

John Croft

...che notturno canta insonne

orchestra
(2015)

score

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Instrumentation

3 flutes, 3rd doubling alto flute

2 oboes

cor anglais

3 clarinets in B-flat, 3rd doubling bass clarinet

3 bassoons

4 horns

3 trumpets in C

3 trombones (2 tenor, 1 bass)

Timpani (see below)

3 Percussionists (see below)

Harp

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos (min. 8)

Double basses (min. 6)

The following instruments are tuned a quarter-tone lower than the standard pitch (i.e. to A=427.5 Hz if the rest of the orchestra is tuned to A=440):

flute 3 (and alto flute)

oboe 2

clarinet 2

horns 3 & 4

trumpet 3

all the second violins

half the violas

half the cellos

The violas and cellos are therefore presented as two sections throughout the score; thus Violins I, Violas I, and Cellos I are at normal pitch, while Violins II, Violas II, and Cellos II are a quarter-tone lower.

To facilitate tuning it is recommended that the second oboe tune using an electronic tuner and then provide a quartertone-flat A for the instruments that are tuned lower. Ideally, the *lower* 'A' should be tuned first.

The quarter-tone-flat tuning of wind instruments will not be precisely even over the range of the instrument; the tuning A should be used as the reference point. The flute will be quite even, the oboe slightly less so. The clarinettist can pull out the middle joint a little to make the tuning more even. The horns and trumpet should of course also re-tune the valve slides accordingly.

For these instruments, the score shows the 'normal' notes as played with a special clef incorporating a quartertone-flat sign (F) to indicate the lower tuning.

Timpani

The timpanist plays three cymbals, inverted and placed on three timpani – see over for details.

List of percussion

3 small tam tams

5 wind gongs or thin tam tams, from very large to medium-small

1 medium-small water tam tam

2 thundersheets (small and medium – must be quite heavy and resonant)

bass drum

Please see over for set-up and notation.

Harp

The eight strings indicated here are tuned down a quarter-tone:



performance notes (continued)

General

The instruments tuned a quarter-tone lower are notated as played in the score; thus quarter-tones and other smaller intervals are therefore not used in the score, except for in the trombone parts where quarter-tones are required, for natural harmonics in the double basses, and for some glissando-like inflections. In such cases the following notation is used:

quarter-tones in ascending order: ♭ ♯ ♮ ♯ ♯ ♯ smaller variations in pitch: ♭ ♯ ♮ ♯ ♯ ♯

Accidentals apply only to the note immediately following, and to immediate repetitions of the same pitch, although naturals are often used for clarity.

Crescendi and dimenuendi should always have an 'exponential' quality. Thus, the notation  should sound like 

Arrows indicate a transition between two techniques. Thick barlines indicate transitions between metrical and 'senza misura' bars. All tempi and pause durations are flexible.

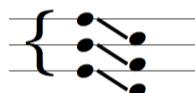
Wind

- ♪ aeolian sounds: mostly breath noise (but with some residual pitch content, especially on the flute)
♩ aeolian sounds: a clear pitch but with more breath than normal

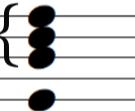
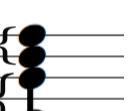
On the flute, breath content is sometimes used to effect a fortissimo sound that would not normally be possible on low pitches; this is comparable to the strong breathy sounds typical of shakuhachi technique.

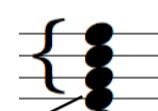
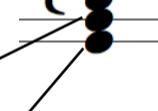
Timpani

The timpanist plays three cymbals that are inverted and placed on the skins of three timpani (the drums are never played directly). The pedals are used to change the pitch of the cymbal resonance, and to play glissandi on the cymbals. The starting pitches of the drums should be chosen by the player to give a good resonance with the cymbals used (which should be of different sizes, the smallest on the smallest drum, etc.), and to permit a range of about a minor third below the starting pitch. Each drum/cymbal is notated on one line of a three-line staff, the space below each line showing the approximate position of the pedal within that minor-third range below the starting pitch:



Percussion

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Percussion 1: | 3 wind gongs or thin tam tams (medium-small, medium-large, very large) |  |
| | medium thundersheet quite heavy and resonant – not too thin (always played with beater – not shaken) |  |
| Percussion 2: | 2 wind gongs or thin tam tams (medium and large) |  |
| | 1 medium-small water tam-tam (range shown from high (out of water) to low (approx. 1/3 immersed)) |  |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Percussion 3: | 3 small tam tams (e.g. 30, 35, 40 cm) |  |
| | small thundersheet quite heavy and resonant – not too thin (always played with beater – not shaken) |  |

