

Richard Barrett

Adocentyn

2005-2011
bass flute and bass recorder

performing score

Adocentyn

(2005-2011) for bass flute and bass recorder

Commissioned by the City of Liverpool as part of CONSTRUCTION

to Paula Rae

duration: approximately 7'30"

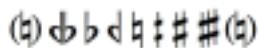
Both instruments should be amplified.

When this is performed as a duo the two performers should sit facing each other.

Trills, tremoli and gracenotes always as fast as possible.

The use of circular breathing is assumed during the frequent extended unbroken passages.

Glissandi should be executed by changes of fingering except for the few indicated embouchure-glissandi in the flute part.

Quartertones:  Smaller intervals are notated using an arrow pointing up or down from one of these accidentals; the precise intonation of such pitches may be inferred from the notated fingering. "Normal" fingering for a given pitch is indicated by N when this might not otherwise be clear. Sometimes, fingering diagrams show only the right-hand fingers, in cases where the left-hand fingering will be obvious.

Adocentyn exists both as a duo and (in slightly varied form) as two of the instrumental parts in *heliocentric* for ten instruments, which is itself one of the components of CONSTRUCTION (**resistance & vision part 8**) for voices, ensemble and electronics.

The description of the City of the Sun in the utopian work of that title by Tommaso Campanella (1568-1639) is derived largely from a passage in *Picatrix*, an 11th century textbook of magic originally written in Arabic:

It was he [Hermes Trismegistus], too, who in the east of Egypt constructed a City twelve miles long within which he constructed a castle which had four gates in each of its four parts. On the eastern gate he placed the form of an Eagle; on the western gate the form of a Bull; on the southern gate the form of a Lion, and on the northern gate he constructed the form of a Dog. Into these images he introduced spirits which spoke with voices, nor could anyone enter the gates of the city except by their permission. There he planted trees in the midst of which was a great tree which bore the fruit of all generation. On the summit of the castle he caused to be raised a tower thirty cubits high at the top of which he ordered to be placed a lighthouse, the colour of which changed every day until the seventh day after which it returned to the first colour, and so the City was illuminated with these colours. (...) Around the circumference of the City he placed engraved images and ordered them in such a manner that by their virtue the inhabitants were made virtuous and withdrawn from all wickedness and harm. The name of the City was Adocentyn.

Adocentyn

$\text{♩} = 48$ both instruments: dynamic shifts between bars should be as abrupt as possible (like "edits")

Richard Barrett
2005-11

The musical score consists of six systems of music for two instruments: bass flute and bass recorder. The score is written in 4/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The instruments play mostly in the bass clef, with some notes in the tenor clef. The score includes numerous dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, *ppp*, *mp*, *f*, and *mf*. Time signatures vary throughout the score, indicated by brackets above the staff. The first system starts at measure 4 and ends at measure 11. The second system starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 19. The third system starts at measure 20 and ends at measure 27. The fourth system starts at measure 28 and ends at measure 35. The fifth system starts at measure 36 and ends at measure 43. The sixth system starts at measure 44 and ends at measure 51. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures, and various performance techniques like grace notes and slurs.

(17)

bass flute bass recorder

mp

(18)

bass flute bass recorder

pp *PPP*

(20)

bass flute bass recorder

p *p*

embouchure-gissandi (begin each diminuendo with pitch already dropped as far as possible using the embouchure, then returning gradually to "normal")

(22)

bass flute bass recorder

ff *ppp, ff* *ppp, ff* *ppp, ff* *ppp*

allow pitch to drop naturally through the course of each diminuendo

(25)

bass flute bass recorder

ppp *pp*

(27)

bass flute bass recorder

mp *mp*

(29)

bass flute *fff* *mp* *f* *pp* *mf* *p* *mp* *f* *pp* *mf*

bass recorder *fff* *p* *mf* *f* *pp* *mf* *p* *f* *pp* *mf*

(31)

bass flute *mp* *(?i)* *pp* *7:8* *3:2* *3:2*

bass recorder *mp* *(?i)* *(?i)* *pp* *7:8* *3:2* *3:2*

(33)

