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Finnish Music Information Centre

5430

Eero Hämeenniemi

The Chambermusic book

for Flute, Guitar, Alto sax and Percussion

1980

TEOSTO

SUOMALAISEN MUSIIKIN TIEDOTUSKESKUS
FINNISH MUSIC INFORMATION CENTRE

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intro

Handwritten musical score for Saxophone (Sax. Eb) and Flute (Fl.).

Sax. Eb: The score begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 80$. The first staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments, including a 4th note ornament and a 3rd note ornament. The second staff continues the melody with a tempo change to $\text{♩} = 180$. The piece concludes with a double exclamation mark (!!).

Fl.: The Flute part is written on a single staff, featuring a melodic line with a 2nd note ornament and a 3rd note ornament. The tempo is marked as ≈ 140 . The piece ends with a tempo marking of $\approx 10'' - 12''$ and a 5th note ornament.

libero

Handwritten musical score for Flute (Fl.), Saxophone (Sax. Eb), and Suspended Cymbals (susp. Cymbals).

Fl.: The Flute part is written on a single staff, featuring a melodic line with a 2nd note ornament and a 3rd note ornament. The tempo is marked as ≈ 140 . The piece ends with a tempo marking of $\approx 10'' - 12''$ and a 5th note ornament.

Sax. Eb: The Saxophone part is written on a single staff, featuring a melodic line with a 2nd note ornament and a 3rd note ornament. The tempo is marked as ≈ 140 . The piece ends with a tempo marking of $\approx 10'' - 12''$ and a 5th note ornament.

susp. Cymbals: The Suspended Cymbals part is written on a single staff, featuring a melodic line with a 2nd note ornament and a 3rd note ornament. The tempo is marked as ≈ 140 . The piece ends with a tempo marking of $\approx 10'' - 12''$ and a 5th note ornament.

1 (intro)

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Adagio 1)

Fl.

f

pp

pp

mp

1) Presto

q)

P

mf

libero

Fl.

ff

pp

ff

Sax Eb

~80

pp

f

G

~60-6

Senza motore

~45

mp

Ped

* Ped

*

— 2 (ritro)

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It includes staves for Saxophone (Sax Eb), Guitar (G), and Bass (B). The Saxophone part starts with a tempo marking of ≈ 80 . The Guitar part has a tempo marking of ≈ 60 and includes dynamic markings *poco f*, *mp*, and *f*. The Bass part features a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Guitar (G), and Snare drum. The Flute part has a tempo marking of ≈ 60 and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The Snare drum part includes a dynamic marking of *ff* and a tempo marking of ≈ 80 . There are also handwritten notes for "L.H." and "R.H.".

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Guitar (G), and Bass (B). The Flute part has a tempo marking of $\approx 14''$ and a dynamic marking of *fff*. The Guitar part has a dynamic marking of *fff*. The Bass part has a dynamic marking of *ff*. There is a section marked "2) Presto" with a dynamic marking of *pp* and a tempo marking of *fl. solo*.

— 3 (intro) —

II ♯ = 180 ⇔ 216
III ♯ = 150 ⇔ 180

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring six systems of music. The notation includes various chords, scales, and dynamic markings such as p, f, fff, mp, pp, and dolce. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

— 4 —
(fl. solo)

Fl. $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

Fl. ff 5 3 3

Fl. pp mp pp ff

Fl. ff *senza tempo* pp

Fl. p mp

Fl. f ff mp f 5 $3/5$ 5 $(+1, solo)$

Fl. ^{III} (f) mp *molto* ff pp

Fl. *molto* ff mp

Levato senza vibrato, senza espressione

Fl. mp *sempre*

Fl. pp mp wait.

Presto ord.

Fl. ^I p *mf*

Fl. ^{4/5} p *mf* ff *mf*

6 (+l. solo)

Fl. I

fff $\frac{2}{5}$ p fff 5 p mf

Fl.

fff 5

EXIT Senza tempo

1) A pp

Fl.

I

mp

Senza tempo

Fl.

pp

Fl.

