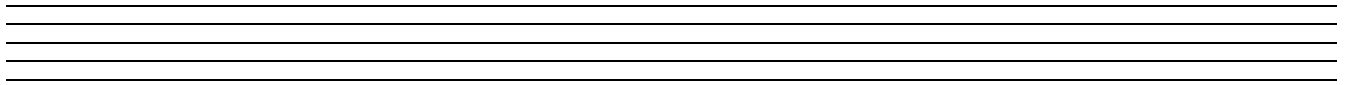


Simulacrum

open score for chamber ensemble

Dedicated to Gavin Bryars

Jordan Nobles



Simulacrum

open score for chamber ensemble

About the Piece

Simulacrum involves a single rubato melody line performed by a soloist while accompanied by various melodic cells from the remaining ensemble members. When the soloist is finished the lead line another player can begin it, and then another if desired. Players can switch roles (become the soloist or accompanist) whenever desired as long as it is agreed upon beforehand. I recommend two or three iterations of the lead line. Duration is therefore variable.

Everyone reads off of the score which is available in all keys and clefs.

Performance Notes

LEAD LINE

- A soloist(s) performs the main 'lead' line in their own time as *espressivo* as possible. Don't pause too long at each of the fermatas, as the piece must continue moving.
- The melody line can be played in ANY OCTAVE as long as the dynamics can be observed and it can comfortably be played in tune.
- Performers can change octaves whenever they wish to as long as they only do so after each phrase. Phrases should stay in the same octave.
- Accidental markings apply to all subsequent incidences of the note in the same phrase.
- When the soloist reaches the end of page four then the piece begins again with another player performing the lead line while the rest of the ensemble plays the melodic cells differently then in the first iteration.
- As many players can take the melodic line as desired, although the order of soloists should be worked out ahead of time.

MELODIC CELLS

- The melodic cells above and below the lead line can be played in ANY OCTAVE as long as the dynamics can be observed. Cells above the lead line are in treble clef and below are in bass clef (for the lower instruments).
- The melodic cells should always be slightly quieter than the soloist's lead line.
- Only play cells suitable for your instrument!
- Players can perform whichever cells they wish as long as they are responsive to, and slightly quieter than, the soloist.
- Players should try and play the cell vertically in line with the lead line. Not in synch, just begin the cell as the lead line passes it. A trick to this is to choose a cell ahead of the soloist, wait, and begin playing when the lead line catches up.
- On subsequent iterations of the lead line the accompanying musicians should try to play different cells than they did the previous time through.
- Musicians in smaller ensembles can play more often but in larger ensembles musicians should play less often to give space throughout the performance.
- Long tones may be played straight or as a very quiet tremolo - not flutter-tongue, however.
- The cells with chords are only for polyphonic instruments (guitar, piano, vibes, harp, etc.). A minimum of 2 of the indicated notes may be played in any octave as long as no intervals are inverted. Arpeggiating or 'rolling' the chord is optional.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFIC NOTES

Percussion – please use mallets instruments (vibes, marimba, etc.) switching instruments occasionally for colour.

Piano & Harp – please use lots of sustain and change octaves frequently. Also, you can occasionally play phrases in octaves or different phrases simultaneously in each hand if you are up for it.

Harp - due to the chromatic nature of the lead line only an accompaniment role is recommended for harpists

Guitars – use a clean warm tone with maybe a little reverb. A volume pedal can be useful but is not obligatory. Please choose fingerings that allow strings to ring as much as possible.

Winds – use your main instrument mostly, but feel free to double on an alternative for occasional colour if desired.

Bass instruments – the cells below the lead line are in bass clef, but you may also choose from the treble clef cells as long as you play them relatively high in your range.

Strings – vibrato can be used tastefully and please vary the bow position occasionally, the cells with chords are for the piano and vibes but you can try a few as pizzicato arpeggios if desired.

Voice – while the lines are not written with vocals in mind, successful performances have been done. Feel free to improvise vowels and consonant sounds either melodically or syllabically within the cells.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE IDEAS

- Players can divide the main melody up further (every page or even every rehearsal mark) and switch soloists more frequently. This may be a little harder to keep track of but it is quite effective and adds even more variety to the performance.
- The piece can also be spatialized throughout the performance space with the players taking up positions surrounding the audience. There is no exact rhythmic coordination required in this work so as long as everyone can hear each other the piece can be performed accurately.
- The piece can start as a solo piece with only one player on stage and then gradually other players enter (or are revealed somehow in the venue) with it becoming a full tutti by the 2nd iteration of the lead line.

