

Insect Troubles

For the Theatrical Pianist

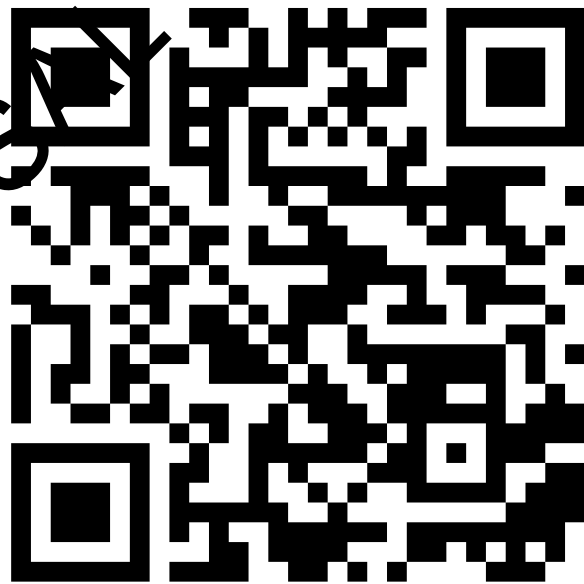
- 1) Pianist Meet Bumble
- 2) Ballad for a Decomposing Butterfly
- 3) Bloodsucker Battle



**Composed by Samantha
Hogan**



PERUSSA SCORE



**Listen to and learn more about
the piece here.**

PERUSAL SCORE

Insect Troubles

- 1) Pianist Meet Bumble
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Insect Troubles for the Theatrical Pianist is composed of 3 pieces, each having to do with some buggy creatures.

Pianist Meet bumble, the easiest of the three, has the pianist playing a lilting saloon style waltz while dealing with a bee that lands on you and causes all sorts of problems with your performance.

Ballad for a decomposing Butterfly is composed in the style of composer Erik Satie, begins with a butterfly motif, and includes music references to the Dies Ire, and the theme to the original Digimon TV series, aptly titled Butterfly. You must be prepared to mourn the butterfly!

Bloodsucker Battle is the battle to end all battles. I hope you brought your flyswatter and clown hammer!

Insect Troubles

1) Pianist, meet Bumble

Samantha Hogan
(ASCAP)

♩ = 120
light saloon-like swing

Piano

Musical notation for measures 1-6. The piece is in 3/4 time. The bass line starts with a series of chords and eighth notes, while the treble line has rests. The dynamic is marked *mf*.

Musical notation for measures 7-12. The treble line begins with a melodic line, and the bass line continues with chords. A large diagonal watermark 'PERUSSA SCORE' is overlaid on the page.

Musical notation for measures 13-17. The treble line has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 17. The bass line has a rhythmic accompaniment. A performance instruction reads: "*Bring this qoute out".

Start looking around as if there is a Bee. Buzzing is encouraged and it's ok to make mistakes

Musical notation for measures 18-22. The treble line has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 18. The bass line has a rhythmic accompaniment. A performance instruction reads: "Start looking around as if there is a Bee. Buzzing is encouraged and it's ok to make mistakes". The dynamic is marked *f* and *mp*.

*Petend it lands on you and stings you
and hit a random cluster chord
Improv cursing is allowed

24

3

+ With Fists

ff

The "Bee" Section

30

♩ = as fast as you can play it

^ Sweep finger, like in ragtime

33

34

3

3

Set of Clusters Repeated

37 Out of tempo

"Chase" the bee on the keyboard until you finally catch him by hitting random notes

3/4

3/4

"Breathe sigh of relief and go back
to playing. **A Tempo**

43 *mp*

46

51

The musical score consists of three systems of piano notation. The first system (measures 43-45) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a dotted quarter note C5. The bass clef accompaniment consists of a series of chords: G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, and G#2-A2-B2. The second system (measures 46-50) continues the melody with a half note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, a quarter note B5, and a quarter note C6. The bass clef accompaniment features a series of chords: G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, and G#2-A2-B2. The third system (measures 51-52) concludes the piece. The treble clef melody ends with a quarter note G5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note D5. The bass clef accompaniment ends with a series of chords: G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, G#2-A2-B2, and G#2-A2-B2. A large diagonal watermark reading 'PERUSAL SCORE' is overlaid across the entire score.

Insect Troubles

2)Ballad for a Decomposing Butterfly

Samantha Hogan
(ASCAP)

espress.
♩ = free

Piano

mp

mf

5

rubato

10

3

15

22

p

This system contains measures 22 through 26. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a bass line with dotted rhythms. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 25.

27

mf

This system contains measures 27 through 30. The right hand has a more active melodic line with many beamed notes. The left hand continues with a steady bass line. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is shown in measure 29.

31

This system contains measures 31 through 33. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains a consistent bass line with dotted rhythms.

34

This system contains measures 34 through 37. The right hand features a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand has a bass line with dotted rhythms and some beamed eighth notes.

38

This system contains measures 38 through 41. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand continues with a bass line featuring dotted rhythms.

45

3

* Begin sobbing into the piano,
Mourn the butterfly

52

mf

mf

rit.

59

* Piece ends when you stop sobbing

63

p

Insect Troubles

3) Bloodsucker Battle

Samantha Hogan
(ASCAP)

$\text{♩} = 120$

Piano *f*

(mosquito mtif)

Whap! (clap to hit mosquito)

$\text{♩} = 150$

mf

f

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It begins with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The first system (measures 1-3) features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) includes a 'mosquito mtif' section with a 'Whap!' instruction and a tempo change to 150 beats per minute. The third system (measures 7-9) features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 10-12) continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-17. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is active with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Treble clef continues the melody with a slur over measures 18-20. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23. Treble clef has a more rhythmic melody with eighth notes. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment.

24

Whap! (use flyswatter to hit mosquito....repeatedly)
hit keys and body

Musical notation for measures 24-28. Treble clef has rests for the first four measures, then a melody starting at measure 25. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. A double bar line is present at the end of measure 24.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Treble clef has a melody with eighth notes. Bass clef has a simple accompaniment.

32 LH

35

38

42

45

48 *rit.*

51 *a tempo*
(mosquito mtif) $\bullet = 97$

55

62

67 *loco mp*

72

** grab flyswatter and
swat strings at "x" notes

Ped.

79

L.V.

85

$\text{♩} = 150$

mf

accel.

89

** If you are not playing on a grand with an open cover, still grab the flyswatter to make a show of it. Simply hold the flyswatter in your hand with a closed fist and play the X notes with your closed hand. The flyswatter will be parallel to the keys and may hit a few extra keys as well. This is ok.

Alternatively, you could recruit a friend to swat mosquitos on your behalf.

Insect Troubles

fist clusters in this register following the contour of the line

92

96

Pant in exhaustion

Itch your "mosquito bites"
Acting obnoxious is allowed

"THIS MEANS WAR!!!"

99 In desperation, get out your secret weapon (either a giant tennis racket, Two fly swatters, or a clown hammer) and go crazy!

105

a tempo

108

111

113

115

8va (mosquito mtif) *loco*

117

119

121

125

129

Whap! Slap last Mosquito on arm.
You may make a grumpy or
Triphant expression

133