For amplified B^b clarinet, 8 channel tape and live digital effects

Score in C

Ian Percy

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Duration: 14' 00"

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2007/08

(Score revised 2013)

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This is a single source electroacoustic composition realised from and for the sounds of the clarinet (including vocalisations and breathing). Choosing the sonic source as a guide, research led to the savannahs of east Africa where African Grenadilla Blackwood¹ grows, providing the raw material for many of the world's clarinets. Inspired by African orature² and their cyclic tales of nature and influenced by the soundworld of traditional east African music, this piece has many elements of extra-musical narrative.

Acknowledged as the birthplace of modern man (Homo genus – Homo sapiens), Africa boasts the stunning Mount Kilimanjaro; referred to as the 'House of God' in east African orature. The geometry of the mountain was used to preconceive a topographical formal sketch for this work. A common African theme is that man was born of reed (or from the reed bed) and the clarinet is a reed instrument: this provided a philosophy of form for the piece and its internal proportions:

> All things must begin And man was born of reed ... The journey And man laments the reed ... All things must end ... Perhaps all things return?

The pitch organisation for the live part works with fragments of equidistant pentatonic scales (the octave split into five equal steps of 2.4 semitones). Micro-tonalities and multiphonics conceived with reference to equidistant theory are distributed through virtuosic gestures and melodic statement to evoke reminiscences of the visceral and organic soundworld of traditional east African music wrapped within the composer's individual voice. *When a Snake Eats its Own Tail* is a loose combination and translation of a common African theme referring to the cyclic existence of both man and nature. If a snake eats its own tail it forms a circle: All things begin – All things end, but perhaps all things return?

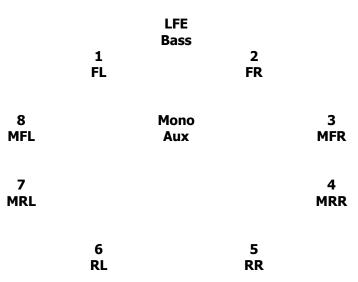
Thanks go to Nicholas Cox (principal clarinettist with the RLPO) for commissioning and premiering this work in 2007/08 and for recording the primary sound material from which the concrete parts were composed. The score was revised and the audio was remastered in June 2013.

¹ Otherwise known as *Mpingo*

² Spoken literature – An ancient tradition

Live Amplification

The surround speakers (plus sub-bass LFE and central auxiliary) should be placed in an equidistant circle in the following configuration:



The live performer should be set to a fixed volume and spatial placement throughout (always versions of stereo). It is best if the clarinet is amplified through a two, four or six speaker front and centred half circle (either side of the central performer). It is also preferable that the live part has its own dedicated speakers. Once set, the volume (and placement) of the clarinet should remain fixed at all times.

Use a high quality, close-proximity stereo condenser microphone and a contact microphone attached to the clarinet for best results. The musician has vocalisations to perform and will require a microphone fitted with a suitable pop-shield. Reverb should be added throughout and multi-tap delay (settings relative to the tempo of crotchet equals 60) can be used to embellish the live sound at times. The musician will require a stage monitor and music stand and an additional time display on stage would be helpful.

Premixed audio files are named as shown in the diagram. There is an additional LFE (low frequency) file for sub-bass amplification and a central mono file, which can be active throughout the concert and diffused in real time from the mixing desk. Multiple versions of this auxiliary file can be fed to the corners of the concert hall to enforce the sound if required.

An alternate mix of this work for live diffusion to multiple stereo, summated mono and sub-bass speakers is also available.

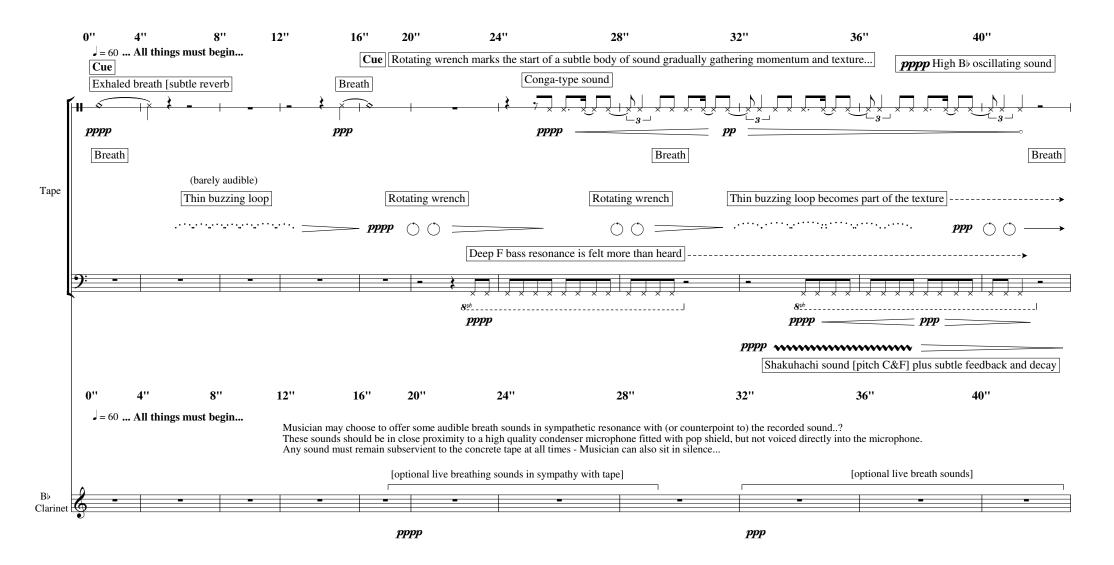
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Performance Symbols