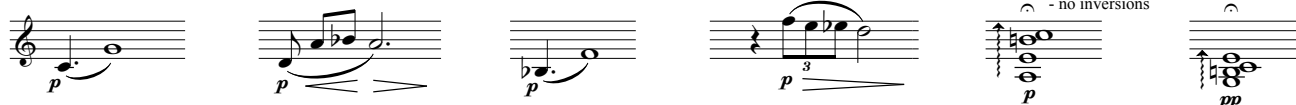
simulacrum

Jordan Nobles

Lyrical and Espressivo

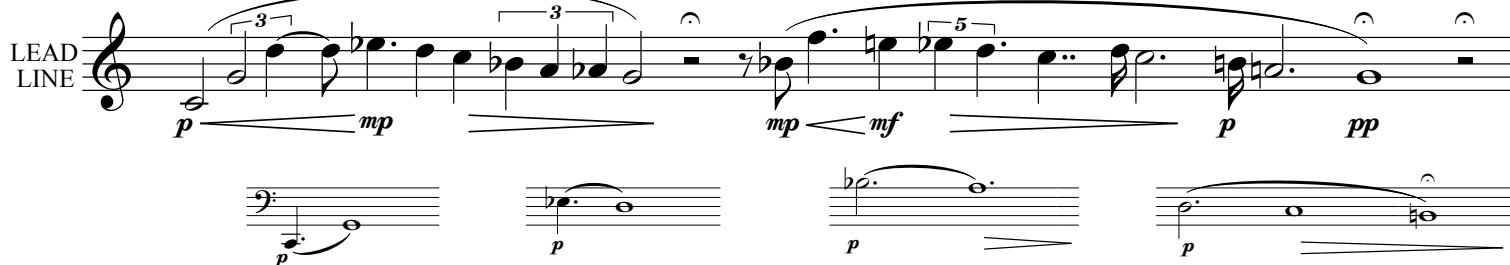
♩ = 90 (approx.)

(optional tremolo on long tones)

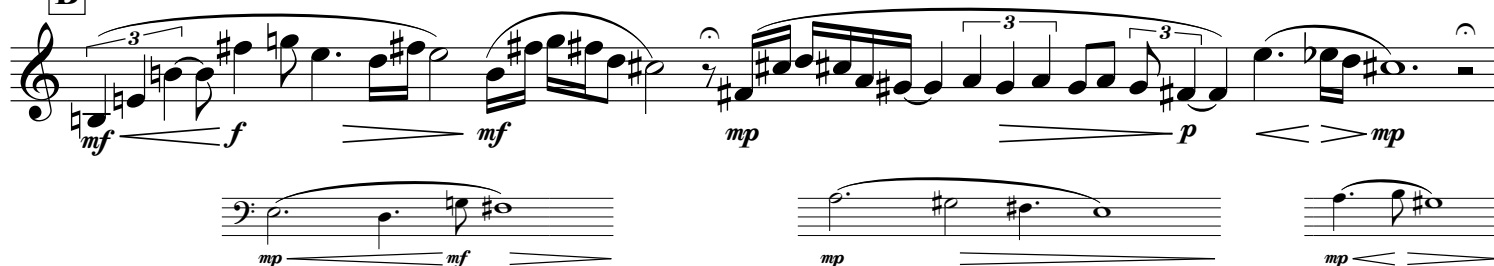


On all chords:
 - play at least 2 notes (any octave)
 - arpeggiate optional
 - no inversions

A Rubato, play very freely



B



The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a standard musical notation format. It features a piano (P) and a cello (C) part. The score is divided into sections labeled C and D. The piano part is written in treble clef, and the cello part is written in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *rallentando* and *molto rallentando*. The score is divided into sections labeled C and D. Section C includes a piano introduction and a cello introduction. Section D includes a piano and cello duet. The score is written in a standard musical notation format, with notes, rests, and ornaments. The piano part is written in treble clef, and the cello part is written in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *rallentando* and *molto rallentando*. The score is divided into sections labeled C and D. Section C includes a piano introduction and a cello introduction. Section D includes a piano and cello duet.

