

PERCUSSION 1

Jessica Rudman

Thought

for Soprano and Chamber Ensemble

2015
ca. 12:00

Thought

for Soprano, Alto Flute, Two Percussionists, and Harpsichord

Performance Notes

General

- Grace notes should be played before the beat.
- As fast as possible is indicated by three beams with a slash through them. (See right.)
- Boxed figures should be repeated for the length of the thick black line that follows. (See right.)
- Horizontal arrows indicate a gradual change from one state to another (i.e. from air tone to full tone in the alto flute or from unvoiced to voiced in the vocalizations).



Spoken Text

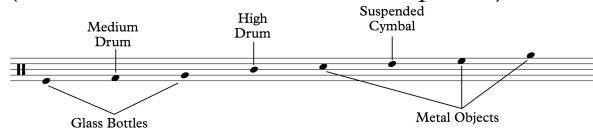
- All of the performers have spoken text in their parts. This is shown using a 1-line staff incorporated into one of the performers' regular staves or on a designated staff, depending on the complexity of the passage.
- Almost all of the syllables used in the vocalizations come from the phrase "Of equality" and should be pronounced as they sound in that phrase.
- Some vocalizations are alterations of those syllables - for example "kuh" and "ff" - and should be pronounced phonetically.
- X and diamond noteheads are used to represent whispered or unvoiced vocalizations. Regular noteheads indicate voiced sounds. When moving between the two in close succession, "W" and "V" may be used for clarification to represent "whispered" and "voiced".
- Boxes indicate text that is to be spoken freely. If what follows is in quotation marks, then the performer should speak those words in a natural rhythm. If what follows is not in quotation marks, then the text gives instructions for what the performer should say. For example, a number of boxes include the text "name something to give." In those instances, the performers should ad lib something that one could give to another human being (these can be tangible such as "food" or "shelter" or intangible such as "comfort" or "kindness").
- Beginning at m. 214, the performers are asked to "ad lib statements about equality." These can be complete sentences, short phrases, or even single words. Performers should think seriously about what equality means to them and prepare things to say ahead of time to avoid repeating ideas.
- Performers may choose to solicit submissions of statements about equality from audiences either ahead of time (for example, via social media) or during the time prior to the beginning of the concert. Such audience statements or ideas taken from those statements can be included in the section at m. 214 or in the "name something to give" section at m. 194.
- If there is a conductor for the performance, he/she may also participate in this section and can begin speaking 3-5 seconds after the singer starts speaking in m. 218.
- The unmetred section at m. 218 should continue for at least 20-30", but performers may extend the section if they choose, particularly if there is a conductor participating.

Percussion

- The following key is used for the unpitched percussion instruments:

Percussion 1

(instruments listed below + vibraphone)



- The drums should all be relatively low in pitch, with nothing higher than a snare drum. If a snare drum is used as the high drum, the snares should be off throughout.
- Two glass bottles of different sizes, and three different metal objects are included in the Percussion 1 setup. The glass bottles may be replaced with other resonant found objects as needed. The metal objects should be as resonant as possible but unpitched.
- The Vibraphone (Percussion 1) should have its motor off throughout. The choice of mallets for the vibraphone is left to the player's discretion.
- The following mallets, etc. are used:
 - yarn or rubber mallets creating a dark yet articulate sound (percussion 1 and 2)
 - superball mallet (percussion 1 and 2)
 - soft timpani mallets (percussion 2)
 - bow (percussion 1 and percussion 2)
 - wire brushes (percussion 1)
 - triangle beater (percussion 2)
- An inverted mallet symbol indicates the shaft or butt of the mallet should be used instead of the head.
- An X notehead indicates playing on the rim of the drum.

Program Notes

Thought is based on a short eponymous text by Walt Whitman from his collection *Leaves of Grass*. He authored many epigrammatic writings of that name, each dealing with a different moral or philosophical issue that was important to him. He wrote on topics including nature, ownership, spirituality, justice, and more. This work, commissioned by the Riot Ensemble, is a meditation on one of those texts.

The Text

The text is included here for the performers' reference. However, it is preferable that the text not be included in the concert program or any printed/digital publicity materials prior to the performance.

