

# Point and Line to Plane

2006

for solo piano

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*Point and Line to Plane*

Program notes—

The title comes from Kandinsky's text *Point and Line to Plane*, which analyzes non-representational visual art in terms of these fundamental geometric objects. In the same way that a painting by Kandinsky (such as the diagram below, taken from his text) arises through the combination of these visual elements, this solo piano piece is based on the extension and progressive interaction of very generic musical elements: trills, chords, and arpeggios that are clearly presented at the opening. Of course, color is also an important element in Kandinsky's work, expressed here by large harmonies loosely based on the upper partials of the harmonic series. *Point and Line to Plane* was premiered by Hui-Ting Yang.



# Point and Line to Plane

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*appassionato*  
*poco rubato*  
*come un'improvvisazione*

♩ = 69

slow → fast

*ff* *p* *ff* *p*

*ff* *mf* *mp* *pp* *mp*

*mf* *f* *ff<sup>sub.</sup>* *f* *ff*

accel. → ♩ = 69

*fff* *ff* *p<*

\* Accidentals apply on to the notes or repeated notes they immediately precede.

8va -

slow → fast

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a tremolo and a dynamic marking of *ff*. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *mp*. A dashed line labeled "8va -" is positioned above the staves. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff starts with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a "Led." marking. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *mp*. A dashed line labeled "8va -" is positioned above the staves. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp* and a "Led." marking.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *pp* and a "Led." marking. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *mp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and an "accel." marking with an arrow pointing right. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and a "Led." marking. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *f* and a "Led." marking.

♩ = 69 ♩ = 138

*8va*

*mp* *ff* *pp* *poco a poco crescendo*

*ff sub.*  
o

*pp*

*Leg.*

*al f*

*Leg.* *Leg.*

*ff*

*Leg.*

*8va*

*f* *ff* *mf* *ff*

*ff*

8va - - - - -

*ff*

*f* *ff*

*And.*

This system shows the first two staves of a piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, marked with a forte fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A *And.* (Andante) marking is present in the lower left. An 8va (octave) marking is at the top right.

*ff*

*And.*

This system continues the piece. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked *ff*. The left hand continues with eighth notes, marked *And.*. A fermata is placed over a note in the right hand. A 7-measure rest is indicated in the right hand.

$\text{♩} = 69$

$(\text{♩} = 138)$

8va - - - - -  
*molto accel.*

*rit.*

$\text{♩} = 69$

*f* *fff* *ff* *f* *ff* *fff*

This system features a dense texture with many chords in both hands. The dynamics fluctuate between *f*, *fff*, and *ff*. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present above the first part, and a *molto accel.* (molto accelerando) marking is at the top left. A tempo change to  $\text{♩} = 69$  is indicated.

*molto accel.*

$\text{♩} = 138$

8va

*f* *fff*

This system shows a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and a fermata, marked *f*. The left hand has a similar melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked *fff*. An 8va (octave) marking is at the top right.

ff

6 6 6 6

3 3 6 6 3

Lea.

rit. → al  $\text{♩} = 46$  ( $\text{♩} = 69$ )

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff features a series of eighth notes with a long slur over the entire phrase. The lower staff has sixteenth notes, with some triplets and sixteenth-note groups. The dynamic starts at fortissimo (ff). The tempo marking indicates a change from a slower tempo to a faster tempo (allegretto, al) with a metronome marking of 46 quarter notes per minute, which is equivalent to 69 eighth notes per minute.

ff  $\circ$  ff fff

pp

5

Lea. Lea.

Detailed description: This system contains the third and fourth staves. The upper staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, and the lower staff has sixteenth notes. The dynamics are marked as fortissimo (ff), fortissimo (ff), fortissimo (fff), and pianissimo (pp). A fermata is placed over a note in the upper staff. The word 'Lea.' is written below the lower staff.

poco a poco accelerando

poco a poco crescendo

Lea. Lea. Lea. Lea.

Detailed description: This system contains the fifth and sixth staves. The upper staff has eighth notes with a slur, and the lower staff has sixteenth notes. The tempo marking 'poco a poco accelerando' is written above the staff, and 'poco a poco crescendo' is written below. The word 'Lea.' is written below the lower staff.

Lea. Lea. Lea. Lea. Lea.

