Jacquelyn Deshchidn

Songs of Medusa

Notes on the soprano part

While there are dynamic markings included, these function primarily as a guideline and are not meant to be strictly adhered to; rather the natural dynamic changes of the voice in the vocal line are what should be brought out in relation to the suggested dynamics (however, the dynamics are evoking the general shape of the line and shouldn't be flipped, i.e. forte where it is marked as piano, etc.). The lower range of the voice should be closer to your natural speaking voice, or a chest-dominant mix.

The poem comes from the point of view of Medusa, reflecting upon the series of events that occur in Ovid's Metamorphoses and how they have impacted herself, and those around her.

Notes on the 1st piano partlinterior piano part

This part, while sparse, is easily the most important to the textures of the piece. The piano should be opened all the way, allowing access to the strings inside.

For this part, the piano is split up into "quadrants" numbered 1-4, from left to right when standing in the crook of the piano and facing inwards, based upon the metal belly rails of the piano. Q. 1 is the highest and furthest left, and Q.4 is the largest and furthest right.

There are three types of glissandi that are called for in this score, and each have been notated differently:

the first is a sharp gliss. in a straight line across the specified quadrant, and is notated by a cross notehead with a straight gliss. marking.

The second is done with a floating notehead and a wavy glissando, indicating strumming across the strings in the shape of an arc, like waves or a snake. This will produce a metallic sound similar to that of a harp.

The third is an unpitched gliss., marked by large crosses well below the staff and a straight gliss. This calls for the pianist to take the back of their thumbnail and drag it slowly across the dead-zone at the end of the strings in either an upward (right to left) or downward (left to right) motion. This will sound like a semi-pitched scraping. The dead zone is the area closest to where the pianist is standing, beyond the resonating portion of the strings.

The other effect called for in this piece is an open-palm strike on the lowest strings in quadrant 4. This should be done with an open palm, using the meaty part of the hand (thumb muscles), and should create a low, unpitched rumble effect.

Notes on the 2nd piano part

The low clusters initially called for should be executed in a similar fashion to those of the interior piano part, using an open palm on both the black and white keys and pressing down as large of a cluster as possible.

The compound tuplets should be felt in a larger sense of the shape against the vocal line/meter, rather than focusing on every subdivision.

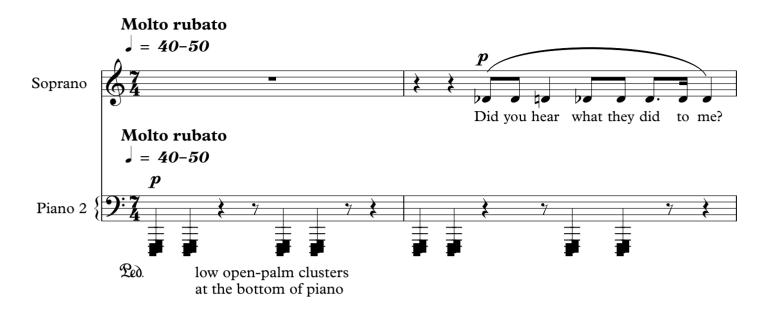
General Notes

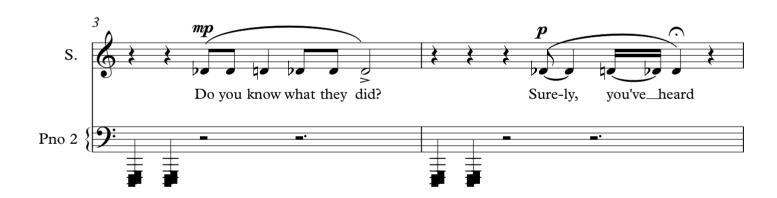
Accidentals apply throughout each measure, trills are a semi-tone below the written note, and staves/measures are hidden in score when unnecessary.