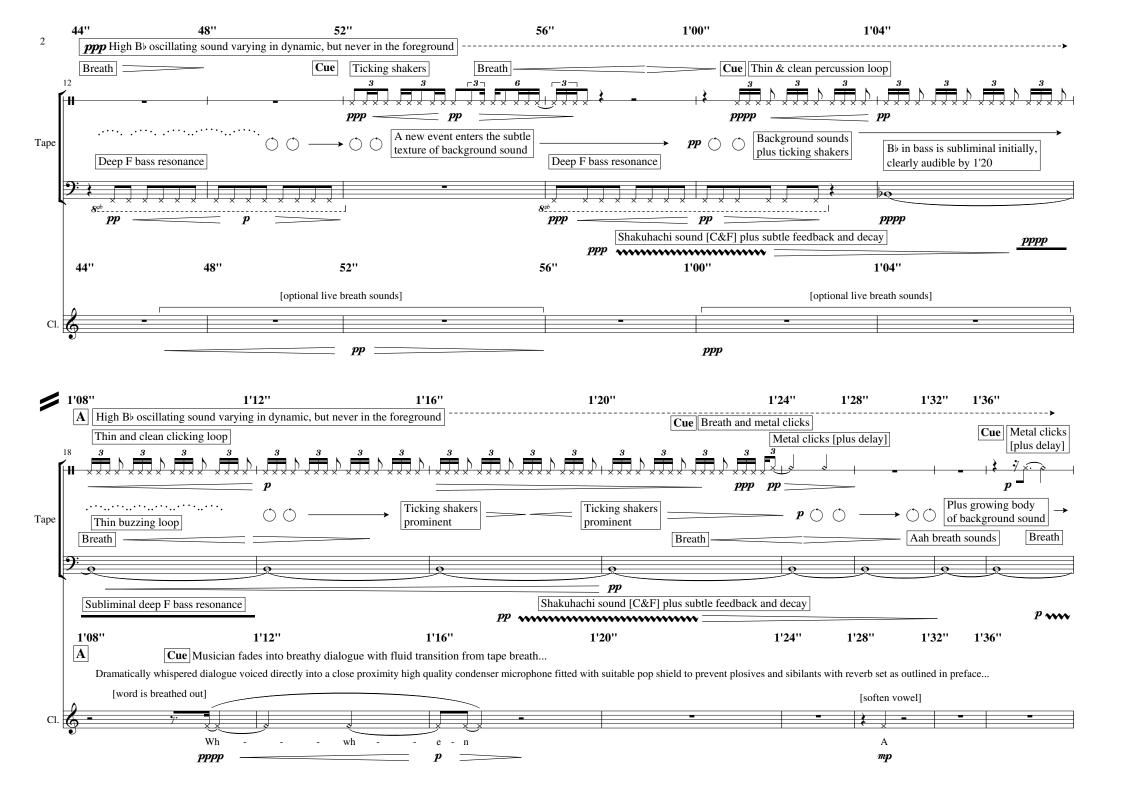
BT	Beating Tone [micro-tonal minor 9th/semi-tone]	Ν	Normal: Cancels all symbols
EF	Elements of Fundamentals	0	Overblow
EM	Elements of Multiphonic	R	Roll [a form of slur]
F	Fundamental	RF	Roll to Fundamentals
SFP	Subtle Fluctuation of Pitch	RT	Rolling Tone [octave]
Μ	Multiphonic	SM	Strong Presence of Multiphonic
MC	Multiphonic Cluster	SO	Slight Overblow
MT	Multiphonic Trill [usually microtonal]	VE	Varying Embouchure

