

Condensation (Strike Work)

2015

Solo Flute

For Richard Craig

John Aulich

Duration: c. 5"-7"

General performance notes

Tempo, dynamics and durations

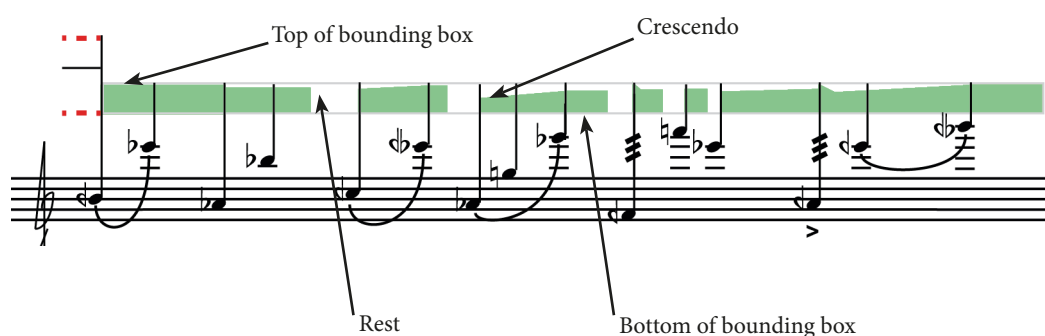
The piece is written in a form of proportional notation. Each staff is subdivided proportionally in relation to itself, but not to any other staff. The duration of each staff is dependent on the tempo marking on the left-hand side:



The two dotted red lines indicate extremes of tempo (slowest and fastest possible), as determined by the contents of the staff to which they are attached, while the black line indicates the desired tempo relative to those extremes. In order to determine the slowest possible speed, for example, the longest continuous duration without rests should be considered a breaths length, and used as a reference point for the remaining durations on the staff.

In order to determine the fastest possible speed, the same principle applies, but proportions should be extrapolated from the most difficult part of the given staff to execute quickly whilst maintaining accuracy. Very occasionally, the desired tempo is indicated above the upper extreme. In this case, the desired effect is that caused by an attempt at realisation faster than it is possible to do so accurately. Apart from where units end with indicated rests, players should move from one staff to the next without pausing.

The proportional notation is integrated with the dynamics, in order to make the directionality of the phrases as clear as possible. The lower and upper limits of the light grey box represent niente and fff respectively.



Accidentals

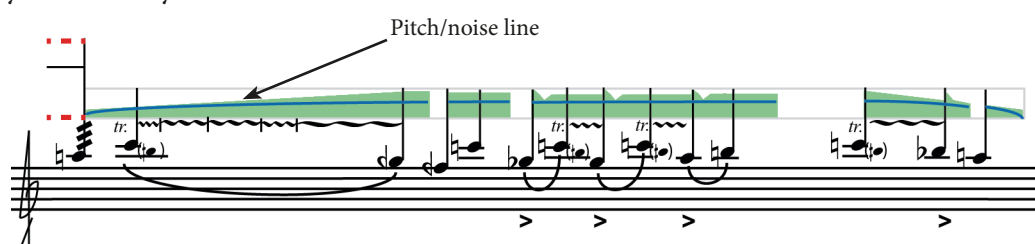
Accidentals are given for every note, except when an immediately preceding note of the same pitch already has one. In this case, the accidental given with the first note applies to the following note(s). The tilde (~) preceding some accidentals is an acknowledgement of the uneven temperament of the given note in context.

Techniques

Pitch/noise line

Some notes are accompanied by a blue line dictating changes in the embouchure/flute position to achieve a given pitch/noise ratio in the sound. The bottom of the light grey box represents no or very little discernible pitch, while the top represents the normal playing position for that note.

In cases with potentially unstable combinations of pitch/noise line and given pitch (for example very high notes, or quarter tones) the given pitches should be taken to be aspirational rather than expected results. Where there is no line, the notes should be played normally.



Plosive/Consonant attacks

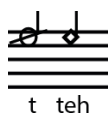
Consonants beneath normal noteheads indicate special attacks, where those consonants should be articulated with the mouth but not with the vocal chords.

Other attacks

Loud attacks are indicated by normal accent wedges, and particularly loud attacks are notated with marcato wedges. Under-emphasized attacks, or anti-accents, are indicated with the following symbol: **U**

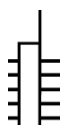
Special noteheads indicating spoken sounds

There are two kinds of noteheads indicating spoken sounds (including the vocal chords). No effort should be made to prevent the flute from resonating incidentally as these sounds are made.