I

mp

5

5

Fl.

pp

a

(fl. solo)

trans. fl. solo → g. solo

EXIT

Fl. *pp* *mp*

G *ff*

Fl. *pp*

G *ff*

libero

Fl. *x60* *simile* *mp*

Sax Eb *x80* *simile* *mp* *p* *p*

Vib. *Senza motore e pedale* *x180* *simile* *mp*

7^b
(trans. fl. → g.)

Fl. *accel. a!* ≈ 180

Sax Eb *accel. a!* ≈ 180 subito *ff*

Vib *(non accel.)* (≈ 180)

Timp. *pp* *mp* *mf* *pprof*

Sax Eb *ff* ≈ 60 $\approx 3''$ *mp* *pp*

G ≈ 60 $\approx 3''$

Timp *ff*

— 8 —
(trans. fl. → g.)

guitar solo

Handwritten musical notation for guitar solo, first system. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 60. The notation features a series of chords and melodic lines, with dynamic markings such as *poco f*, *mp*, and *poco f*. A bracket indicates a measure of 60.

Handwritten musical notation for guitar solo, second system. It continues the melodic and harmonic development, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *p*. A bracket indicates a measure of 60.

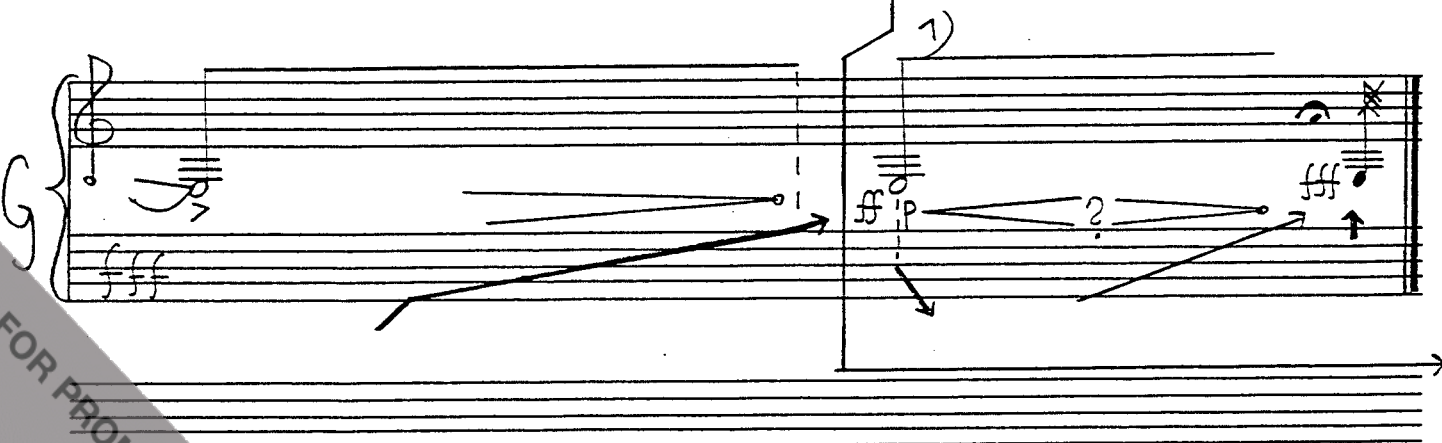
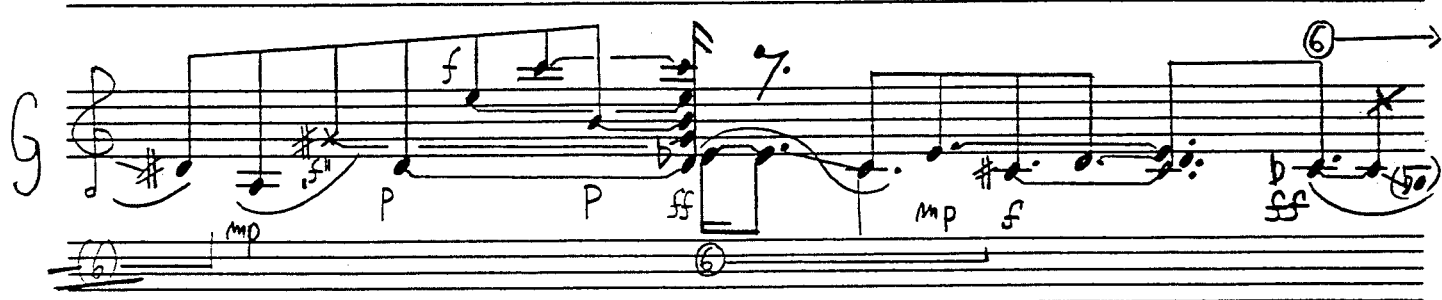
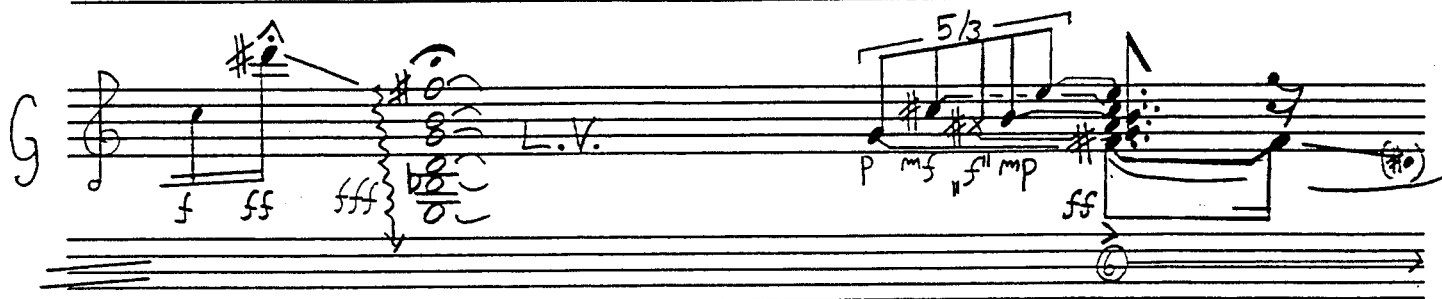