Detailed description: This system contains the seventh and eighth staves. Both staves feature sixteenth-note patterns. The word 'Lea.' is written below the lower staff.

Lea. Lea. Lea. Lea. Lea.

Detailed description: This system contains the ninth and tenth staves. Both staves feature sixteenth-note patterns. The word 'Lea.' is written below the lower staff.

First system of a piano score. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with six measures of music. The music features a series of chords with a moving bass line. The notes are connected by long, sweeping slurs. Below the staves, the word "Leg." is written under each of the six measures.

Second system of a piano score. It consists of two staves with ten measures of music. The tempo marking "al presto possibile" is placed above the first measure. The music continues with the same chordal texture and slurs as the first system. Below the staves, the word "Leg." is written under the first, second, and third measures. The dynamic marking "al f poco a poco crescendo" is placed below the staves, starting from the second measure.

Third system of a piano score. It consists of two staves with ten measures of music. A tempo marking "♩ = 138" is placed above the staves. The music features a change in texture, with some measures containing chords marked with a double bar line and a fermata. The dynamic markings "ff", "fff", and "ff" are placed below the staves. The tempo marking "presto possibile" is placed above the staves. The word "Leg." is written below the staves.

Fourth system of a piano score. It consists of two staves with six measures of music. The music continues with the same chordal texture and slurs as the previous systems.

Fifth system of a piano score. It consists of two staves with six measures of music. A tempo marking "♩ = 138" is placed above the staves. The music features a triplet of notes in the final measure. The dynamic marking "ff" is placed below the staves. The word "Leg." is written below the staves, followed by "ad lib.".

3 3 3 3

*ff* *f* *f* *f* *ff*

*Led.* *Led.*

*fff* *pp* *p*

*Led.*

$\text{♩} = 69$

*rit.* *mp* *mf* *mp*

*Led.* *Led.*

$\text{♩} = 69$

*come un cadenza*  $\text{♩} = 69$  *accel.* *rit.* *accel.* *rit.* *accel.* *simile*

*p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *cresc.*

*Led.* *Led.* *Led.* *Led.*

$\text{♩} = 69$

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff features a series of chords and melodic lines with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). The lower staff continues the harmonic texture with similar rhythmic complexity.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a tempo marking *al presto possibile* and a note value of  $\bullet = 138$ . The lower staff features a dense rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *f possibile*, *fff*, and *ff*. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present below the lower staff.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a crescendo hairpin connecting *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*. The lower staff has dynamic markings *fff* and *ff*. Octave markings *8va* and *8vb* are indicated. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present below the lower staff.

Two staves of musical notation. The upper staff has a crescendo hairpin connecting *ff*, *mf*, and *ff*. The lower staff has dynamic markings *fff* and *ff*. Octave markings *8va* and *8vb* are indicated. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present below the lower staff. A note below the lower staff reads "(louder than previous crescendo)".

8<sup>va</sup>

*ff* *mf*

(8<sup>va</sup>)

*fff* *fff*

8<sup>va</sup>

*fff*

*p* *mp* *ff*

(8<sup>vb</sup>)

*ff*

*fff* *ff*

(*tenuto*: emphasize changing note(s) only)

*fff* *ff* *p*

*fff*

\* ad lib. 8<sup>vb</sup> if played on a Bosendorfer with additional bass keys.

(♩ ≈ 123)

*ff*

*ff*

*mp*

*Leg.*

*ff*

*ff*

*Leg.*

\* right hand: *molto accelerando* → *al presto possibile* (both hands)

*mp*

*rit.*

left hand: continue steady dotted sixteenths at ♩ ≈ 121

*ff*

*Leg. al fine*

→ *al ♩ ≈ 92*

(lightly emphasize all notes with *tenuto*)

*mf poco a poco crescendo*

*8va*

*8va*

\* Right hand accelerates independently of left hand, which maintains the constant pulse from the previous bar. Play as many dotted sixteenths in the left hand as necessary to complete the bar.

(8va)-----

(8va)-----

*al fff* ----- *fff*

(8va)-----

= 138

*f possibile*

*ff*

(8va)-----

= 69

5

5 5 5 5 5

8va 0

(8va)-----

5

LH RH

*fff* *f possibile*

5

8vb

\*\*

\* absolutely steady; no *ritardando*, no *diminuendo*  
 \*\* stop abruptly, without accent