

glimmer

Baroque Flute
Video Projection/Score

JORDAN HENDERSON

2021

push with the warmth of a palm guiding first steps
pulled through vibrant magnetism tracing interwoven paths
pull supple limbs over contorted bodies of light
pushed beyond, outside of, enlightened from...




feel each twist and turn over xenomorphised muscle and skeletal inscriptions
fractured movements between unfurling bodies
focus out inwards towards resonant cavities filled with
flecks of glimmering sympathies

Performance Instructions

Fingering Stave

- covered hole ●
- half hole ◐
- open hole ○
- key k
- transition \longrightarrow

Although transitions are all marked with a linear line, the rate of transition should depend on the movement on screen. It has been left out for clarity.

- shake slow 
- shake normal 
- shake fast 

Slow shakes are slight wobbles of the finger over the hole, the motion should be similar to a string player's vibrato, or a finger vibrato, depending on whether the hole is open or closed. Normal shakes are similar to slow shakes, but they reveal more of the hole. Fast shakes are rapid trills.

Articulation, which is left to the performer's discretion, should be used throughout, but not constantly. It is recommended to use a variety of articulation to both punctuate changes in the visuals, and to aid in the realisation of the dynamics through a 'stippling' effect.

The notation that follows is only half the score, the rest is the video.

The video should be projected, so the audience can see it, and again (perhaps on a monitor) so the flautist can see it. The flautist must face the audience.

Each mark in this document corresponds to motion or change in the video. It illustrates a way of using the motions of flute technique to dance with and, more importantly, 'as' the object in the video. Therefore, a form of understanding is encoded in this notation.

After about 2 minutes, the notation gradually fades ...

Harmonic Stave

Blowing is indicated with a thick black line.

If the thick line goes through the thin stave line, attempt to play the fundamental harmonic, F_0 , of the currently held fingering.

- F_0 

Each ledger line above the thin line represents a higher harmonic. If the fingering was a low D, this would be the octave above.

- F_0 

... and this would be the multiphonic of the octave and the fifth above that.

- F_0 

Because the fingerings are, almost always, unconventional, the harmonic series will not be followed. This means it can be hard to tell which harmonic is being played, if there is any doubt, aim for a harmonic roughly in the register that would be produced if the fingering was a low D.

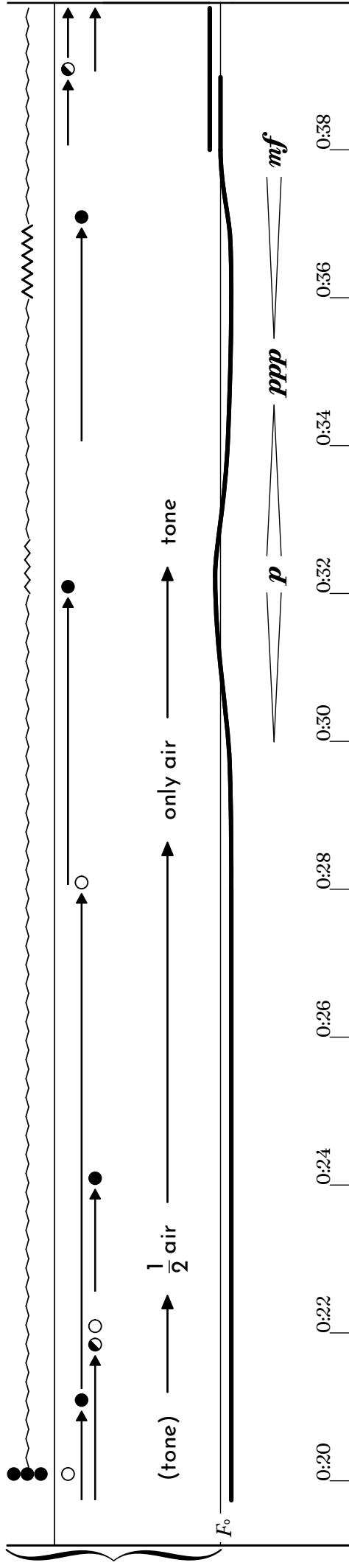
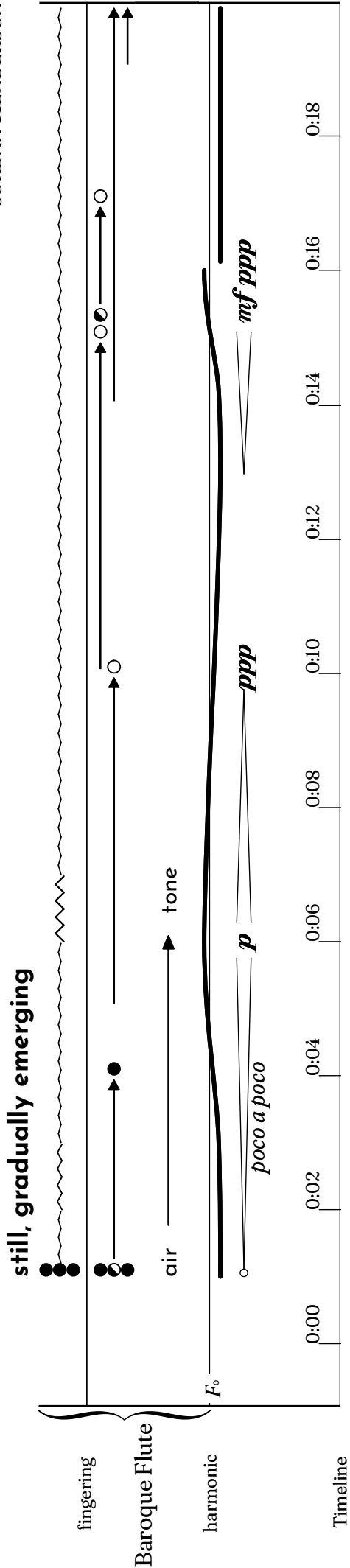
When the thick line dips below the thin line, pitch bend flat.

