

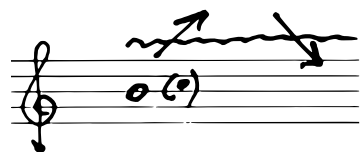
*Dyscrasis : Svartagallsräus
for quintet*

2022

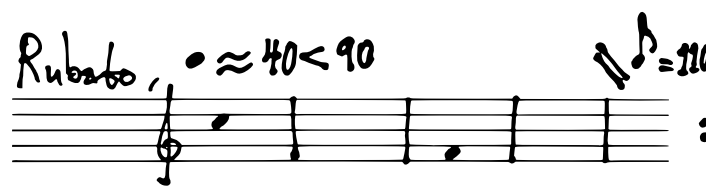
Örnulfur Eldon Þórsson

Legenda

General notation remarks



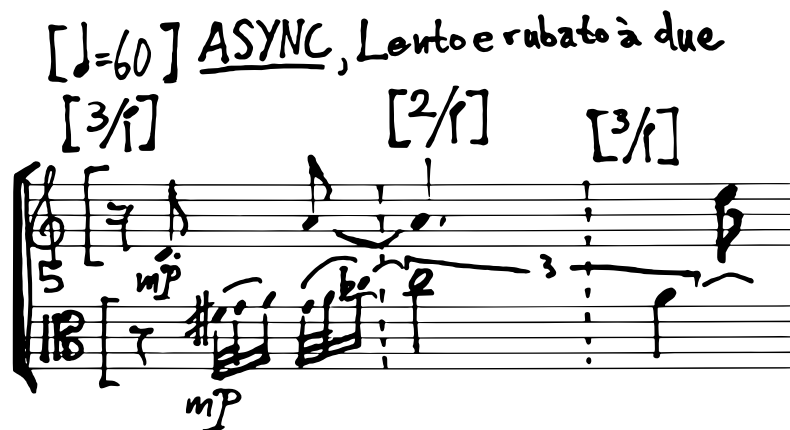
arrows indicate
: changes in trill speed
(accelerate/decelerate)

Rubato, $\bullet \approx 40 < 90$  $\text{♩} = 110$

: each bar corresponds to a single beat ($\bullet$),
guitar plays on every beat and should lead

[♩=60] ASYNCR, Lento e rubato à due

[3/4] [2/4] [3/4]



clarinet and viola play together, independently of others,
in their own tempo. metric structure and barlines serve
: only for orientation but music must not correspond
strictly with its graphical placement

Accidentals

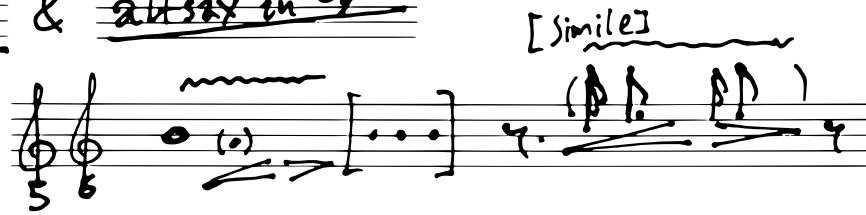
$-\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{4} -\frac{1}{8} \bullet +\frac{1}{8} +\frac{1}{4} +\frac{1}{2} +\frac{3}{4}$

$b \flat \downarrow \uparrow \sharp \# \# \#$

(or +)

NB accidentals may appear in any combination

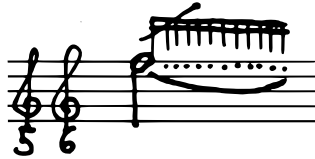
basett hosh in f & alt sax in eb



: continue previous trill (h', a')
: rhythm notated for dynamic envelope (<=>)
otherwise no rearticulation of rhythmic values

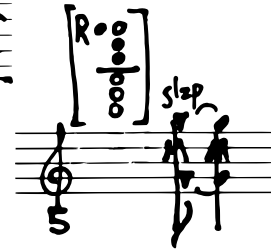


: air noise on the indicated fingering, endpoint in parentheses
: diaphragmic accents shown as slurred acciaccaturas with tenuto (slow -> fast -> slow)



: multiple tongue articulation

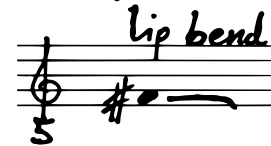
basett hosh in f



: slap with multiphonic fingering, continued with normal playing
in other words:
multiphonic preceded by a slap with the same fingering



