## Flyover Country

For 9 Musicians
Erich Barganier
2022

# Instrumentation 

Male Narrator<br>Flute<br>Bass Clarinet in Bb<br>Piano/Electric Piano<br>Drum Set<br>Violin<br>Viola<br>Cello<br>Double Bass<br>Digital Sampler/Laptop<br>Conductor

Duration: ~ 1 hour, 20 minutes

## Performance Notes

During the performance, each musician should be amplified using dynamic microphones attached to boom stands. The signal of each should then run to a mixing console where an engineer will balance the levels and diffuse the final output into the venue's stereo sound system.

The narrator may hold their own microphone and their levels should always remain higher than the rest of the ensemble, so that their voice is always audible when speaking.

The ensemble may be arranged as necessary for each venue.
The double bass performer requires an instrument that features a C-extension on their fourth string.

The drummer and sound engineer may wish to place a plexiglass shield in front of the drums in order to curb some sound bleed, and if the snare proves too loud in the live mix, it may be dampened with a towel or bean bag as needed.

The drummer should use 5B drumsticks, or an equivalent, for the whole piece, unless otherwise noted.

The drum notation system for the piece can be found below:


The electric keyboard used in the work should feature a pitch-bend wheel, a usb port, and connect to a foot pedal to control volume. Ideally, the electric keyboard should be connected to a laptop running Ableton or a similar DAW. The tone of the keyboard should then be created in the DAW. It should sound somewhere between
the tone of an organ and a synth and should be incredibly dense in overtones and timbres. The performer may model the tone after that of a church organ with every stop activated, but the performer may choose their own tone.

If the performer cannot access a laptop, they may use the pre-set organ tone on the keyboard, but this is less desirable.

In movement 6, a performer needs to activate a sampler at mm. 170. The ensemble is responsible for creating a digital patch that can activate a sound sample of poet, John McCarthy, reciting the text indicated in the score. The sampling mechanism can be created in MAX/MSP and a key click can activate the sample.

An optional set of fixed video and fixed stereo electronics may be performed in conjunction with the piece. These elements should be activated when the conductor begins the piece and fade out after the last bar of notated music. The volume levels of this media should always be lower than that of the ensemble and should act as a digital backdrop, rather than another purely-musical element.

The narrator for the piece should identify as male and look to be over the age of 25. The delivery of the poetry should sound world-weary and sad. They should be recited with a certain grit of having lived through abject poverty and abuse, and should almost feel like the lines are coming from a diary. Above all, the narrator should sound determined and never tearful.

The narrator should read from the score in lieu of a part. During measures where the narrator speaks, bold text lies underneath blank spaces in his part. The text may be spoken with some flexibility in phrasing, but must fit in the designated spot. It should never bleed into a designated rest.

Specific performance instructions vary by movement and are listed below:

## I. [If You Stay Long Enough]

Electric Keyboard - At the beginning of the movement, the piano should gradually fade in from piano and reach mezzo forte over the course of 20 seconds. It may either fade out or abruptly cut off at the end of the final measure of the piece.

Drum Set - The drum part should be played in a punk or post-bunk style. When bowing the crash cymbal, use a heavily-rosined cello or double bass bow and freely bow the cymbal so that the sound melds with the rest of the ensemble.

Violin - At mm. 104, the performer should perform a, grinding, scratching improv solo for 4 bars. This solo should speed up and get more intense and ugly as it progresses, and climaxes in a wash of noise. The performer should make this section atonal, incredibly overpressured, arhythmic, and may perform it in any style they find fitting. I like to think about this section as a broken radio or malfunctioning speaker, but that is just one interpretation. The performer may make this solo their own, but it should be ugly.

Viola - Sections that feature headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

Cello - Sections that feature headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

Double Bass - Sections that feature headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

## II. [Of Motherhood, A Fierce Drowning]

Piccolo - At mm. 30, the performer should perform articulated tongue rams with a sharp attack. These should mimic the same sound as the pizzicato strings. The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound.

At mm. 56, the notes should be performed as written and phrased with a considerable amount of breath sound in the note. The slash notation in the score and part indicates this technique.

The tongue rams in mm. 193 function the same way as they did in the beginning of the piece.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

The piccolo should cut abruptly, in unison with the violin, after holding out the final note.