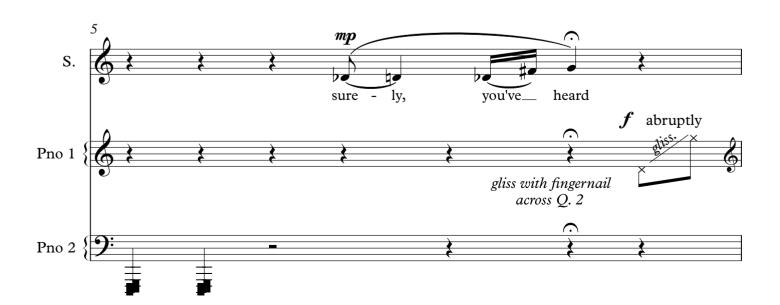
Songs of Medusa

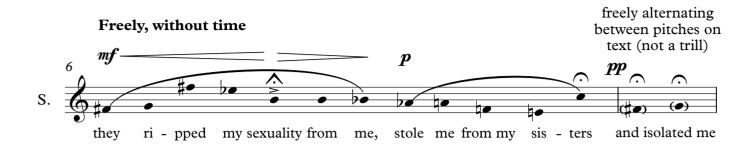
No. 3

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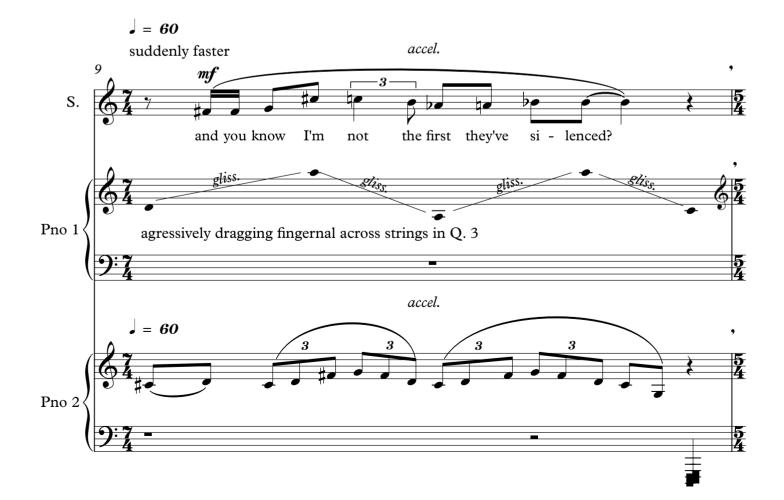