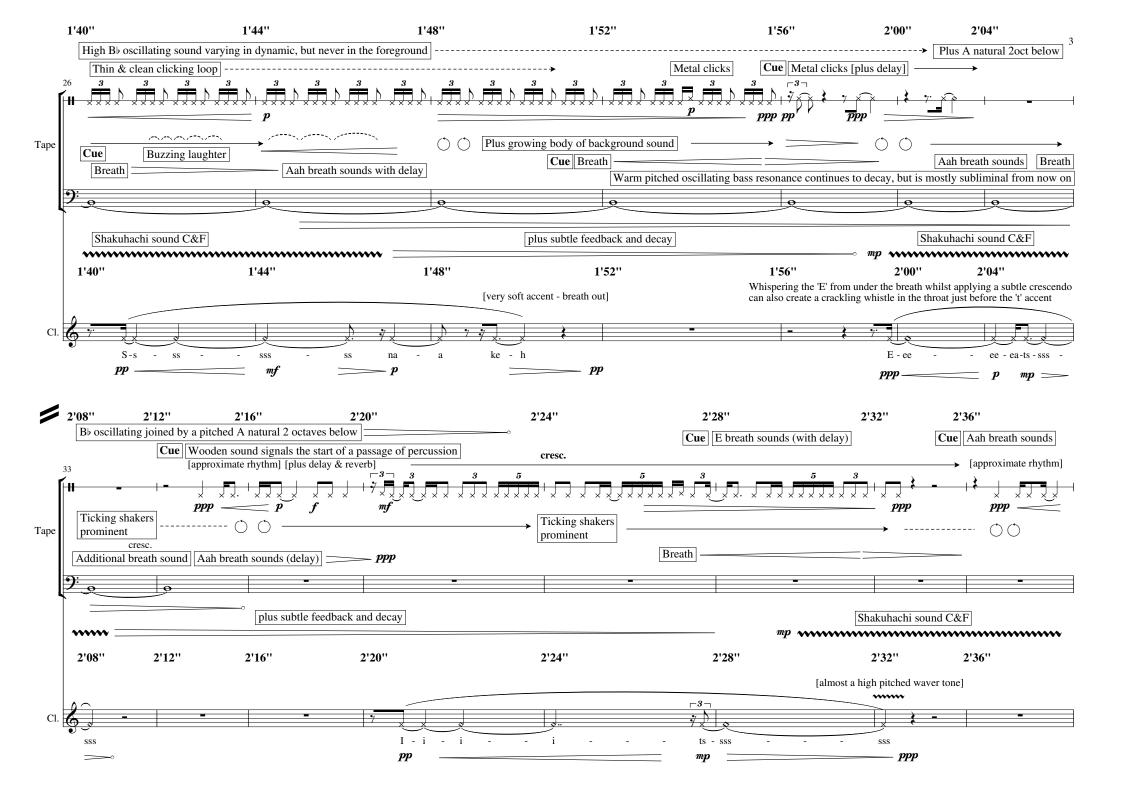
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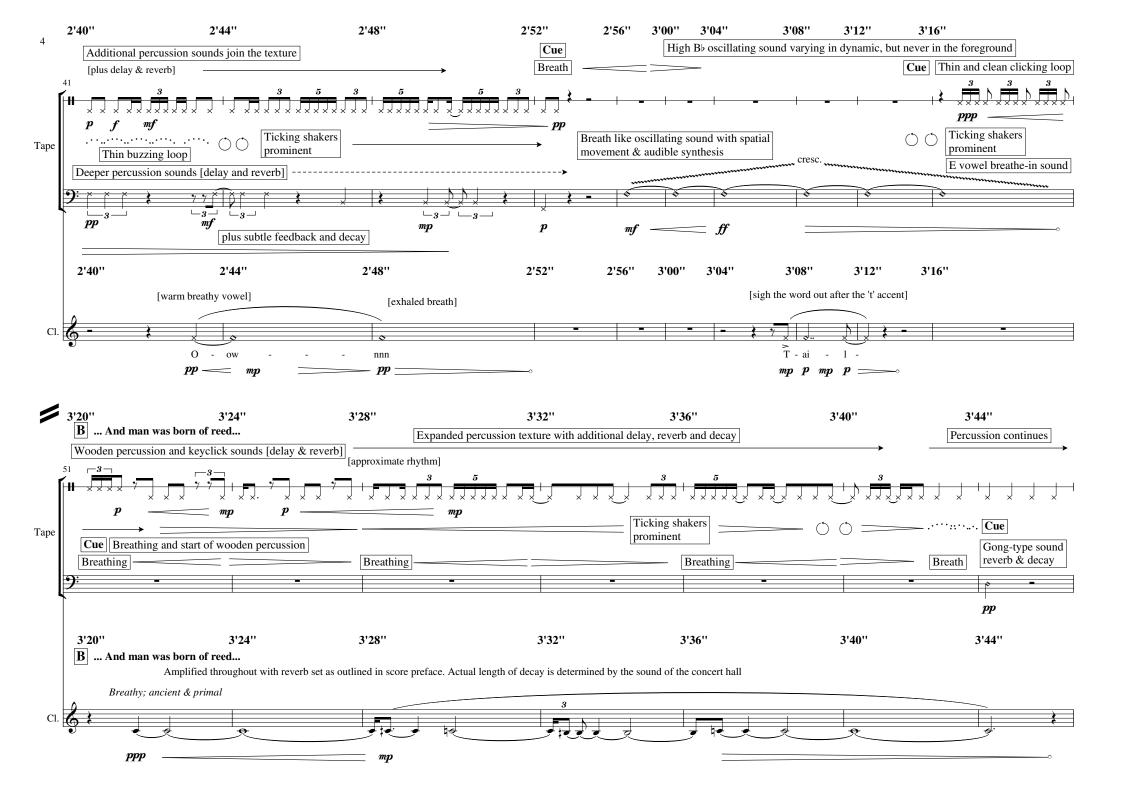
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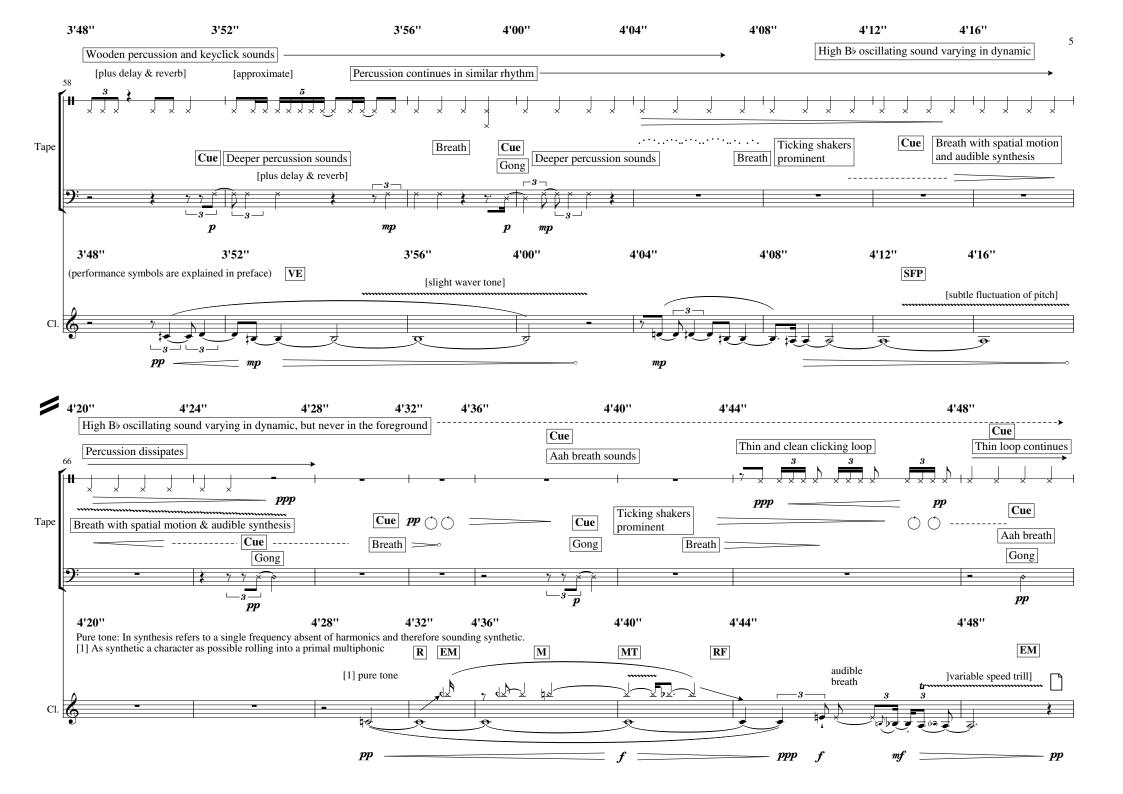


