

Cloud/Mass

Liam Elliot

Cloud/Mass creates an immersive environment for the audience and performers to inhabit. While the piece is not programmatic, I was inspired by the weight and presence of a singular mountain, by the clouds shifting in form as they move around the peaks and ridges, and by the messy symmetry of nature. I was also influenced by the work of Norwegian painter Anna-Eva Bergman, whose paintings capture the weight and scale of mountains, fjords, and icebergs in sparse, simplified shapes that threaten to overwhelm the canvas. The piece exists as a series of colours and textures shifting over time, without linear direction or dramatic shape, creating an immersive environment that envelops the audience and performers.

Performance Notes

This score blends traditional and proportional notation. Where rests or stems are used, play normally. Where noteheads and thick duration beams are used, performers should begin playing at the notehead and sustain their sound until the end of the duration beam. Pay close attention to the conductor's beat to determine note placement within the bar, but when proportional notation is used do not coordinate timing with other performers or attempt to land exactly on a beat. There should be an unmetred feel throughout. Conventional notation is used primarily to aid coordination between players.

On longer notes bow or breathe freely as needed.

Breathing should be full, unforced, unpitched, and made audible by mostly closing the mouth

Players should use whichever quarter tone playing method (fingering, lip bend, slide, etc.) that will produce the clearest tone.

When indicated to sing, players should sing on a neutral 'Ah' syllable without their instrument. The octave indicated is preferred, but if it is not possible transpose to the nearest octave.

Playing techniques (e.g. N, ST, WT) continue until otherwise indicated

Crossed noteheads show singing, breathing, or unpitched sounds

N = normal playing technique

l.v. = let ring

—————→ S.T. gradually shift to the indicated playing style/technique



crescendo from silence



diminuendo to silence

FLUTE

For whisper tones, the fingered pitch is indicated. The harmonics should be aleatoric
WT = wind tone. Air should be the dominant sound but the pitch should be clear

CLARINET

G = ghost tone. Air should be the dominant sound but the pitch should be clear

STRINGS

ST = sul tasto

SP = sul ponticello

Heavy bow = strong, dirty tone. The dynamic remains the same

Slight overbow = pitch is the dominant sound but there should be significant noise

Muted pizz. = lightly mute the string to make a more percussive sound (like a bass drum) but with good sustain

PIANO

You will need a guitar pick or card to pluck the strings. You may wish to mark the necessary strings. Pluck one string only

PERCUSSION

1 bass bow

2 octaves crotales

vibraphone

WINE

Fill four wine glasses until rubbing the rim with a wet finger creates the indicated pitch. All notes are played by rubbing the rim. The glasses should be secured and amplified electronically or with a resonant surface to match the dynamic of the bowed vibraphone.

Cloud/Mass

Score in C

Liam Elliot

♩ = 56

Flute

Clarinet in Bb

Violin

Viola

Cello

Piano

Vibraphone

Crotales

Wine Glasses

WT

ppp

ST

IV

flautando
always bow as needed

ppp

always keep sustain pedal depressed until indicated

p

Red.

always lv. Keep pedal depressed throughout struck

arco

to harmonic

always lv.

p

mp

6

Fl.

WT → N

pp

pp

Cl.

Vln.

unpitched (mute strings with LH)

p

Vla.

ST III

ppp

Vc.

molto SP

unpitched (mute string with LH)

match dynamic, tone, and timing with vibraphone to bar 16

fp

p

mp

Pno.

pizz.

(pizz.)

N.

p

mp

Vib.

evenly

mp

Crot.

Wine

A

Fl. *pp* *pp*

Cl. *p* *mf* *p*

Vln. SP N SP N ST *p* *mp* *p*

Vla. *p*

Vc. *p*

Pno.

Vib.

Crot.

Wine

WT

N

B

3

Detailed description: This is a musical score for measures 1 through 5 of a piece. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Piano (Pno.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Crotales (Crot.), and Wines (Wine). The Flute part begins with a breath mark (H) and a dynamic of *pp*, with a woodwind transition (WT) indicated. The Clarinet part has dynamics of *p*, *mf*, and *p*. The Violin part has dynamics of *p*, *mp*, and *p*, with sections labeled SP, N, and ST. The Viola part has a dynamic of *p*. The Violoncello part has a dynamic of *p*. The Piano part has a dynamic of *p*. The Vibraphone part has a dynamic of *p*. The Crotales part has a dynamic of *p*. The Wines part has a dynamic of *p*. The score is marked with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

21

Fl.

