

Open Fields

(2016)

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soprano saxophone
trombone
percussion (2 players)
flute
clarinet & tenor saxophone
accordion

Open Fields - General remarks

One complete system has a duration of approx. 30 seconds.

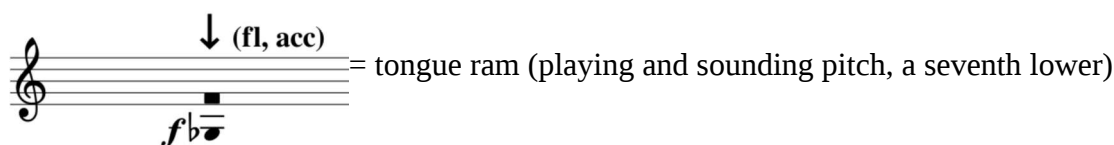
Short and long sounds are notated with filled and open noteheads, the timing is not strict. The duration of the long, sustained tones is indicated by a line. When a whole phrase or section consists of sustained tones, a legato slur is used, to avoid too many duration lines in the score. Empty spaces are rests (silences).

⊕ = a cue. The instrument playing this cue decides upon the moment to play this cue, based on the score. The other instruments listen to this cue to continue (or stop) playing.

LEAD → : from here on one instrument determines the timing during one or more phrases (sections), the other instruments mainly follow the main instrument. The end of such a leading role for an instrument is notated as: (← **LEAD**) In the first part (section A to E) it is mainly the soprano sax that leads the timing.

↓ (**fl, cl**) : at specific moments instruments should start together. These moments are indicated by a vertical arrow with the name of the players that should synchronise between brackets.

Flute:



↓ (fl, acc) = tongue ram (playing and sounding pitch, a seventh lower)

Movement

In general instruments move from a far distance to the centre (where the audience is located).

Start position

The soprano sax and trombone are located at a large distance from the audience and opposite to each other. Both instruments should still be audible for each other.

The accordion, flute and clarinet/sax are in the centre, these instruments should be audible for the audience even when playing pianissimo.

Percussion player 1 is located at a large distance from the audience (at a different location than the soprano sax and trombone), percussion 2 is 'in the surroundings' of the audience and should be able to hear the instruments play in the centre. Try to place percussion player 1 and 2 in opposite positions.

Changing locations

From G on the soprano sax, trombone and percussion 1 start moving to the centre. The tenor sax (clarinet) moves away from the centre for a short while and returns at section K to the centre. See details in the score. **The moving instruments should memorize their part or carry it on a portable/mountable stand during these sections!**

End position

From section K on all instruments are playing in the centre, except the soprano sax and percussion 2: these are located around the centre from which they can see or hear the centre instruments.

Percussion (2 players)

Each player has three far reaching instruments (such as bongo, conga, wood block, etc.) and player 1 also a xylophone (placed in the centre).

Open Fields

A

Sopr Sax
LEAD →
f sempre
←LEAD

Tbn
f sempre
LEAD →

Perc 1
x
f

Perc 2
x
f

Fl
↓ (fl, cl)
f

Cl
pp

Acc

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled "Open Fields". The score is arranged in a system with seven staves. The top staff is for Soprano Saxophone (Sopr Sax), the second for Trombone (Tbn), the third and fourth for Percussion 1 (Perc 1) and Percussion 2 (Perc 2), the fifth for Flute (Fl), the sixth for Clarinet (Cl), and the seventh for Accordion (Acc). The Soprano Saxophone part begins with a "LEAD →" instruction and a dynamic marking of "f sempre". The Trombone part also has "f sempre" and a "LEAD →" instruction. Percussion 1 and 2 have specific rhythmic markings with "x" and "f" dynamics. The Flute part has a dynamic of "f" and a "↓ (fl, cl)" instruction. The Clarinet part has a dynamic of "pp". The Accordion part is indicated by a brace on the left but has no notes. A section marker "A" is located at the top left of the score.