Musical score for "simulacrum" in C major, featuring piano and bass staves. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mp, mf, f, p, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (rall., faster, slight accel.). The score is divided into sections E, F, and G.

Section E: Starts with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120+$. The piano staff features a series of eighth notes with accents, transitioning into a triplet. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics range from *mp* to *mf*. A *rall.* instruction is present.

Section F: Marked "faster". The piano staff continues with eighth notes and triplets. The bass staff includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*.

Section G: Features a "slight accel" instruction. The piano staff includes triplets and eighth notes. The bass staff includes chords and single notes. Dynamics range from *mf* to *p*.

Musical score for "simulacrum" in C major, featuring piano and bass staves. The score includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Key Performance Instructions:

- rallentando*: Slowing down the tempo.
- continue rallentando*: Continuing the slowing down.
- DA CAPO*: Repeat from the beginning of the section.
- optional tremolo*: Indicated by a wavy line over a note.

Dynamics and Articulations:

- pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ppp* (pianississimo).
- Articulations: *acc.* (accents), *tr.* (trills), *3* (triplets).

Section Markers:

- [H]**: A section marked with a box containing the letter 'H'.
- DA CAPO**: Three instances of repeat signs indicating the start of a new section.

Lyrical and Espressivo

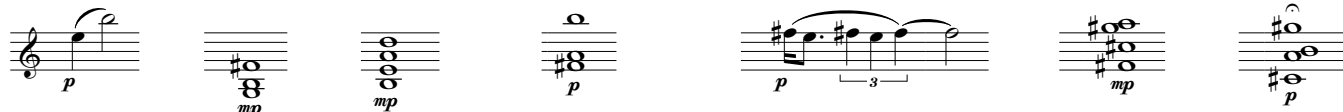
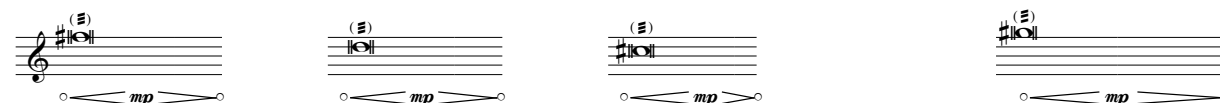
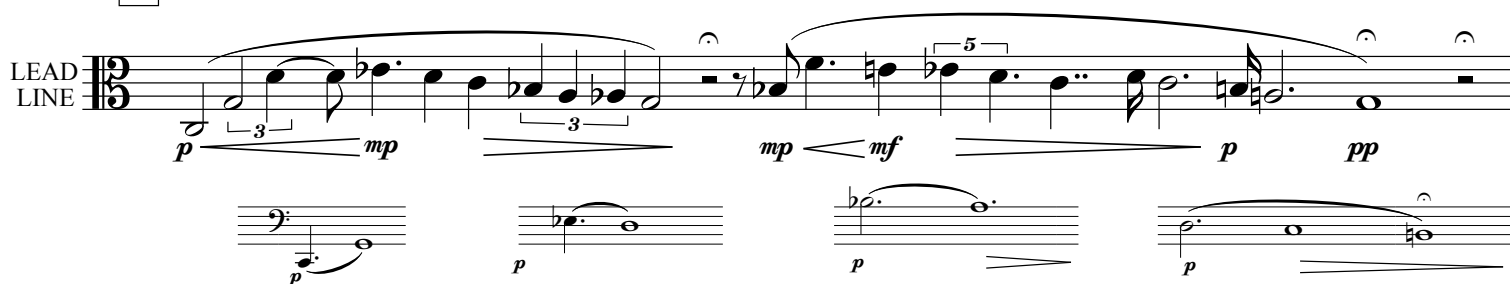
♩ = 90 (approx.)

(optional tremolo on long tones)



On all chords:
- play at least 2 notes (any octave)
- arpeggiate optional
- no inversions

A Rubato, play very freely



Musical score for Alto Clef, featuring various musical notations including treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *sub.f*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (*rallentando*, *molto rallentando*). The score includes sections labeled **C** and **D**, and ends with a double bar line.

The musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented for piano and cello. The score is written in 3/8 time and includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions. The piano part features a series of slurs and accents, with dynamics ranging from *mp* to *f*. The cello part provides a harmonic accompaniment, often using triplets and slurs. The score is divided into sections labeled E, F, and G, with specific performance instructions such as 'rall.', 'faster', and 'slight accel.'.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" by Robert Schumann, Op. 15, No. 1. The score is in 3/8 time and features a piano (p) and a violin. The piano part includes a melodic line with triplets and a bass line with a tremolo. The violin part includes a melodic line with triplets and a bass line with a tremolo. The score is marked with "rallentando" and "DA CAPO".

Lyrical and Espressivo

♩ = 90 (approx.)

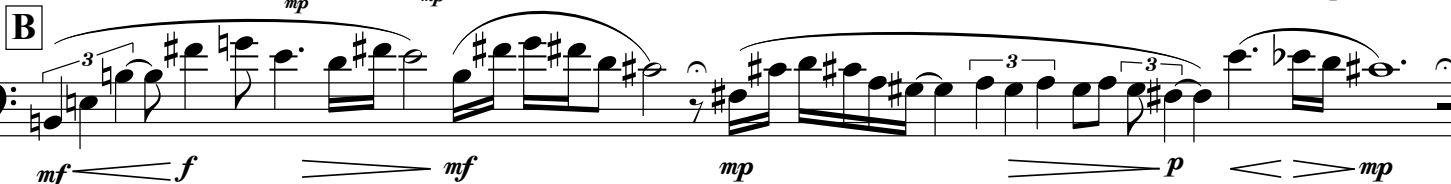
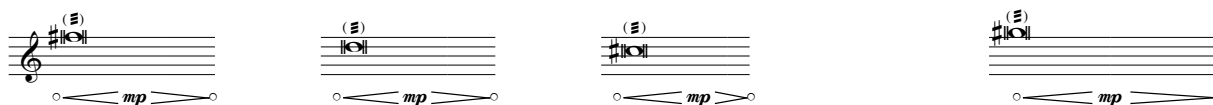
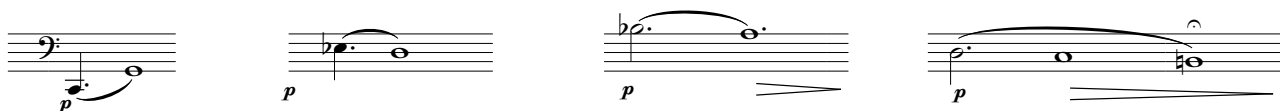
(optional tremolo on long tones)



On all chords:
- play at least 2 notes (any octave)
- arpeggiate optional
- no inversions



A Rubato, play very freely



Musical score for Bass Clef, featuring various musical notations, dynamics, and articulations. The score is divided into sections labeled C and D.

Section C:

- First row: Four measures of whole notes with dynamics *mp*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*.
- Second row: Three measures of eighth notes with dynamics *mp*, *mp*, and *pp*.
- Third row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *mf*, *mf*, *mp*, and *mp*.
- Fourth row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *p*, *mf*, *mf*, and *mp*.
- Fifth row: A long measure starting with a bass clef, marked *p*, followed by a measure marked *sub. f*, and then a measure marked *mf*.
- Sixth row: Three measures of eighth notes with dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *p*.

Section D:

- First row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *mp*, *mp*, *mp*, and *mp*.
- Second row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *p*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Third row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *p*, *p*, *p*, and *pp*.
- Fourth row: Four measures of eighth notes with dynamics *mp*, *mp*, *mp*, and *pp*.
- Fifth row: A long measure starting with a bass clef, marked *mp*, followed by a measure marked *mf*, and then a measure marked *p*.
- Sixth row: Three measures of eighth notes with dynamics *mp*, *mp*, and *pp*.

The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *sub. f*). It also features articulations like slurs and accents, and tempo markings like *rallentando* and *molto rallentando*.