Percussion symbols

- tam tam beater (or timpani stick on timpani/cymbals)
▢ soft wound mallet (e.g. soft marimba mallet)
▢ wire brush (only slightly extended for firm, even pressure)
▢ wooden mallet (e.g. tubular bell mallet)
~~~~~ a roll with imperceptible strokes  
☰ a short, more rhythmic roll  
~~~~~ rub drum with brush: very firm, even sound

Strings

- ↑ or ↓ play directly on the bridge (no pitch) – a crosshead note is used to indicate an absence of pitch at this point, but in many cases the pitchless sound will move towards a pitched sound during the note
~~~~~ premuto: a distortion of the sound produced by using heavy bow pressure (but not an extreme distortion)

The strings have, in certain passages, the instruction 'con sord. pesante' – this indicates that metal practice mutes should be used. If this is not possible, the heaviest performance available performance mutes may be used, or a mixture – the sound should be more veiled than normal mutes, but not dull as with some wooden or rubber practice mutes. The first desk of each section in particular may wish to use performance mutes when moving quickly between unmuted solo passages and muted tutti passages.





...che notturno canta insonne

JOHN CROFT

5

(16'') (†)      4  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 40 tempo flessibile      (14'')      (6'')      2  $\frac{1}{4}$       (14'')      (6'')      (8'')

Flutes 1 & 2  
& alto fl.  
3  
1  
Oboes 2  
Cor anglais\* 1  
Clarinets in B $\flat$ \* 2  
(doubling Bass Clarinet) 3  
1 & 2 Bassoons 3  
Horns\* 1 & 2 [2]  
[2,3] p  
3 & 4 [T,0]  
[1,2] p (RH slightly out of bell:  
sounds as the 7th harmonic  
of the cb. concert E.)  
1 & 2 Trumpets in C  
3  
2 Trombones  
Bass Trombone

Timpani (with cymbals)  
three large cymbals placed inverted on timpani  
wind gongs or thin tam tams:  
medium-small medium-large very large  
medium thunder sheet (not too thin; played with beaters, not shaken)  
wind gongs or thin tam tams:  
medium large  
med. small water tam-tam range from high (out of water) to low (1/3 submerged)  
three small tam-tams (e.g. 30, 35, 40 cm)  
small thunder sheet (not too thin; played with beaters) bass drum

Harp scordatura D $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  B $\sharp$   
E $\sharp$  F $\sharp$  G $\sharp$  A $\sharp$

Violin I  
Violin II  
Viola I  
Viola II  
Cello I  
Cello II  
Contrabass

6 SOLI IV  
IV

\* suoni reali

<sup>†</sup> all durations of pauses are approximate and free

**10**

**13**

(9'') **2** **4** **7** **8** **4** **3** **4** (10'') **2** **4**

**15**

**2** **4**

Horns: glissandi are to be fully stopped using the given fingering. (Notation of arrival pitches is approximate.)

**3** **4** **2** **4** **7** **8** **4** **4** **3** **4** **2** **4**

**10**

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
Bcl.

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
Bcl.

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4  
Tpt 1 2  
Tpt 3  
Tbn 1 2  
Bbnn

Timp./cymb.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2  
Perc. 3

Hp

Vn I solo  
Vn II solo  
Va I solo  
Va II solo  
Vc. I solo  
Vc. II solo  
Cb. (6 soli)







39

**4** **4** **7** **16** **3** **4** **4** **4**

Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
Cl. 3  
Bn 1 2  
Bn 3

**4** **4** **7** **16** **3** **4** **4** **4**

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4  
Tpt 1 2  
Tpt 3  
Tbn 1 2  
Btbn

**4** **4** **7** **16** **3** **4** **4** **4**

Timp./cymb.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2  
Perc. 3

**4** **4** **7** **16** **3** **4** **4** **4**

Hp

**4** **4** **7** **16** **3** **4** **4** **4**

Vc. I soli  
Vc. II soli  
Cb. (6 soli)

45 (12'')

**46**

3 4  $\text{♩} = 54$

Fl. 1 2  
Alto Fl.  
Ob. 1  
Ob. 2  
C.A.  
Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
Cl. 3

(12'')

**50**

2 4 4 3 4

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4

mp./cymb.  
Perc. 1

**3 4**

Vn I  
Vn II  
Va I  
Va II  
Vc. I soli  
Vc. I altri  
Vc. II soli  
Vc. II altri  
Cb. (6 soli)

**3 4**

GLI ALTRI div.  
(sempre con sord. pesante)

TUTTI con sord. pesante  
*languido*

2 SOLI *languido*

GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord. pesante)  
*languido*

2 SOLI *languido*

GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord. pesante)  
*languido*

6 SOLI (ad lib.)

53

**5 8**

**4 4** [55]

**3 4**

**3 8**

**3 4**

Fl. 1 2  
Alto Fl.  
Ob. 1  
Ob. 2  
C.A.  
Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
Cl. 3  
Bn 1 2  
Bn 3

**5 8**

**4 4**

**3 4**

**3 8** a 2 [2]

**3 4**

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4  
Tpt 1 2  
Tpt 3  
Tbn 1 2  
Btbn

**5 8**

**4 4**

**3 4**

**3 8**

**3 4**

Timp./cymb.  
Perc. 2  
Perc. 3  
Hp

(2 SOLI)

GLI ALTRI div. (sempre con sord.)

**4 4**

**3 4**

**3 8**

**3 4**

Vn I  
(2 SOLI)  
Vn II  
(2 SOLI)  
Va I  
(2 SOLI)  
Va II  
(2 SOLI)  
Vc. I soli  
(senza sord.)  
GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord.)

TUTTI  
con sord. pesante

Vc. I altri  
GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord.)

Vc. II soli  
(senza sord.)  
GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord.)

Vc. II altri  
GLI ALTRI (sempre con sord.)

Musical score for measures 58-60. The score includes parts for Alto Flute, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Clarinet 3, and Cello. Measure 58 consists of rests. Measure 59 begins with a rest for most instruments, followed by a dynamic *p* for the Cello, which plays a sustained note. Measures 60 and 61 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with dynamics *mf*, *pp*, and *mf*. Measure 61 concludes with a dynamic *ppp* for all instruments. Measure 62 starts with a dynamic *rit.* (ritardando). The page number 60 is in the top center, and the measure number 44 is in the top right corner.

**3**

**4**

Hn 1 2

Hn 3 4

Tpt 1 2

Tpt 3

Tbn 1 2

Btbn

Hp

D $\natural$  C $\sharp$  B $\natural$   
E $\flat$  F $\sharp$  G $\sharp$  A $\flat$

**3**  
**4** TUTTI con sord pesante *ff* rit.  
**4**  
**4**

Vn I TUTTI con sord pesante *ff* *n*

Vn II TUTTI con sord pesante *mf* *ff* *n*

Va I *ff* *mp* *ff* *p* TUTTI con sord. pesante *ff* *n*

Va II *ff* *mp* *ff* *p* TUTTI con sord. pesante *ff* *n*

Vc. I soli *ff* *n*

Vc. I *ff* *mp* *ff* *p* TUTTI con sord. pesante *ff* *n*

Vc. II soli *ff* *n*

Vc. II altri *ff* *mp* *ff* *p* TUTTI con sord. pesante *ff* *n*







3  
4

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

4  
4

3  
8

**83**

**3 8**

**5 8**

**85**

**3 4**

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Bn 1 2

Hn 1 2

Hn 3 4

Tpt 1 2

Tpt 3

Tbn 1 2

Bitbn

Timp./cymb.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vn I soli

Vn I

Vn II soli

Vn II

Va I solo

Va I altri

Va II solo

Va II altri

Vc. I solo

Vc. I

Vc. II solo

Vc. II

*(\*) dim. al niente indicates gradual damping over the indicated duration*

**SOLO senza sord.**

**GLI ALTRI div. senza sord.**

**sul pont.**

**SOLO**

**GLI ALTRI**

**sul pont.**

**SOLO**

**GLI ALTRI**

**sul pont.**

**SOLO**

**(4 SOLI) norm.**

**GLI ALTRI (senza sord.) sul pont.**

**SOLO**

**(4 SOLI) norm.**

**GLI ALTRI (senza sord.) sul pont.**

88  (l.v. sempre)

**90**

4 4

Timpani/cymb.  *p < mf p* *p* *mf > p* *mp > pp* *p < mp > p* *p < mf > p* *mp mf > p*

Perc. 1 *near edge* *vary the striking position ad lib.* *p mp mf — n* *p mf mp — p* *p < mf mp > n* *mf p pp — p* *p < mf > p — n* *p < mp p — p* *p < mf mp — n* *mp — pp*

Perc. 2 *p — n* *p — n* *mp — n*  *p — n* *p — mp*

Perc. 3 *mf p — n* *p < mf p — n* *p < mf > n* *pp < mf — n* *mp < mf > n* *p — n* *pp < mp — n*

Vc. I soli *n*

Vc. I soli *n*

Vc. II soli *n*

Vc. II soli *n*

Fl. 1 2      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Fl. 3      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Ob. 1      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Ob. 2      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 C.A.      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Cl. 1      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Cl. 2      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Cl. 3      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Bn 1 2      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Bn 3      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Hn 1 2      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Hn 3 4      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Tpt 1 2      (bucket mute) *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Tpt 3      (bucket mute) *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Tbn 1 2      (bucket mute) *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Btbn      (bucket mute) *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Timp./cymb.      4      3  
 Perc. 1      4      3  
 Perc. 2      4      3  
 Perc. 3      4      3  