The notehead on the far left indicates an abrupt articulation of the given consonant with the fingering indicated (either by a diagram or by its position on the staff if it is a traditional fingering). In the same way, the notehead to the right indicates an articulation of a consonant with an accompanying vowel sound, such that it can be sustained.

Special notehead indicating indeterminate sounds

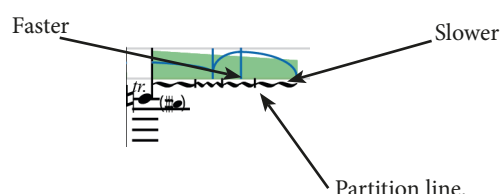


The notehead to the left indicates an indeterminate sounding result, where the given combination of dynamic and fingering is potentially unstable.

Techniques (continued)

Trill speed

The rough speed of a trill is indicated by the density of the accompanying trill line – where this changes in the midst of a trill, it is indicated by a small partition.



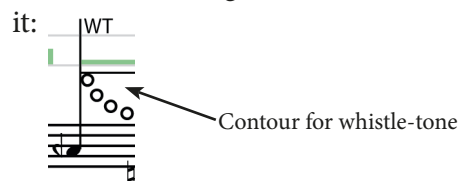
Tongue-ram

Tongue rams are indicated with the following notation (where x is the fingering and the notehead is the sounding result):



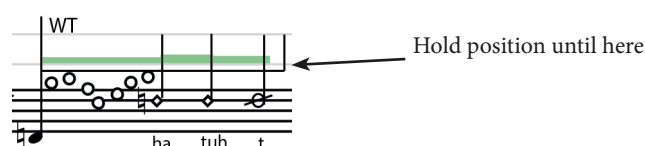
Whistle tones

Whistle tones are indicated with the text 'WT' and accompanied by a general contour given in circles (see below). The contour is relative only to the whistle tone to which it belongs, and not contours for other whistle tones following or preceding it:



Maintain Position

Sometimes, following a whistle-tone or tongue-ram, the flute position, with the mouth covering the mouthpiece should be maintained for the actions following it. This is indicated by a line extending from the stem of the first to the offset of the final action, as shown below:



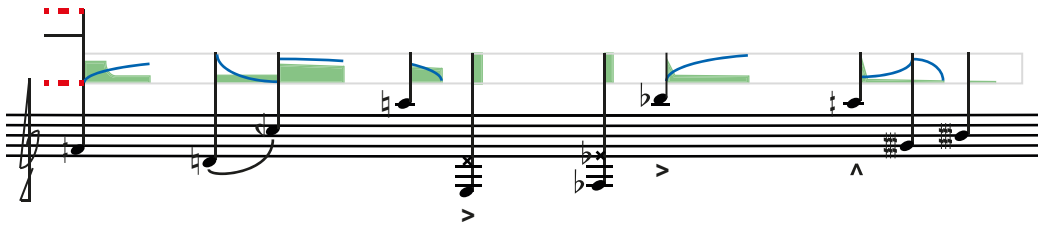
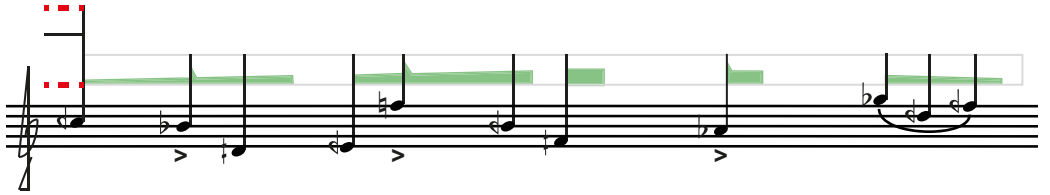
Flutter-tongue

Flutter-tongue articulations are indicated by three tremolo lines:



Alternate fingerings

Alternate fingerings are presented directly beneath the actions to which they pertain. A black line indicates that the fingering applies to all of the events it runs beneath.



A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. There are two green rectangular highlights above the staff, one under the first measure and one under the second measure. Below the staff, there are two sets of lyrics: "The Rose Tree" and "The Rose Tree". The first set of lyrics is aligned with the first measure, and the second set is aligned with the second measure. The lyrics are: "The Rose Tree" and "The Rose Tree".

