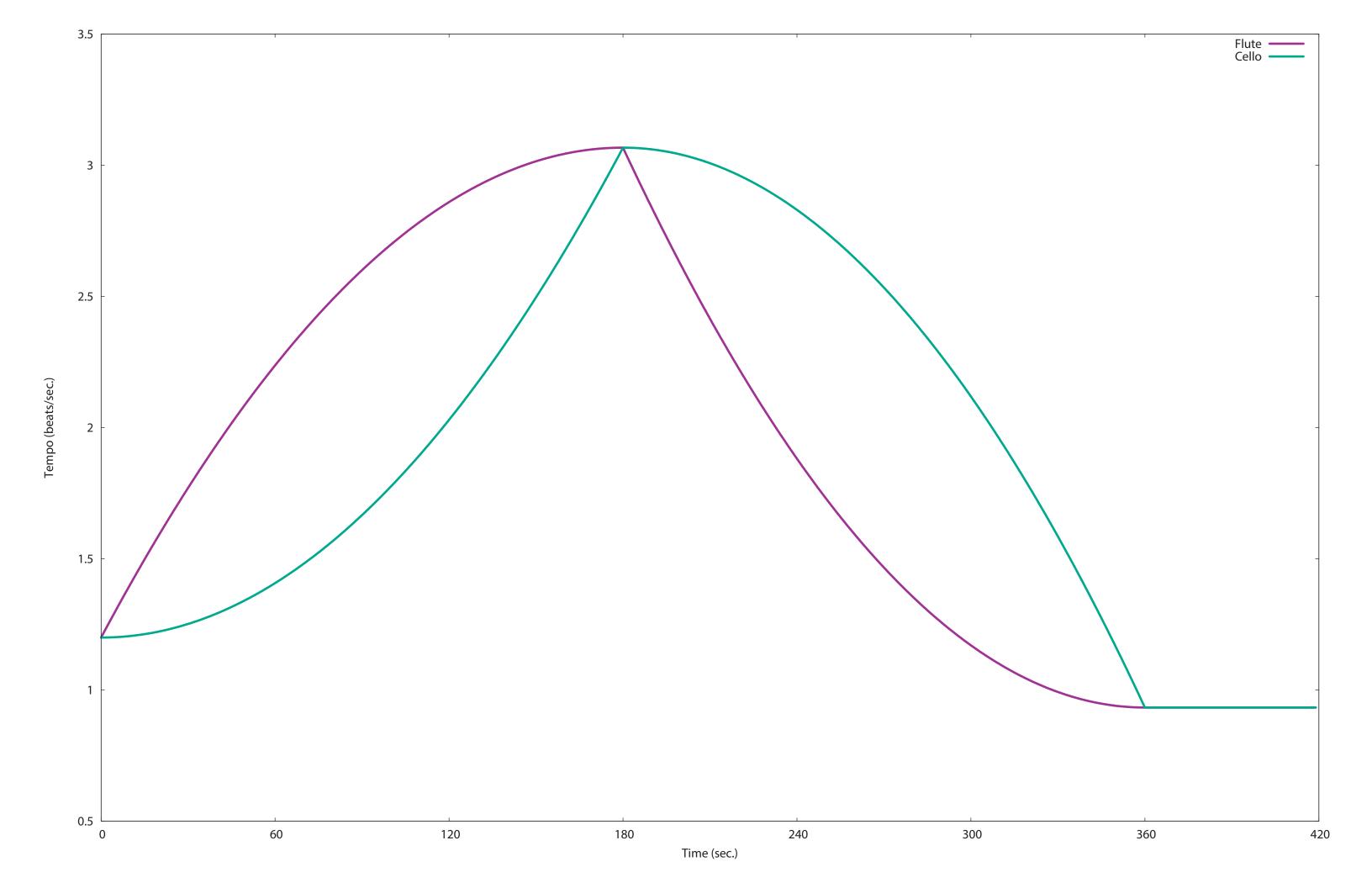
Limn

for flute, cello, and electronics

JOHN MacCALLUM

2016



Rehearsal / Performance

Limn is intended to be rehearsed with the aid of click-tracks, and performed without them. The two click-tracks speed up and slows down continuously and gradually, independent of each other. In performance, each musician must make situated musical decisons as the shifting relationships of the different parts unfold in unfamiliar ways. The click-tracks are managed by a Max/MSP patch available at john-maccallum.com.

The click-tracks consist of 4 tones:

Tone 1: on the downbeat of each measure

Tone 2: on each subsequent beat

Tone 3: on each subdivision

Tone 4: on each tempo mark that appears in bold in the score

Instruments / Electronics

Limn consists of two pieces, one for electronics, and the other for flute and cello. Either piece may be played separately, or they may both be played simultaneously. If the electronics are played on their own, they should be diffused using no fewer than 8 speakers, preferably in a medium-to-large reverberant space.

When the electronics are played together with the instrumental piece, the electronics should be diffused using 2 small speakers placed very near to the two musicians. The instruments should not be amplified, and the electronics should be balanced with the instrumental parts striving to create a

Program Note

In this duo for Stacy Pelinka and Leighton Fong, I continue to explore ideas about musical time that have been a thread of my recent work. The moment of the musical "now", a chord being brought into existence, is not an instant, but rather a small window, the width of which varies continuously throughout the performance. In this new work, I create a performance context in which that window may be enlarged to the point that its contents become promoted to the level of musical material. It represents a new type of counterpoint with its own compositional and performance practice.

The electronics consist of realtime manipulations of audio collected from electronic stethoscopes. The recordings were made during a performance of a collaboration between MacCallum and choreographer Teoma Naccarato entitled III:Synchronism, which consists of intimate of one-on-one performances in which issues of mutual trust, consent, and play are negotiated nonverbally, as the pair transgresses boundaries of internal versus external, and self, other, and environment. In this work, the duo goes through the process of limning—illuminating—the auditory traces left behind by bodies as they engaged in an intimate experience with a stranger.

Notation

Flute

Alternate between two (or more) fingerings of the same pitch



Smorzato: Wide, exaggerated vibrato in the rhythm notated above the staff



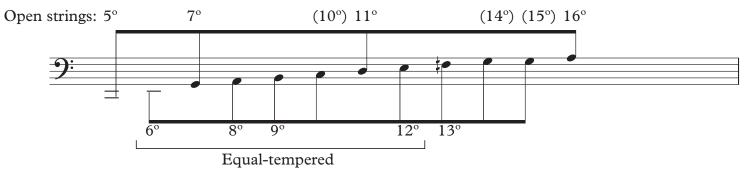
Microtones



Cello

Scordatura: The strings of the cello should be tuned to the 5th, 7th, 11th, and 16th partials of an octave below the low A of the piano (13.75 Hz). Relative to the normal tuning of the cello's strings, the C string is tuned almost a semitone sharp, the G is slightly flat, the D is almost exactly a quarter tone sharp, and the A is normal.

Partials 5-16 are notated as follows:



5°: Open C string

6°: Equal-tempered E

7º: Open G string

8°: Equal-tempered A (1 octave below the open A string)

9°: Equal-tempered B (minor 7th below the open A string)

10°: 1 octave above the open C string

11°: Open D string

12°: Equal-tempered E (perfect 4th below the open A string)

13°: Almost exactly an equal tempered E quarter-tone-sharp (slightly flat). This can be found a slightly flat minor third above the open D string.

14°: 1 octave about the open G string

15°: The third partial above the open C string

16°: Open A string

The partials notated above should always sound the same no matter which string they may be played on.

The 14th and 15th partials will be distinguished by notating which string the note should be played on (IV or III).

