***

This system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a series of eighth notes starting on G4 and ascending to E5. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), containing a series of eighth notes starting on G3 and ascending to E4. A bracket above the upper staff indicates a 15-second duration, and a bracket above the lower staff indicates a 5-second duration. Dynamics are marked as *ff* at the beginning and *pp* at the end of the upper staff.

15" 5"

pp ***mf*** ***pp***

This system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb), containing a series of eighth notes starting on G4 and ascending to E5. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb), containing a series of eighth notes starting on G3 and ascending to E4. A bracket above the upper staff indicates a 15-second duration, and a bracket above the lower staff indicates a 5-second duration. Dynamics are marked as *pp* at the beginning, *mf* in the middle, and *pp* at the end of the upper staff.

Piano

First system of musical notation for Piano. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, with a 10" bracket above it and a 5" bracket above the final measure. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *pp* is at the beginning and *ff* is at the end of the 10" bracket.

Second system of musical notation for Piano. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, with a 15" bracket above it and a 5" bracket above the final measure. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *ff* is at the beginning and *pp* is at the end of the 15" bracket.

Third system of musical notation for Piano. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, with a 10" bracket above it and a 5" bracket above the final measure. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *p* is at the beginning and *pp* is at the end of the 10" bracket.

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. B

Piano

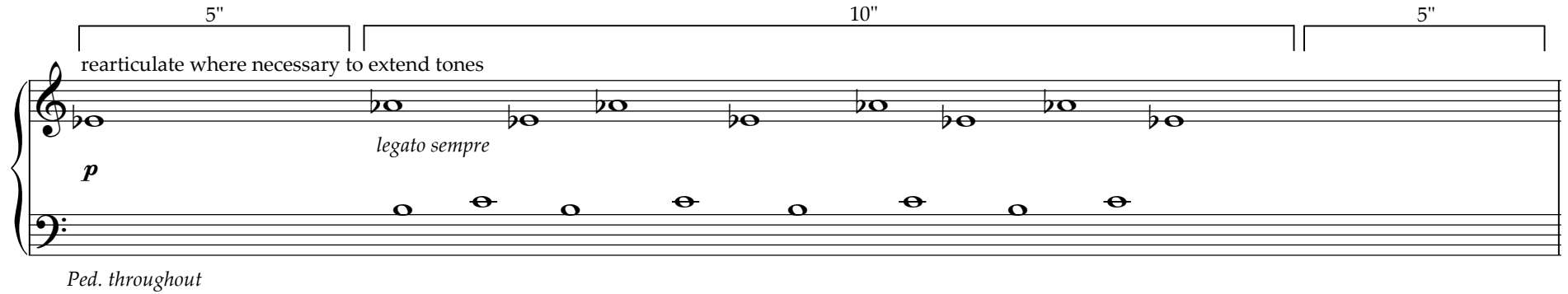
5" 10" 5"

rearticulate where necessary to extend tones

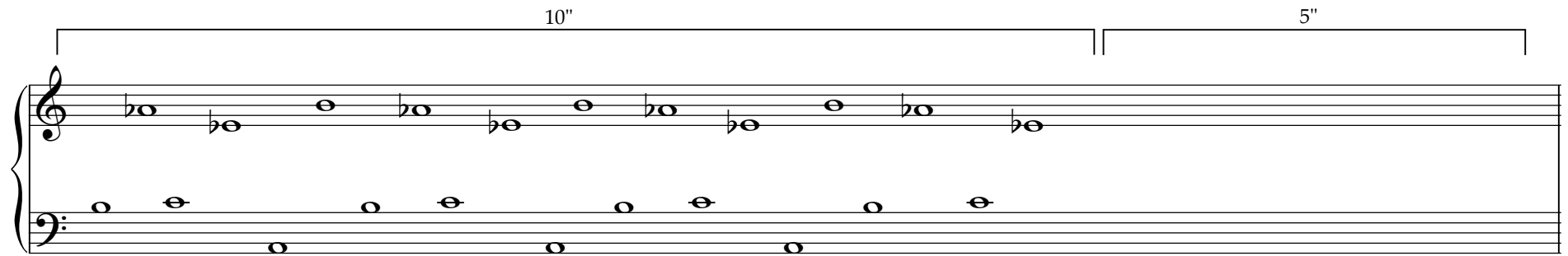
p

legato sempre

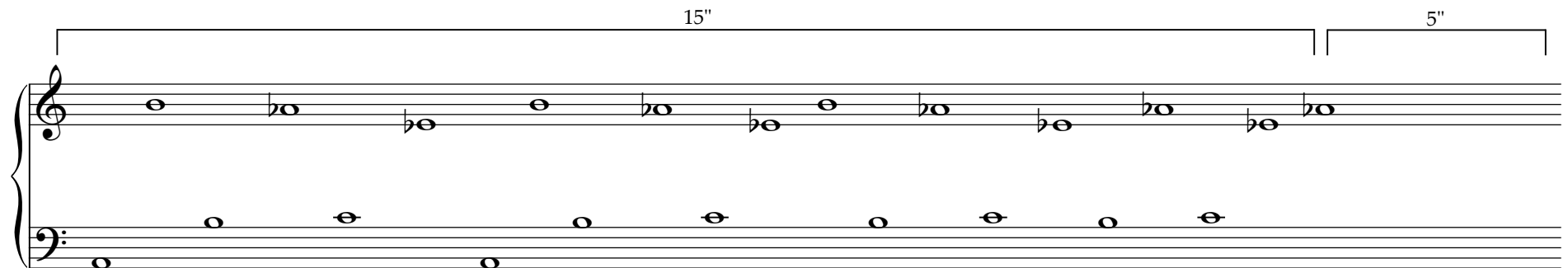
Ped. throughout



10" 5"



15" 5"



Piano

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, D, F, A-flat, B, D, F, A-flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. Above the staves, there are three horizontal brackets indicating measures: the first bracket spans the first six notes and is labeled "10\"", the second bracket spans the next two notes and is labeled "5\"", and the third bracket spans the final two notes and is labeled "5\"".

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, D, F, A-flat, B, D, F, A-flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of notes: G, B, D, F, A, C, E, G. Above the staves, there are five horizontal brackets indicating measures: the first bracket spans the first two notes and is labeled "5\"", the second bracket spans the next two notes and is labeled "5\"", the third bracket spans the next two notes and is labeled "5\"", the fourth bracket spans the next two notes and is labeled "5\"", and the fifth bracket spans the final two notes and is labeled "10\"". At the end of the system, there is a fermata symbol consisting of a horizontal line with a wedge pointing to the right, followed by the letter "n".

Figures in Bas-Relief: Mvt. C

Piano

20"

mf

Ped.

20"

depress silently, secure with sostenuto pedal, then strum on the strings to create constant chord

f

* (release ped)

20"

(continue strumming)

(as before)

Piano

20"

(strumming)

20"

(strumming)

(as before) pluck strings:

ff

20"

(as before)

Piano

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staff contains a sequence of notes: a whole note B-flat, followed by a half note A, a half note G, a whole note F, a half note E, a half note D, a whole note C, and a half note B. Above the staff, a horizontal line with vertical end caps spans the duration of the notes, with the text "20''" centered above it.

20"

(as before) strum

f

Piano

20"

Ped.

10"

n