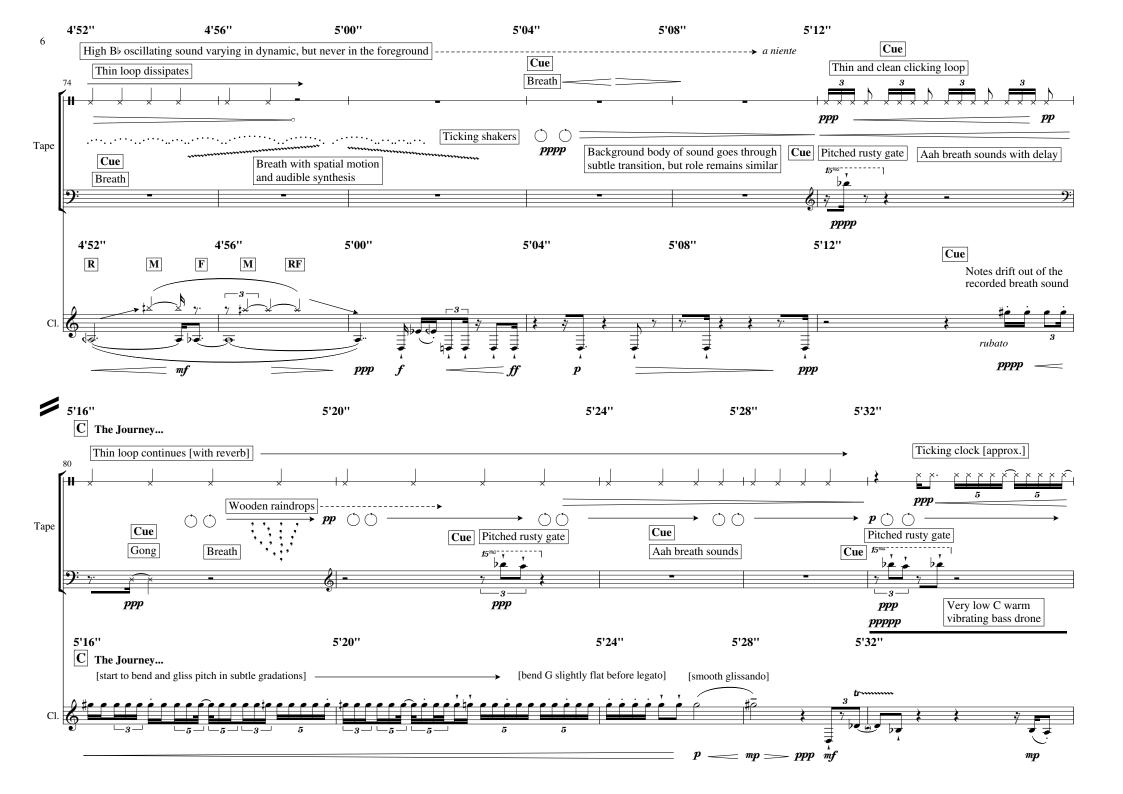
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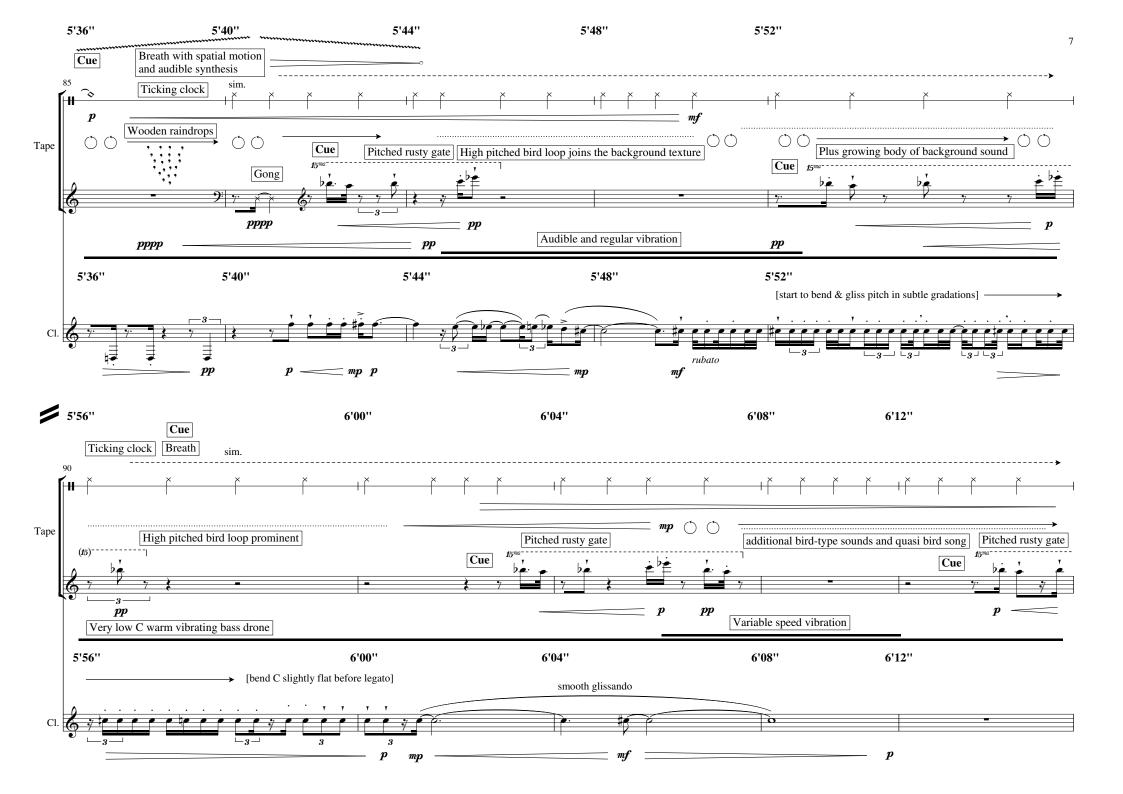