(underbloom dyed)
: normal fingering of the upper note



lip bend
: loosen embouchure to lower pitch as graphically indicated

alt sax in eb



: grace notes are emphasized, timing is graphically organized inside the main tone duration
"like single isolated trills"



alt. fingering
: "timbral trill" on the same pitch

viva

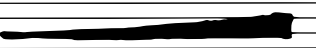
13  : change fingering of stopped note
on the same string (minimal changes in pitch)

;
 : same but with pitch changes
as noted

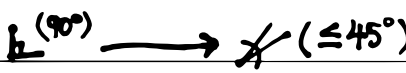
"c on sord. pismo" : metal mute

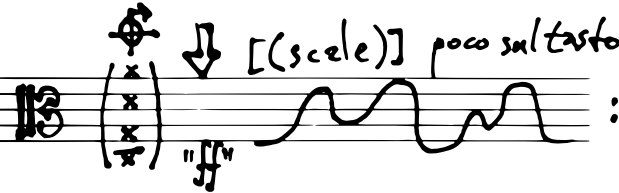
"s.p." : sul ponticello ; s.p. $\longrightarrow$ ord. : gradually change bowing position

13  : freely change up/down-bows

 : gradually increase
bow pressure (crush)
and/or slower bowing speed ;  : overpressure

 : mute strings with left hand (until further
notice)

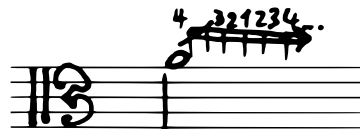
 : bowing angle, gradually change
from normal perpendicular bowing (L)
to an angle of 45° (diagonal) or less

13  : press bow on strings, "roll" between them as indicated by graphical line,
without drawing the bow to produce a tone, but rather to rather letting
strings pop as they are released. "like playing a balance scale"

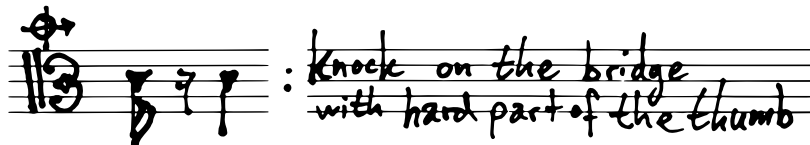
(vibrato) ($\ast \rightarrow$) ($\leftarrow \ast$)



: tremolo applied to all notes between arrows

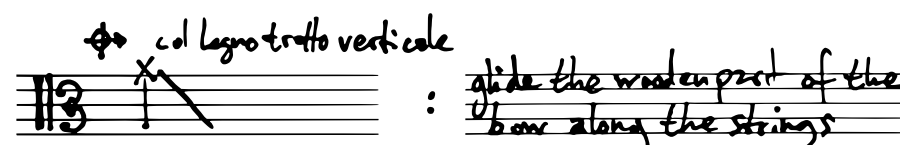


: continuously change fingering of notated pitch (on a single string)

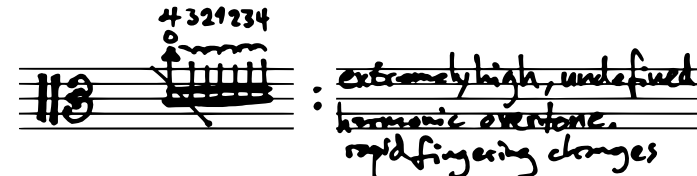


: knock on the bridge
with hard part of the thumb

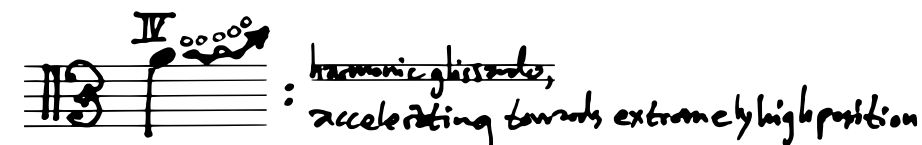
ϕ col legno tratto verticale



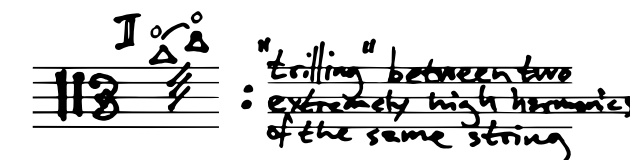
: glide the wooden part of the
bow along the strings



