

Off-ramp – Keith Hamel

Guitar Part

The sound of the Electric Guitar is processed both with effects boxes as well as by software in Max/MSP. The Max/MSP patch to be used in performance is available from the composer. The signal from the guitar should be sent both to the guitar amp and to the computer. The processed sound from the computer should be sent to separate speakers (either 2 or 4 channels either placed on the sides of the stage or in the four corners of the room). A computer operator and sound engineer are required in the performance.

Improvisation Notes

Improvisation 1 – (m.46) [guitar, drum-set and bass]

The drum-set and bass should provide the rhythmic background over which the guitar should improvise. The chord patterns and scalar passages of the previous section can be used as raw material by the guitar. Towards the end of the improvisation, the drum-set and bass should become sparser in texture, with the drum-set moving mostly to cymbals. At Rehearsal 2, the percussion enters (on Tom-toms) with a new tempo. The improvisers should ignore the new tempo and gradually fade out their improvisation.

Improvisation 2 – (m.95) [guitar, piano, drum-set, & percussion]

The drum-set and percussion provide the background rhythmic texture for this improvisation. The guitar (which is being supported by percussive sounds through Max/MSP) continues the rhythmic figure from the previous measures and explores similar rhythmic gestures and plays counter rhythms against the percussion and drum-set. The piano enters 15-20 seconds after the improvisation begins with percussive and rhythmic gestures. The section ends with free solo by the percussionist while the piano and drum-set maintain a steady rhythm.

Improvisation 3 – (m.140) [guitar, keyboards, drum-set, trumpet, alto sax & bass]

This improvisation is based on a sequence of chords that each last 10 – 20 seconds. The guitar, keyboard, drum-set and bass should provide the basic harmonic support while the trumpet and alto sax can improvise freely overtop. The rhythmic and melodic material of the previous section can be used by the trumpet and alto sax as a starting point. Over the course of the improvisation, the guitar should increase the level of distortion until it is quite extreme. The conductor should cue the entire ensemble to continue at m. 145.

Section 4 – (m.148) [entire ensemble]

This section consists of 10 cued sections, each of which includes some pitch or gestural material for the players to improvise on. The texture of this section should be sparse and there should be an emphasis on quiet sound effects and extended playing techniques. The guitar should improvise freely using prepared objects and other effects and should be the most prominent instrument in this section. The keyboards provide a simple, yet continuous harmonic background, while the drum-set, percussion and bass add colours to the texture. Violin and 'cello should play the indicated harmonics as well as other quiet sounds such as rubbing strings, fingering without bowing, and harmonic glissandi. The trumpet, alto saxophone and computer can also contribute to the textures, but should only join in towards the end of the section.

1 ♩ = 72

Compressor/sustain pedal ON
Distortion ON (low)

5

mp

poco a poco cresc....

mf

f

ff

Compressor/sustain pedal OFF
Distortion ON (med)

ff

f [somewhat percussive...]

33

36

39

42

44

47

2 (♩ = 108)

53

59

62

65

68

71

74

77

80

85

91

ff

95

c. 0'45"

gradually becoming sparser...

IMPROVISATION 2

(with drumset, percussion & piano)

(♩ = 108)

3

♩ = 72

Use pitch bends, trills and ornaments to improvise around given pitches

96 Line-6 Delay Effects ON
MAX Processing 2

101

gradually increase the number of playing techniques
(but keep the texture sparse)...

108

113

118

123 MAX Processing 3

126

129

133 MAX Processing 4
(percussive strumming)

135

137

139

c. 1'00"

FMA7 B^b9 FMA7+9

IMPROVISATION 3 →

(with drumset, keyboards, trumpet alto sax & bass)

143

gradually increase the level of distortion... extreme distortion...

F[#]7_{sus4} E_m9

(♩ = 72)

p

4 (♩ = 60) c. 10" c. 10"

1 ↓ [conductor cues each section change] improvise freely using prepared guitar and effects

2 ↓

(spacious texture throughout)

150

3 ↓ c. 10" 4 ↓ c. 10" 5 ↓ c. 10"

153

6 ↓ c. 10" 7 ↓ c. 10" 8 ↓ c. 10"

156

9 ↓ c. 10" 10 ↓ c. 10" (♩ = 60)

5 ♩ = 96-104

160

Distortion ON (high)
MAX Processing 5

Musical staff 160: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first half of the staff is marked *mp* and the second half is marked *ff*. There are accents (>) under every eighth note.

