
Sid Richardson

Tide Tiding Time

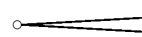
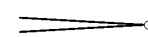
for violin solo

2015-2017

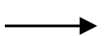
Tide Tiding Time

Performance Notes

General Notation

 = Crescendo dal niente  = Diminuendo al niente

ST = Sul tasto

 = Transition from one mode of playing to another

SP = Sul ponticello

 = Snap pizzicato

$1/2 + 1/2$ = Angle the bow sideways in order to play arco and col legno tratto simultaneously

Notation of Accidentals

						
lowered 3/4 tone	lowered 1/2 tone	lowered 1/4 tone	natural	raised 1/4 tone	raised 1/2 tone	raised 3/4 tone

Duration: 30 minutes

I. Shells and Stones

The opening movement is patchwork of related materials, similar in composition to a beach. It unfolds in five distinct sections that are separated by long cesurae. Each section is a new beginning and should be treated as no less significant than the last. Across all five sections small cells of material are recombined and varied. It is important that each recurring motive be treated with equivalent conviction throughout. An example of this is the gesture first found in m. 30, the *ricochet-ad-lib-glissando* double stop. Although the goal note of the *glissando* changes every time, the character of this gesture should consistently be that of a soft sigh. This contrasts with the *jété* bowing first found in m. 90, which should always be played with a distinct forward momentum.

The predominantly *pizzicato* middle section, rehearsal E, includes directional strumming indications. The desired effect here is a *pizzicato tremolo* produced by rapidly moving the finger back and forth across the strings. The directions indicated are arbitrary and may be changed so long as the character of this gesture is preserved.

In passages marked *col legno*, to add color the player may at times play "half and half," a combination of *arco* and *col legno*, to help bring out the pitches.

II. Flotsam/Jetsam

The second movement, in comparison to the first, should feel distinctly more rhapsodic and more rhythmically free. The music can at times push and pull, much like how debris floating on the surface of the sea is subject to its tides and currents. This is especially important in regards to the grace-note figures that develop over the course of the movement, as their increasing length may require that the player take liberties with the tempo in order to fit in all of the notes. These grace note figures take three forms: *legato*, marked with a slur, *détaché*, marked *staccato*, *jété*, marked *staccato* but with slur.

III. "and all motion/is a crab"

The third movement takes its title from a line from American poet Charles Olson's poem "The Moon is the Number 18." It is a collage of different timbral colors that reflect the numerous textures found on a beach. These include rocks, sand, shells, flora, fauna, driftwood, found objects, etc. The primary gesture that indicates formal landmarks is that of the left-hand pizzicato, which as such should be brought out as much as possible. "Overpressure crunch" indicates to dig in with the bow to produce a croaking, scratching sound with more noise than pitch. Indications for playing behind the bridge are open-ended and left up to the player to choose where exactly they fall in relation to the bridge. The midpoint of the movement, mm. 22-23, features an extended technique wherein the player fingers a G# on the E string while tapping the notes indicated in square notes heads with the screw of the bow (bow held vertically). The final gesture, mm. 40-41, indicates to firmly bow the tuning peg of the E string to produce a noticeable sound that is part noise and part pitch. The bow position for this gesture should be on the thin part of the tuning peg between the head of the peg and the pegbox. Finally, it should be noted that the intent of this movement rhythmically is to create a loose color groove.

IV. Sand & Surf

The fourth movement should be jaunty and propulsive—it is the most straightforwardly rhythmic piece in the set. Some liberties may be taken with the thirty-second notes in terms of pitch, the most important aspect of these gestures is the overall duration and forward motion towards the goal tone. Slurs over the thirty-second notes indicate phrasing rather than bowings. The character of this movement was inspired by the Surf Rock genre, specifically guitarist Dick Dale and his recordings with the Del Tones.

V. Wind + Waves

The fifth movement should be a stark change in character from the previous movement. Here, space is interjected between phrases in order to break them up and create an uneasy tension. The player should take care not to break character in the pauses, lest the audience think that the movement has abruptly ended. The primary tone of the movement is a "wind" sound produced with col legno tratto. The player may use his or her discretion with dynamics, but care should be taken to preserve the general shape indicated in the score. Generally, the effect should be soft enough to create an immediate intimacy, but loud enough so that it can be heard throughout the hall. The amount of bow hair used in "1/2 + 1/2" bowings is left to the player's discretion. The coda is a romp that recapitulates the harmonic and structural materials from the previous movements. While precise tempi are indicated, the player may choose to fluctuate freely within these general confines in order to preserve the primacy of the line and to fit in all of the notes comfortably. The character of the ending should be one of tempestuous excitement.