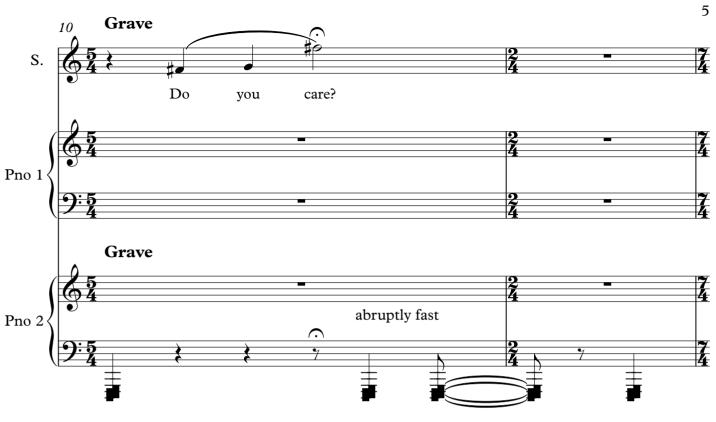


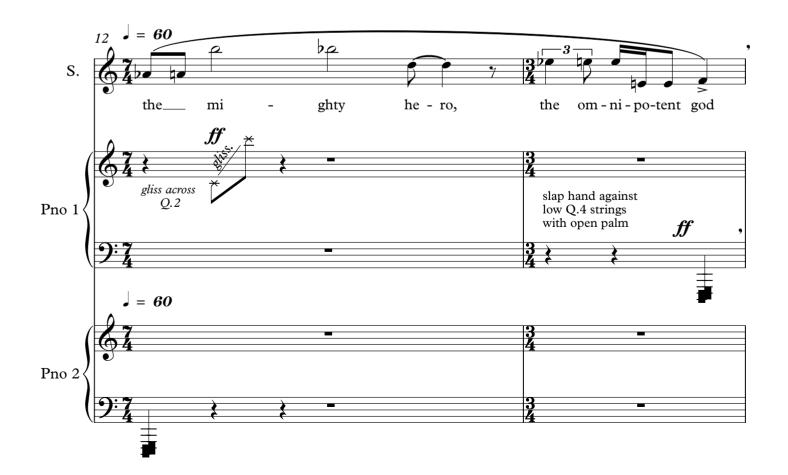




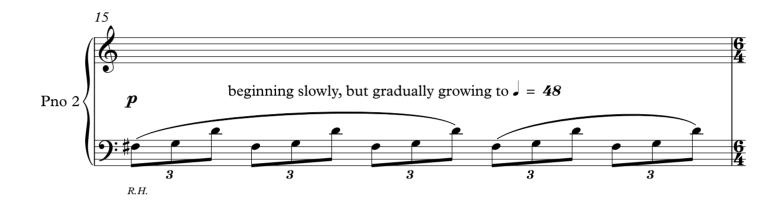


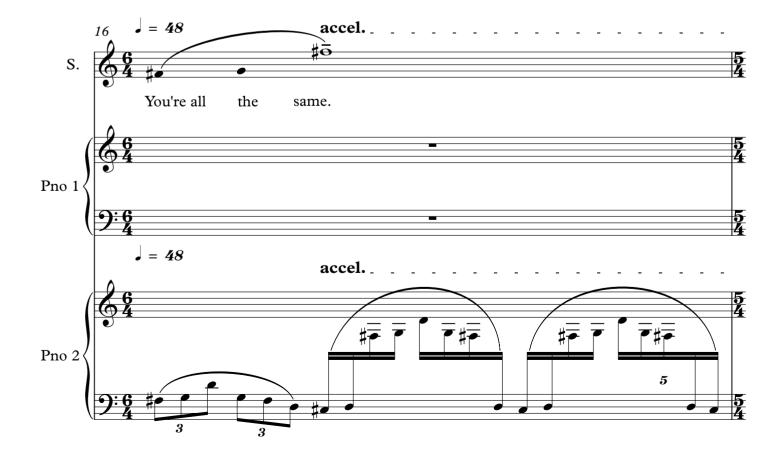


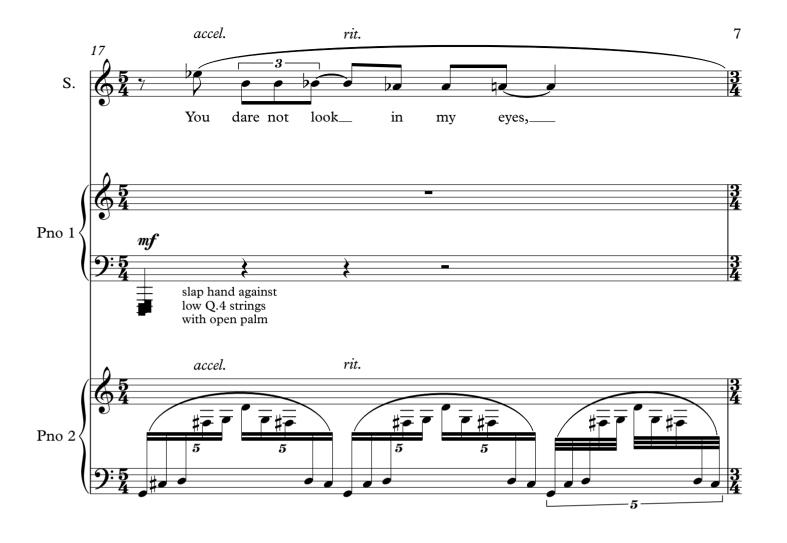


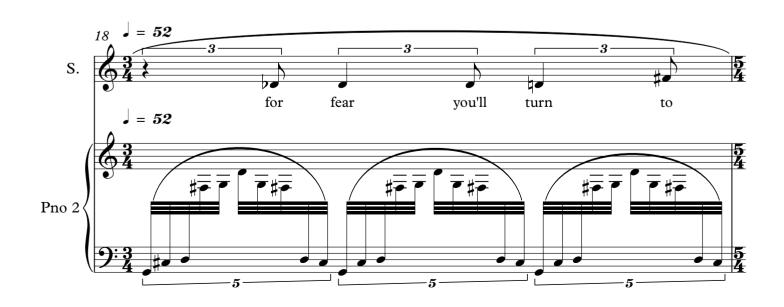