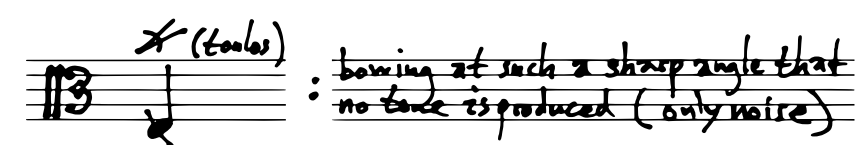
: extremely high, undefined
harmonic overtone.
rapid fingering changes



: harmonic glissando,
accelerating towards extremely high position

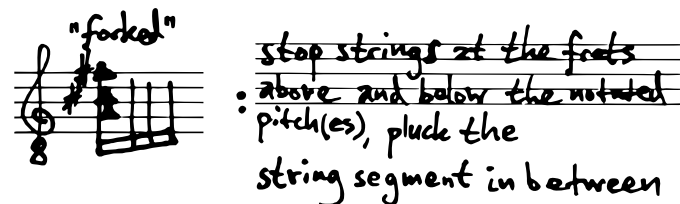
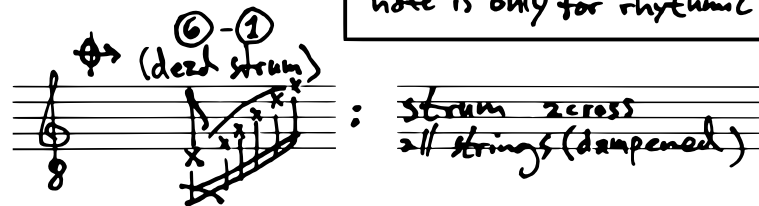
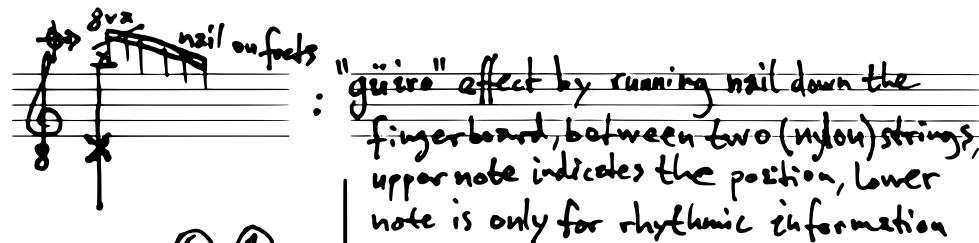
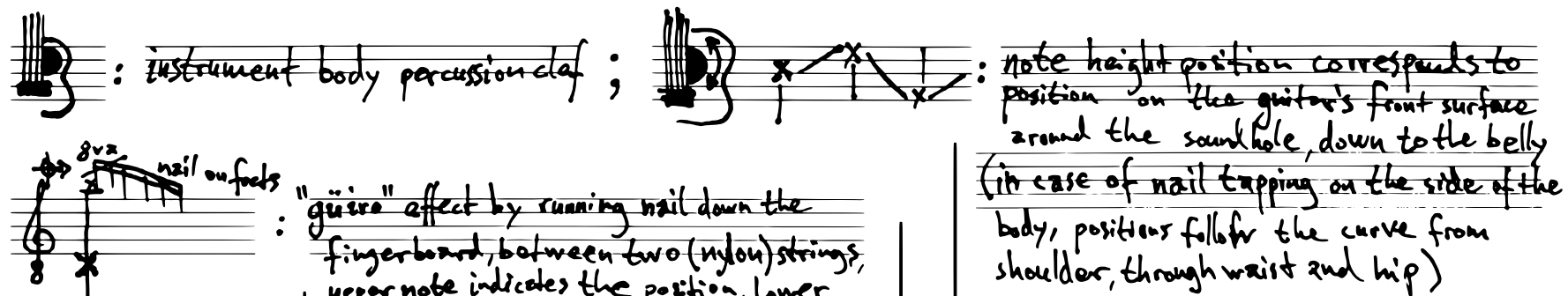
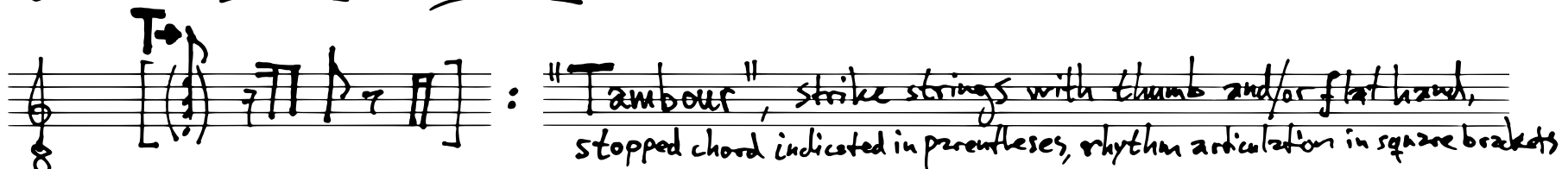
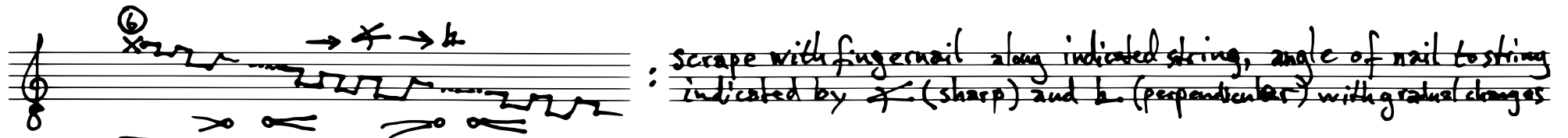