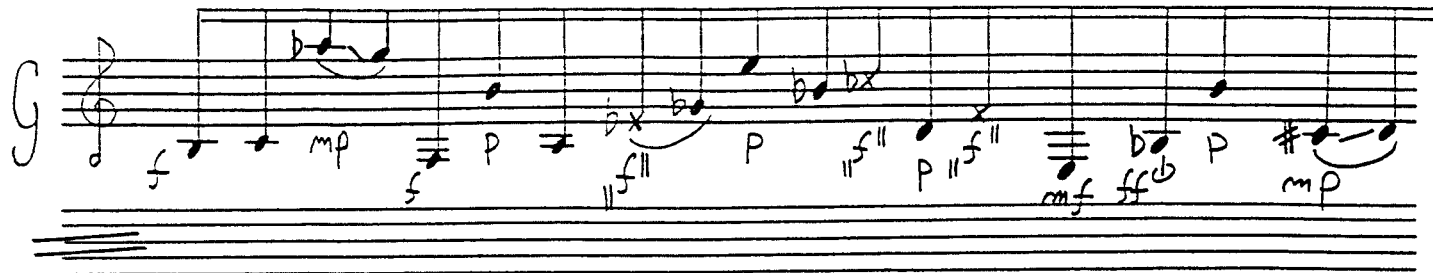
Handwritten musical notation for guitar solo, third system. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. A bracket indicates a measure of 60. The notation includes a section marked "R.H." (Right Hand) and a tempo marking of 60.

Handwritten musical notation for guitar solo, fourth system. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. A bracket indicates a measure of 60. The notation includes a section marked "R.H." (Right Hand) and a tempo marking of 60.

Handwritten musical notation for guitar solo, fifth system. It includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. A bracket indicates a measure of 60. The notation includes a section marked "L.V." (Left Hand) and a tempo marking of 60.

— 9 (g. solo) —

allegro (♩ = 60)



— 10^a —
(q. solo)

trans. q. solo → sax/perc. duet

Sax Eb

EXIT

1)

etc.

ffmp

2

3

ff

~3"

10^b
(trans. q → sax/perc)

Sax/perc. duet

Sax Eb

$\text{♩} = 80$

$\text{♩} = 120$

$\text{♩} = 180$

$\text{♩} = 10$

Handwritten musical notation for Saxophone (Eb) with various notes, rests, and dynamics.

