

each day – each night

harp, double bass

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duo: harp & double bass

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for rhodri and dominic.

there are quotations and allusions:

anton webern, fünf stücke für orchester op. 10

béla bartók, musik für saiteninstrumente, schlagzeug und celesta

each day – each night

each day

a new colour

another landscape

another motion

a new light

awakening my ear

to listen to things passing by

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each night

another dream

another darkness and

another loss

acuteness of senses:

nothing else to do

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brackets: sounds are connected (tempo).

l. v. : laissez vibrer; the bass-string is touched with the bow (or set in motion by 'pizz. '), and vibrates until the sound has vanished.

_____ : a sound of a very long duration. the bow of the double bass changes nearly inaudibly.

o (double bass): a very soft and weak sound; a sound of a very short duration, but with recognizable pitch.

s. p. : sul ponticello, on the bridge; here: muting the strings with the other hand.

a four-string bass plays the b (p. II) one octave higher.

harp and double bass playing together:

one performer starts—and the other performer follows anytime.

free (shorter or longer) silences between one event and the following one.

each day

I

First system of the musical score. The top staff is for harp, marked with a treble clef and the word "harp". It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 60. The harp part consists of a sequence of ten quarter notes, each with a circle above it, followed by a fermata over a half note. The bottom staff is for double bass, marked with a bass clef. It begins with a sequence of ten eighth notes, each with a sharp or flat sign, followed by a fermata over a half note. Dynamics include *f* and *l.v.* (lento vivace).

Second system of the musical score. The top staff is for double bass, marked with a bass clef and the word "double bass". It begins with a sequence of two eighth notes, followed by a fermata over a half note. The bottom staff is for harp, marked with a treble clef. It begins with a sequence of two eighth notes, followed by a fermata over a half note. Dynamics include *f* and *l.v.* (lento vivace).

II

harp

$\text{♩} = 30$

gliss. ped. gliss. ped.

Detailed description: This block contains two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a harp glissando marked 'harp' and a sharp sign. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 30. It contains a sequence of notes: G2, F#2, G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2. To the right, there are two pairs of notes on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with glissando lines and 'gliss. ped.' markings. The first pair is B2 and B3, the second is C3 and C4.

double bass

Detailed description: This block contains a single bass clef staff. It starts with two chords marked with diamond symbols and a 'double bass' label. The first chord is G2-F#2, the second is G2-A2. This is followed by two pairs of notes in parentheses: (G2, F#2) and (G2, A2). The staff ends with a treble clef and a note G4.

III

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system features a harp part on the top two staves and a double bass part on the bottom two staves. The harp part begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 40$ and the instruction *harp*. It includes a series of eighth notes, a sixteenth-note run, and a glissando marked *gliss.* with an 8-measure rest. The double bass part starts with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 40$ and the instruction *s.p.* (sotto piano). The second system continues the double bass part with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 70$ and the instruction *s.p. double bass*. It features a half note, a quarter note, and two eighth-note pairs, each with a fermata. A box above the harp staff in the second system contains six circles, likely representing a chord or specific fingering.

IV

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system features a harp part on the left and a double bass part on the right. The harp part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a glissando and pedal effect, indicated by a wavy line and the text "gliss. ped.". The double bass part is written in bass clef and includes a glissando, indicated by a wavy line and the text "gliss.". The second system features a double bass part on the left and a harp part on the right. The double bass part starts with a forte dynamic (*f*) and first violin (*l.v.*) instruction, playing a double bass line. It includes a pizzicato (*pizz.*) instruction and a forte dynamic (*f*) with first violin (*l.v.*) instruction. The harp part is marked with "harmonics" and a wavy line, with the number "15" indicating the fret position. The score concludes with a fermata over a whole note in the harp part.

harp

gliss. ped.

gliss.

f l.v.
double bass

pizz.
f l.v.

