

23 MOVEMENTS FOR NOVEMENTS FOR ND, PERCUSSIZZ Z PERCUSSIZZ AND A AT LEAS Y

(Eat . . .)

This

is the outline of a work for a minimum of seven dancers and one percussion player which requires the creative input of each participant in order to realize the implications of the score. Within the limits established by the use of precise or imprecise rhythmic notation, the dramatic intent of each movement, movement-to - movement continuity, and of overall form, the players are asked to supply details of inter-pretation which allows and encourages a variety of possible executions. For the dancers this means responsibility for most choreographic details, and for the percussionist this means responsibility for most choreographic details, and of free improvisation.

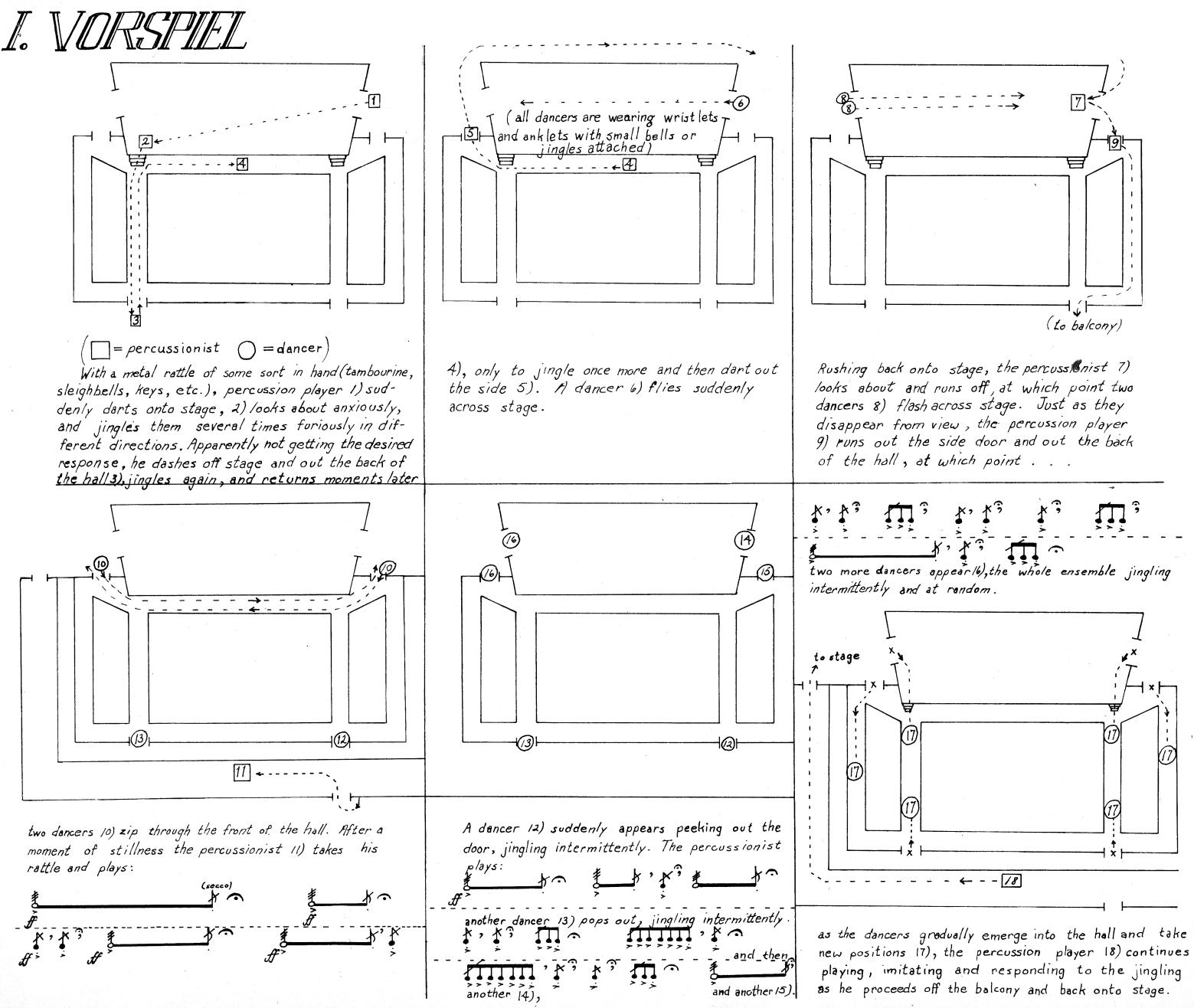
The seven movements are arranged in an alternating sequence of notated and improvised pieces, each with a different number of required players. They are:

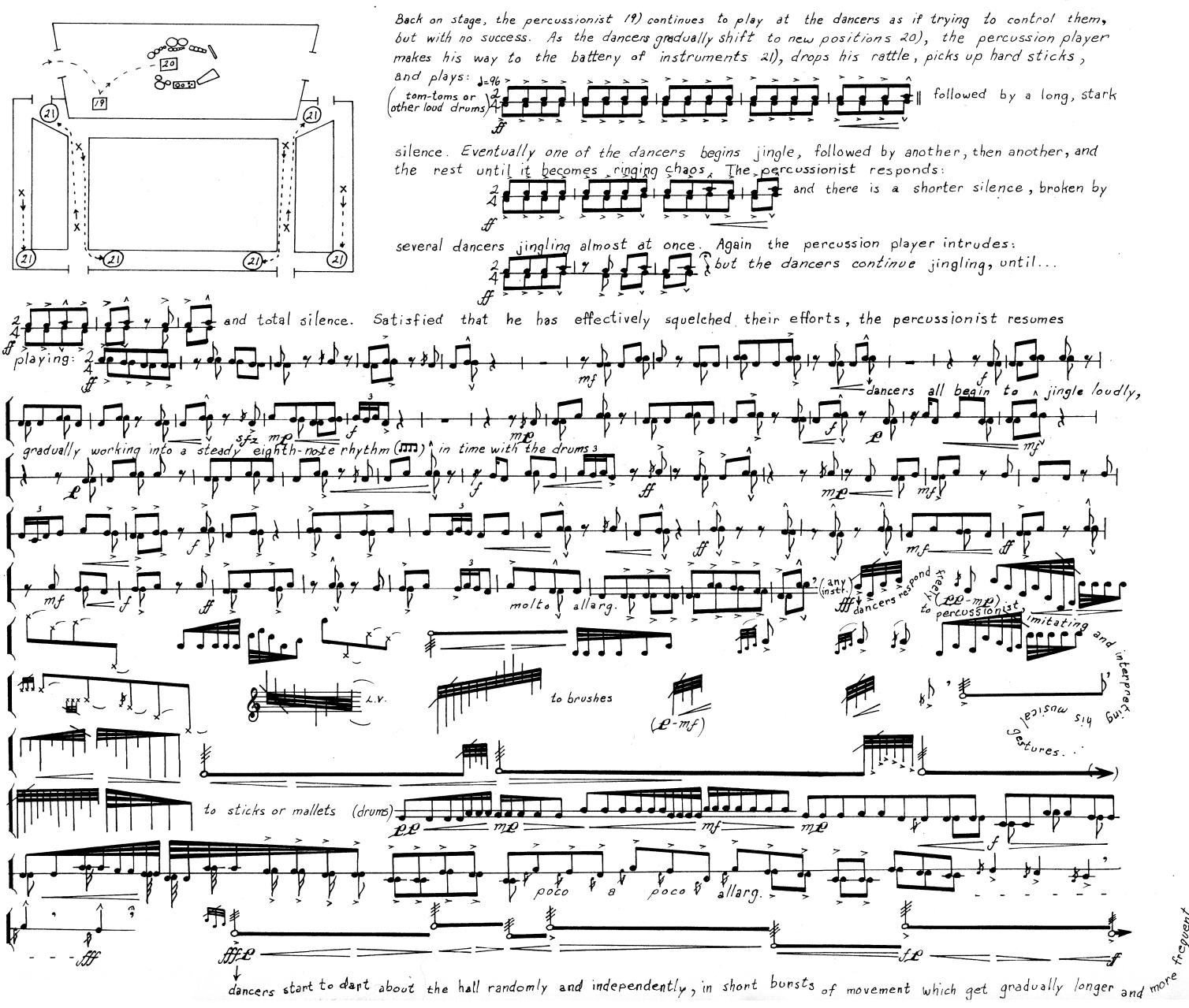
I. Vorspiel (six dancers and percussionist) II. Improvisation I (solo dancer and percussionist) III. Dance (two dancers and percussionist) IV. Improvisation 2 (solo percussionist) V. Dance (threedancers and percussionist) VI. Improvisation 3 (solo dancer) VII. Finale (all dancers and percussionist)