Senza tempo

Sax Eb

ff , mp pochiss.

Snare drum

L R L R... $\rightarrow$ 1) L.H.

progress.

ff p ≈ 80

Susp. cymbals M

Bongos F

R.H. mp p f 3 (p)

Handwritten musical notation for Saxophone and Percussion.

$\text{♩} = 80$

Handwritten musical notation for Saxophone and Percussion.

1 1 (Sax/perc. duet)

Sax Eb
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Sax Eb

ffmp

RL -----> R.H.

Progress.

Snare drum

f

L.H. P 1)

Timp.

f

Progress.

120

Sax Eb

ff

3

4/3

3

poco

Sax Eb

ff

ff

f

f

ff

Sax Eb

f

p

ff

f

12 (Sax/perc duet)

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Sax Eb

f p f mp #pp

Senza tempo

Snares drum

Timp.

L.H. $\text{♩} = 80$

R.H.

ff

Progress

f mp

1) EXIT

Cymbals

Tam-Tam

Timp.

R.H. $\text{♩} = 120$

L.H.

pp sempre

f

take

$\text{♩} = 80$

x 25"

— 13^a —
(sax/perc duet)

trans. sax/perc duet → fl./g duet

EXIT

Sax Eb

1) L.H. PP saupre

mp

p

pp

Fl.

(60)

pp

mp

mf

p

mp

Sax Eb

3

260

260

245

260

245

mp

ff

wood-block

snare drum

mp

5

libero

Fl.

(60)

pp

mp

mf

poco f

13^b

(trans. sax/perc - fl./g)

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fl-g. duet

$\text{♩} = 45$

Fl. pp mf mp

G f p $\#$

Fl. pp mp p

G mp f

Fl. f p f mp p

G ss f sempre

— 15 —
(41.9 duet)

accl.

molto

Fl. *pp subito*

G *ff sempre*

Allegro molto
legatissimo

Fl. *pp sempre*

G *ff box* *f pos*

Fl.

G *box ff* *f pos*

— 16 *(1/4g duet)*

Handwritten musical score for Flute (Fl.) and Guitar (G.).

Flute (Fl.) staff: Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. There are some handwritten markings above the staff, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks.

Guitar (G.) staff: Treble clef. The accompaniment features chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *ff* (fortissimo) and *f pos* (forte positive). There are handwritten notes like "box" and "ox" near the guitar staff.

Handwritten musical score for Flute (Fl.) and Guitar (G.).

Flute (Fl.) staff: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. A long slur covers a section of the melody.

Guitar (G.) staff: Treble clef. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f pos*, *ff*, *b ox*, *ox*, *f*, and *p*. There are handwritten notes like "box" and "ox" near the guitar staff.

Handwritten musical score for Flute (Fl.) and Guitar (G.).

Flute (Fl.) staff: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. A long slur covers a section of the melody.

Guitar (G.) staff: Treble clef. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *ff*. There are handwritten notes like "box" and "ox" near the guitar staff.

Handwritten musical score for Flute (Fl.) and Guitar (G.).

Flute (Fl.) staff: Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. A long slur covers a section of the melody.

Guitar (G.) staff: Treble clef. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *ff*. There are handwritten notes like "box" and "ox" near the guitar staff.

— 17 (fl./g. duet)

Fl. *pp* *mp* *fp* *mp* *p*

G *ff* *f* *mp* *f*

Fl. *mp* *mf* *ff* *p* *mp*

G *f* *mp* *f*

Fl. *mp* *mf* *Psemp*

G *f* *ff* *mp*

—18 (H/q. duet)

1)

legatissimo, senza vibrato



Libero

Adagio

accel.

-Allegro // Lento



Ancan 2

appel.

