

Fuga Interna (begin)

Programme note

Fuga Interna (begin) is the sixth of a group of compositions for piano inspired by my listening to, and playing of, the Bach Fugue in B Minor, book 1 of the WTC. This piece is the first to have a digital part, and is the last of the first set of *Fuga Interna* works. Each is based on a particular moment or aspect of the Bach and each quotes material from the previous pieces in the set. *Fuga Interna (begin)* is a more explicit collage of the previous pieces, and is a work about beginnings and endings in several ways: it obsesses on F-sharp, the first note of the Bach fugue, and the G-sharp/A trill that ends the fugue's subject; it features my spoken text—about a first piano lesson, and about memory and loss of memory. Given that this piece is about learning the piano, it is fitting that it was commissioned by Xenia Pestova, at one time a piano pupil of Philip Mead, whose performance of *Fuga Interna (opposed sonorities)* features prominently in the digital part.

Score

- Timings are given as an aid to co-ordination.
- Accidentals only apply at the same octave for the duration of a bar.
- When relevant to indicate precise durations time signatures are given —when this is not relevant bars may not have a time signature and interpretation can be freer.
- Only prominent and relevant cues in the digital part are indicated in the score.
- Pauses are indications of likely points of ‘waiting’ for something on the digital part to occur—they can be interpreted freely and may be omitted if necessary. However, the need to omit them would indicate that the co-ordination is not quite right.
- Cues in the digital part are indications of coordination and do not need to be followed slavishly. However, if the cue is a spoken text, it is important to try and position it within the planned ‘gaps’ in the live piano part, where indicated.

- A note on trills: a G-sharp/A trill re-occurs throughout the piece, marking the end of each ‘section’. Each time, this trill should be extremely fast and crisp, with a *ritardando* towards the end, moving seamlessly to the final group of measured notes. The trill will vary in length depending on the context and timing.

Diffusion/Mix

- The digital part should commence immediately the pianist begins.
- The digital part can be diffused according to the space. However, this piece is not intended for active live diffusion and movement is already composed into the digital part.
- It is intended that at points the digital sound will ‘overwhelm’ the live piano part.
- The live piano should be amplified slightly but only as reinforcement, and the stereo image should be closed, imitating the live piano source.
- When the voice is to the fore, the voice should be diffused from the front centre speakers (mainly) if there are more than two speakers.
- EQ should be adjusted to the space – it is intended that there be a lot of low, reverberant frequency in the digital part, but it may need to be attenuated in a very resonant performance space.

Fuga Interna (begin)

for Xenia Pestova

commissioned by Paul Clouvel, ElektraMusic

Katharine Norman

00:16

Digital Sound (start immediately after piano F sharp)

she said..she said

00:32

she said.. put your hand here,
beside mine... she said..

00:56

lift your finger...
put your hand here...
where the black key
....meets the white

non rubato

f una corda

Piano {

ped. (hold pedal down)

where the
black key
meets the white

she said.. that's right...
lift your finger...
that's right

now, down
again...

she said..she said..
she said..
lift your finger...

Pno

1:04

1:12

1:20

(Ped down)

now, down
again

1:36

and listen...
she said..she said

here

she said..
she said..

1:50

a simple act...

a simple act of
causality

molto rit..

una corda

tre corde

mf

pp

pp

pp

pp

p

8vb

3/4

4/4

6

(Ped down)

16

2:00

2:14

3

(+ background voice) put your hand here
beside mine...

that's right

lift your finger....

con moto, piu mosso

Pno { *p* una corda *pp* *8va* *pp* *mp* *mp* *p* *mf* *mf*

and listen...

and listen...

(+ background voice)

(+ background voice)

2:47 the first
notes begin....
the first
notes begin....
the first
notes begin....

21

here here

Pno { *p* *molto rit..* *6* *tre corde* *sub f* *una corda*

sub meno mosso *tr* *ff* *una corda* *pp* *una corda* *tre corde*

tre corde *una corda*

26 c. 3:00

3:16

3:33

fast trem. even though slow phrases

Pno {

ppp

tre corde

una corda

mp

ff

tre corde

mf

—

28 3:37

3:50

Pno {

p
(tre corde)

f

ff

f

ff

—

29

PIANO

4:00

PIANO

Pno {

sfz

una corda

tr.

rit...

p

mf

tre corde

tr.

pppp

p

d = 60

32

4:14

Pno {

f

fast

mf

mp

marc.