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The lyrics are written below the staff: 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree', 'The Rose Tree'. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is '3/4'. The score is for a single voice part.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex pattern in the right hand, including chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is labeled 'p' for piano and 't' for tenor. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the melody.

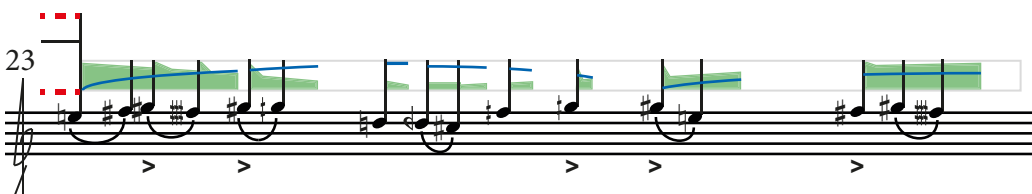
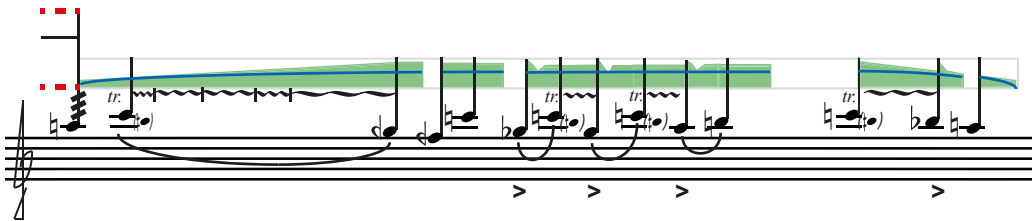
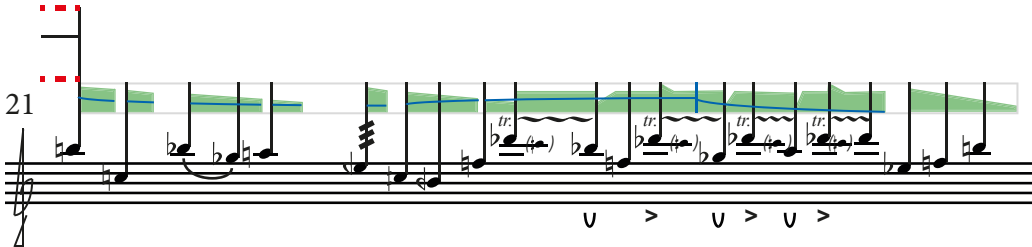
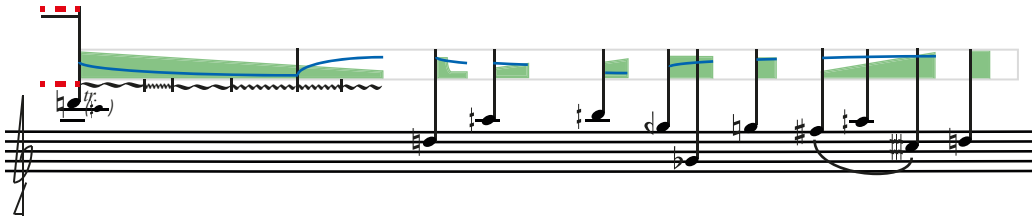
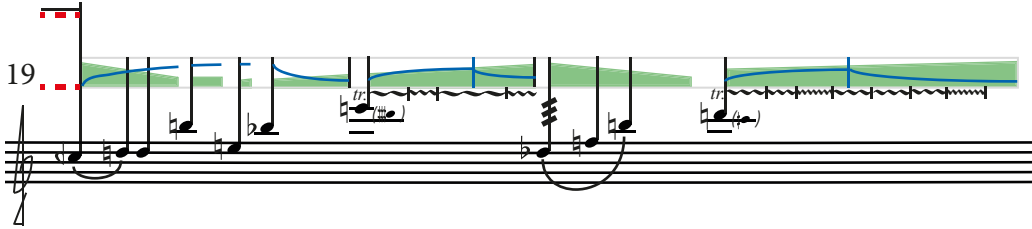
3

13

15

17

This musical score is for guitar, spanning measures 3 to 17. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and trills. A green shaded area highlights the melodic line in the upper register. A blue line indicates a specific melodic path in measures 15 and 17. Trills are marked with 'tr.' and wavy lines. The score is divided into systems, with measure numbers 3, 13, 15, and 17 indicating the start of new systems. The notation includes standard guitar symbols like natural signs, accidentals, and trill markings.