552

12

Andante

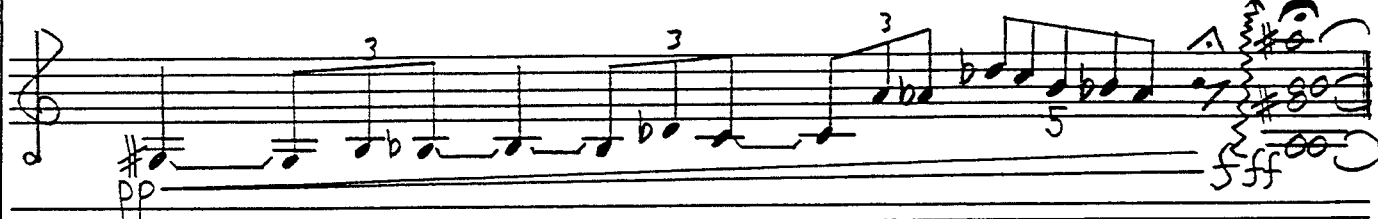


Lento

acce. -

molto

Presto



2) attacca

— 19 (11/9 dnet)

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Handwritten musical score for a quartet, featuring five staves labeled Fl., Sax. Eb, G, and Mba. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 60$ and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (f, ff, mf), and articulation marks.

[illegible]

Fl. (pp) 5 "ff" f

Sax. Eb pp ff ff

G 7

Mba. mp

Fl. (f) pp ! p

Sax. Eb f p

G 1) progress, mf

Mba. ff

WOOD-BLOCK

pp mp

Fl. *pp* *g* *fff*

Sax. Eb *fff*

G

Timp. *fff* (b.)

Fl. *pp* *d.*

Sax. Eb *pp* *d.* *mp*

G *pp* *d.*

Timp. *fff*

— 23 (quartet)

Fl. *pp* *pp* *mp*

Sax. *p* *mf* *mp* *ff*

G *p* *mp*

Vib. *senza pedale* *pp*

Fl. *mp* *f* *fff* *pp*

Sax. *mf* *ff* *fff* *pp*

G *f* *p* *fff* *pp*

Vib. *p* *fff dim.* *senza ped.* *pp*

— 24 (quartet)

Handwritten musical score for four instruments: Flute (Fl.), Saxophone (Sax. Eb), Guitar (G), and Vibraphone (Vib.). The score is divided into three measures.

- Measure 1:**
 - Flute:** Ascending eighth-note scale from G4 to Bb4. Dynamics: (pp).
 - Saxophone:** Ascending eighth-note scale from G3 to Bb3. Dynamics: (pp).
 - Guitar:** Ascending eighth-note scale from G2 to Bb2. Dynamics: (pp).
 - Vibraphone:** Ascending eighth-note scale from G2 to Bb2. Dynamics: (pp).
- Measure 2:**
 - Flute:** Sustained note A4. Dynamics: p.
 - Saxophone:** Sustained note Bb3. Dynamics: p.
 - Guitar:** Sustained note A2. Dynamics: mp.
 - Vibraphone:** Sustained note A2. Dynamics: (senza matore).
- Measure 3:**
 - Flute:** Descending eighth-note scale from A4 to G4. Dynamics: p.
 - Saxophone:** Sustained note Bb3. Dynamics: p.
 - Guitar:** Sustained note A2. Dynamics: mp.
 - Vibraphone:** Descending eighth-note scale from A2 to G2. Dynamics: p.

Handwritten annotations include "Senza tempo" and "≈ 8-9" above the first measure, and "♩ = 60" in a box. The word "Largo" is written below the guitar staff in the second measure.

Handwritten musical score for four instruments: Flute (Fl.), Saxophone (Sax. Eb), Guitar (G), and Vibraphone (Vib.). The score is written on four staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The Flute part features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *fff sempre* and *no pause*. The Saxophone part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp* and *fff sempre*, and *no pause*. The Guitar part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *mp* and *fff sempre*, and *no pause*. The Vibraphone part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *p ** and *fff sempre*, and *no pause*. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations, including accents, slurs, and slurs with '9' or '6' above them. The text 'FOR PRO' is visible in the bottom left corner.

Fl. *senza tempo* $\approx 6-7''$

Sax. Eb

G

Vib.

Allegro

pp

ff

pp ped.

Fl. $\text{♩} = 60$

Sax. Eb

G

Vib.

(pp)

mp

pp

fff

fff

fff

fff

— 26 (quarta) —

Handwritten musical score for a jazz ensemble, featuring staves for G (Guitar), Fl. (Flute), Sax. Eb (Saxophone), G (Guitar), Organs/Toms (Organs/Toms), and Fl. (Flute). The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, *fff*, and *poco f*. A handwritten note indicates a duration of $\approx 2''$ for a specific passage. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line.