B

S

T

P1

P2

Fl

Cl

A

(←LEAD)

f

⊖

f sempre

f sempre

f

p

f

f

p

f

LEAD →

D

E

⊖

⊖

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff with the following parts from top to bottom: Soprano (S), Tenor (T), Percussion 1 (P1), Percussion 2 (P2), Flute (Fl), Clarinet (Cl), and Acoustic Bass (A). The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line, with a key signature change from D minor to E minor. The first section is marked with a circled minus sign (⊖) and the second with a circled plus sign (⊕). Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*f*), with some passages marked *pp* (pianissimo). The Acoustic Bass part includes instructions for percussive playing: "knock or slap on instrument" and "chord". The Flute part has specific performance directions: "pizz. pizz." (pizzicato), "air" (flautissimo), and "pizz." (pizzicato). Percussion parts are indicated by 'x' marks on the staff lines.

F

S

T

P1

P2

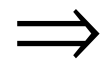
Fl

Cl


A

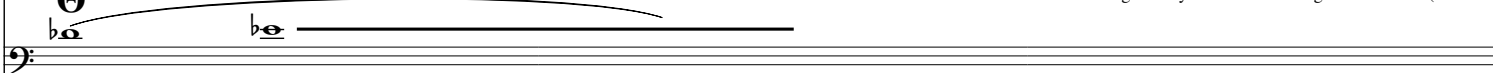
ff sempre

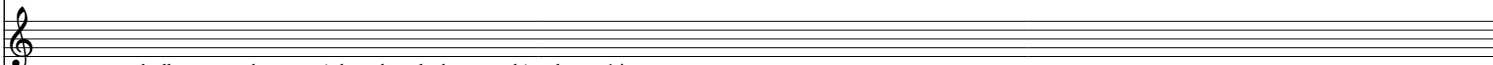
ff sempre

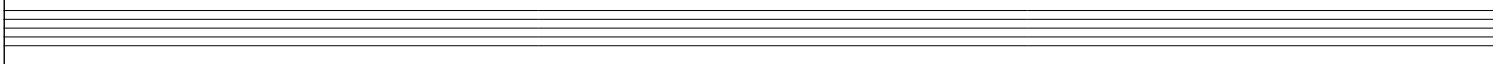



G

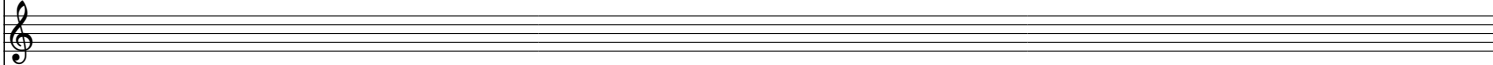
S  *f* move gradually to the surroundings of the centre (accordion, flute)

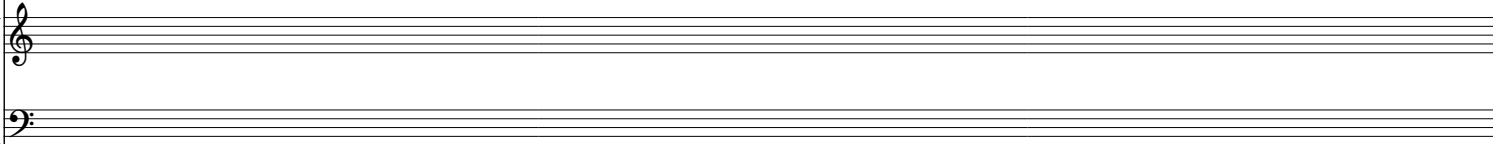
T  *f* move gradually to the centre (accordion, flute)

P1  gradually move to the centre (where the xylophone stands) and carry 1 instrument

P2 

Fl  *f* *f*

Cl 

A 



H

LEAD →

S

T

P1

P2

Fl

Cl

A

f sempre

f

p

p (chord)

Musical score for "Open Fields" featuring the following parts: S (Soprano), T (Tenor), P1 (Percussion 1), P2 (Percussion 2), Fl (Flute), Cl (Clarinet), and A (Acoustic Bass).