5

5

25

27

29

30

ta k > p ^ ha

ka p p ha tuh t puh ha ha tuh tuh tuh

31 WT UET 6

heh teh teh ka p h tah kah k

puh p h hah t t teh k p h h k kah k

33

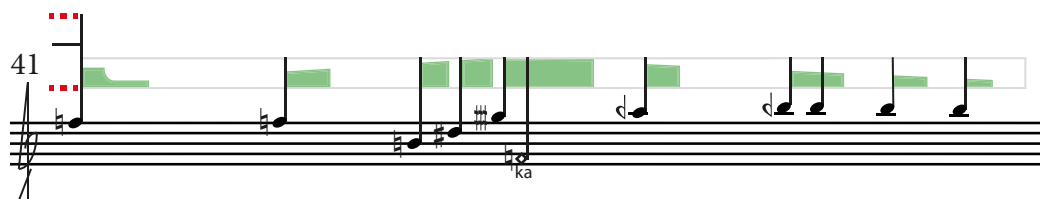
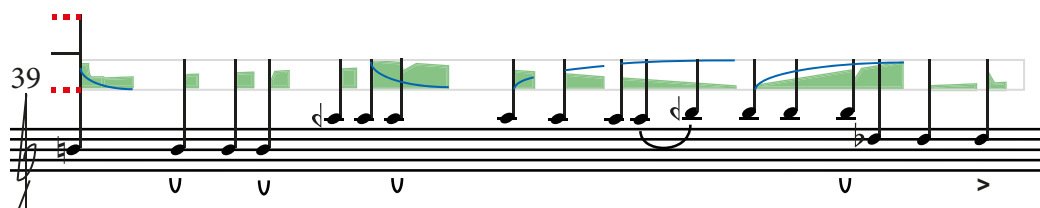
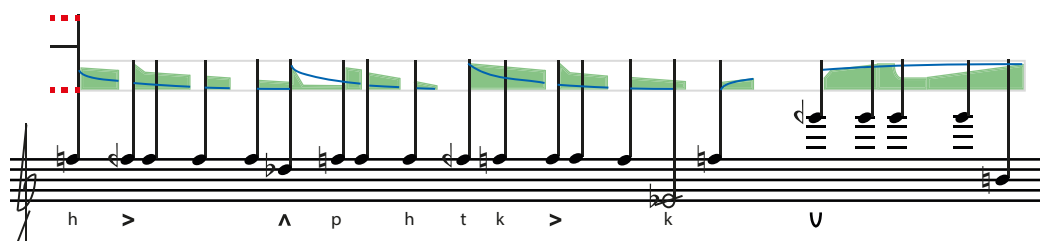
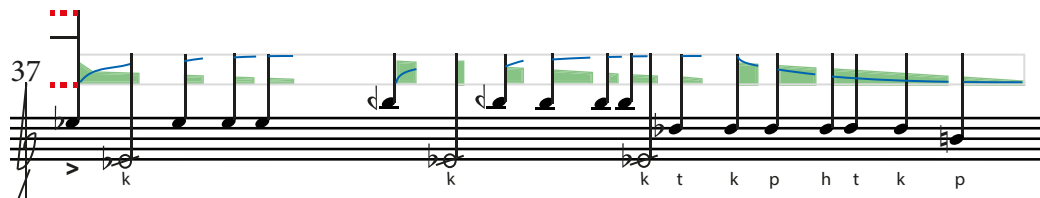
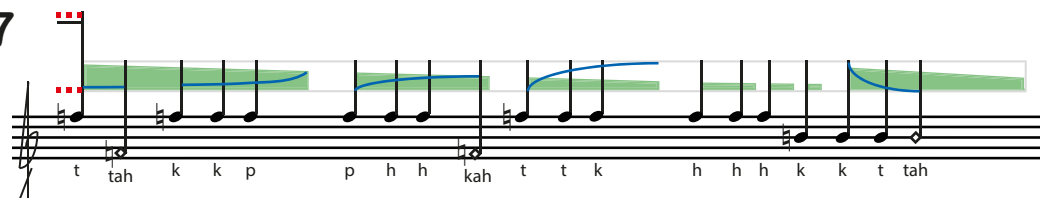
puh tah kah hah teh kah

puh p h t kah k p puh h h h tah t too

35

hah tah too kah pah tah pah pah

7



8

43

45

47

[illegible]