harmonics
15

V

The musical score consists of three systems. The first system features a harp part with two staves (bass and treble clefs) and a double bass part with one staff (bass clef). The harp part includes a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 40$ and a bracketed section of notes. The double bass part includes a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a long sequence of notes. The second system features a double bass part with one staff (bass clef) and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 80$ and a bracketed section of notes. The third system features a double bass part with one staff (bass clef) and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 80$ and a bracketed section of notes. The harp part is labeled "harp" and the double bass part is labeled "double bass".

each night

I

harp

double bass

The harp part consists of a treble clef with a series of seven chords: a D major triad, a D minor triad, a D major triad, a D minor triad, a D major triad, a D minor triad with a flat on the second degree, and a D major triad. The double bass part consists of a bass clef with a single note on the second line, which is a D note.

◇ s.p. *muting the strings with the other hand*
double bass

II

harp

A musical staff with a treble clef and a single line. It contains 16 notes, each represented by a black dot with a small white circle above it, positioned on the second line of the staff. The word "harp" is written in italics below the first few notes.

on the frame
double bass

on the frame

A musical staff with a bass clef and a single line. It contains two notes, each represented by a black dot with a small white circle above it, positioned on the first line of the staff. The text "on the frame" and "double bass" is written in italics below the first note, and "on the frame" is written in italics below the second note.

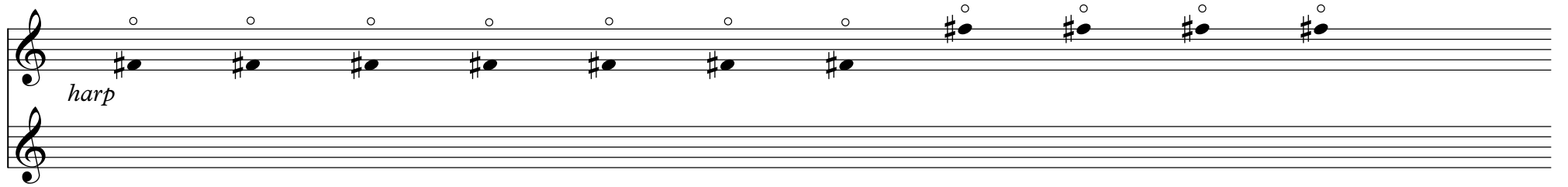
III

The musical score consists of three staves. The top two staves are for the harp, and the bottom staff is for the double bass. The harp part features five notes on a single line, each with a flat and a circled dot. The double bass part features three notes on a single line, each with a flat and a circled dot, and two notes on a single line, each with a circled dot. The double bass part also includes a treble clef and a horizontal line.

harp

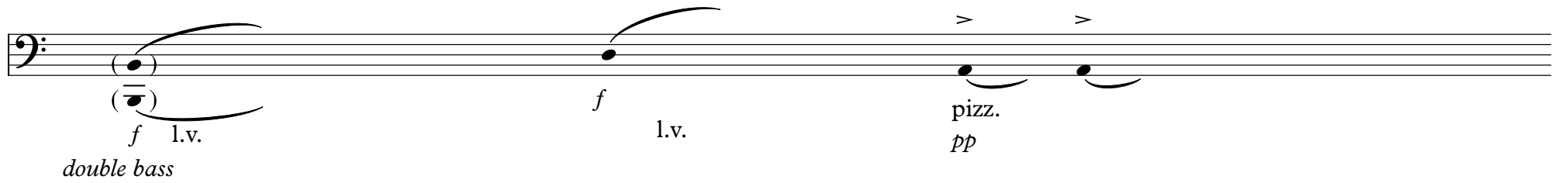
double bass

IV



harp

Musical notation for harp part, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains a sequence of notes: seven natural notes (F#, G, A, B, C, D, E) followed by four notes with a circled natural sign (F#, G, A, B). The lower staff is empty.



double bass

Musical notation for double bass part, consisting of one staff. The notation includes: a pair of notes (F# and G) with a slur and a bar line, marked *f* and *l.v.*; a single note (A) with a slur, marked *f* and *l.v.*; and a pair of notes (B and C) with a slur and accents, marked *pizz.* and *pp*.