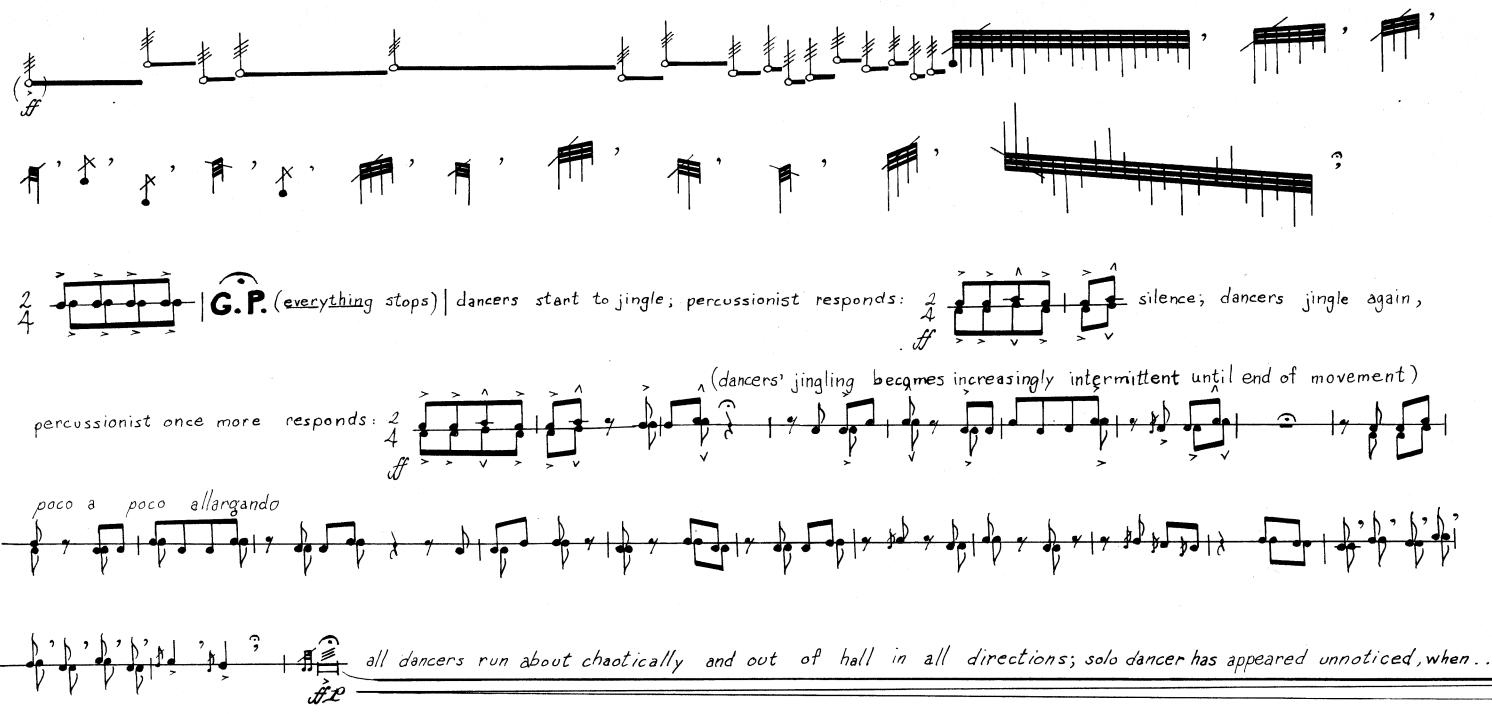
At certain points the dancers are asked to complement the musical content of the score through bodily movement, either by wearing small bells or jingles attached to wristlets and anklets, or by foot-stomping and clapping. The percussion player is likewise asked to add a theatrical dimension to his presence on stage by interaction with the dancers and by the sheer movement required to play the piece.

The exact size and make-up of the percussion battery is left up to the taste and ingenuity of the player, but it should at least include several kinds of drums to be played with hands and sticks (or mallets), a variety of gongs, cymbals, and other metallophones, a selection of wooden ideophones like temple blocks and log drums, and any number of shakers, rattles, jingles, and bells. Homemade and unusual instruments will also be very effective in the fourth movement (Improvisation 2 for solo percussionist). The only specific instrumental requirement is for a marimba in the third movement.

Movements <u>could</u> possibly be extracted from the work and performed independently, obviously at the expense of eliminating their contextual significance. The use of additional improvising instruments, either acoustic or electronic, and of additional visual media is left to the discretion of the performers, with the hope that if used they do prove superfluous to the basic choreographic/musical conception of the work, ha-ha.







Improvisation 1 (next page)

suddenly the percussion player takes notice of solo dancer and abruptly stops playing. They engage in a teasing seduction scene with the dancer captivating the percussionist with (his bells while (s) he responds with shakers, rattles, scrapers, and all manner of hand instruments. Needless to say, the proposition is not consumated.