E $\text{♩} = 120+$

F faster

G slight accel

simulacrum BASS CLEF © Jordan Nobles, North Vancouver, April 2010 www.jordannobles.com

simulacrum

Jordan Nobles

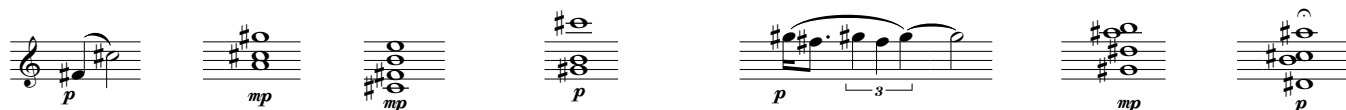
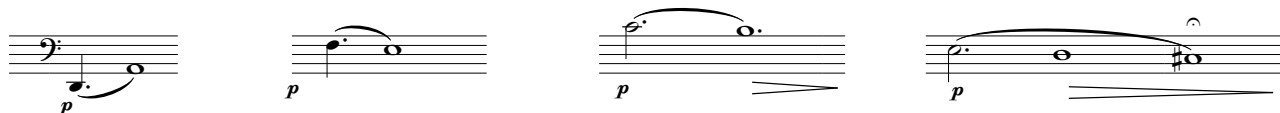
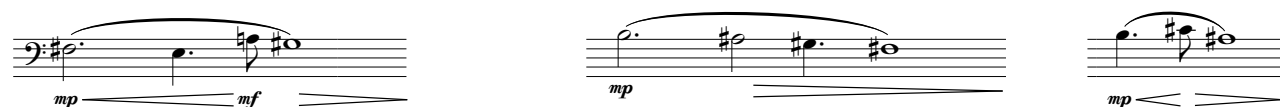
Lyrical and Espressivo

 $\text{♩} = 90$ (approx.)

(optional tremolo on long tones)



On all chords:
 - play at least 2 notes (any octave)
 - arpeggiate optional
 - no inversions

**A** Rubato, play very freely**B**

Musical score for "simulacrum B" by Jordan Nobles. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into two main sections, C and D, marked with square boxes.

Section C: This section begins with a treble clef staff. It features a series of musical phrases, many of which are marked with a "3" indicating a triplet. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *sub.f* (sub-fortissimo). The section concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Section D: This section begins with a treble clef staff. It continues the melodic development with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The section concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *sub.f* (sub-fortissimo), *rallentando*, and *molto rallentando*.

E $\text{♩} = 120+$ rall.

F faster

G slight accel

pp

rallentando

mp

mf

p

rallentando

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

[H]

3

f

mf

f

mp

mf

p

rallentando

p

rallentando

p

mp

mf

mp

3

mp

mp

p

mp

p

mp

p

rall.

mp

p

mp

p

pp

mp

p

continue rallentando

3

p

mp

rallentando

mp

pp

DA CAPO

rall.

p

ppp

continue rallentando

3

p

mp

rallentando

mp

pp

molto rall.

pp

ppp

mp

3

p

mp

rallentando

mp

pp

molto rall.

pp

ppp

rall.

mp

p

mp

pp

DA CAPO

(♯) optional tremolo

ppp

mp

n

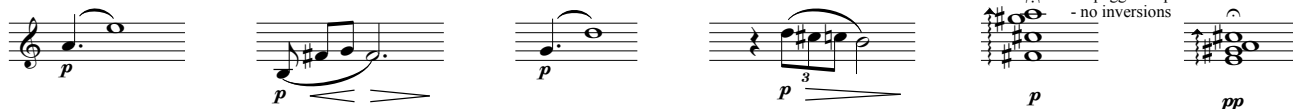
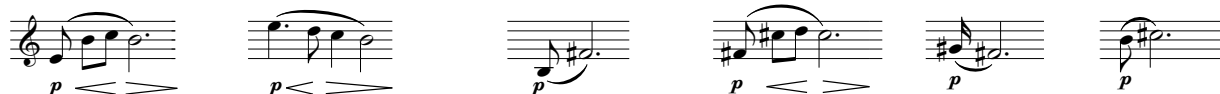
simulacrum

