## After Bessie Smith

for string quartet
Chris Fisher-Lochhead

## After Bessie Smith [2013] for string quartet

dedicated to the Spektral Quartet

## Source Material

This piece draws its material from the song "Backwater Blues" by Bessie Smith and from the historically articulated performance practice that has accrued to it. In order to interrogate said materials, six recordings by different musicians were chosen and meticulously transcribed. The opening choruses of each performance were then superimposed, temporally stretched out, and orchestrated for string quartet. Between the sections that contain vocal material, the underlying harmonic progression was spectrally elaborated. Finally, the phonemic content of the song's lyrics was then transposed onto the string instruments as timbral modulations.

Although not present in an immediately recognizable form, the original song appears as a nexus of musical potentialities, a vector of individuation within the field of an abstracted and generalized blues performance practice.

The recordings that were used as source material were made by the following artists:

| Bessie Smith | Big Bill Broonzy |
| :---: | :---: |
| Skip James | Brownie McGhee |
| Memphis Slim | Dinah Washington |

## Notation

| \# | 3/4 tone (150 cents) sharp | b | $3 / 4$ tone ( 150 cents) sharp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# | 2/3 tone (133 cents) sharp | ? | $2 / 3$ tone ( 133 cents) sharp |
| \# | 1/2 tone (100 cents) sharp | , | 1/2 tone (100 cents) sharp |
| $\#$ | 1/3 tone (66 cents) sharp | b | $1 / 3$ tone ( 66 cents) sharp |
| $\ddagger$ | 1/4 tone ( 50 cents) sharp | d | $1 / 4$ tone ( 50 cents) sharp |
| ¢ | 1/6 tone (33 cents) sharp | $q$ | 1/6 tone ( 33 cents) sharp |

contact point staff: when present, this staff indicates the point at which the bow makes contact with the strings. The bottom line corresponds to extreme sul tasto while the second line from the top corresponds to extreme sul ponticello.
damp strings: with the left hand, damp the strings so that no pitch results from the action of the bow. The resulting sound should be short and noisy.
phrase marking: although it need not be played in a single bow, all of the material underneath a dotted slur should be phrased together. Bow changes should be as imperceptible as possible.
vertical bowing: when present, the motion of the bow should be primarily parallel to the strings, as indicated in the accompanying contact point staff (see above). If needed for the purposes of optimal sound production and/or bow placement, some horizontal bow motion is acceptable.
overpressure: pitch should still be present, although it need not be stable or pure.

## - glissando

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