"If sex is a grosser manifestation of some transcendatal force that permeates the workings of nature", can you sublimate

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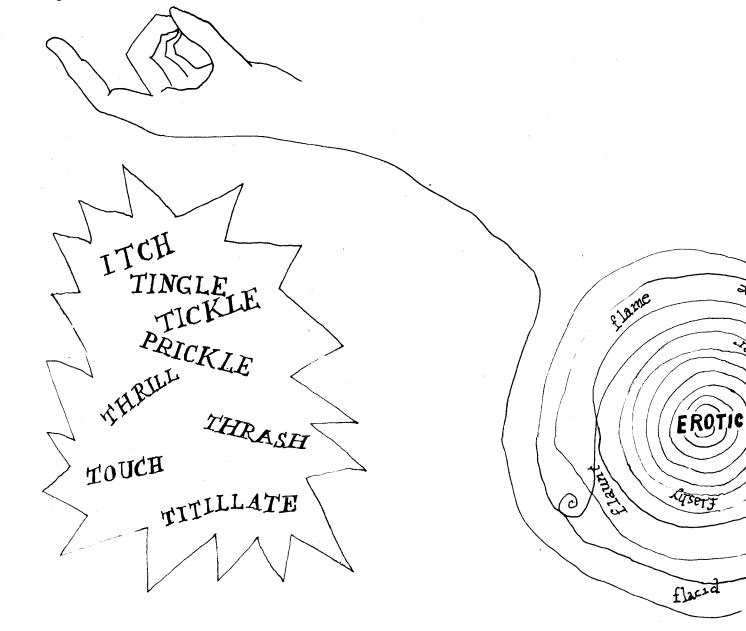
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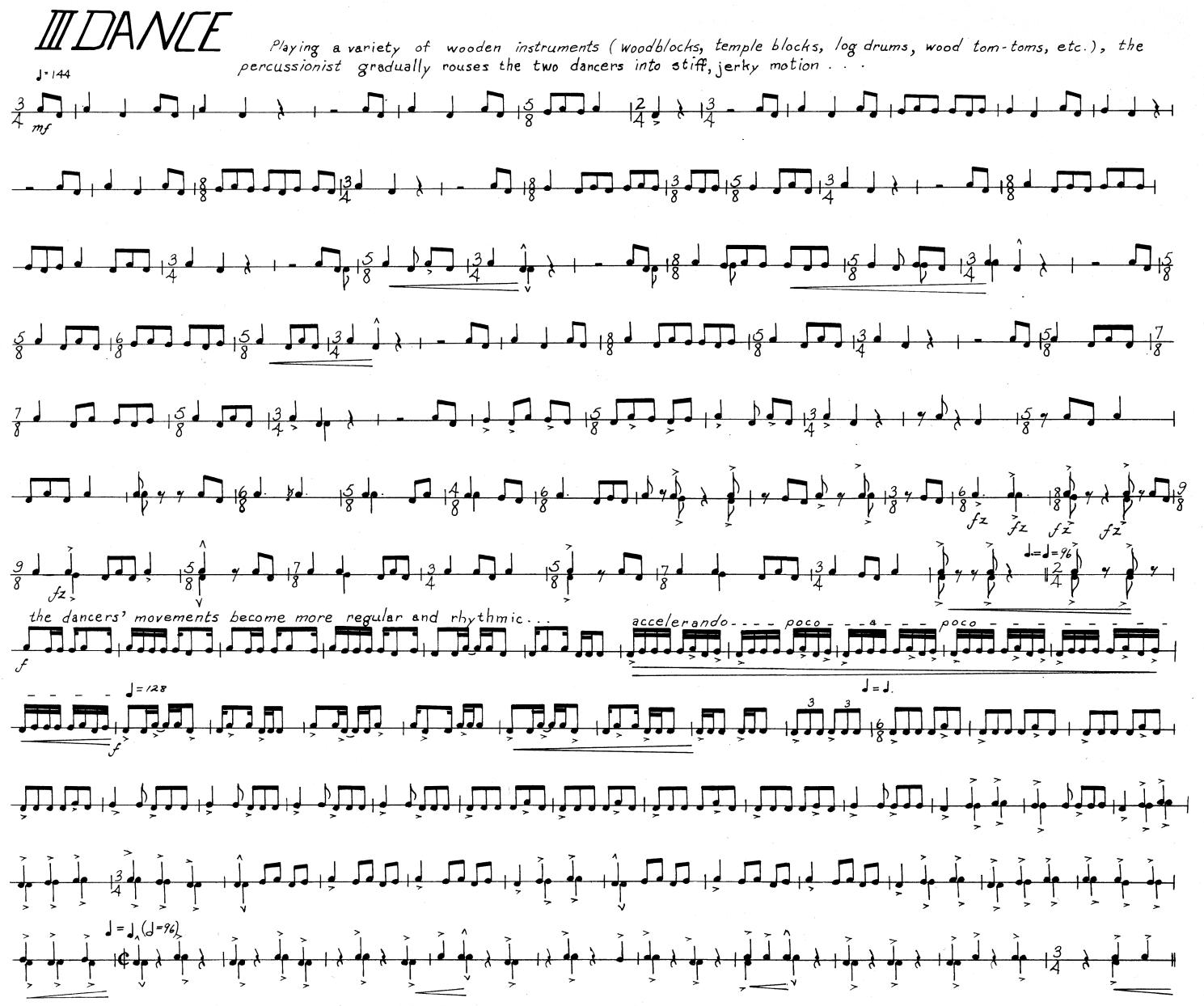
physical desire into a poetry of motion ... just for laughs?