Jordan Nobles

Lyrical and Espressivo

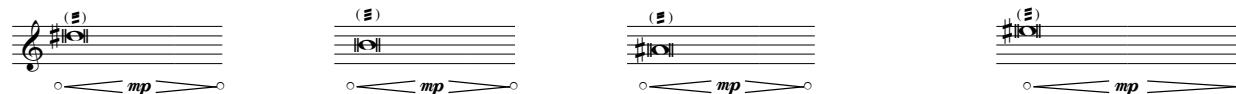
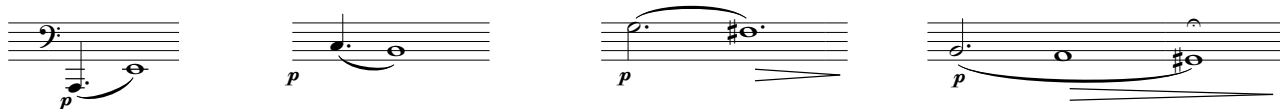
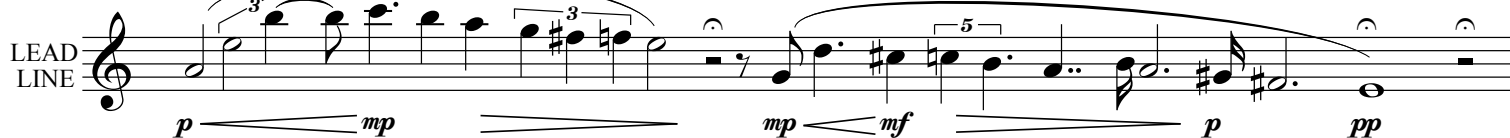
 $\text{♩} = 90$ (approx.)

(optional tremolo on long tones)



On all chords:
 - play at least 2 notes (any octave)
 - arpeggiate optional
 - no inversions

A Rubato, play very freely



Musical score for a piano piece, featuring various musical notations including treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *sub. f*, *molto rallentando*, *rallentando*), articulation marks, and section markers [C] and [D]. The score includes multiple systems of music with complex phrasing and trills.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring multiple systems of staves with various musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and tempo markings.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *mf*, *mp*. Includes triplets and slurs.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*. Includes slurs and triplets.

Section E: **E** $\text{♩} = 120+$ *f*. Treble staff with *f* dynamic. Bass staff with *mp* and *mf* dynamics. Includes a *rall.* marking.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp*, *p*, *mf*. Includes triplets and slurs.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mf*. Includes slurs and triplets.

Section F: **F** *faster* *f*. Treble staff with *f* dynamic. Bass staff with *mp* and *mf* dynamics. Includes slurs and triplets.

System 5: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*. Includes slurs and triplets.

System 6: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mf*, *mf*, *mp*, *slight accel*, *p*. Includes slurs and triplets.

Section G: **G**. Treble staff with *mf* and *p* dynamics. Bass staff with *mp* and *p* dynamics. Includes slurs and triplets.

Musical score for a piece, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including triplets, dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f), and tempo markings (rallentando, rall., molto rall.). The score includes repeat signs and a "DA CAPO" instruction.

The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or violin. It begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a section marked "rallentando". The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). The piece includes several repeat signs and a "DA CAPO" instruction, indicating a return to the beginning of a section.

The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, triplets, and dynamic markings. The tempo markings "rallentando" and "rall." (rallentando) are used to indicate a gradual decrease in tempo. The "DA CAPO" instruction is used to indicate a repeat of the entire piece or a specific section.

The score concludes with a final section marked "rall." and a "DA CAPO" instruction. The dynamics range from *pp* to *ppp* (pianississimo). The piece ends with a final note and a fermata.