S (Soprano): Starts with a long note on B \flat (half note), followed by a half note on C \flat , and a half note on D \flat . Dynamics: *p* (piano), *p* (piano), *f* (forte). Includes a "←LEAD" instruction and a first ending bracket labeled "I".

T (Tenor): Starts with a long note on B \flat (half note). Dynamics: *f* (forte).

P1 (Percussion 1): No notation.

P2 (Percussion 2): No notation.

Fl (Flute): Starts with a long note on B \flat (half note), followed by half notes on C \flat , D \flat , and E \flat . Dynamics: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano). Includes a "pizz." (pizzicato) instruction.

Cl (Clarinet): No notation. Includes a "[tenor sax]" instruction.

A (Acoustic Bass): Starts with a long note on B \flat (half note), followed by half notes on C \flat , D \flat , and E \flat . Dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano).

J

The musical score consists of seven staves. The top staff (S) features a long melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* that gradually transitions to *p*. The second staff (T) is empty. The third staff (P1) contains two 'x' marks with a dynamic marking of *f* below the first and *pp* below the second. The fourth staff (P2) is empty. The fifth staff (Fl) has a *pizz.* marking above a note, with a dynamic marking of *p* below it. The sixth staff (Cl) includes the instruction "LEAD →" above the staff and "move away from and -later on- back o the centre" below it. It features a dynamic marking of *f* and several notes with slurs. The seventh staff (A) has a dynamic marking of *p* and contains a few notes.

close enough to the centre to hear or see the centre instruments playing

The musical score consists of the following parts and markings:

- S (Violin):** Treble clef. Starts with a half note on G4, followed by a long line. A crescendo hairpin leads to a *p* dynamic. Later, a half note on B4 is marked *pp*.
- T (Viola):** Bass clef. Starts with a half note on G3, followed by a long line. A half note on B2 is marked *p*. Later, a half note on G3 is marked *pp*. A long line ends with a **(←LEAD)** marking.
- P1 (Xylophone):** Treble clef. A half note on B4 is marked *p*. A long line is labeled **[xylophone]**. A half note on B4 is marked *pp*.
- F1 (Flute):** Treble clef. A half note on B4 is marked *p*. A half note on B4 is marked *pizz.*. A half note on B4 is marked *pp*. A half note on B4 is marked *pizz.*. A half note on B4 is marked *pizz.*. A half note on B4 is marked *pizz.*. A half note on B4 is marked *pp*.
- Cl (Clarinet):** Treble clef. A half note on B4 is marked *pp*. A half note on B4 is marked *pp*.
- A (Double Bass):** Treble and Bass clefs. A half note on B2 is marked *pp*. A half note on B2 is marked *pp*. A half note on B2 is marked *pp*.

M

The musical score consists of seven staves labeled S, T, P1, P2, Fl, Cl, and A. The S staff (Soprano) has a treble clef and contains notes G4, F4, and E4. The T staff (Tenor) has a bass clef and contains a whole note G3. The P1 staff (Piano 1) has a treble clef and contains notes Bb3, Bb3, and Bb3. The P2 staff (Piano 2) has a treble clef and contains a whole note Bb3. The Fl staff (Flute) has a treble clef and contains notes Bb3, Bb3, and Bb3. The Cl staff (Clarinet) has a treble clef and contains notes Bb3, Bb3, and Bb3. The A staff (Acoustic guitar) has a treble clef and contains notes Bb3, Bb3, and Bb3. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*. A 'LEAD →' instruction is present in the A staff.

The musical score consists of seven staves labeled S, T, P1, P2, Fl, Cl, and A. The S staff begins with a *p* dynamic and a long melodic line. The T staff has a *pp* dynamic with two notes. P1 and P2 are mostly silent. The Fl staff has a *pizz.* dynamic with one note. The Cl staff has a *pp* dynamic with one note. The A staff has a *pp* dynamic with two notes. Above the S staff, there is a boxed 'N' and a downward arrow with the text '(tbn, xyl, cl, acc)'. The score concludes with a double bar line.