Shortly before the end of this movement, two dancers emerge and sit cross-legged near the front of the stage. They remain motionless until the beginning of the next movement.

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alone





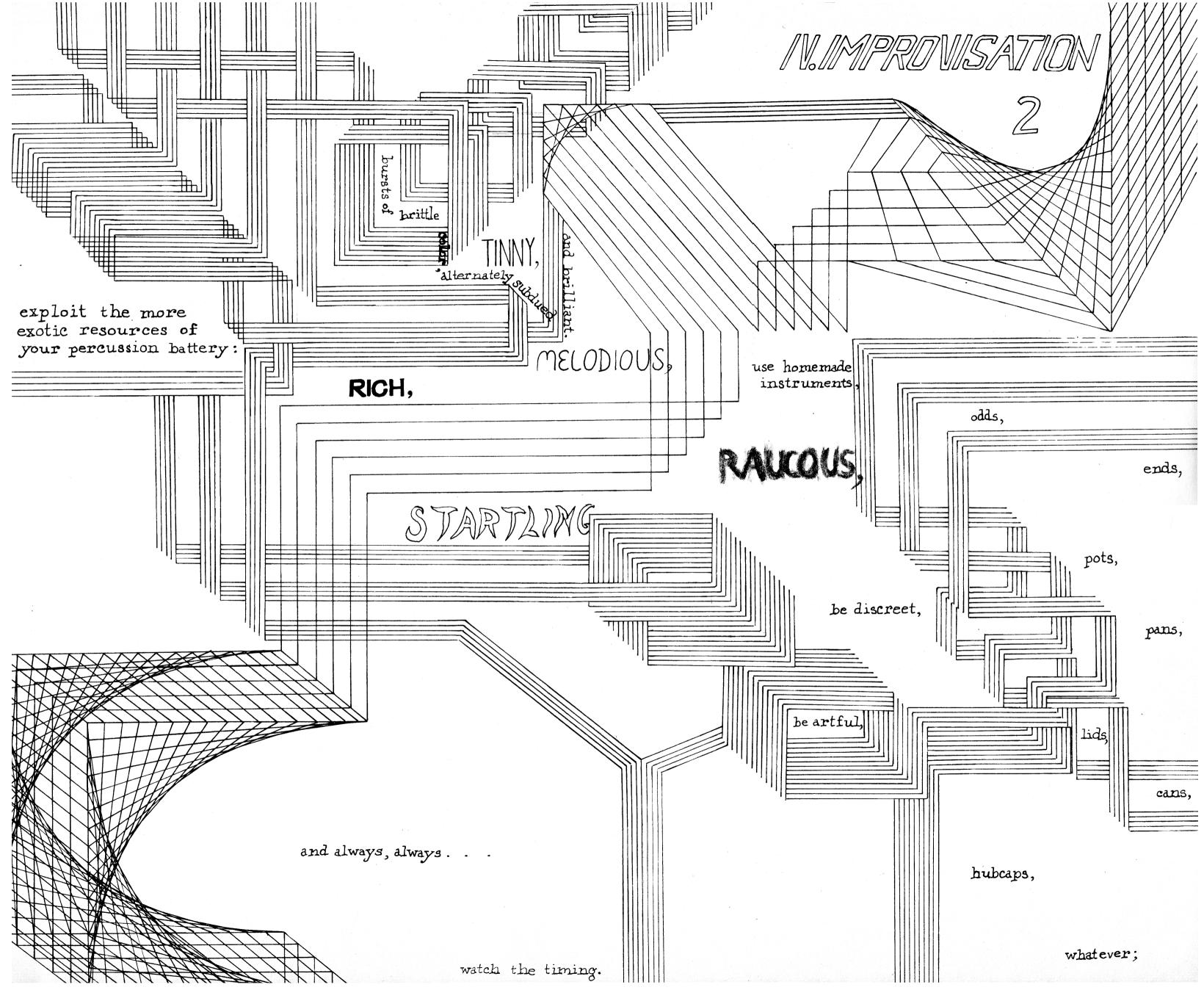


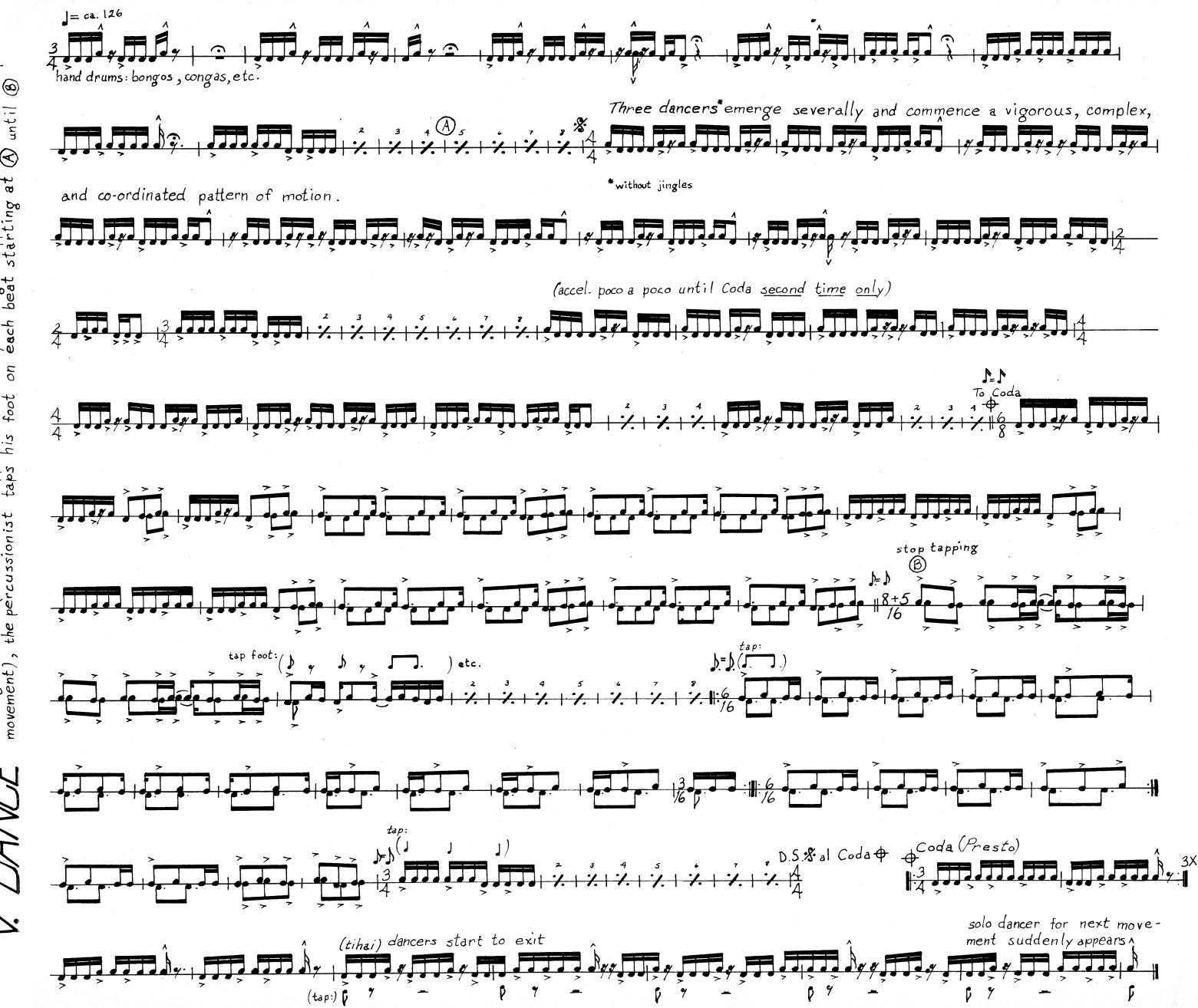


Note to Improvisation 2:

In order to lend formal coherence to the structure of the improvisation, some distinctive sound-event (such as a particular timbre or rhythmic formula) is to be employed in articulating sections of the movement. This "event" serves to define periods of particular activity, timbre, gesture, or simply of general character.

The end of Improvisation 2 leads into the succeeding movement without any noticeable break.