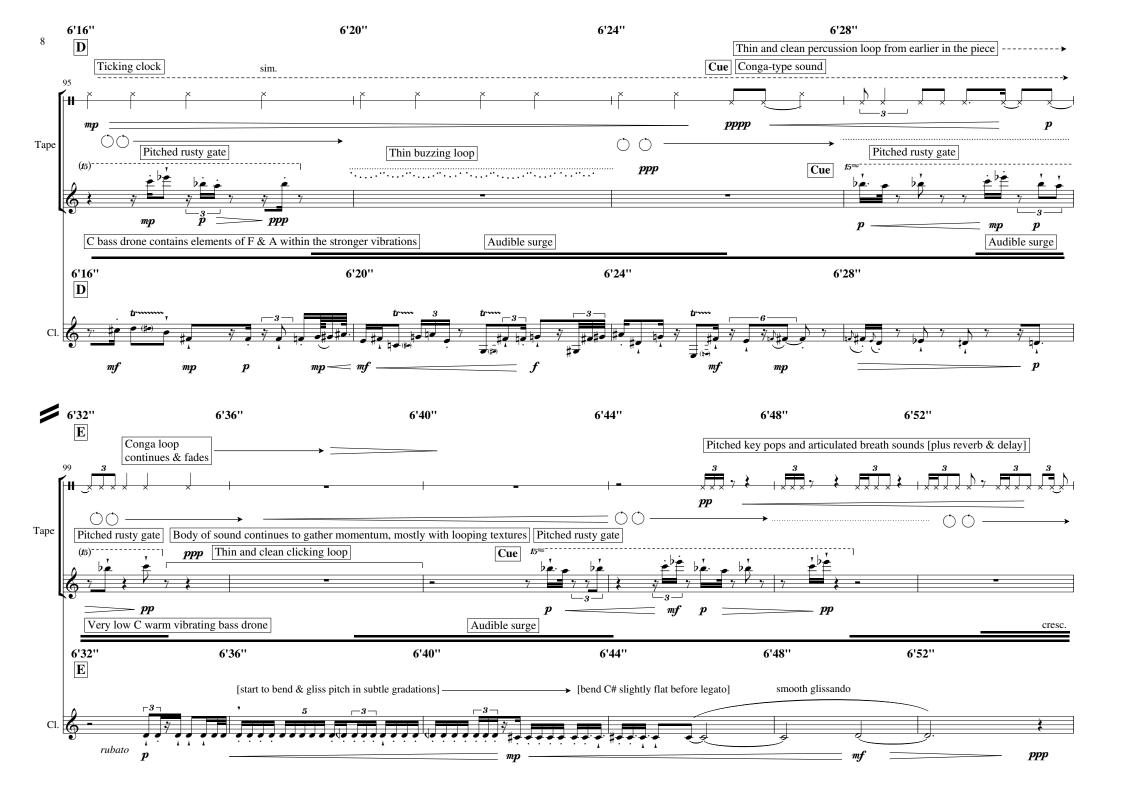


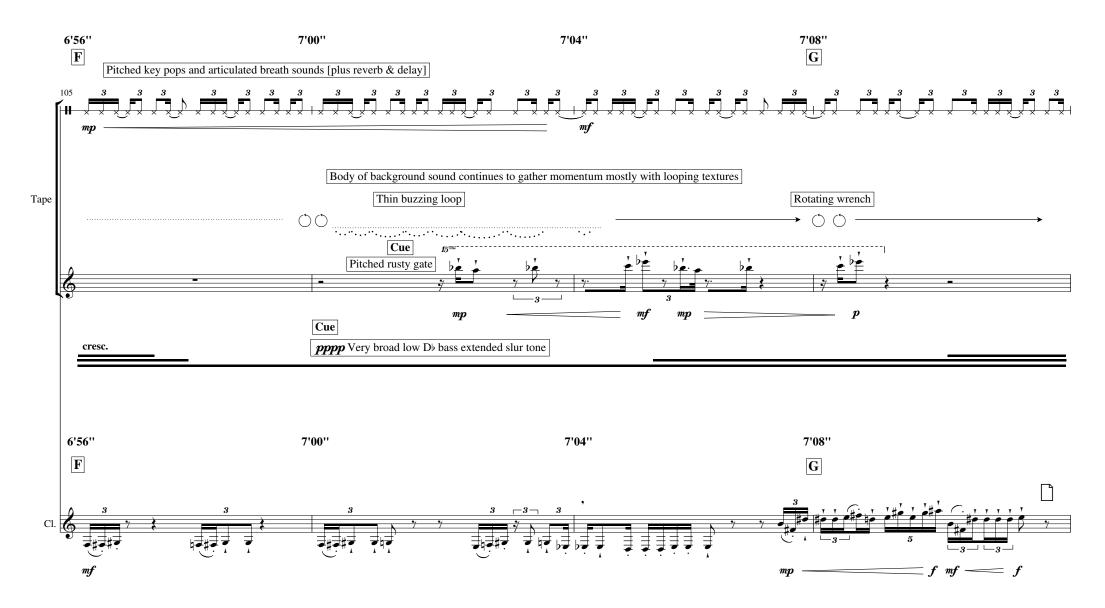


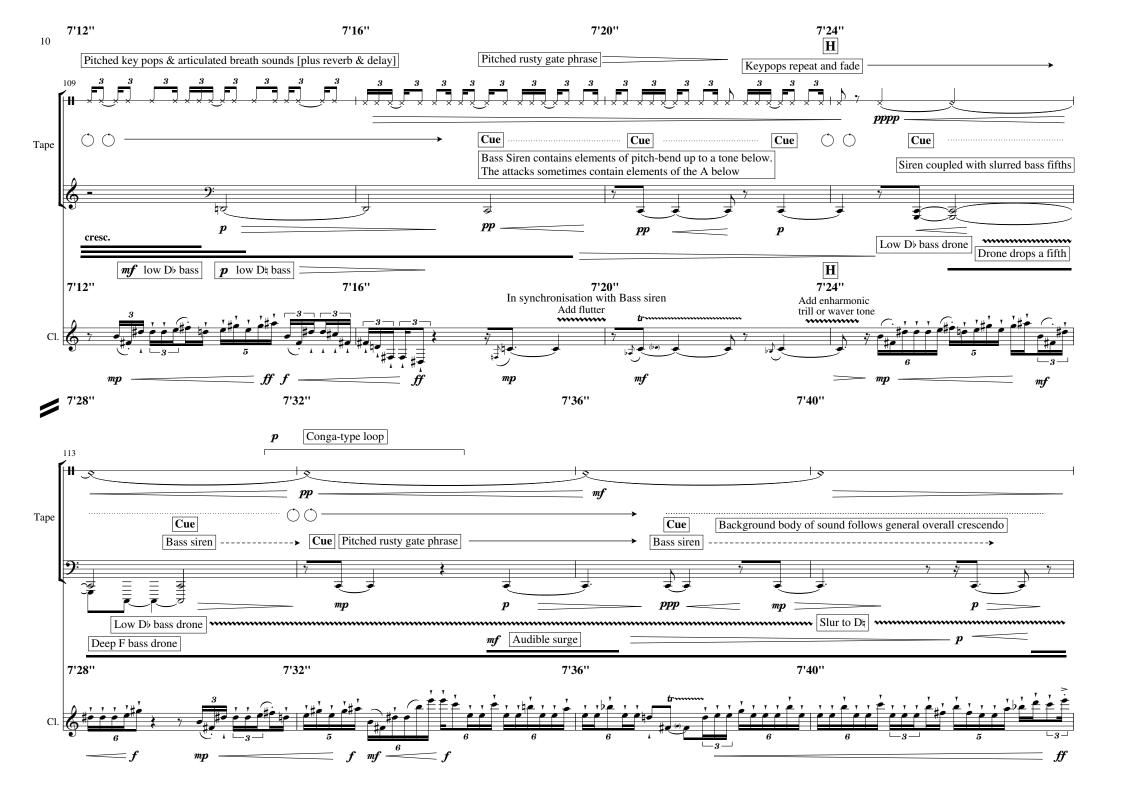