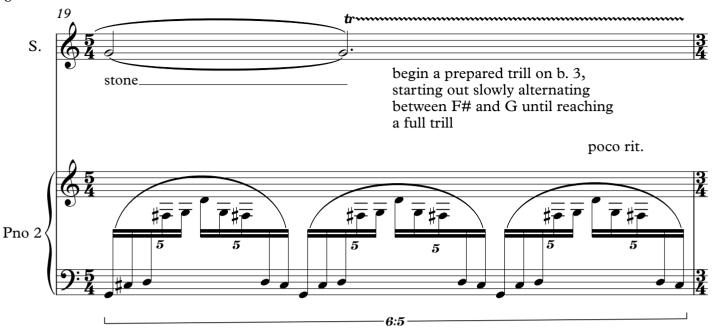


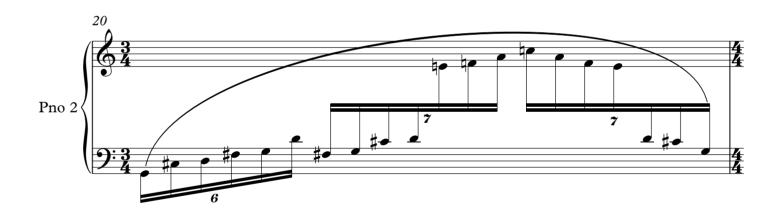


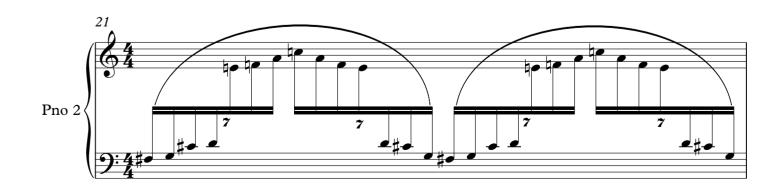


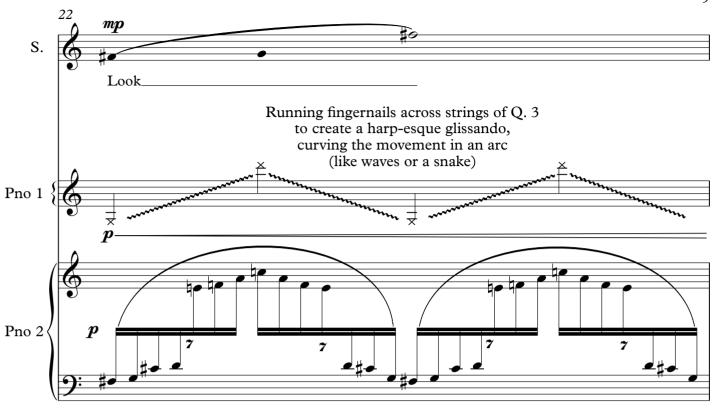


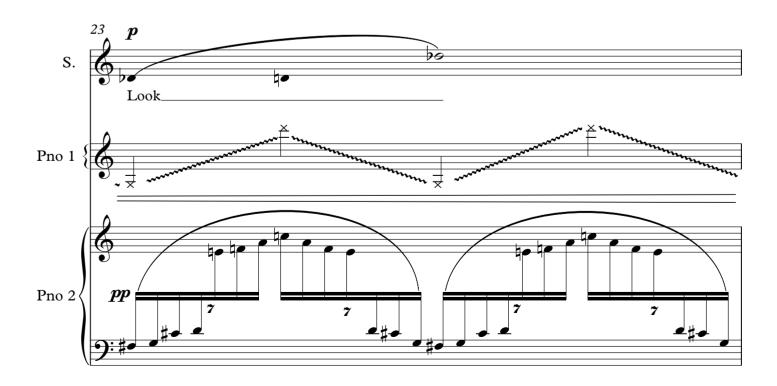


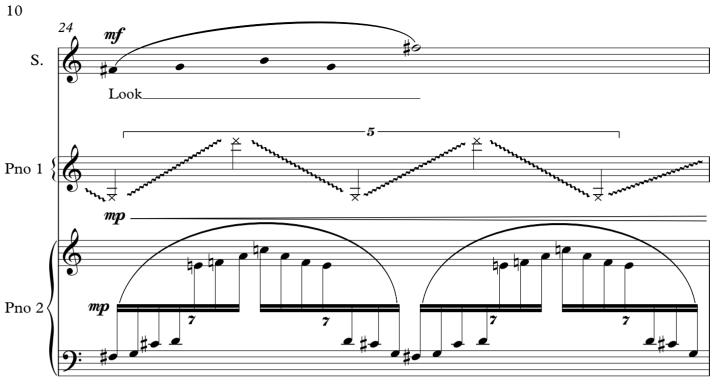


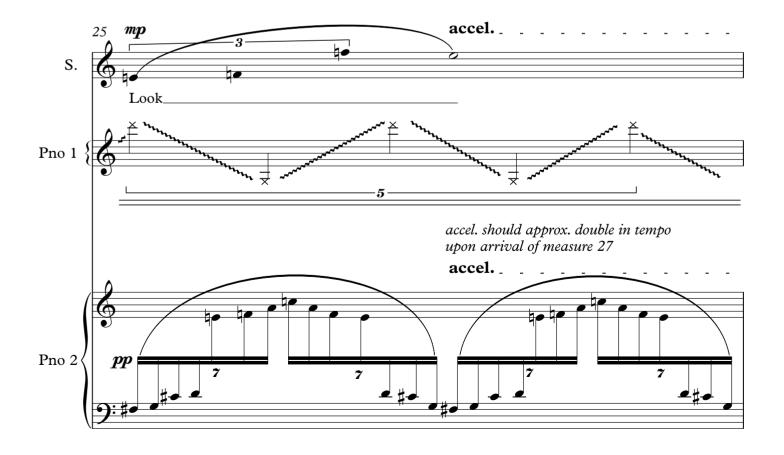