 Vn I soli      2 SOLI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vn I altri      GLI ALTRI div.      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vn II soli      2 SOLI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vn II altri      GLI ALTRI div.      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Va I solo      SOLO      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Va I altri      GLI ALTRI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Va II solo      SOLO      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Va II altri      GLI ALTRI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vc. I solo      SOLO      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vc. I altri      GLI ALTRI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vc. II solo      SOLO      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Vc. II altri      GLI ALTRI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 Cb. (6 soli)      TUTTI      *legatissimo*      4      3  
 tutti le corde: meno legato; poco marcato, **intenso**  
*(wooden mallet)*

99

100

acol. (almost entirely breath but with indicated fingering) sim.

Fl. 1 2  
Alto Fl.  
Ob. 1  
Ob. 2  
C.A.  
Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
B.C.L.  
Bn 1 2 3

remove reed  
acol. (breath only)

remove reed  
acol. (breath only)

remove reed  
acol. (breath only)

acol. (breath only with indicated fingering)

acol. (breath only with indicated fingering)

a 3 remove reed  
acol. (breath only)

breath only  
a 2 all valves half-depressed

a 2 breath only  
all valves half-depressed

breathe only  
a 3 all valves half-depressed

n breath only  
a 2 trigger half-depressed

n breath only  
trigger half-depressed

sim.

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4  
Tpt 1 2 3  
Tbn 1 2  
Btbn

Timp./cymb.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2  
Perc. 3

(wooden mallet)

(B.D.) (as before)

Vn I  
(div. a 6)

gli altri dim. (soli sempre **fff**)  
2 SOLI (gli altri tacet)  
gli altri dim. (soli sempre **fff**)  
2 SOLI (gli altri tacet)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

Vn II  
(div. a 6)

gli altri dim. (soli sempre **fff**)  
2 SOLI (gli altri tacet)  
gli altri dim. (soli sempre **fff**)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

Va I  
(div.)

gli altri dim. (solo sempre **fff**)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

Va II  
(div.)

gli altri dim. (solo sempre **fff**)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

Vc I  
(div.)

5 gli altri dim. (solo sempre **fff**)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

Vc II  
(div.)

5 gli altri dim. (solo sempre **fff**)  
SOLO (gli altri tacet) → light LH finger pressure  
(diffuse sound)

105

Fl. 1 2  
Alto Fl.  
Ob. 1  
Ob. 2  
C.A.  
Cl. 1  
Cl. 2  
BCL.  
Bn 1 2 3

105

*n f n p n*  
*n f n p n*

(16'') 2 4 3 4

*acol. normale*  
*n mp n*  
*acol. normale*  
*n mp n*

Hn 1 2  
Hn 3 4  
Tpt 1 2 3  
Tbn 1 2  
Btbn

2 4 3 4

*n f n mp n pp n*  
*n f n mp n pp n*  
*n f n mp n pp n*  
*n f n p n*  
*n f n pp mp n*

Timp./cymb.  
Perc. 1  
Perc. 2  
Perc. 3  
Hp

2 4 3 4

*n*  
*p*  
*n*  
*n*  
*D $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  B $\flat$   
E $\flat$  F $\sharp$  G $\sharp$  A $\sharp$*   
*pp*

Vn I soli  
Vn I  
Vn II soli  
Vn II  
Va I solo  
Va I  
Va II solo  
Va II  
Vc. I solo  
Vc. I  
Vc. II solo  
Vc. II  
Cb. (6 soli)

2 4 3 4

*f n*  
*f n*  
*GLI ALTRI: n fff n*  
*unis.*  
*ffff n*

6 SOLI  
II III IV V VI  
*ppp*

Fl. 1 2 (112) →  $\frac{1}{2}$  aol. n

Alto Fl. (113) →  $\frac{1}{2}$  aol. n

Cl. 1 (20'') →  $\frac{1}{2}$  aol. n

Cl. 2 (14'') →  $\frac{1}{2}$  aol. n

BCL. (l.v. a niente)

Perc. 1 continue alternating periodic strokes (every 7 triplet quavers) but independent of other players (conductor does not beat but signals dim. and transition to next bar) non dim. l.v.

Perc. 2 continue pattern, maintaining speed (i.e. alternating tam tams every 5 semiquavers) but independent of other players (conductor does not beat but signals dim. and transition to next bar) non dim. l.v.

Perc. 3 continue pattern, maintaining speed but independent of other players when end of bar is signalled, continue until next (conductor does not beat but signals dim. and transition to next bar) thunder sheet stroke before stopping pp

Hp continue pattern, maintaining speed but independent of other players (conductor does not beat but signals diminuendo and end of bar) n

Cb. (6 soli) <mf p pp n