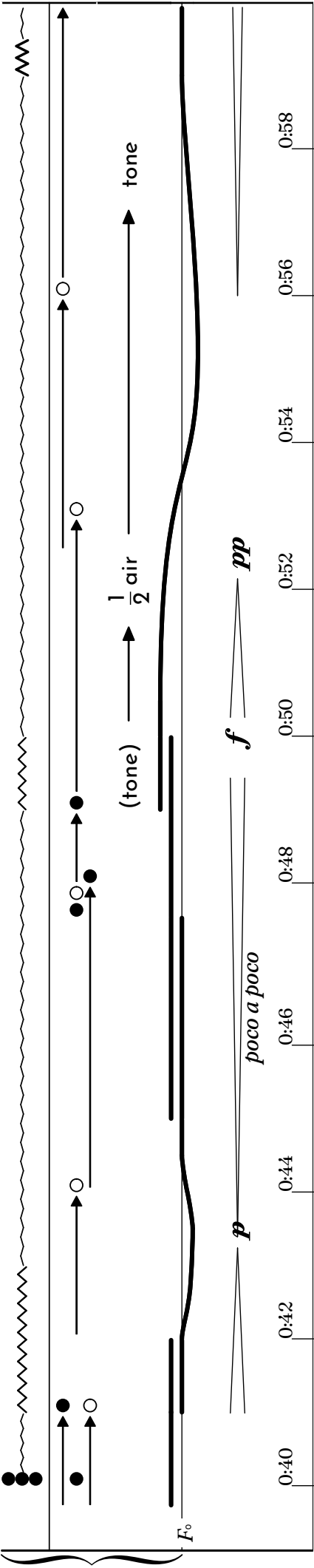
- F_0 

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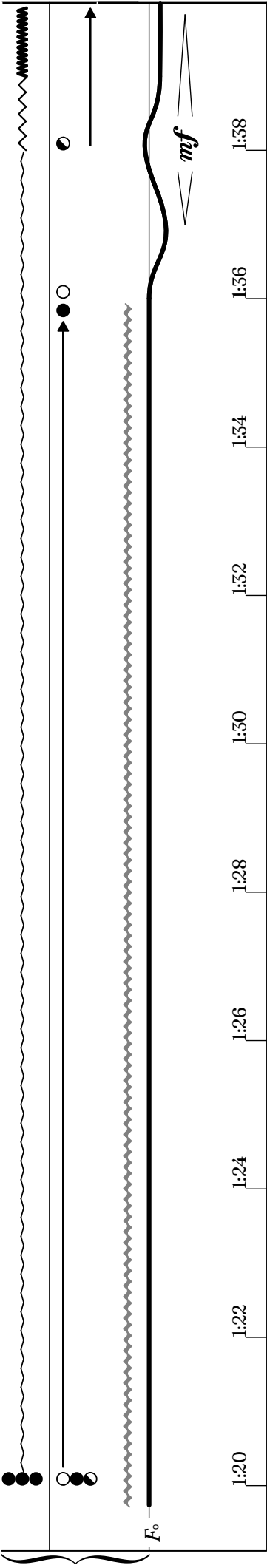
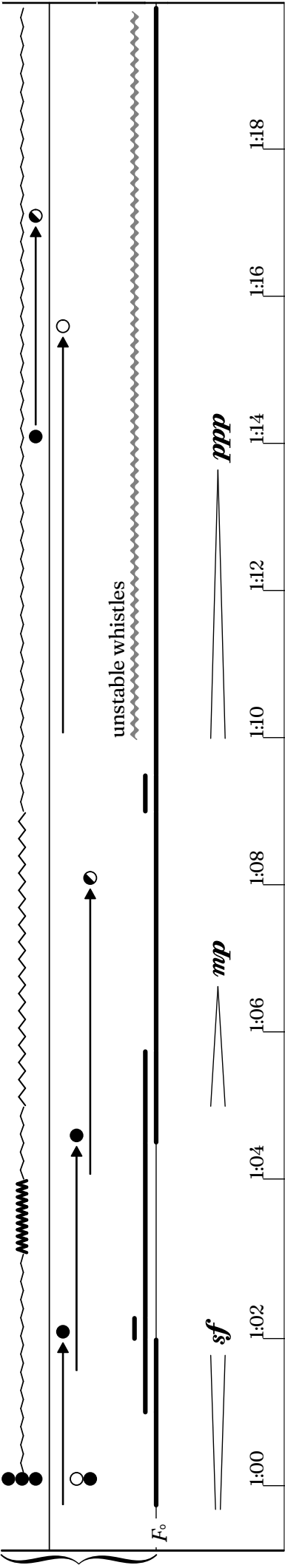
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static air tone with fluid bursts of whistles



getting more energetic