Largo

f

mf

4:30

4:38

Musical score for piano, page 36. The score shows a dynamic transition from *tr* (trill) to *mp* (mezzo-forte). The tempo changes to *Meno mosso* (as a guide) at 40 BPM. The score includes various time signatures: 2/4, 3/8, and 3/8. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, *mf*, and *v.*

4:50

5:00

Musical score for piano (Pno) in 10/8 time. The score consists of three staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measures 11 and 12 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics *pp*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp*. Measure 13 begins with a measure rest followed by a *p* dynamic. Measures 14 and 15 continue with eighth-note patterns and dynamics *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *sf*. Measure 16 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure.

44

Pno

mp ***f*** *sf* ***f***

mp ***f*** ***mp*** ***f*** *mp* ***f*** *mp* ***f*** *mf*

p

marc.

1/2 ped each note in this bar

pp ***#*** ***tr*** ***pp***

48

5:30 ***5:37*** ***5:45*** ***5:52***

Pno

(tr) *f*

p ***f*** *f* *poco accel.....* *poco rit....*

6 ***5***

54

Musical score for piano (Pno) showing measures 1-10. The score includes dynamic markings like *Agitato, fast*, *sec mp*, *(poch. rit.)*, *f*, *p*, *marc.*, *a tempo*, *p tr.*, *poco allarg.*, and tempo markings $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{5}{16}$.

6:07

6:25

60

**One day you will look down at your hand
...and see your mother's, underneath
the surface**

The way the skin has creased into old age

Pno {

una corda *p*

mp

p

ppp

pppp

p

mp

tre corde *p*

mp

Ped.

Ped.

64

6:38 The way the knuckles have thickened....

Musical score for piano (Pno) in 2/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff uses treble clef and the lower staff uses bass clef. Measure 1 starts with *una corda* dynamics (*mp*) and ends with *ppp*. Measure 2 begins with *mp*, followed by a dynamic curve leading to *p*. Measure 3 starts with *mp* and ends with *f*. The score concludes with a wavy line dynamic.

69

6:50

6:56

7:06

Pno

una corda

pp

#

The way the fingers move and stretch

(cut a couple of these bars if necessary)

pick up on the trill in
digital part

(accel. molto.....rit.....)

*she forgets things now I place my hand beside hers,
to steady her in the fog, where
7·11 life is no longer black or white...*

10

7:11

7:20

7:35

*(background voice....
I play the piano sometimes...)*

Musical score for piano and orchestra, page 76, measures 7:14 to 7:55. The score includes two staves: a treble staff for the piano and a bass staff for the piano. The piano part features various dynamics (ppp, f, ff) and performance instructions (Allarg, sfz, 8va, ped., etc.). The bass staff has a dynamic ff and a performance instruction (background voice... I play the piano sometimes). Measure 7:14 starts with a piano dynamic ppp. Measure 7:15 begins with a bass dynamic ff. Measure 7:16 starts with a piano dynamic f. Measure 7:17 begins with a piano dynamic ff.

81

7:45

8:00

Musical score for piano and pedal. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano, indicated by 'Pno' and a brace, and the bottom staff is for the pedal, indicated by 'Ped.'. The score begins with a dynamic of *ff* at the start of the piano staff. The piano part features a series of eighth-note chords in 5/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *piu mosso*. The piano then plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 2/4 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *pp*, and the piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster with a trill over a sustained note. The tempo then changes to *(rit.....)* and *Allarg*. The piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 6/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *mf*, and the piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 6/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *sf*, and the piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 6/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *mf*, and the piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 6/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The tempo changes to *f*, and the piano plays a sixteenth-note cluster in 6/8 time, followed by a measure of rests. The pedal part consists of sustained notes throughout the piece.

*She forgets things now
....I place my hand beside hers*

88

8:22

8:39

Pno

She forgets things now
....I place my hand beside hers
to steady her
in the fog where life
is no longer black or white..
Her small hand....
Her small hand against mine...

slow, measured
fast
molto rit.

94

her small hand against mine...**she says, I play the piano
sometimes...I play the piano.....****I sing sometimes...I sing
sometimes.....**

Pno

her small hand against mine...

she says, I play the piano
sometimes...I play the piano.....

I sing sometimes...I sing
sometimes.....

*I still know the old songs...She says,
I still know the old songs.....*

9:24

I still know the old songs...She says,
I still know the old songs.....

Pno

98 piano sound * Ped.

, very slow, but in time 8^{vib} Ped.

she says
she is losing herself gradually
in parts.....

9:40

**things no longer follow
one after the other....**

**there is less and less
to remember**

Pno

the last notes begin

8^{vib} p poco rit.