bass flute *ppp* *p* *5:4* *4:3*

bass recorder *ppp* *p* *11:8* *7:6* *3:2*

(35)

bass flute *mf* *5:4* *5:4* *(D1)* *ff* *ff* *ppp ff* *ff* *ppp*

bass recorder *mf* *3:2* *3:2* *(R3)* *ff* *ff* *ppp ff* *ff* *ppp*

$\text{♪} = 57$ both instruments: transitions to multiphonics should be gradual where possible, completing the transition at the notated point where the multiphonic begins.
Where a trill is indicated, the notated pitches are an approximation to those present in the absence of the trill, which is normally a slight pitch/timbre inflection.

68

(37)

bass flute *p* *=mf* *5:4* *5:4* *D1c* *D1c* *3:2* *3:2* *3:2* *3:2* *7:6*

bass recorder *p* *=mf* *5:4* *5:4* *D2c* *D2c* *3:2* *3:2* *3:2* *3:2* *7:6*

both instruments: in the following three bars the trills begin not at the onset of the sound but on arrival at the multiphonic!

(40)

bass flute *(mp)* *p* *mp* *5:6* *(D1c)* *D1c* *13:12* *p*

bass recorder *(mp)* *p* *mf* *7:6* *(R2)* *R2* *11:12* *p*

42

bass flute bass recorder

56

81 both instruments: use circular breathing throughout this passage, taking care to time inhalations between the Trill durations

44

bass flute bass recorder

15 16

19 14

46

bass flute bass recorder

9 16

5 8

(etc.)

9 16

3 8

5 8

6 8

5 8

2 8

11 16

5 8

6 (tr)

5 8

11 16

5 8

58

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{5}{8}$ 17:16 $\frac{4}{8}$ (L3+G1) (R23)

$\frac{6}{8}$ 9:7 $\frac{6}{8}$ 9:8

$\frac{4}{8}$ 5:4 $\frac{4}{8}$ 5:4

(tr) 7:6 (tr) 5:4

pp mf

61

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{4}{8}$ 6:5 $\frac{3}{8}$ pp

$\frac{4}{8}$ 9:8 (tr) 3:2

pp

64

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{13}{16}$ (tr) (G1) 10:11 $\frac{6}{8}$ 5:6

$\frac{14}{13}$ 7:5

pp mf pp

66

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{6}{8}$ (tr) (R12) 3:2 4:5 (tr) (L1) 5:6

mf pp

mf

$\text{♪} = 96$

68

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{5}{8}$ 3:2 $\frac{4}{8}$ f

$\frac{7}{16}$ 6:5

mf f

71

bass flute bass recorder

$\frac{7}{16}$ 5:4 5:6 N 9:7 C 6:5

$\frac{3}{8}$ 4:3 3:2

mp mp

both instruments: brief dynamic pulsations two degrees above the prevailing dynamic

both instruments: unaccented sounds given as little articulation as possible!

7

16 5 8 4 8 7 16 7 16 3 8 7 16

bass flute bass recorder

102 7 16 11 2 8 5 8 2 8 3 8 7 16 5 8 17:15 9 16

bass flute bass recorder

105 2 8 3 8 7 16 5 8 17:12 17:14 9 16

bass flute bass recorder

109 16 2 8 4 8 17:12 17:14 9 16

bass flute bass recorder

112 9 16 3 8 4 8 5 8 3 8

bass flute bass recorder

116

3 8 ("pizzicato")

bass flute: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

bass recorder: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

5 8

bass flute: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

bass recorder: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

9 16

bass flute: $\frac{16}{16}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

bass recorder: $\frac{16}{16}$ (ppp) f mp mf p

* momentary depression of RI, just enough to produce a hint of multiphonic

119

9 16

bass flute: $\frac{16}{16}$ (p) ff

bass recorder: $\frac{16}{16}$ (p) ff

4 8

bass flute: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) ff

bass recorder: $\frac{8}{8}$ (ppp) ff