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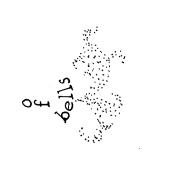
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VI. IMPROVISATION 3

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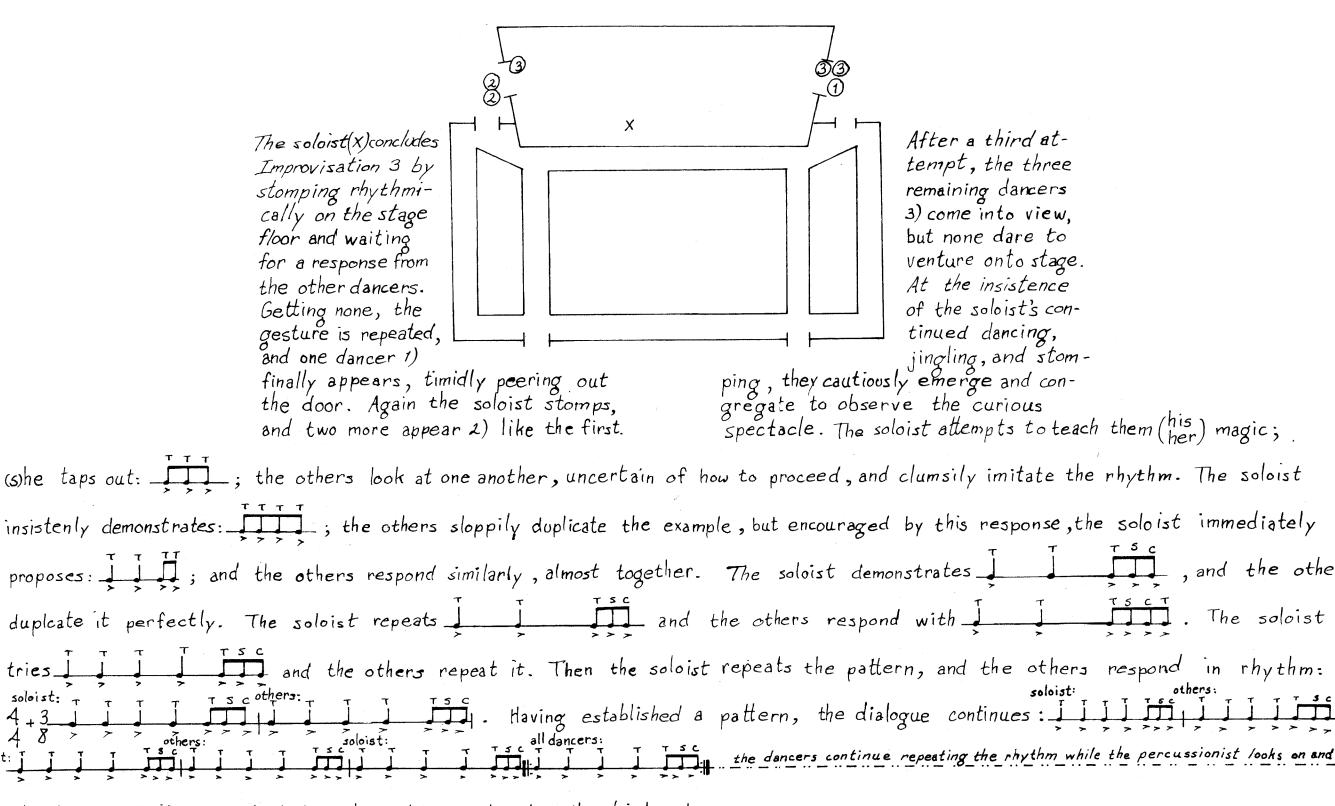
all wristlets and anklets:



beautiful.

