

after JSB and JT: Non-Directional Journey Out From the Enharmonic

for Retuned Solo Harp
April 2004

Warren Burt

THE TUNING:

C, F, G as normal

Gives, on the pedals

C# F# G#

C F G

Cb Fb Gb

D tuned down 1/4 tone (that is, 50 cents)

Gives, on the pedals

D+ (D+ = D up a quarter-tone (that is, D plus 50 cents))

D- (D- = D down a quarter-tone (that is, D minus 50 cents))

C+ (C+ = C up a quarter-tone (that is, C plus 50 cents))

A tuned down 1/4 tone (that is, 50 cents)

Gives, on the pedals

A+ (A+ = A up a quarter-tone (that is, A plus 50 cents))

A- (A- = A down a quarter-tone (that is, A minus 50 cents))

G+ (G+ = G up a quarter-tone (that is, G plus 50 cents))

E tuned down a whole tone (that is, two semitones)

Gives, on the pedals

D#

D

C#

B tuned down a whole tone (that is, two semitones)

Gives, on the pedals

A#

A

Ab

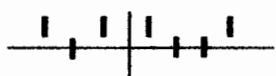
This tuning is used throughout the piece. Different quarter-tone oriented scales result from the settings of the pedals.

The full array of pedals give these pitches:

D	C	B	E	F	G	A
C+	Cb	Ab	Db	Fb	Gb	G+
D-	C	A	D	F	G	A-
D+	C#	A#	D#	F#	G#	A+

Start with this pedaling to give the ancient Greek Dorian Enharmonic

C C+ C# F G G+ G# C



The piece consists of playing the same riff over and over again (57 times, in fact).

Each time the riff is played, the position of ONE pedal is changed.

This means that each time the riff is played, it will sound different, with different quarter-tone harmonies resulting from the pedal changes.

Tempo is between 44 and 52, averaging about 48. Always change tempo gradually.

Tempo Rubato, slow down for resultant harmonies you like. Slight pauses are ok, though, (especially when changing the C pedal), as long as the sense of forward motion is preserved. In general, though, pedal change should not disturb the rhythm.

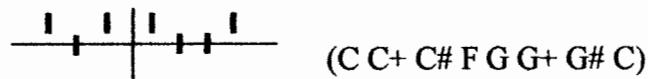
Here is the riff - note that only STRINGS are notated here, NOT the pitches resulting from the retuning.

J = 48

Notation:

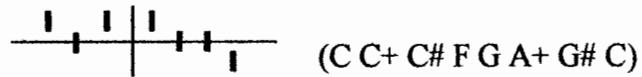
The piece is notated as a series of pedal changes. Each of these occurs after the riff has been played. The note name in parentheses below the pedal diagram gives the name of the pedal to be changed and its pitch name AS IF normal tuning were used. It ONLY indicates Pedal Position, and NOT resulting pitch. The scale resulting from this pedal setting is given as a list of notes to the right of the pedal diagram.

1.



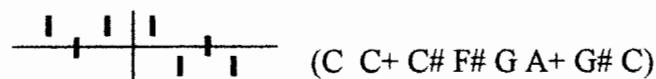
(C C+ C# F G G+ G# C)

2.



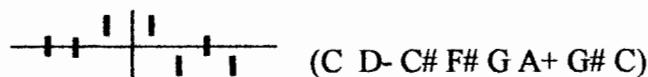
(A#)

3.



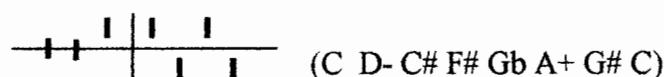
(F#)

4.



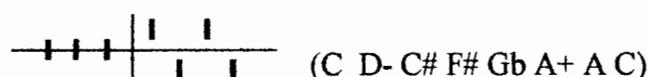
(D)

5.



