

Time's Arrow

Michael Alcorn

Commissioned by the Belfast Music Society for the Fine Arts Brass Ensemble

PROGRAMME NOTE

Time's Arrow

As with many of my recent pieces, this work draws its inspiration from a concept in science. ‘Time’s Arrow’ is a phrase coined by the British astronomer Arthur Eddington in 1928 to describe the effect of time, forwards and backwards, on physical processes. He noted that the one-way property of time, which has no analogy in space, is found in physics only when observing changes in degrees of randomness in a given system (otherwise known as ‘entropy’). All other physical processes are, in theory, ‘time symmetric’ - in other words, they are the same both forwards and backwards.

Our consciousness, on the other hand, has an acute awareness of the direction of time, as Eddington knew. In terms of human experience (such as the performance of a piece of music) time is irreversible. The arrow of time points from past to future, and the experience of events (or music) unfolding makes no sense at all if it is reversed. To some extent, the process of writing a piece allows the composer to step outside this notion of time and to define relationships that refer both forwards and backwards within the timeline of the music.

The ‘arrow of time’ has been applied to thermodynamics, particle physics, cosmology, acoustics, and many other disciplines. Just as these fields of scientific research look at disparate states and the processes that affect them over time (order versus randomness, heat versus cold, energy versus inertia), my piece explores contrasting musical states where strictly notated rhythms are juxtaposed with more freely improvised sections of music, where order and randomness of pitch co-exist.

The piece was commissioned by the Belfast Music Society for the Fine Arts Brass Ensemble with support from the Arts Council of Northern Ireland.

PERFORMANCE INSTRUCTIONS

The piece uses both conventional and non-conventional methods of delineating time (using time signatures and using passes of relatively free rhythmic notation). The passages of free rhythmic notation are all indicated with a double bar (marking the beginning and ending of each time block). In addition, a circle and a line at the start of each free time passage indicates the approximate duration of the section or segment. In all cases, a member of the quintet should be responsible for indicating these cues.



Dotted lines indicate segments of approx 1 sec. Players should interpret the location of the notes relative to these one-second frames and interact with the other players in the ensemble. A sense of improvisation is important in these passages.



In the latter stages of the piece, cells of pitches are indicated within repeat signs. Players should improvise rhythmically using these pitches in a style that integrates with the soundworld of the piece.

The wiggly line after the repeat indicates that the player should continue with this material until the next cue. At that point they should complete the phrase, fragment of gesture before moving on.

The end of the work employs mouthpiece pops and some air sounds. Again these should be performed in a way which is in keeping with the soundworld of the piece.

An additional background soundscape is to be included in the performance of the piece. These sounds are triggered via a footpedal at key points in the piece by a member of the quintet.

Additional comment for the quintet:

The piece is supposed to represent a flow of energy from the strictly notated fanfare-like passages at the start to a more improvised and freely organised music at the end of the work. The incorporation of the freer style of music is meant to reflect the degrees of randomness indicated in the programme note.

The score is transposed for B♭ trumpets and horn

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Score

1

$\text{♩} = 60$

This section of the musical score features five staves: Trumpet in B♭ 1, Trumpet in B♭ 2, Horn in F, Trombone, and Tuba. The key signature is B♭ major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 60$. Dynamics include *f*, *mp*, and *sfz*. Measure 1 starts with a rest for Trumpet in B♭ 1 followed by eighth-note patterns for the other instruments. Measures 2-5 show various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes with grace notes.

Trumpet in B \flat 1

Trumpet in B \flat 2

Horn in F

Trombone

Tuba

2

This section of the musical score features five staves: B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Hn., Tbn., and Tuba. The key signature changes to B♭ major (two sharps). The dynamics *f* and *fp* are prominent. Measure 1 begins with a dynamic *fp* for B♭ Tpt. 2. Measures 2-5 show rhythmic patterns for each instrument, with sustained notes and grace notes.