: "trilling" between two
extremely high harmonics
of the same string



: bowing at such a sharp angle that
no tone is produced (only noise)

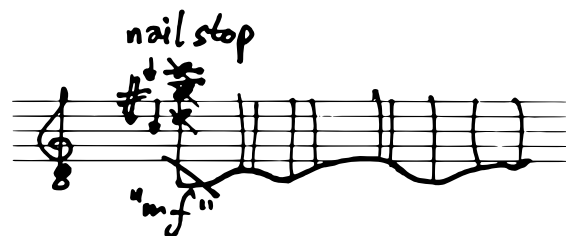
Guitar



(Guitar)



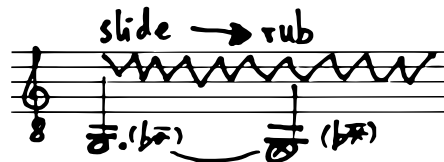
: with guitar turned face up, place a marble in the track between ④ & ⑤ and let it roll up and down along the track, towards nut/bridge as graphically indicated, by tilting the instrument. "like playing a weight scale"



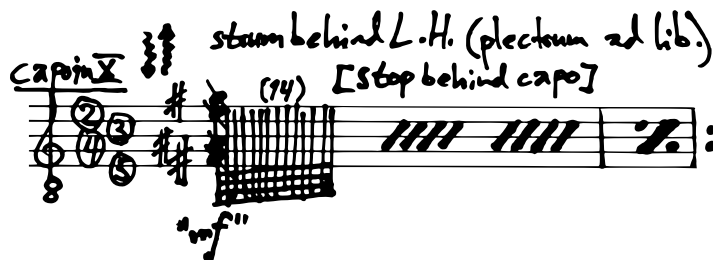
: stop the strings by pushing fingernails against them from the side, without using the frets, may be helpful to pry fingers between strings and fingerboard or use right hand nails to stop the strings while plucking with left hand



: stop ① with nail of left hand from the side, sliding upwards while resonance decays



: slide (not trill!) between notes, gradually release pressure until only the rubbing noise remains

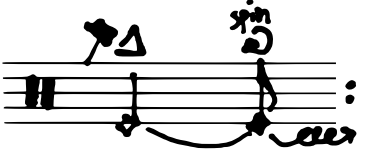


: stop chord on the "wrong" side of the capo trasto, strum the strings on the "wrong" side of the stopped chord. repeat pattern with regards to beats and bars.

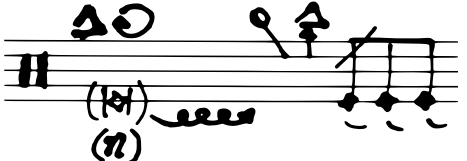


: freely strum in the offered rhythms with short rests in between, striking the strings in one of the offered segments ("wrong" side of capo and "right" side of stopped chord, "wrong" side of capo and "wrong" side of stopped chord, the open string segment between the nut and tuning pegs).

