
David Smooke

INTROSPECTION #11,072

FOR DOUBLE BASS

Performance Notes

The opening passage gives the player the pitches that are utilized throughout the piece. It is therefore essential that this passage is performed in natural harmonics on the indicated strings. The piece uses only 10 distinct pitches, notated as follows:

\natural or \sharp = 14 cents flat, the equivalent of a 5th partial harmonic (or a naturally-tuned Major Third)

\flat = 32 cents flat, the equivalent of a 7th partial harmonic (or a naturally-tuned Minor Seventh)

\sharp = 50 cents sharp, the equivalent of an 11th partial harmonic

14 cents (1/16 tone) flat 32 cents (1/6 tone) flat 50 cents (1/4 tone) sharp 32 cents (1/6 tone) flat 14 cents (1/16 tone) flat 32 cents (1/6 tone) flat

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a bass clef. It contains ten notes, each with a specific accidentals and a cent deviation label above it. The notes are: 1. Natural (14 cents flat), 2. Flat (32 cents flat), 3. Natural (50 cents sharp), 4. Flat (32 cents flat), 5. Flat (14 cents flat), 6. Flat (32 cents flat), 7. Flat (14 cents flat), 8. Flat (32 cents flat), 9. Flat (14 cents flat), 10. Flat (32 cents flat).

pizz. arco sul pont. ord.

mp pp mp mf

(ord.) sul tasto

mp p pp

mp

p mp

ord. *mf p*

mf p mp

mf f > p

mp mf

mp

pizz. arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

p pp pp p

The image shows a page of musical notation for a bass clef instrument. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as triplets and sixteenth-note runs, often with slurs and accents. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*, with hairpins showing volume changes. Articulations include *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco), *sul pont.* (sul ponticello), and *ord.* (ordine). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A large watermark 'ALFRED BREITKOPF & SÖHNE' is visible across the page.