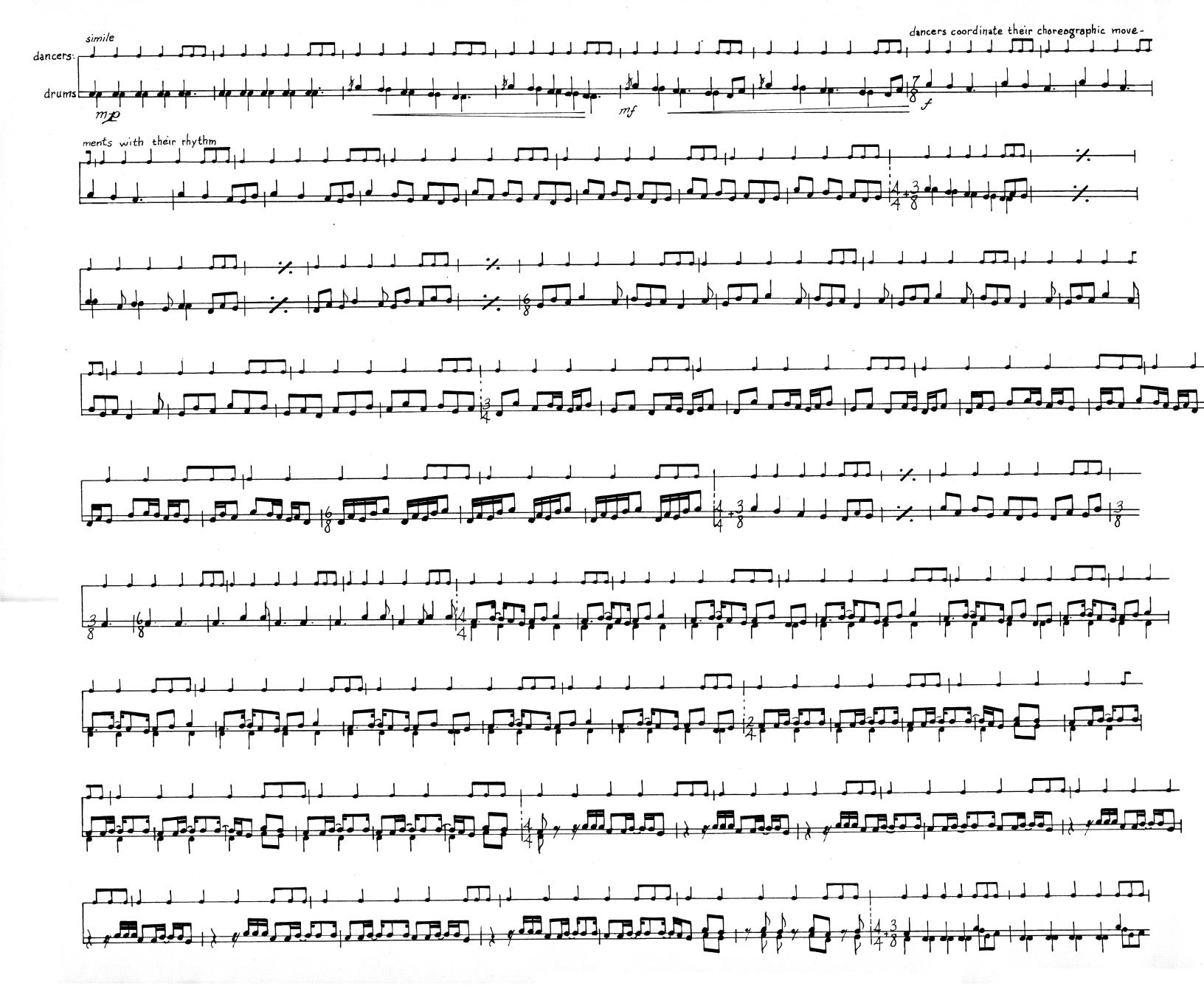
VII. FINALE

soloist:



attempts to imitate it, cautiously at first, then gaining greater strength and independence:

all dancers are wearing anklets with small bells or jingles attached; = tap foot = slap thighs J = clap hands, and the others . The soloist





Composer David Jason Snow (b. 1954) received his professional musical training at the Eastman School of Music (1972-1976) where he studied with Joseph Schwantner, Warren Benson, and Samuel Adler, and at the Yale School of Music (1976-1978) where he was a student of Jacob Druckman. While at Eastman, he was awarded the Bernard and Rose Sernoffsky Prize in composition (1974), the McCurdy Prize (1975), and the Howard Hanson Prize (1976), and at Yale he received the Frances E. Osborne Kellogg Prize (1978). Other honors include BMI Student Composer Awards (1977, 1979), Annapolis Fine Arts Foundation Composition Prizes (1981, 1983, 1984, 1985), an ASCAP Foundation Grant (1981), a National Association of Composers/USA Composition Prize (1981), a National Federation of Music Clubs Composition Prize (1981), National Endowment for the Arts Composer Fellowships (1982, 1985), a Meet the Composer Grant (1983), and Maryland State Arts Council Grants (1992, 1997). Snow has been awarded artist residencies at Yaddo (1981, 2000) and Millay Arts (2004), and commissions from the College Band Directors National Association Commission (1982) and the Renee B. Fisher Foundation (1997).

Among the organizations that have presented Snow's work in concert are the Ensemble Intercontemporain (Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris), the New Juilliard Ensemble (Museum of Modern Art, New York), the American Brass Quintet (John F. Kennedy Center, Washington, DC), the Yale Contemporary Ensemble (Sprague Hall, New Haven), the Yale University Band (Woolsey Hall, New Haven), the Harvard Wind Ensemble (Sanders Theater, Cambridge), and the Banda Municipal de Bilbao (Euskalduna Palace, Bilbao).

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rev. July 21, 2022



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