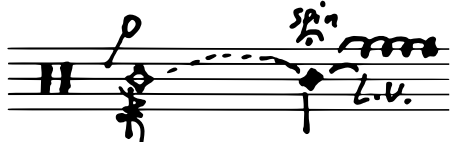
percussion



: strike triangle with metal hammer,
Spin the suspended triangle at the
moment indicated



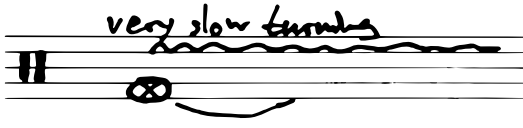
: spin the triangle in silence,
with medium hard mallet,
strike the triangle from underneath
at the spinning axis (static position)



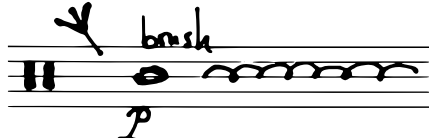
: after rolling zymbal with soft mallet(s),
spin it while the resonance decays



: laying triangle on acoustic foam,
rub a metal beater against it



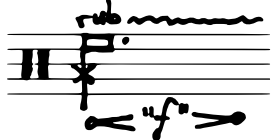
: turn cabasa very slowly,
as to make out every cradle



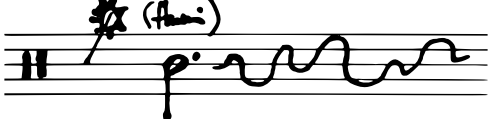
: brush skin with
jazz/mixe brush



: place marble on snare drum skin / in the groove between skin and rim, as indicated,
let it roll clockwise around the drum by depressing skin with maracas or
leading it with your finger, depending on context



: rub claves sticks
together



: drag superbull mallet over snare drum skin,
varying the pressure/pitch according to the graphic line



: hold the end of the spring
of the spring down and
wiggle it



: pinch the highest visible part of the spring,
while pinching, scrape all the way down until
the spring is released

DYSCRASIS: Swartagellraum

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score, measures 34 to 47. The score is written on five staves. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 40$ at the beginning. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 5/8, then to 3/8, 2/4 ($\text{♩} = 55$), 3/8, and 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *mp*. There are also handwritten annotations like "forked" and "consol."

Handwritten musical score, measures 48 to 54. The score is written on five staves. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 90$. The time signature changes from 5/8 to 4/8, then to 3/8, and finally to 5/8. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp*. There are also handwritten annotations like "slid." and "sulfato". A note at the bottom of the staves reads: "Guitar flat in Lsp, place a marble between (5) & (4) and let it roll along strings by tilting the balance slightly".

Rubato, $\text{♩} \approx 40 < 90$

Handwritten musical score, measures 55 to 62. The score is written on five staves. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 110/3$. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp*. There are also handwritten annotations like "depression to lead the wire up more rolling" and "roll around in gravel otherwise in 1/4".

Handwritten musical score, measures 70-80. The score is written for five staves (treble, alto, tenor, bass, and a fifth staff, likely for a specific instrument or voice). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$ and the time signature is $4/4$. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The measures are numbered 70 through 80.

Handwritten musical score, measures 81-90. The score continues from the previous system. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} \leq 40$. The time signature changes to $3/8$, $15/8$, $2/4$, $3/4$, $4/4$, and $6/4$. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The measures are numbered 81 through 90.

Handwritten musical score, measures 91-95. The score continues from the previous system. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 54$ and the time signature is $4/4$. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The measures are numbered 91 through 95.

93 $\text{♩} = 90$

Handwritten musical score for measures 93-96. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 90$. The score includes a piano (p) and a double bass (db) part. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 93 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 94. The double bass part also has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 93 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 94. Dynamics include p, mp, and mf. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs.

$\text{♩} = 50$ $\text{♩} = 60$ $\frac{3}{8}$

Handwritten musical score for measures 97-100. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 50$ and $\text{♩} = 60$. The score includes a piano (p) and a double bass (db) part. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 97 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 98. The double bass part also has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 97 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 98. Dynamics include p, mp, and mf. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs.

106 $\frac{5}{8}$ accel. $\text{♩} = 76 (\text{♩} = 152)$ $\frac{3}{8}$ rit.

Handwritten musical score for measures 106-110. The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 76 (\text{♩} = 152)$. The score includes a piano (p) and a double bass (db) part. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 106 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 107. The double bass part also has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 106 and a triplet of quarter notes in measure 107. Dynamics include p, mp, and mf. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs.

