

Wolfgang von Schweinitz

**“64 : 57 : 51 : 48”  
Waltz for Walter**

for piano in Equal Temperament

op. 51  
2009

PLAINSOUND MUSIC EDITION

## PERFORMANCE NOTES

The right hand plays all notes in the treble and bass register (notated in the lower two staves) on the keyboard, and the left hand plays inside the piano, producing the multiphonic sound aggregates of natural harmonics which are notated in the upper two staves. This is done by always briefly touching the bass strings at the particular nodes specified in the score with the appropriate amount of pressure with one of the fingers in the moment when they are struck by the hammer and then letting them ring freely. The points at which the bass strings should be touched are notated in the manner of cello or double bass flageolets, and they are also defined by their ratios:  $1/5$ ,  $4/15$ ,  $1/4$ ,  $4/15$ ,  $5/17$ ,  $5/16$ , and  $1/3$  of the overall length of the string. They can best be found by carefully listening to the upper register of the sound spectrum and trying to maximize the relative loudness of the particular harmonic that is notated in the highest or second highest voice with a slightly larger note. The desired degree of precision can be assured by always using the same fingerings (as suggested in the score) and by marking the seven nodes with woolen threads on some of the twelve bass strings (for example on the C#, E, G, and B flat string). The flageolet aggregates should sound louder than the treble and bass notes played in the normal way.

The pitches of the natural harmonics – as well as the nodes on the bass strings – are notated (always with reference to the tuning of the respective fundamental bass note) with the microtonal accidentals of the 'Extended Helmholtz-Ellis J I Pitch Notation' devised in collaboration with Marc Sabat. The attached arrows notate the Syntonic Comma ( $81:80$  or 21.5 cents) for the pure major thirds, and

- ↳ is used to notate the natural seventh, lowering the pitch by a Septimal Comma ( $64:63$  or 27.3 cents),
- ↗ is used to notate the 11<sup>th</sup> harmonic, raising the pitch by an 11-limit Quartertone ( $33:32$  or 53.3 cents),
- ↘ is lowering the pitch by the same amount of an 11-limit Quartertone ( $33:32$  or 53.3 cents),
- ↙ is used to notate the 13<sup>th</sup> harmonic, lowering the pitch by a 13-limit Third-tone ( $27:26$  or 65.3 cents),
- ↖ is used to notate the 17<sup>th</sup> harmonic, lowering the pitch by a 17-limit Schisma ( $256:255$  or 6.8 cents),
- ↗ is used to notate the 19<sup>th</sup> harmonic, raising the pitch by a 19-limit Schisma ( $256:255$  or 3.4 cents).

DURATION: circa 2 minutes

This piece was composed in Southern California on March 1, 2009 for Heather O'Donnell and for a concert at UdK Berlin celebrating Walter Zimmermann's 60<sup>th</sup> birthday on April 15, 2009.



13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score is written for piano and includes a right-hand staff with chords and a left-hand staff with a complex rhythmic pattern. The left-hand staff features a sequence of chords: 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14, 1/5, 1/4, 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14, 1/5, 1/4. The left hand uses a sequence of fingerings: =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1, f 1, 2, =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1, f 1, 2. Dynamics include accents (>), piano (p), and forte (f).

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for piano and includes a right-hand staff with chords and a left-hand staff with a complex rhythmic pattern. The left-hand staff features a sequence of chords: 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14, 1/5, 1/4, 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14, 1/5, 1/4. The left hand uses a sequence of fingerings: =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1, f 1, 2, =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1, f 1, 2. Dynamics include accents (>), piano (p), and forte (f).

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*poco ritenuto*

duration: ca. 2 min.

Musical score for measures 21-24. The score is written for piano and includes a right-hand staff with chords and a left-hand staff with a complex rhythmic pattern. The left-hand staff features a sequence of chords: 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14, 1/5, 1/4, 4/15, 5/17, 5/16, 1/3, 3/14. The left hand uses a sequence of fingerings: =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1, f 1, 2, =>2, 3, 4, =>4, 1. Dynamics include accents (>), piano (p), and forte (f). The piece concludes with a double bar line and an asterisk (\*).