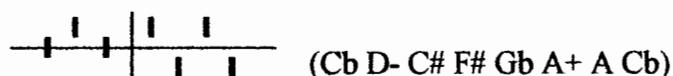
(Gb)

6.



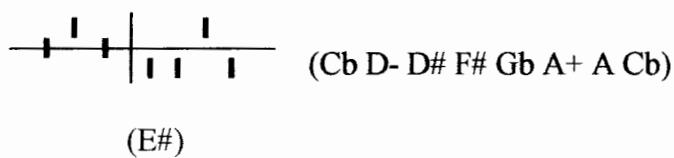
(B)

7.

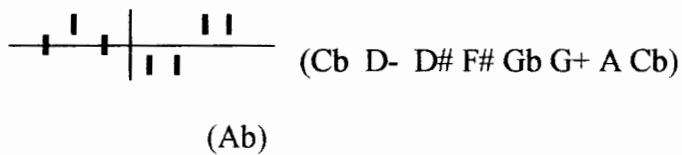


(Cb)

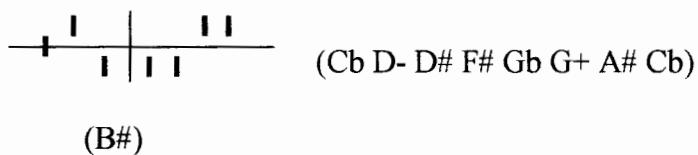
8.



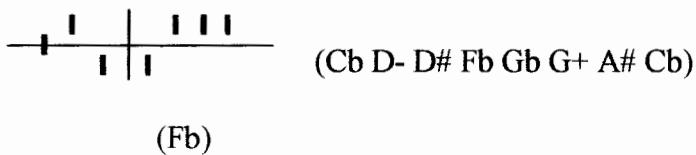
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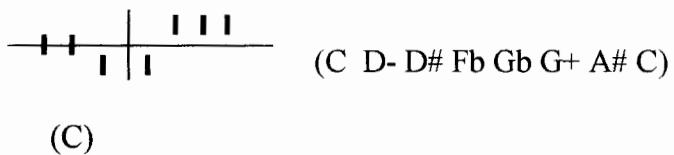
10.



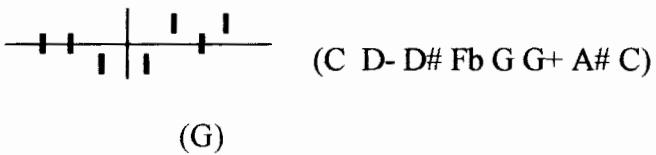
11.



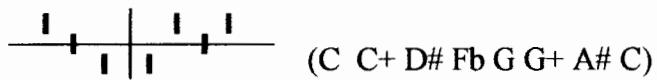
12.



13.



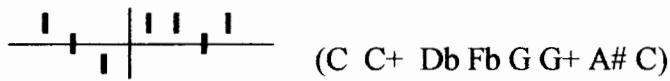
14.



(C C+ D# Fb G G+ A# C)

(Db)

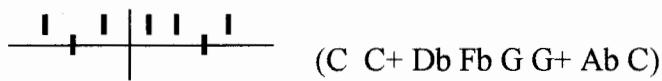
15.



(C C+ Db Fb G G+ A# C)

(Eb)

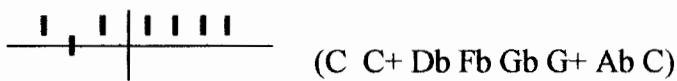
16.



(C C+ Db Fb G G+ Ab C)

(Bb)

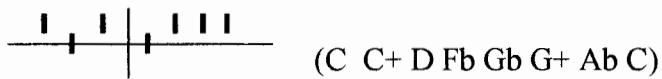
17.



(C C+ Db Fb Gb G+ Ab C)

(Gb)

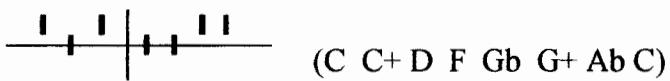
18.