— 29 — Rochester N.Y.
 the 29th of December
 Elliott Harris 1980

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Eero Hämeenniemi:

instructions to The Chambermusic Book (quartet version)

for flute, guitar, alto sax. and percussion (vibraphone, marimba, timpano, three cymbals of different sizes, tam-tam, snare drum, two bongos, three tom-toms of different sizes and a wood-block)

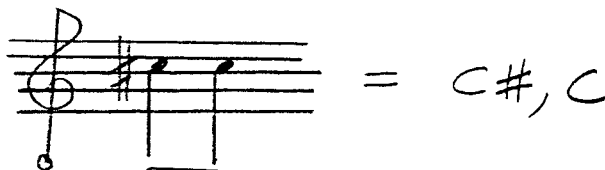
The quartet version of the Chambermusic Book consists of the following movements:

- 1) Introduction (all the instruments)
- 2) Flute solo
- 3) Transition from the flute solo to the guitar solo (all the instruments)
- 4) Guitar solo (transition to the next movement)
- 5) Sax/percussion duet
- 6) Transition from the sax/perc. duet to the fl./g. duet. (all the instrum.)
- 7) Fl./g. duet
- 8) Quartet

This music is written on 29 numbered pages; the pages 7, 10, 13 have two versions a and b, that are explained latter.

The basic material of all the tutti-movements is derived from the solos and duets. Therefore it is suggested that in rehearsing this version of the piece, all the instrumentalists first learn their solos. This greatly facilitates the mastering of the tutti-movements. This is especially important in relation to the various, often contrasting, tempi used in the quartet-movements. When a player can relate the tempo used in the tutti-movement to the tempo of the solo he already knows, it is much more likely that his approximation of it is more accurate than if he has to come up with, say, the tempo 80 out of the blue.

Accidentals refer only to the notes they IMMEDIATELY precede:



Instructions page by page

page and reference number(and instrument)

- 1- 1) all the tempo changes that are to be exact are given in this way. You can see that the eighth-note under triplet in the tempo 80 corresponds to the eighth-note in the tempo 120. When only the metronome-number is given, the tempo is an approximation only. In this case the important thing is the right relation(2:3) between the tempi, not so much the exact tempi indicated.
- 1- 2) in this libero-section there are two important things:
a) all the instruments are to carefully observe the dotted synchronization-lines. It can, for instance, be seen, that the flute starts its figure exactly at the moment the guitar strikes the chord. Percussion, in turn, reacts to the ff repetition on the flute. All the musicians, naturally, play from the score.
b) the given tempi are to be approximated as accurately as possible. As can be seen, all the instruments have different tempi, but these tempi are familiar to them from their solo/duet materials so, that it should not be too hard to come quite close to the desired speeds.
- 1- 3) the diamond shaped note-heads always mean added air. Blow very forcefully but so that the pitch is discernible. The quality of the sound can (and must) be very 'windy'. Be aggressive. The rhythm of this repetition is adjusted to the others(perc) according to proportional principles.
- 1- 4) the small square in the beginning of the crescendo mark means 'niente', the exclamation point in the end means 'very loud'.
- 1- 5) the total duration of the libero sections is given in the end. These are always mere approximations. Let your musical sensibilities be the deciding factors.

- 1- 6) the cross means: 'hammer'. In this figure the 5th string is first struck very forcefully, then almost immediately the high g-sharp is hammered with the left hand (without plucking), it is held for an eighth-note in the tempo 60, then a glissando down is executed with the left hand. The glissando leads directly into the indicated chord.
- 1- 7) the letters S, M and L mean small, medium and large, respectively. perc. All the cymbals in this piece are suspended.
- 2- 1) written tempo indications are to be interpreted freely.
- 2- 2) fermati mean pauses, when they are not above notes. Their approximate durations are sometimes given in seconds. Their relative durations are: short, medium, long.
- ^ ~ ▭
- their absolute durations are decided upon in reference to the musical context (like in traditional music).
- 3- 1) play on the snare drum with wire brushes. Start the tremolo perc. with both hands, then do it (shaking) with the left hand only, as the right hand plays the indicated rhythmical figure in the tempo 80. Look for different spots on the skin of the drum as if improvising a 'melody'.
- 3- 2) The first four tones of the flute solo are given here, because they co-incide with the Bartok-pizz on the guitar. These tones are, of course, NOT TO BE PLAYED TWICE. This manner of writing (which might seem confusing at first) has to do with the fact, that the piece comes in different versions, and the beginning of the flute solo is not always preceded by this quartet-material
- 4- 1) the tempo relations are to be as accurate as possible in this flute solo. The three fast tempi are numbered I, II and III and their exact relation is always expressed. If the tempo I is 120, then the tempo II will always be 180 and III will be 150, if the right relations are preserved. These are the slowest tempi given in the

