

Two Seaming...

Jane Rigler
(1998)

recorded 12-60-66 *very legato...*

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: Flute 1, Flute 2, and Voice. The time signature is 4/4. The Flute 1 staff begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth notes. The Flute 2 and Voice staves have a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2". The Voice staff has a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2".

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: Flute 1, Flute 2, and Voice. The time signature is 4/4. The Flute 1 staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The Flute 2 and Voice staves have a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2".

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: Flute 1, Flute 2, and Voice. The time signature is 4/4. The Flute 1 staff begins with a "Rit..." marking and ends with a "(A) A Tempo" marking. The Flute 2 and Voice staves have a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2".

③ (recorded) Rit+... ---air begins→ exhale inhale cover flute emb

1

2

voice & flute read same line

Free: airy sounds begin inhale cover fl. emb exhale (J)

④ A TEMPO (♩266) grad. accel...

1

2

exhale (J) < > (J) < >

⑤ accel... ♩70

1

2

(f) (f) (f)

⑥ accel ♩73

1

2

(recorded)
(23)

poco a poco accel ...

Handwritten musical notation for measures 23-24. The system consists of two staves, labeled 1 and 2. Staff 1 contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations. Staff 2 contains a similar melodic line. Both staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the staves are two empty staves.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 25-26. The system consists of two staves, labeled 1 and 2. Above the staves, the word "accel" is written. To the right, a tempo marking "♩ ≈ 76-78" is present. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the staves are two empty staves.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 27-28. The system consists of two staves, labeled 1 and 2. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the staves are two empty staves.

Handwritten musical notation for measures 29-30. The system consists of two staves, labeled 1 and 2. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Both staves end with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the staves are two empty staves.

(recorded)

1

2

Empty musical staves.

④ $\text{♩} \approx 78$

1

2

Empty musical staves.

⑤ grad. Rit...

Rit to $\text{♩} \approx 73$

1

2

Empty musical staves.

⑥ FREE — continue ritardando ...

1

2

grad. get into SWING!

FREE

Empty musical staves.

59 SWING! ♩ ≈ 70

1

2

2nd time: add voices ad lib... glis. 2nd Flute may "play" with varying rhythms. glis.

63

2

66

2

begin slight accel...

69

2

accel... to ♩ ≈ 73

73

begin rit... FREE-GRAD. RIT...

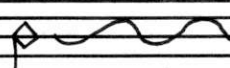
76

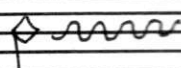
RIT... RIT... *FREE: 2-3 note rhythmic gestures

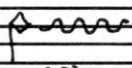
end piece: come to a halt on these last 3 gestures...

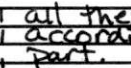
NOTES:

- 1. Piece begins with 2nd Flutist starting out holding a b4 for at least 2 seconds before 1st Flutist enters. (bar numbers begin with 1st Flute entrance).
- 2. Both Flutists should be equally balanced dynamically - and dynamics should not vary much throughout piece.
- 3. Voice (indicated either by being the second stave or by square note-head) should be sung at written pitch: use falsetto or head voice. Voice must match flute tone well.
- 4. Many airy/wind sounds (indicated by diamond note head ) will have pulse indications  (large) or  (small)

examples: bar 16: airy note is a half note with large pulsation  = pulse is a quarter-note * (S)

bar 20: is a half-note with small pulse meaning pulse is eighth-note pul  * (S)

in bar 21, 2nd Flute has quarter note with small pulse, in this case it indicates 16th-note pulse  * (S)

all these examples "look" the same, but vary according to the rhythms of the other flute part.  tiny note (S) under stave indicates rhythmic pulse

NOTES (cont)

- ⑤ ALL parts marked "FREE" refer to varying rhythmic liberty - should not be played faster or "freely improvised" - Rather the flutist must melt into the other flute part seamlessly - in both melodic and rhythmic structure. Think of it as a game, a rhythmic game of "Tag". This may be played with more, at the end of the piece where references to previous gestures within the piece may be unfolded - slowly - always falling into a seamless melting of 2 different voices and 2 different flutes ... all becoming ... one ...

P = voice

┐ = tongue slap or pizz, with a bit of flute sound (pitch)

◇ = wind / air noise

♯◇ = air with flutter tongue
(pizz may have flutter tongue, too)

Jane Rifer
1998