Program Note

Tide Tiding Time is a rumination on time and structure that was inspired by the Penobscot Bay in Maine. The tide there changes by about twelve feet between low and high tide, which makes for an ever-shifting seascape. The music of *Tide Tiding Time* was informed by activities that I engaged in on these shores growing up: swimming, skipping stones, collecting sea glass, piling together driftwood, seeking out crabs, periwinkles, and other crustaceans. Like the tides, the work follows a rigorous structure: the same proportions are applied to each movement, but they each unfold within their own characteristic sound worlds. *Shells and Stones* presents a patchwork of musical materials that reflect the heterogeneous composition of a beach. *Flotsam/Jetsam* is a rhapsody for the strange objects that wash ashore in any given tide. "and all motion/is a crab" derives its name from a line in Charles Olson's poem "The Moon is the Number 18." It seeks to reflect the various physical textures of a beach through a revolving kaleidoscope of timbres. *Sand & Surf* strives to capture the exuberance of playing by the waterside. Finally, *Wind + Waves* symbolizes the meditative state that results from spending time in nature. The coda evokes a gale suddenly blowing up on Pen Bay. As a whole, *Tide Tiding Time* may be imagined as a half hour spent idling on one's favorite beach, watching the tide ebb and flow.

Revised December 9, 2023

Tide Tiding Time

I. Shells and Stones

SID RICHARDSON
(b. 1987)

♩ = 80 **Con brio**

Violin

4

7

11

15

18

21

24

f *mp* *sfz* *f* *sub. p* *f*

mfz *f* *f* *ff* *p*

mf *pp* *sub. f* *sub. p* *pp* *ppp*

sub. ff *f* *molto* *pp*

mf *f* *mf* *ff*

mp *pp* *ff* *molto*

pp *ppp* *sub. ff* *mf* *f* *ff*

più cantabile *p*

27 *ppp dolce* 5 6 *mp* *pp* *ppp* 6 *mf* 3 3

30 *ricochet ad lib* SP → ord. *gliss.* *ppp* *p* *pp* *p* *mp* *gliss.* *pp* *mf*

33 SP 3 ord. 5 *tr* *mp* *f* 3

36 6 3 *col legno tratto* ord. SP ord., *ricochet ad lib* *gliss.* *p* *pp*

39 (2 + 3) arco, *ricochet ad lib* pizz. *gliss.* *p* *pp* clt. ord. 3 5 *f* *ff*

42 *tr* 3 *sub. p* *mf* *f* *mp* *sfz*

45 3 *p dolce* *molto* *sub. f agitato* *gliss.* *p*

48 *gliss.* *mf* *gliss.* *f* *ff* *ricochet ad lib* *gliss.* *p* *pp* *sub. mf* ST

51 ord. 6 5 5 3 3 *tr* *sffz* *f dirty* 6 *ff* *ff*

54 *f* *sub. p* *f* *mp* *pp*

(3 + 4)

57 *sub. ff ben marcato* *f* *sfz* *ff* LH pizz. arco, ord. 3 6

60 3 6 7 3 3 *pp*

63 3 3 ord. 6 3 *p* *mf* *mp* *p* *mp* *pp* 11 16

66 (4 + 4 + 3) (2 + 3) *f* *ff* 3

69 *p* *mf* *pp* *sub. ff* ben marc.

71 *mf* *ff* 6

73 5 3 (3 + 3 + 3) *mf* *mp* *f* *p*

♩ = 46 - 48 Freely, Rapsodico - "Shell Gathering Song"

76 *p espress.* *gliss.* *pp* *p*

→ SP

79 *mf* *p* *ord.* *gliss.* *sub. ppp* *p*

♩ = 60 più mosso

82 *pp* *ord.* *ppp* *pp* *mp*

→ SP

85 *pp* *p* *mf*

a tempo

88 *mp* *gliss.* *p* *ord., jété* *pp* *7* *mp* *SP* *jété* *pp* *ord.* *p*

91 *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *ppp*

♩ = 54 - 56 più mosso

94 *p* *3* *SP* *6* *ord.* *pp* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

98 *SP* *ord.* *gliss.* *p* *pp* *p* *mp* *mf* *p* *7* *mp* *ord.*

101 *mf* *p* *mf* *ppp* *gliss.*

♩ = 96 **Energico, Free**

Tide Tiding Time

104 pizz. *f* *mf* *agitato* *f* snap pizz. *sfz* *f* ord. pizz.