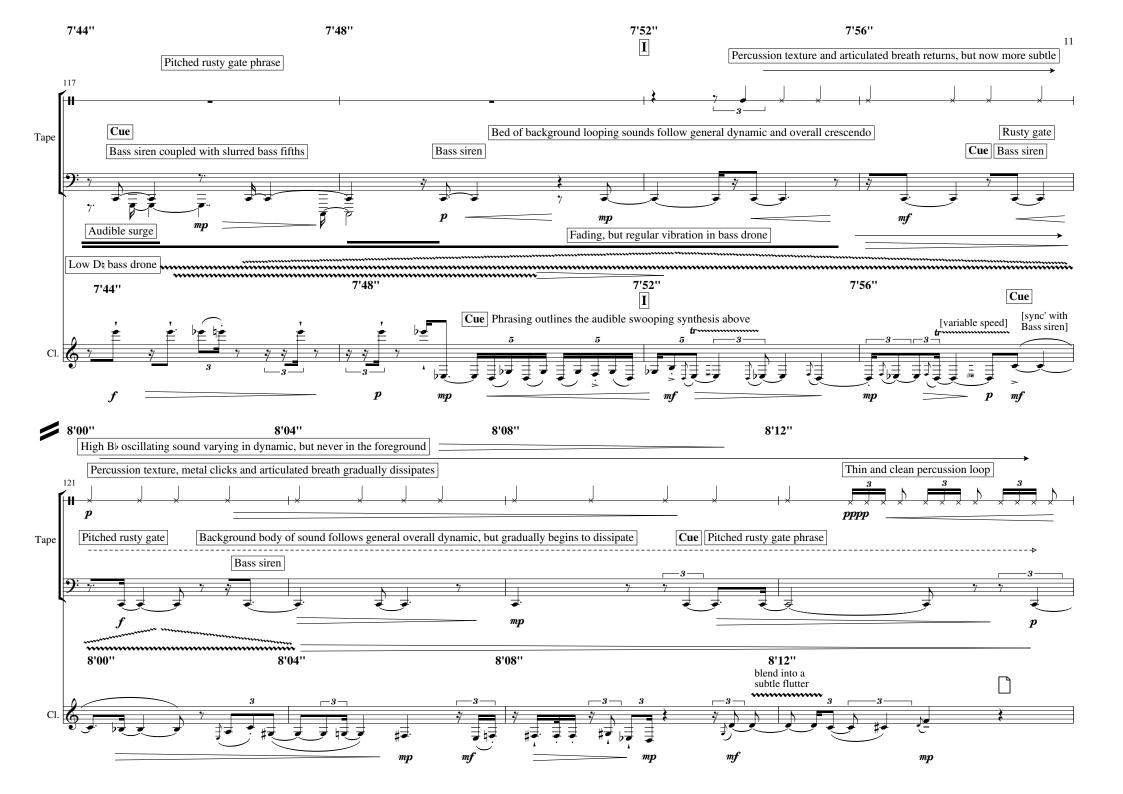


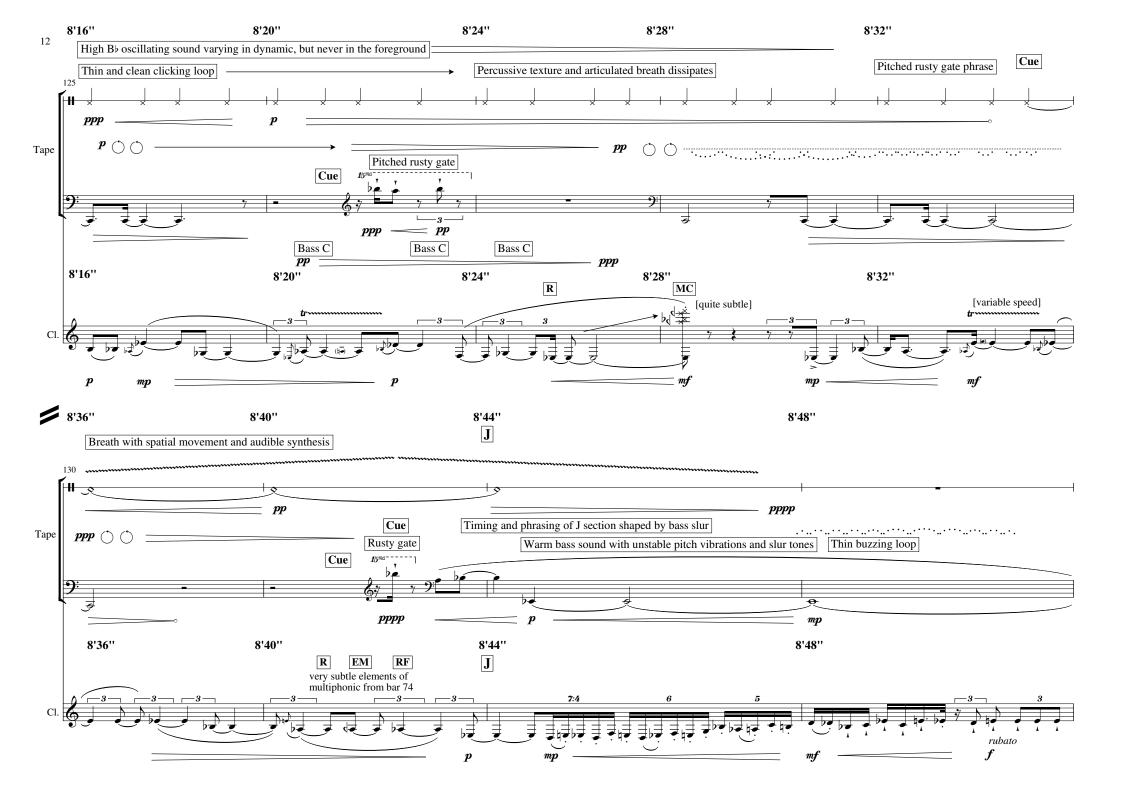


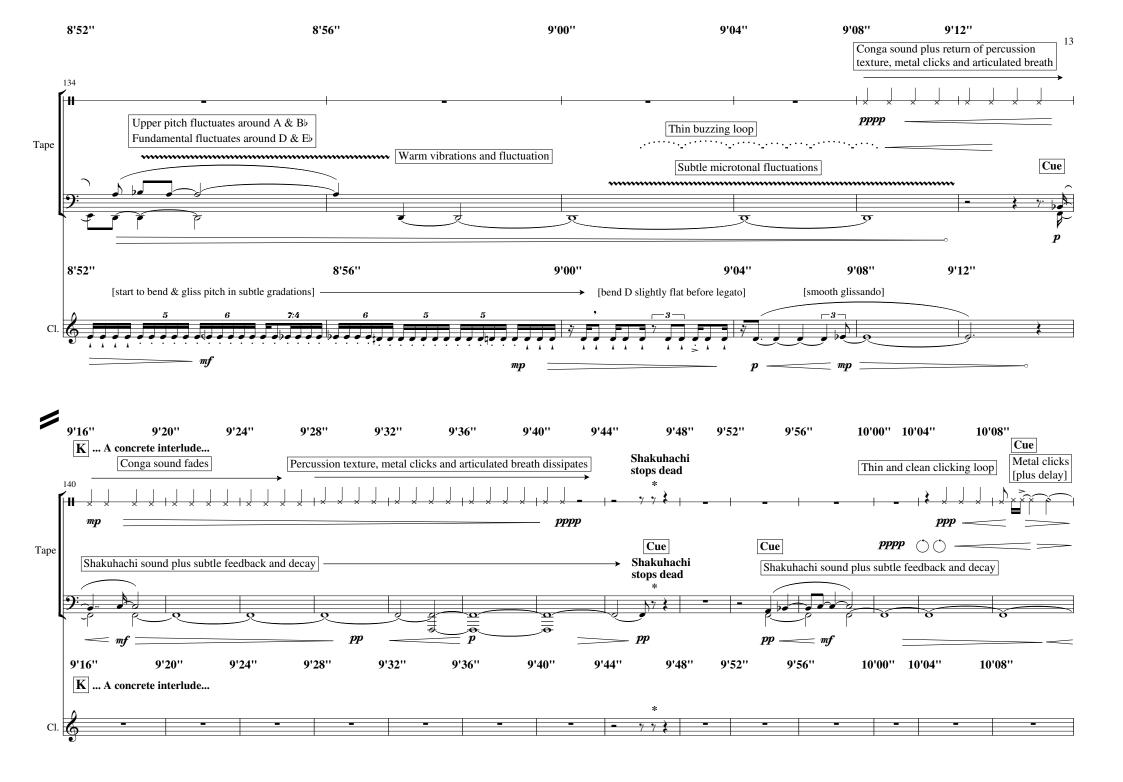