- 4- 1) diagram. The fastest are I-144, II-216, III-180. If possible,
cont. the performed should stay within these limits in his interpretation. Whatever speed he chooses to play the piece in, however, the most important thing is, that the tempo I (and II and III) is always the same throughout the performance.
- 5- 1) the fermata means, that the total duration of this figure is
flute not in relation to the tempo of the piece. This figure is begun as fast as possible, then slowed to the speed of the tempo I by the end.
- 7^a 1) in this version the flute plays up to the EXIT-sign, and then
flute jumps directly to the page 7^b, in the beginning of which it is
(guitar) joined by the guitar.
- 7^b 1) all the instruments indicated play in approximately the given tempi.
- 8- 1) all the instruments continue their figure for the duration of the wavy line. The flute and sax accelerate, vibraphone keeps a steady beat. When the wind instruments have reached the speed of the vibraphone, the timpano enters. Do not make this section ridiculously long.
- 9- 1) the fraction $\frac{4}{3}$ means, that there are four notes all of which
guitar have the duration of an eighth-note under triplet. The duration of the whole figure is therefore $1 \frac{1}{3}$ quarter-notes.
- flute A similar uneven division has already appeared in the flute-part on the page 5 etc.
- 10^a 1) the guitar moves to the beginning of the page 10^b at the EXIT.
guitar
- 10^b 1) the beginning of the sax-solo given here, DON'T PLAY TWICE.
sax
- 11- 1) play a rotary motion on the snare-drum skin with the left hand,
perc while the right hand plays the given music in the tempo 80 on the cymbals and bongos.

- 12- 1) while the left hand does the rotary motion on the snare-drum,
the right hand plays an accelerating upward glissando on the
timpano, that ends on a rotating motion. The arrows always mean
a progression from one thing to another.
- 13^a 1) note the EXIT.
- 13^b 1) gently rub the tam-tam (with the wire-brush) in irregular movem-
perc. ents, while the other hand plays the rhythmical figure with a
drumstick .
- 13^b on this page the reactions must be very exact.
- 14- 1) the beginning of the fl/g. duet is not to be played twice.
- 18- 1) damp the a-sound that is heard when hammering the c-sharp.
guitar
- 19- 1) the flute continues its figure from the previous page into the
flute box. It repeats its material as long as needed. When the last guitar
chord fades away, the flute plays two or three tones more, then
stops. No expression, no vibrato, no dynamical change in the flute.
guitar The guitar starts when the flute enters its box. The guitar plays
very freely and expressively in great contrast to the flute.
Make all the tempo changes as great as you like. This is your
great moment. Make the most out of it.
- 19- 2) after the flute has stopped the sax waits for 3-4 seconds and then
-20- it begins the quartet. In this movement accurate reactions are
sax. essential.
- 20- improvise on the tones of the chord.
guitar
- 20- 2) the cross adds one quarter to the duration of the note. This note
is therefore equal to five eighth-notes.

-22- 1) move gradually from tremolo to non-tremolo(ritenuto).
guitar

-27- 1) this solo is extremely difficult MUSICALLY.

There is no expressive material to show off, but if played sensitively, it can (I hope) be VERY effective. You must learn the music really well and make the expressive interval between the steady moving quarter-notes and what little coloristic events there are as great as possible.

With this solo the piece stands or falls.

I hope the above remarks are sufficient in clarifying the score.
If not, I'll be happy to give any help I can.

My addresses:

until May-81

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USA

after that

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Eero Hämeenniemi