Verse by Verse for orchestra Sam Longbottom

2025

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for Manchester Camerata

instrumentation

- 2 flutes (2nd doubling piccolo)
- 2 oboes
- 2 clarinets in Bb
- 2 bassoons
- 2 horns in F
- 2 trumpets in Bb
- 3 trombones

percussion (1 player - vibraphone) timpani

harp

strings

 $(\min 12.10.8.8.5)$

Score is in C

solo violins

For much of the piece there are four solo violins (still sitting within the orchestra), drawn from front desk violin 1 and front desk violin 2.

The four soloists should play as individuals, thinking about the material as a soloist rather than as a group of four. Some coordination between phrasing, vibrato, expression, etc. may be beneficial but in general the music should be explored as an individual, aiming for a heavily expressive sound, varying as you feel. The music should sing, intertwine, and overlap - like a recording layered on top of itself at different speeds.

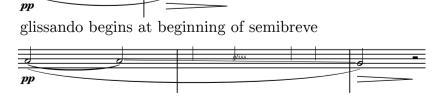
inflections of pitch

Conventional accidentals with downwards arrows and standard quarter-tone accidentals are used to alter regular pitches. They are always preceded by a regular pitch and are thought more of as a slight alteration in pitch than their own pitch.

- \$\\ \rightarrow \text{ approx. 25 cents generally used in notating the precise rhythm of a slightly exaggerated vibrato
- approx. 50 cents regular quarter-tone

gliss and i

Different instruments use glissandi in slightly varying ways, but in general should start from the note it is attached too.



glissando begins at the onset of the second minim, stems indicate the glissando continuing through the next bar The tutti string and brass chords that appear throughout the piece should use glissandi in a way that mimics (somewhat) the sound of a record player slowing down/speeding up.

solo violins

Use glissandi throughout as expression requires

Portamento is used with the intention that it is a glide between pitches that occurs towards the end of a note into the following one.

A wavy glissando indicates a glissando with vibrato (though glissandi with vibrato can be used elsewhere ad lib.) - think of an overly stylised and slowed down sung sigh with heavy vibrato.

viola

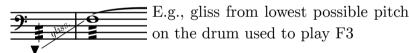
The solo viola, up to bar 46, and again from 76 to 98, can, like the solo violins, vary and explore their glissandi expressively with and without vibrato.

In these same sections, the shadowing (see score) viola section can explore different lengths/speeds of glissandi, but without vibrato.

Other sections, blend with tutti strings.

timpani

A glissando to/from a tremolo roll should start/end on whichever drum is being used's lowest pitch/position - a downward arrow is used to notate this.

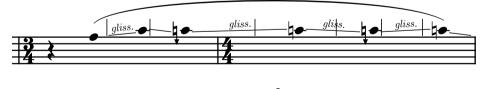


oboe

A long quarter-tone glissando should be thought of as a sustained pitch with a very slight incremental fall over its duration.

flutes, oboes, viola approximate rhythms

Some passages feature a spatialised approximation of rhythm, allowing the material to flow more freely and break from strict meter. Players should loosely align their playing with the note placements relative to the beat markers at the top of the stave.



general

Slurs indicate desired phrasing, it may not always be practical to use one bow/breath for each - breathe/bow where necessary but discreetly and not simultaneously as a section.

A crescendo/diminuendo from nothing (niente) is shown with small circles attached to hairpins