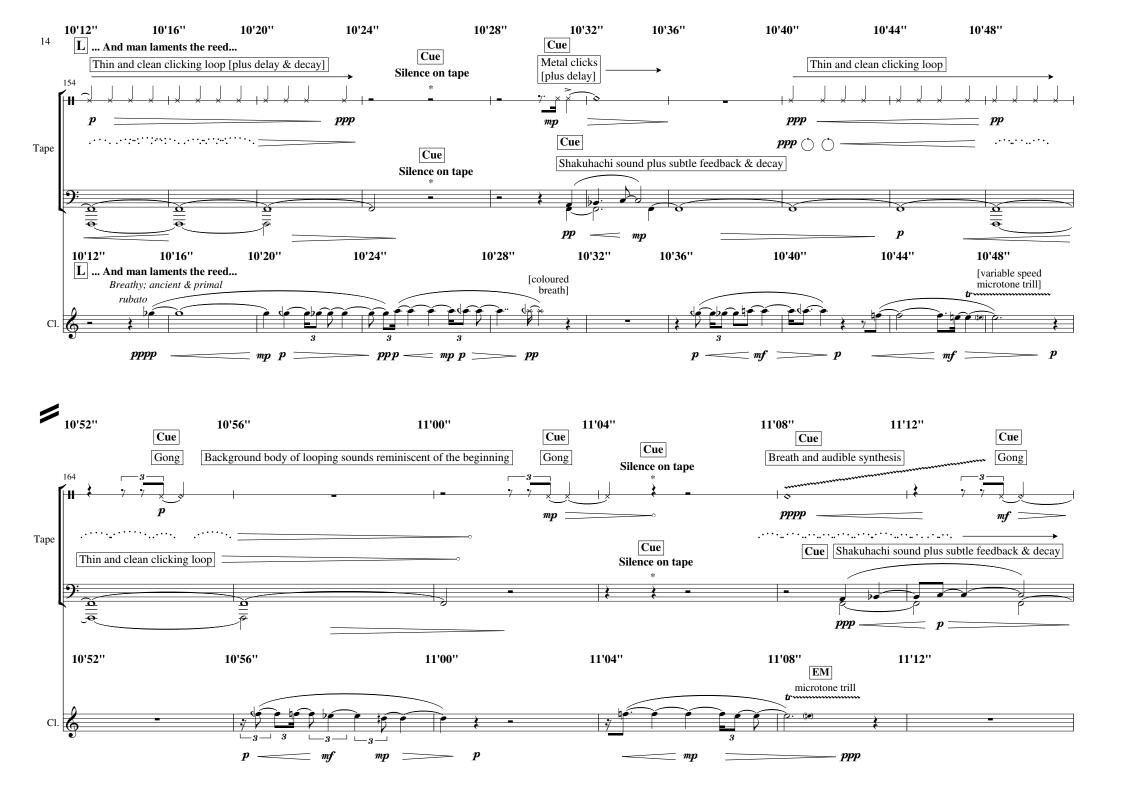


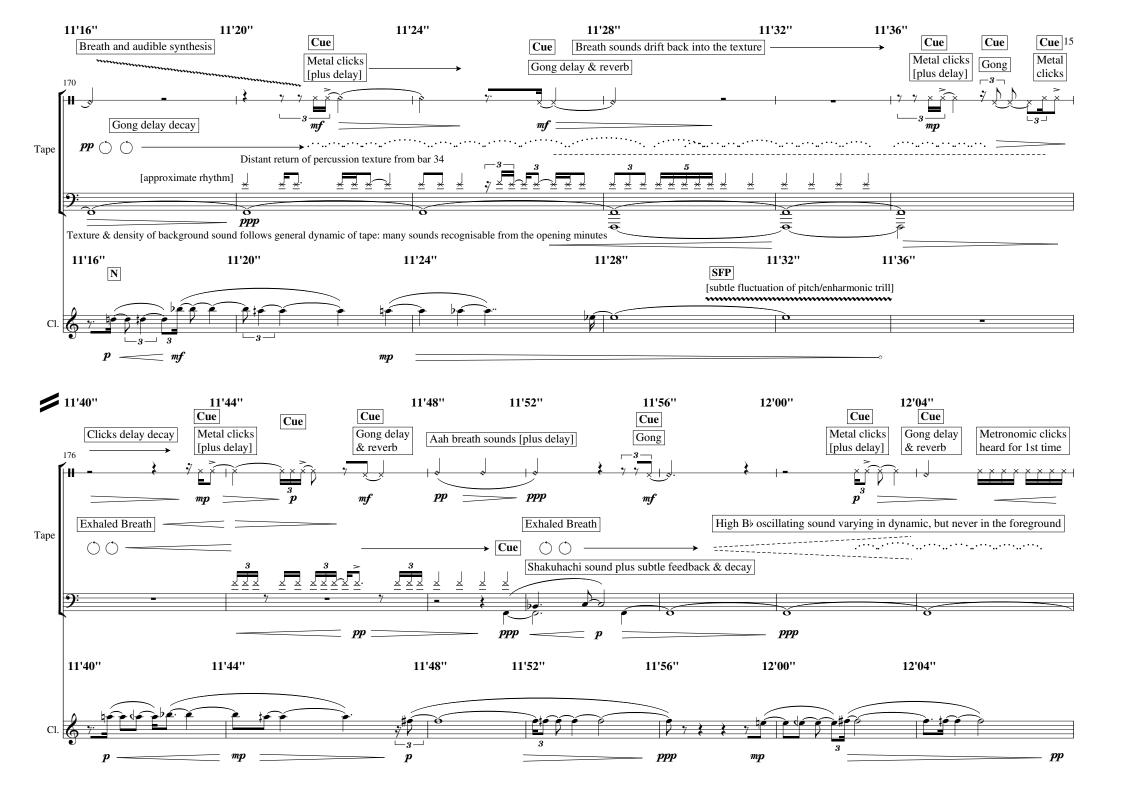


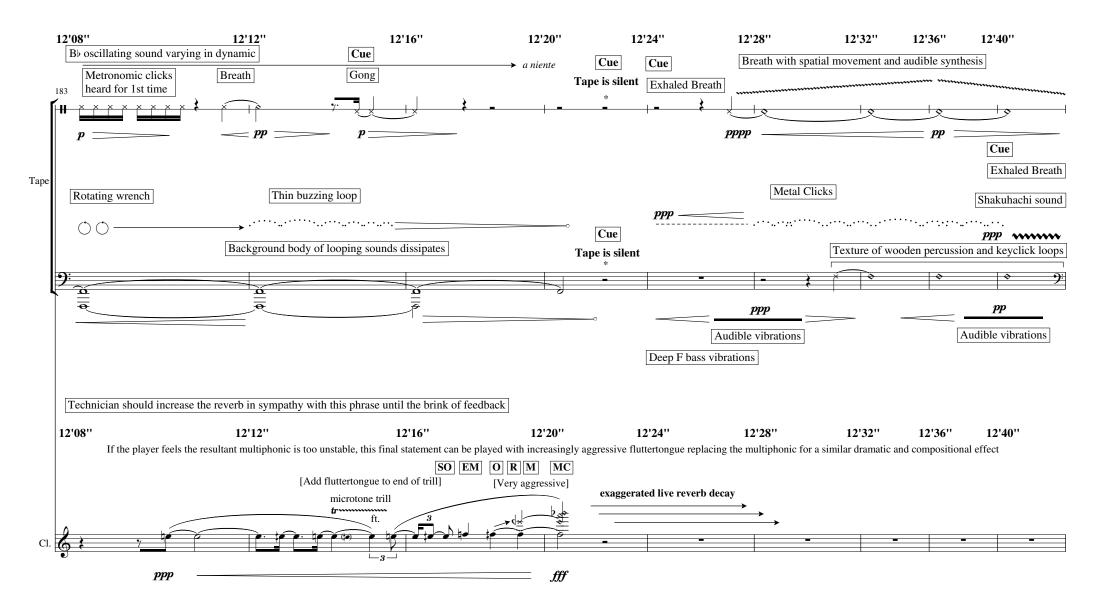