WT

N

WT

N

C

Cl.

G

N

p

p

ppp

p

Vln.

sing pitch from Cl.

pp

ST

→ SP

Vla.

sing pitch from Cl.

pp

play

→ SP

Vc.

sing pitch from Cl.

pp

play

→ SP

Pno.

sing pitch from Cl.

pp

mp

Vib.

sing pitch from Cl.

play

pp

p

Crot.

Wine

sing pitch from Cl.

pp

[illegible]

31

Fl. *pp* *p*

Cl. *pp* *mp* *p* *pp* *sfz*

Vln. ST *p* *mp* *p* *p*

Vla. ST *mp* *fp* *p*

Vc. ST *mp* *fp* *p*

Pno. *mp* *p* *pizz.*

Vib. arco

Crot. *mp* *p*

Wine

8

Fl. ³⁶ pulsing, wide vib. p WT → N pp slower vib. WT → N pp **E**

Cl. G → N → G p pp 3

Vln. mute on

Vla. flautando IV pp IV mp N p

Vc. mute pizz. 3 N pizz. lv. pp mp 3

Pno. N mf 3 3

Vib. pp p arco pp

Crot.

Wine

41

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

Vib.

Crot.

Wine

WT

N

strong, pulsing
slow vib.

G

F

N

ST/flautando

ppp

mute
pizz.

pizz.
o

ST
arco

III

ppp

fp

sfz

mute
pizz.
IV

IV

arco

SP

slight
overbowl

N

fp

mp

gently mute near nut,
allowing the notes to sustain well

gradually mute slightly more

struck

p

10

46

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

Vib.

Crot.

Wine

pulse

N

G

N

WT

poco N

fp

mp

mp

p

IV

pizz.

mute pizz.

arco

slight overbow

N

SP

N pizz.

IV

mute pizz.

pizz.

mute pizz.

pp

N

(equal volume)

The musical score is for "The Wind" by John Adams, featuring a variety of instruments. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of 51 measures. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl. (Flute):** Plays a melodic line in the first staff, marked *ppp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (piano). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Plays a melodic line in the second staff, marked *p* (piano). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Vln. (Violin):** Plays a melodic line in the third staff, marked *ppp* (pianissimo). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Vla. (Viola):** Plays a melodic line in the fourth staff, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Plays a melodic line in the fifth staff, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Pno. (Piano):** Plays a melodic line in the sixth staff, marked *pp* (pianissimo). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Vib. (Vibraphone):** Plays a melodic line in the seventh staff, marked *pp* (pianissimo). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Crot. (Crotales):** Plays a melodic line in the eighth staff, marked *arco* (arco) and *struck* (struck). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.
- Wine:** Plays a melodic line in the ninth staff, marked *pp* (pianissimo). It includes a trill in the first measure and a long note in the second measure.

The score includes various musical notations such as trills, long notes, and dynamic markings. The instruments are arranged in a vertical stack, with the Flute at the top and the Wine at the bottom. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 3/4.

[illegible]

61

Fl. WT pulsing vib. **I** N WT N WT To Picc.

Cl. G → N *sfz* *mf* *mp* *pp*

Vln. molto → SP → ST SP pizz. arco II ST I N pizz. arco *fp* *mf* *pp* *p*

Vla. ST *p* *sfz* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mp* *pp* *3* *3*

Vc. *p* *mf* *mf* *mf* *p*

Pno. *3* *3* *3* *3* *f* *ff*

Vib. mute (sim. piano 41-50) motor on very slow motor slow N *f* *p* *mf*

Crot.

Wine

66 Piccolo

Picc.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

Vib.

Crot.

Wine

mf

cresc.

mp

cresc.

p

p

sfp

pp

mp

mp

p

heavy bow

N.

5

flautando

5

III

IV

SP

ST

N

acc. C only

rit. C to rejoin chord

non dim.

p

motor medium

faster

medium

fastest

71

Picc.

molto legato

ff *non dim.*

Cl.

ff *non dim.*

Vln.

f *5*

pp

pizz.

arco

ST

pizz.

Vla.

(ST)

p

sfz

mp

Vc.

mp

pp

Pno.

pizz.

Vib.