163

Musical staff 163: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first four measures are marked *mp*. The last four measures feature sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' above them, indicating a sixteenth-note triplet. The staff ends with a 2/4 time signature change.

165

Musical staff 165: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first two measures feature sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' above them. The staff then changes to 4/4 time signature.

168

Musical staff 168: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The last four measures feature sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' above them.

170

Musical staff 170: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first four measures feature sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' above them. The fifth measure features a triplet marked with a '3' above it. The staff then changes to 2/4 time signature and then back to 4/4 time signature.

173

Musical staff 173: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first four measures are marked *mp*. The last four measures feature a triplet marked with a '3' above it. The staff ends with a 4/4 time signature change.

176

Musical staff 176: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first four measures are marked *mp*. The last four measures are marked *ff*.

178

Musical staff 178: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The first four measures feature sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' above them. The staff then changes to 2/4 time signature and then back to 4/4 time signature.

181

Musical notation for measure 181, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes in 4/4 and 3/4 time signatures.

184

Musical notation for measure 184, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes in 3/4, 2/4, and 4/4 time signatures.

187

Musical notation for measure 187, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes with sixteenth-note triplets.

189

Musical notation for measure 189, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes with sixteenth-note triplets and sixteenth-note groups.

192

Musical notation for measure 192, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes in 4/4 time signature.

196

Musical notation for measure 196, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes in 4/4, 2/4, and 4/4 time signatures.

200

Musical notation for measure 200, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes with sixteenth-note groups.

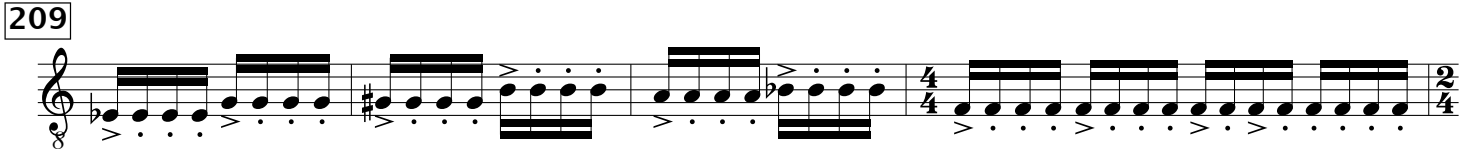
202

Musical notation for measure 202, featuring eighth notes and sixteenth notes with sixteenth-note groups and sixteenth-note triplets.

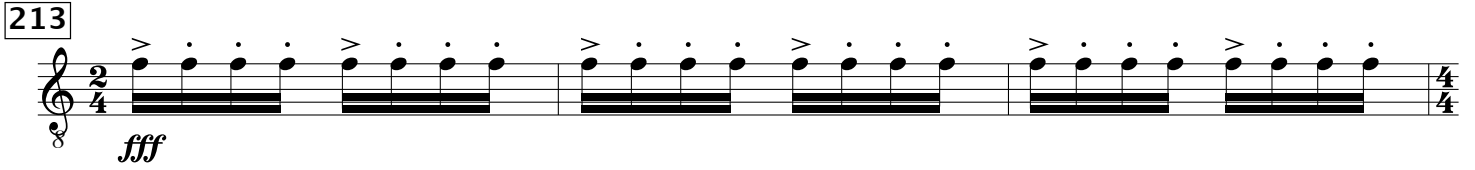
205



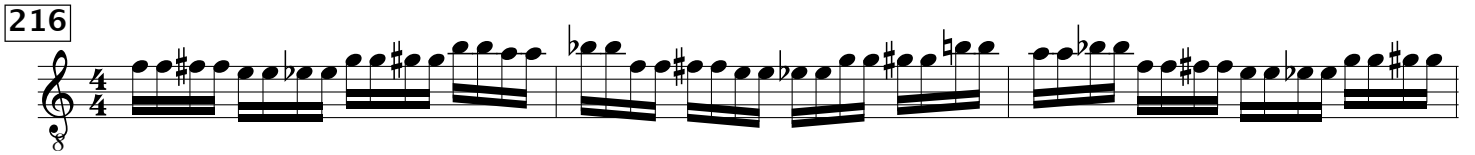
209



213



216



219



222



225