Thought

Of equality—As if it harmed me, giving others the same chances
and rights as myself—as if it were not indispensable to my own rights that others possess the same.

- Walt Whitman, from *Leaves of Grass*

Composer Contact Information

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Percussion 1

Commissioned by the Riot Ensemble

Thought

Walt Whitman (1819-1892)

Jessica Rudman (b. 1982)

Primordial ♪=66

Primordial ♩=66

1

5

11

13

18

21

Percussion 1

Led. (hold until m. 61)

p

32

36

Measures 42-45 of the score. The percussion part includes a snare drum (S) and a tom (T). The vocal line is in treble clef. The lyrics are: qual - - i Of e - qual -

Measure 42: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "qual - - i".

Measure 43: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual -".

Measure 44: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual -".

Measure 45: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual -".

47 Contemplative ♩=104 (♩=52)

Measures 46-49 of the score. The percussion part includes a snare drum (S) and a tom (T). The vocal line is in treble clef. The lyrics are: i - ty Of e - qual-

Measure 46: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *mp* dynamic. The lyrics are "i - ty".

Measure 47: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *mp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual-".

Measure 48: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual-".

Measure 49: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "Of e - qual-".

Measures 50-53 of the score. The percussion part includes a snare drum (S) and a tom (T). The vocal line is in treble clef. The lyrics are: - i - - ty

Measure 50: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "- i - - ty".

Measure 51: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "- i - - ty".

Measure 52: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "- i - - ty".

Measure 53: Snare drum (S) and Tom (T) play a half note. The vocal line has a half note with a *pp* dynamic. The lyrics are "- i - - ty".

Percussion 1

56

58

n *mp* *p* *n*

ty

e

60

n *pp*

Ped.

p

ty

64

n *p* *n*

68

69

mp *p*

p *n*

qua

72

pp *p*

3 5 6

76

77

p *mp*

Red.

p *n*

i

79

p

83

rit.

p

n *p* *n*

88

p *mp* *n*

p

91 $\text{♩} = 80$ 2

scr.

97

rit.

♩=66

♩=80 accel.

93

p *mp* *n*

98

mp *p*

102

p *n* *mp*

106

p

112

n

Ped. (hold until m. 124)

118

mp cresc. poco a poco

122

124

ff

Red.

(with vib. mallet)

ff l.v. throughout

126

ff

130

rit.

p

134

135 a tempo (♩=104)

p

139

f

f

n

pp

mf

145

144

p *mp* *n* *p*

scr.

p

pp

154

152

n *p* *n* *n* *p*

161

156

n *n* *n* *n* *n* *n*

Red.

162

mp *n*

166

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a single bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The second measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The third measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fourth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The sixth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The seventh measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The eighth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The ninth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The tenth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The eleventh measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The twelfth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The thirteenth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fourteenth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fifteenth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The sixteenth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The seventeenth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The eighteenth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The nineteenth measure starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The twentieth measure starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some markings that appear to be from a different system, such as "172" and "Ped.".

174

n

mf

p

pp

Ped.

n

p

pp

n

i

e

li

178

180

mp *mf*

Ped.

181

mp *f* *mp*

"giving others the same rights and chances as myself"

qua

185

n *p* *mf* *n*

"giving rights to others"

185

189

192

p *mp*

"giving equality"

Ped.

194

n *p* *mp* *mp*

name something to give

name something to give

198

3

pp

name
something
to give

202

204

ppp

Ped.

209

n

p

> 7"

212

213

n

p

n

217

20-30"

ad lib statements about equality, start soft and gradually crescendo

219

musical notation for measures 219-223, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "Of e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 219-223, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "Of e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 219-223, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "Of e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 219-223, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "Of e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 219-223, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "Of e - qual - i - ty,"

rit. al fine***mp***

musical notation for measures 223-227, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 223-227, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 223-227, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 223-227, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty,"

musical notation for measures 223-227, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty,"

pp

musical notation for measures 228-232, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty."

musical notation for measures 228-232, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty."

musical notation for measures 228-232, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty."

musical notation for measures 228-232, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty."

musical notation for measures 228-232, featuring a treble clef, 4/4 time signature, and lyrics: "e - qual - i - ty."