(C C+ D Fb Gb G+ Ab C)

(Eb)

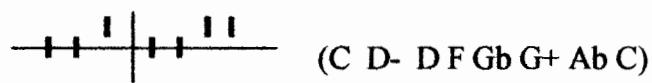
19.



(C C+ D F Gb G+ Ab C)

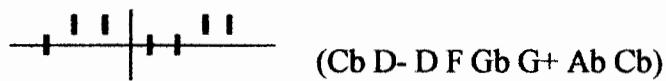
(F)

20.



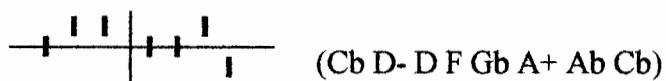
(D)

21.



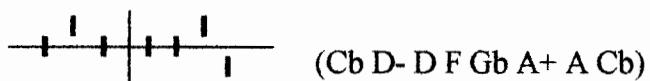
(Cb)

22.



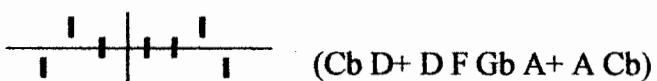
(A#)

23.



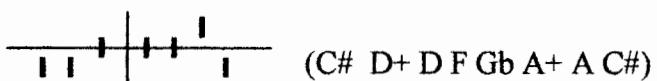
(B)

24.



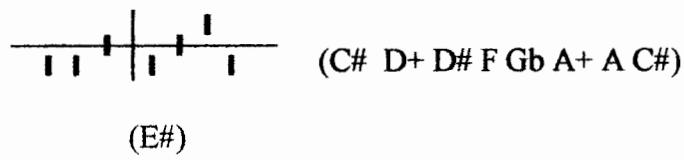
(D#)

25.

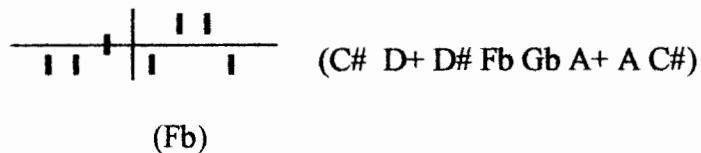


(C#)

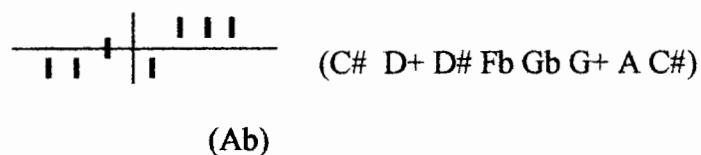
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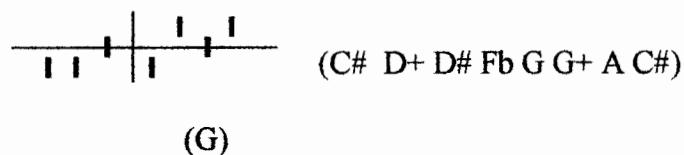
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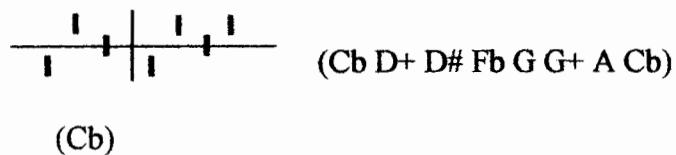
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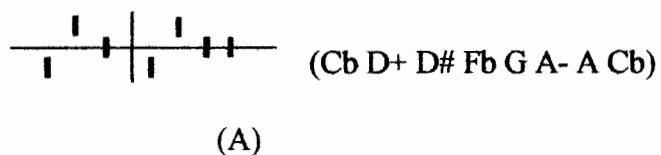
29.



30.



31.



32.

A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D+ (white key), D# (black key), F# (white key), G (black key), A- (white key), A (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

(Cb D+ D# F# G A- A Cb)
(F#)

33.