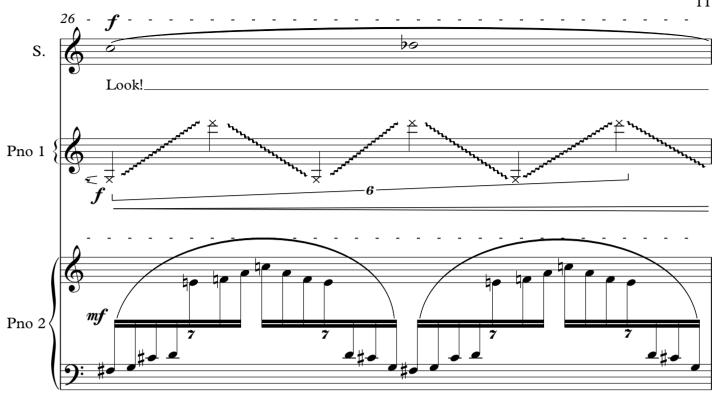


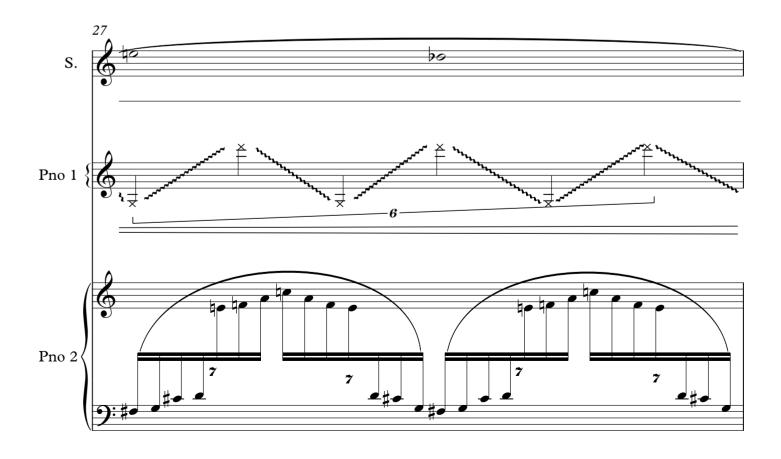








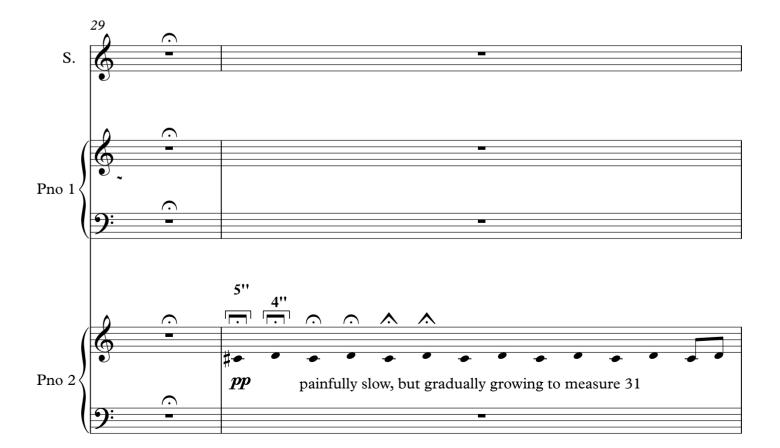




Repeat under soprano until she cuts off, then continue on to next measure

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= 60-66

