Music for Hi-Hat & Computer

by Cort Lippe

1998

for J. L. Cosgrove

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Program Notes

Music for Hi-hat and Computer (1998) was commissioned by the American percussionist J.

Landy Cosgrove, and premiered in Denmark in March of 1998. The electronic part was created

at the Hiller Computer Music Studios of the University at Buffalo, New York using the program

Max which was developed by Miller Puckette and whose technical support helped make this

piece possible.

Technically, the computer tracks parameters of the hi-hat, such as pitch, amplitude, spectrum,

density, rests, articulation, tempi, etc., and uses this information to trigger specific electronic

events, and to continuously control all the computer sound output by directly controlling the

digital synthesis algorithms. Thus, the performer is expected to "interact" with the computer

triggering and continously shaping all of the computer output.

Some of the sounds in the electronic part come directly from the composed hi-hat part, so that

certain aspects of the musical and sound material for the instrumental and electronic parts are one

and the same. Sound material other than the hi-hat is also manipulated in the time domain via

time-stretching and granular sampling. Frequency domain FFT-based cross-synthesis and

analysis/resynthesis using an oscillator bank, as well as more standard signal processing such as

harmonizing, frequency shifting, phasing, spatialization, etc. are all employed. The

instrument/machine relationship moves constantly on a continuum between the poles of an

"extended" solo and a duo. Musically, the computer part is, at times, not separate from the hi-hat

part, but serves rather to "amplify" the hi-hat in many dimensions and directions; while at the

other extreme of the continuum, the computer part has its own independent "voice".

Music for Hi-hat and Computer is recorded on the ICMA/ICMC 2000 CD.

Duration: 14 minutes.

Performance Notes for Music for Hi-Hat and Computer

All timing markings are approximate.

Rhythm is notated in three ways:

- 1) proportionally (to be loosely interpreted in an improvisational fashion)
- 2) in quarter-note divisions (to be interpreted as written)
- 3) in quarter-note divisions with grace-note slashes across stems (to be loosely interpreted in an improvisational fashion, but not proportionally)

Some sections require playing the upper cymbal with one hand and the lower cymbal with the other hand. (This is referred to as "over and under" playing in some instances).

 $\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{M}$

accelerando, ritardando within a single beat

C Chains

W Wooden drum stick(s) (or the wooden end of mallets where practical or notated)

M Metal triangle beater(s)

B Bow

Foot, used for hi-hat foot pedal. (Rapidly depress and release in almost all cases)

QO Soft mallet(s)

Hard mallet(s)

, 0, **0** Closed hat, half open, open (using foot pedal)

Section I

The notation for Section I is proportional. Each system in Section I should last between 25 and 30 seconds.

Section II

The notation for Section II is in quarter-note divisions with and without grace-note slashes.

Section II

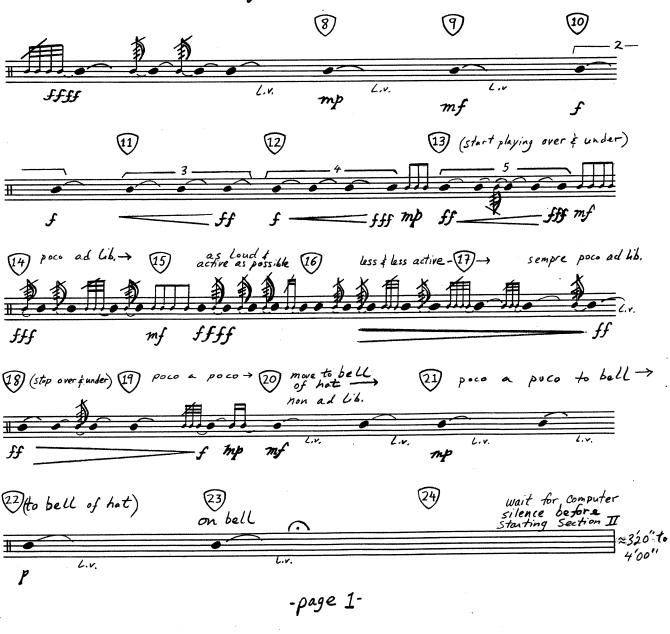
The notation for Section III is in quarter-note divisions with and without grace-note slashes.

Section IV

The notation for the first half of Section IV is proportional with each system lasting between 25 and 30 seconds. The second half of the section is in quarter-note divisions with and without grace-note slashes.

Section V

The notation for Section V is predominantly in quarter-note divisions with and without grace-note slashes. The last part of the section is proportional.

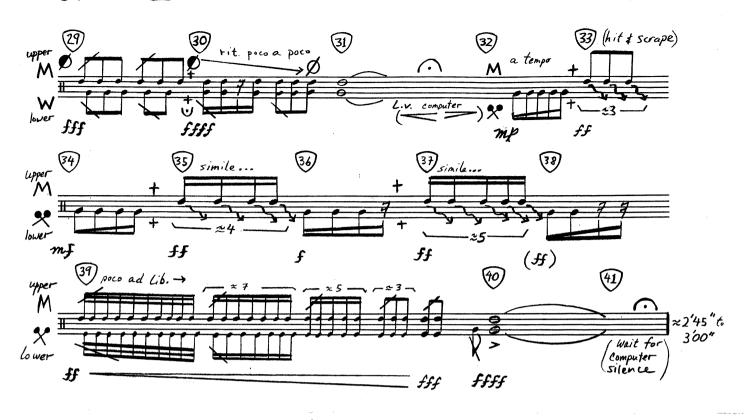


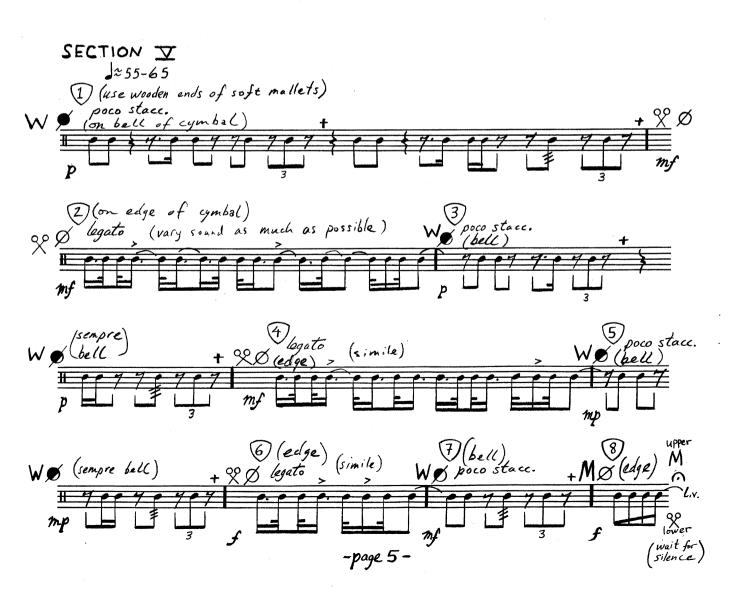






SECTION IV - continued





SECTION I - continued