A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D+ (white key), Db (black key), F# (white key), G (black key), A- (white key), A (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

(Cb D+ Db F# G A- A Cb)
(Eb)

34.

A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D- (white key), Db (black key), F# (white key), G (black key), A- (white key), A (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

(Cb D- Db F# G A- A Cb)
(D)

35.

A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D- (white key), Db (black key), F# (white key), G (black key), A- (white key), A# (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

(Cb D- Db F# G A- A# Cb)
(B#)

36.

A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D- (white key), Db (black key), F# (white key), G# (black key), A- (white key), A# (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

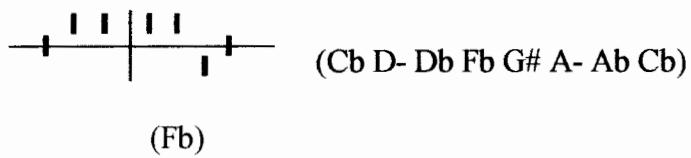
(Cb D- Db F# G# A- A# Cb)
(G#)

37.

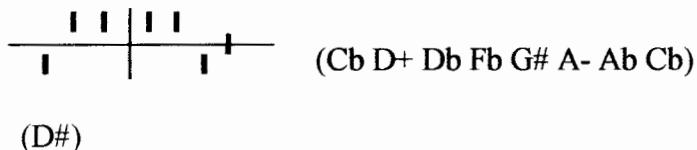
A piano keyboard diagram showing a sequence of notes. The notes are: Cb (black key), D- (white key), Db (black key), F# (white key), G# (black key), A- (white key), Ab (black key), and Cb (black key). The notes are grouped by vertical lines into measures.

(Cb D- Db F# G# A- Ab Cb)
(Bb)

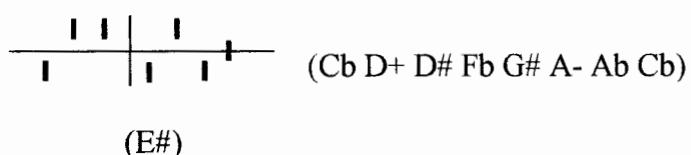
38.



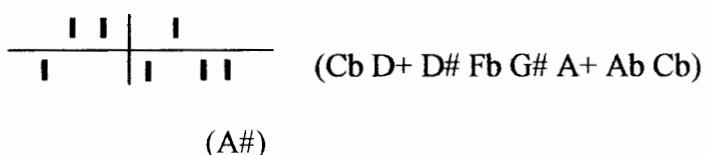
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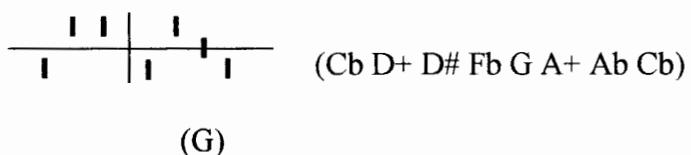
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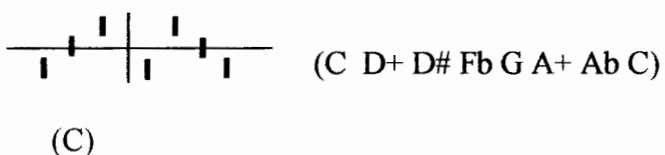
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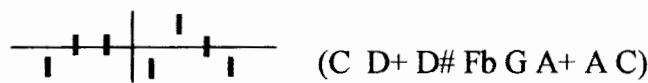
42.



43.

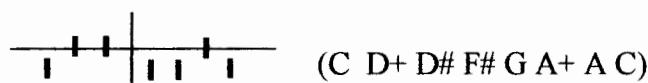


44.



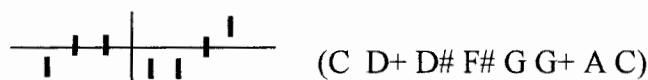
(B)

45.