107 *p* *sub. ff* *p* *p*

110 arco, ricochet ad lib *p* *pp* col legno battuto *sfz* gliss. *p* *pp* c.l.b., ricochet ad lib

113 pizz. *ff* snap *sfz* *f* ord. pizz. *pp* *sub. mp* (2 + 3)

116 (3 + 4) *p* *pp* *mf* *f* *p*

119 (1 + 2) *sub. ff* *f* *mf* *sub. pp* *mf* *mp*

122 *f* *ff* *f* *sub. p* *pp*

♩ = 72 **Spidery, Nervoso**

125 arco *pp* *ppp* *p* *pp* *mp* *f*

128 *ff* *mf* *p* poco SP

131 *ord.* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mp*

134 *pp* *p* *ppp* *sub. f*

137 *p* *mp* *f*

140 *jété* *ord. ST* *p*

143 (ST) *pp* *sub. mp* *ord.*

146 *(3 + 2)* *p* *pp* *poco SP* *mp*

149 *jété* *ord.* *IV* *p* *pp* *sub. f*

152 (tr) *mf* *p*

155 III *pp dolce* *p* *II mp* *mf*

158 *f*

161 *poco SP*
lirico *mf* *pp* *molto* *ff*

164 *f* *ff* *molto* *pp*

167 *ord.* *gliss.* *I* *II* *I* *f*
poco *pp* *p* *pp* *sub. mp*

171 *p*

(3 + 4)

♩ = 120 **Allegro Furioso, Blistering feet on hot sand**

175 *(tr)* *pp* *saltando* *f*

178

181

184 *3* *salt.*

187

190 *mf*

193

196

201

204 *gliss.* SP 3 *ord.* *mf* sempre

207

210 (2 + 3) SP *ff* *ord.* *mf*

214 *tr* SP *f* sempre *ord.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a single melodic line. It begins at measure 187 with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 187-189 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. At measure 190, the time signature changes to 3/4, and the dynamic is marked *mf*. Measures 190-192 feature a triplet of eighth notes. At measure 193, the time signature changes to 2/4. Measures 193-195 consist of eighth notes with accents. At measure 196, there is a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 196-199 continue with eighth notes and accents. At measure 201, the time signature changes to 3/4. Measures 201-203 feature eighth notes with accents. At measure 204, there is a glissando marking (*gliss.*) over a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a phrase marked *ord.* and *mf* sempre. At measure 207, the time signature changes to 3/4. Measures 207-209 consist of eighth notes with accents. At measure 210, there is a phrase marked (2 + 3), followed by a phrase marked SP and *ff*, then a phrase marked *ord.* and *mf*. At measure 214, there is a trill marking (*tr*) over a note, followed by a phrase marked SP and *f* sempre, and finally a phrase marked *ord.* and a triplet of eighth notes.

218 *SP* *ord.*

222

226

229 *col legno tratto*

232 *ricochet ad lib* *ord.* *col legno tratto* *ord.*

235 *(4 + 3)*

238 *gliss.*

241 *(3 + 4)* *lirico* *sub. f*

244 *(3 + 3 + 3)* *pizz.* *sub. f* *II arco* *pp*

247 *mp* *pp* *f* SP 3

250 ord. *ff* *sempre* molto vib.

253 ord.

256

259 *f* *mp* *f* SP 3 *gliss.*

262 ord. *p* *f* 3

265 *p* *f*

268 *mf* *f* 5

272 *p* *molto* *ff* *tr.*

275 *p* 9'00"

II. Flotsam/Jetsam

♩ = 48 Freely, Rhapsodic

The musical score for "Flotsam/Jetsam" is written in 4/4 time and consists of 15 measures. The tempo is marked "♩ = 48 Freely, Rhapsodic". The score includes various musical notations and dynamic markings:

- Measure 1:** Starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes, a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 2:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 3:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 4:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 5:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 6:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 7:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 8:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 9:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 10:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 11:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 12:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 13:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.
- Measure 14:** Continues the triplet of eighth notes.
- Measure 15:** Features a triplet of eighth notes and a glissando (*gliss.*) over a five-measure rest.

The score includes various dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). It also includes performance instructions such as *sim.* (simultaneous), *sub.* (subsequent), *jété* (jetté), and *ord.* (order). The score is written in a single system with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

Tide Tiding Time

12

17 *pp* *p* *mp*

3 3 3 jété ord.

5 5

19 *p* *mp tender*

3 3

21 *mf*

5 3

23 *p*

3

25 5 3 6

27 *f* *sub. p* *mp*

5 3 jété ord.

gliss.

29 5 3 5

♩ = 60 Più animato, ma ancora rapsodico

31 *p* *mp*

3 5

34 *mf*

5

Tide Tiding Time

36 *f*

38 *détaché ord.*
sub. pp

41 *mp* *f* *jété ord. sim.*

44 *sim.* *5* *5* *sim. 5*

47 *6* *5* *p* *5*

50 *f* *III* *5* *5* *5*

53 *mf* *5* *5* *5* *5* *f*

56 *5* *5* *5* *5* *5* *6*

59 *poco SP* *fff* *ord.* *5* *jété*
sub. f

♩ = 54 poco meno mosso, free