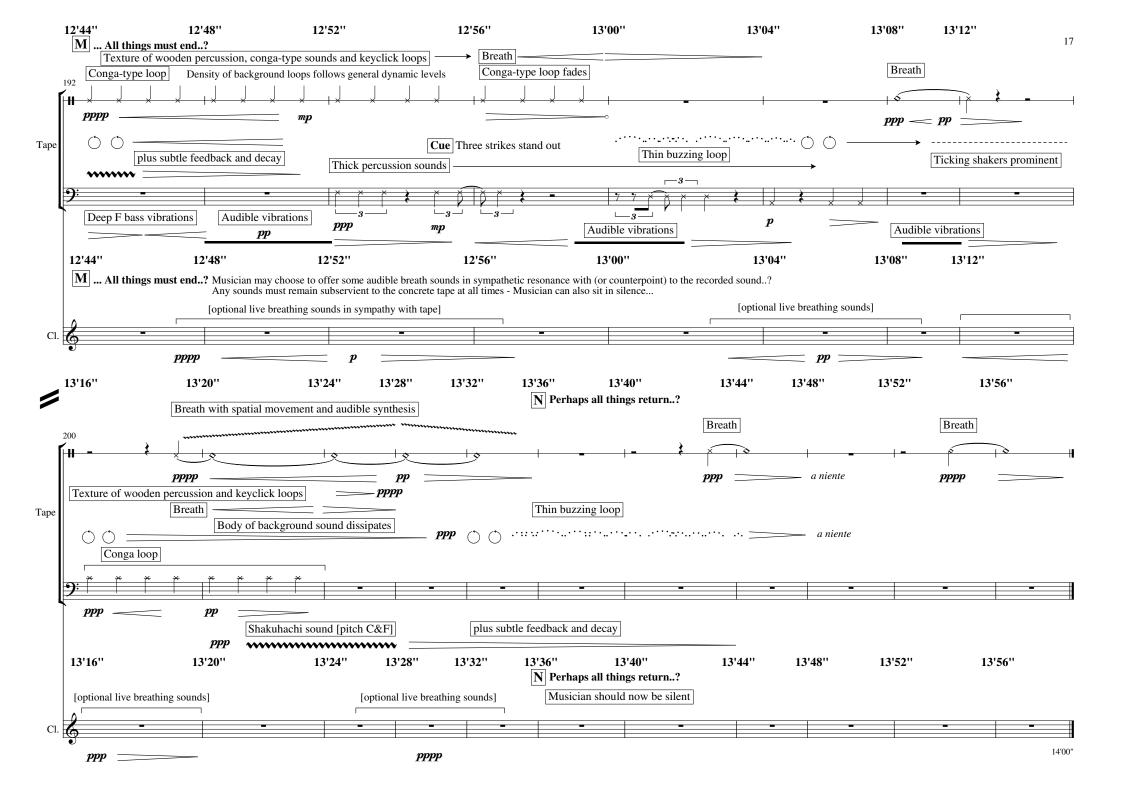












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