simulacrum

Jordan Nobles

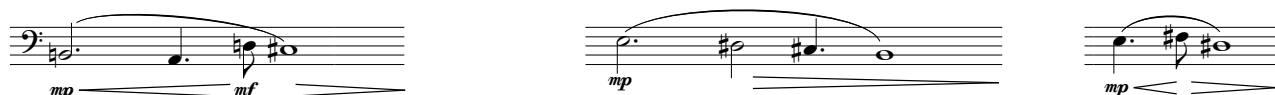
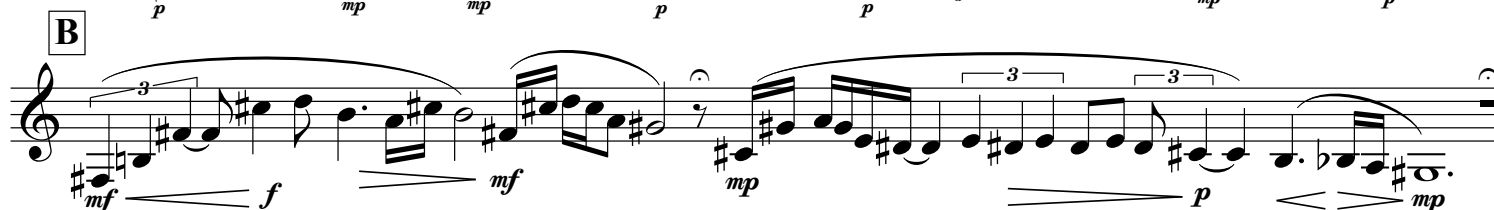
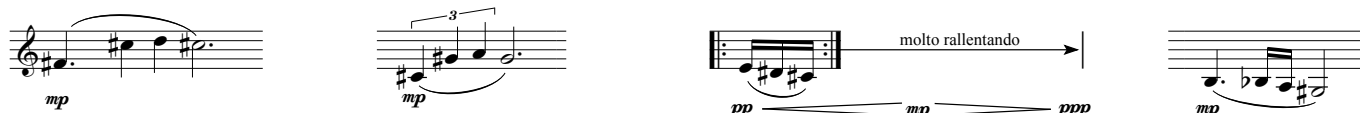
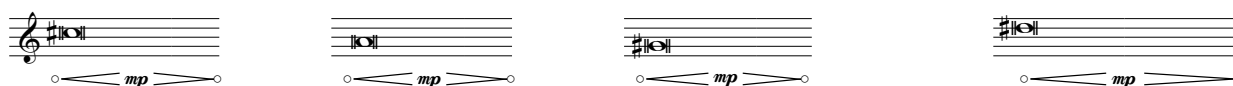
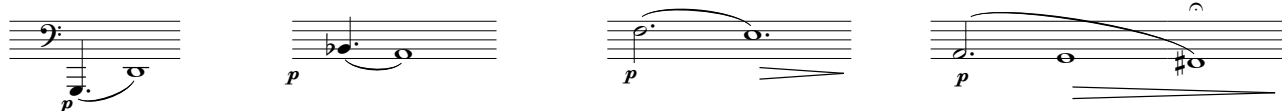
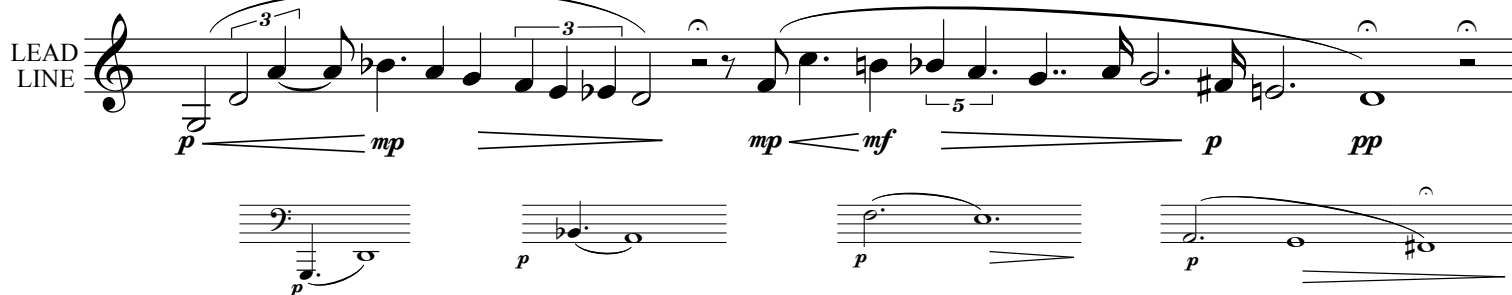
Lyrical and Espressivo

♩ = 90 (approx.)



On all chords:
 - play at least 2 notes (any octave)
 - arpeggiate
 - no inversions

A Rubato, play very freely



Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a piano solo. The score is divided into sections C and D, with various musical notations including dynamics (p, mp, mf, pp, sub.f, molto rallentando, rallentando), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" by Robert Schumann, Op. 15, No. 1. The score is in 3/4 time and features a treble and bass staff. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (mp, mf, f, p, pp). The score is divided into sections labeled E and F, with a tempo change to "faster" at section F. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" (Op. 15, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction, a vocal melody with a "H" (Haupt) marking, and a piano accompaniment. The score includes various dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f, pp, p, mp, pp, ppp) and tempo markings (rallentando, rall., molto rall.). The piece concludes with a "DA CAPO" instruction.