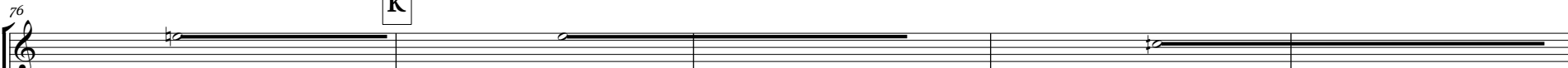
slow motor to match speed
(not necessarily timing) with triplets

motor off

Crot.

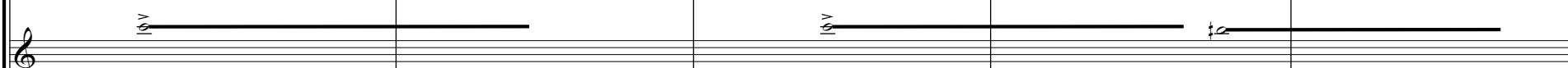
Wine

76 K

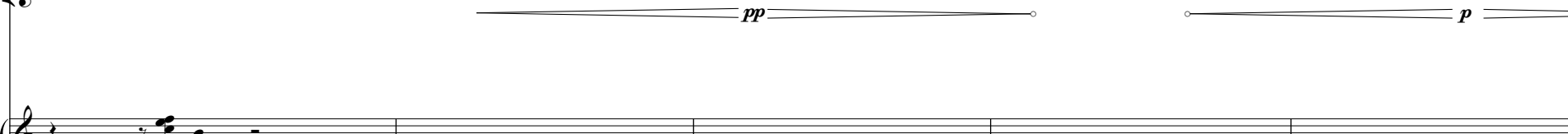
Picc. 

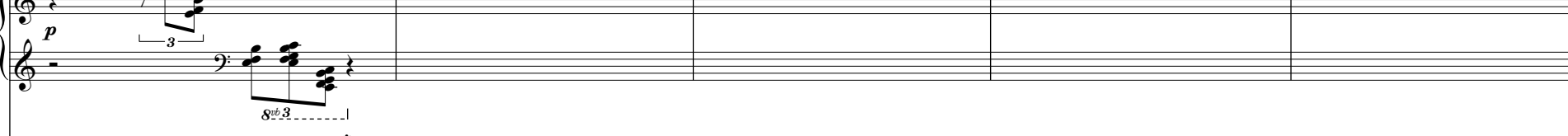
Cl. 

Vln.  arco IV *pp*  mute on

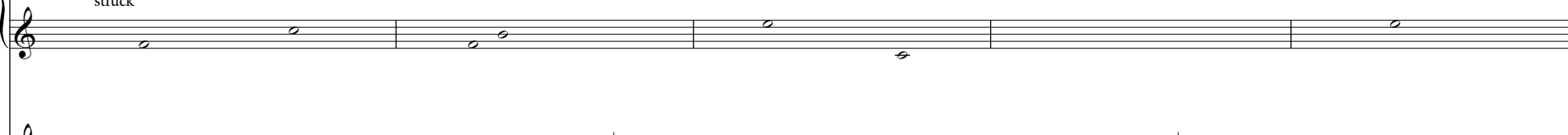
Vla. 

Vc.  *pp* *p* heavy bow

Pno.  *p* 3 *

Vib.  arco

Crot.  struck

Wine 

L

Picc. *8₁*

Flute

weak tone with lots of breath to end like a soft harmonica

Cl.

weak tone with lots of breath to end like a soft harmonica

p *mf* *p* *p* *pp*

Vln.

weak tone with bow noise to end like a soft harmonica

Breathe IN OUT

pp unpitched

Vla.

mute on weak tone with bow noise to end like a soft harmonica

Breathe IN OUT

p *pp*

Vc.

N mute on

weak tone with bow noise to end like a soft harmonica

Breathe IN OUT

p *p* *mp*

Pno.

p

Breathe IN OUT

Red.

*

Vib.

Breathe IN OUT

Crot.

Wine

Breathe IN OUT

[illegible]

This musical score is for the piece "The Wind" by John Cage, specifically the section from measures 91 to 139. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Piano (Pno.), Vibraphone (Vib.), Crotchet (Crot.), and Wind (Wine). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 91, 100, 110, 120, and 139 indicated. The instruments are arranged in staves, with some instruments having multiple staves. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Breathers are indicated by "Breathe IN" and "Breathe OUT" markings. The score is written in a style that is characteristic of John Cage's experimental music, with a focus on the physical act of breathing and the resulting sound.

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[illegible]

101

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

Vib.

Crot.

Wine

pp

p

ppp

p

ppp

p

ppp

OUT