B \flat Tpt. 1

B \flat Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

2"

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

A

3"

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

B

3

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

This musical score page contains five staves representing different brass instruments. The first staff (B-flat Trumpet 1) starts with a dynamic of *f* and includes slurs and grace notes. The second staff (B-flat Trumpet 2) features dynamics *sfz*, *f*, and *f*. The third staff (Horn) has dynamics *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz*, and *f*. The fourth staff (Bassoon) shows dynamics *f*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *mp*, and *f*. The fifth staff (Tuba) includes dynamics *f*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz*, *f*, *f*, and *mf*. Measures 6 and 7 are separated by a vertical bar line.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

This musical score page continues the sequence of brass instruments. The first staff (B-flat Trumpet 1) consists of six eighth-note patterns. The second staff (B-flat Trumpet 2) also consists of six eighth-note patterns. The third staff (Horn) consists of six eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff (Bassoon) starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth staff (Tuba) starts with a dynamic of *sfz*, followed by *mf*, *sfz*, *mf*, *sfz*, and *mf*. Measures 8 and 9 are separated by a vertical bar line.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

(2'')

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

4

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

sfz

ff

ff

ff

ff

ffz

(8)

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

gliss

sfz

gliss

sfz

sfz

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

sffz *sffz*

sffz *sffz*

sffz *sffz* *sffz*

sffz *sffz*

sffz

D
9
10"

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

ff

ff

as fast as possible - these scales in any order

ff

very slow gliss (breathe quickly where necessary)

as fast as possible - these scales in any order

ff

12

B♭ Tpt. 1

as fast as possible - these scales in any order

B♭ Tpt. 2

ff

Hn.

ff

Tbn.

(randomly mix **ff** and **p**)

Tuba

ff

8" 11

8"

B♭ Tpt. 1

f

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

(randomly mix **ff** and **p**)

Tbn.

(randomly mix **ff** and **p**)

Tuba

(randomly mix **ff** and **p**)

12

B♭ Tpt. 1 f

B♭ Tpt. 2 f

Hn. f

Tbn. f

Tuba f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

f

6"

13

B♭ Tpt. 1 ff

B♭ Tpt. 2 ff

Hn. ff

Tbn. ff

Tuba ff

6"

14

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

E

B♭ Tpt. 1 B♭ Tpt. 2 Hn. Tbn. Tuba

15

ff (dim of successive repeats to **f**)

Play once only
(breathe quickly where necessary)

16

ff (dim of successive repeats to **mf**)

mf

mp

gliss

mf

f

Play once only

f (dim of successive repeats to **mf**)

mf

f

f (dim of successive repeats to **mf**)

8"

B♭ Tpt. 1 *mf* *quasi gliss* *f*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *mp*

Hn. *mp* *gliss*

Tbn. *mf* *f*

Tuba *f*

Play once only 

17

8"

B♭ Tpt. 1 *mf* *quasi gliss* *f*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *mf* *quasi gliss* *f*

Hn. *mp* *gliss*

Tbn. *mf* *f*

Tuba *f*

8"

B♭ Tpt. 1 *mf* *quasi gliss*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *mf* *quasi gliss*

Hn. *mp*

Tbn. *mf* *gliss*

Tuba *f*

6"

F

cup mute

pp

cup mute

pp

pp

pp

cup mute

pp

pp

pp

18

16

7"

20

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

This musical score page features five staves for brass instruments: B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Hn., Tbn., and Tuba. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). In the third measure, there is an additional instruction "mouthpiece pop" above the Tbn. staff. In the fourth measure, there is an instruction "mouthpiece pop" above the Hn. staff. In the fifth measure, there is an instruction "exhale through instrument" above the Tbn. staff. The Tbn. staff also includes a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-pianissimo) in the sixth measure. The Tuba staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* in the eighth measure.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba

The musical score consists of five staves representing different brass instruments: B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, Hn., Tbn., and Tuba. The score is divided into measures by vertical dashed lines. In each measure, there are three distinct dynamic markings: 'pp' (pianissimo), 'mp' (mezzo-pianissimo), and 'pop' (a sharp symbol indicating a pop or release). The 'pop' markings are associated with specific performance techniques: 'exhale through instrument' (indicated by a curved arrow pointing from the mouthpiece towards the instrument body), 'mouthpiece pop' (indicated by a curved arrow pointing upwards from the mouthpiece), and 'mouthpiece pop' (indicated by a curved arrow pointing upwards from the mouthpiece). The instruments play sustained notes throughout the measures, with the dynamic levels changing at each 'pop' marking.

21

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Tuba