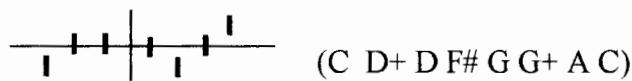
(F#)

46.



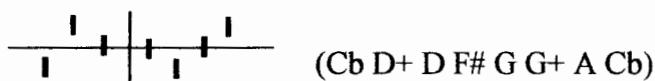
(Ab)

47.



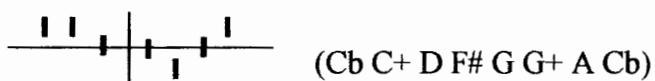
(E)

48.



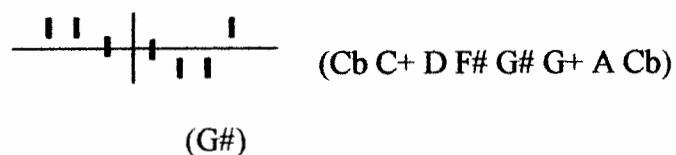
(Cb)

49.

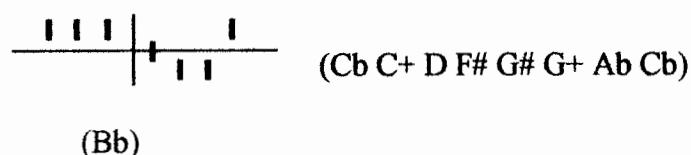


(Db)

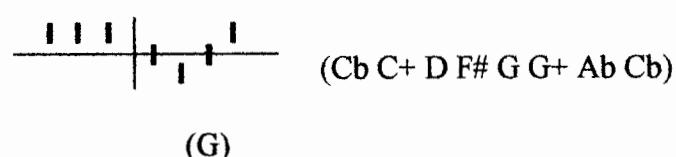
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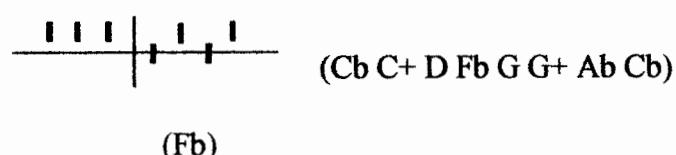
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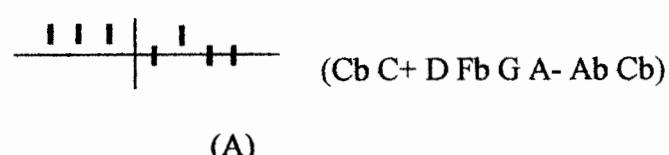
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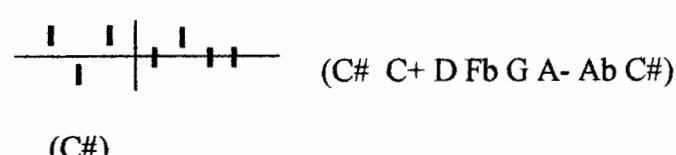
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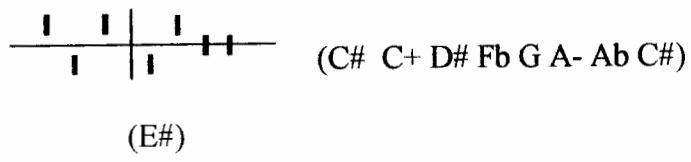
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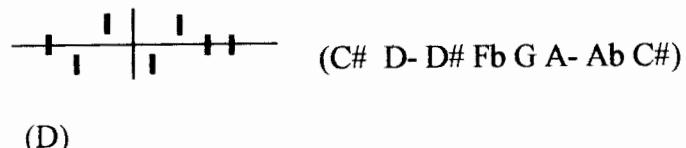
55



56.



57.



(duration: ca. 9:20)

12 April 2004
Coburg, Vic.
Warren Burt