Bass Clarinet - At mm. 22, the performer should perform articulated mouth pops on the indicated notes with a sharp attack. These should mimic the same sound as the pizzicato strings. The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound.

At mm. 66, the performer should use the designated notes and create multiphonics built on the designated fundamental. The overall effect does not have to be tonal (but may be if the performer wishes) and may sound messy. The performer should choose multiphonics that come naturally to them on these notes and ones that they enjoy playing.

At mm. 197, the mouth pops return and should be interpreted the same way as they were at the beginning of the piece.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

Piano - At mm. 1, the performer should perform the designated notes inside the piano using a wooden hammered dulcimer mallet. The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound.

At mm. 19, left hand chords should be performed as written.
At mm. 77, The notes floating in space should be played out of time and where the performer thinks they should be in the measure.

At mm. 106, the section that features headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

At mm. 130, the performer should use a playing card from a deck of cards and drag the plectrum towards them to create a long, synth-like tone.

At mm. 144, The performer should use 2 wooden hammered dulcimer mallets to perform the atonal rhythm indicated. The performer may choose the notes, but should never repeat the same note more than two times in a row. They may let these notes ring out a bit and bleed on top of each other.

At mm. 211, the performer should use the piano keys to perform all indicated notes and interpret the headless stems like they did in mm. 106

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

At mm. 224, the performer should switch back to the mallets and interpret the section like how they did at mm. 144. They should let the notes ring a bit and overlap on each other, except for the final note at mm. 259, which should be immediately silenced.

Drum Set - At mm. 9, the performer should bow the crash cymbal with a rosined double bass or cello bow. They should freely phrase this technique for the given allotment of time and should aim to create a glistening, strange texture. While bowing, they should add in articulated bass drum hits. These notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. They should be played in time starting at mm. 21.

At mm. 32, the performer should start dropping coins on their snare drum. They should aim to drop the coins generally where the notes land in the measures, but don't have to be exact. They should leave the coins on the snare until the end of the movement, even when they are playing the snare with sticks. At the end of movement 2 , clear the snare of the coins.

The cymbal bowing and coin dropping techniques are indicated multiple times through the movement via text. They should be interpreted consistently throughout the movement.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

Violin - The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound. Aimless glissandi sections
feature gliss lines to tonal areas where the player should aim their gliss towards. These sections should sound atonal.

At mm. 25, the performer should perform the same aimless glissandi, but use the back of their bow instead of a traditional pizz to accomplish this effect.

At mm. 43, the performer should articulate the designated note with a strong attack.
At mm. 52, the performer should gliss the artificial harmonic up and down at random and out-of-sync with the rest of the strings until the end of mm. 60. They should not follow the notated gliss pattern for this section.

At mm. 63, the performer should create aimless glissandi in the designated direction. These may land on any note.

At mm. 75, the performer may use the designated fundamentals to ad lib artificial or natural harmonics on top of. These phrases should be articulated with a sharp attack and an immediate cutoff. They should feel like the harmonic version of a pizzicato.

At mm. 115, the section that feature headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

At mm. 123, triangle noteheads indicate that the performer should play the highest note possible. This should be accomplished on the IV string (G).

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

Viola - The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound. Aimless glissandi sections
feature gliss lines to tonal areas where the player should aim their gliss towards. These sections should sound atonal.

At mm. 23, the performer should perform the same aimless glissandi, but use the back of their bow instead of a traditional pizz to accomplish this effect.

At mm. 39, the performer should articulate the designated note with a strong attack.
At mm. 52, the performer should gliss the artificial harmonic up and down at random and out-of-sync with the rest of the strings until the end of mm .60 . They should not follow the notated gliss pattern for this section.

At mm. 63, the performer should create aimless glissandi in the designated direction. These may land on any note.

At mm. 75 , the performer may use the designated fundamentals to ad lib artificial or natural harmonics on top of. These phrases should be articulated with a sharp attack and an immediate cutoff. They should feel like the harmonic version of a pizzicato.

At mm. 115, the section that feature headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

Cello - The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound. Aimless glissandi sections feature gliss lines to tonal areas where the player should aim their gliss towards. These sections should sound atonal.

At mm. 21, the performer should perform the same aimless glissandi, but use the back of their bow instead of a traditional pizz to accomplish this effect.

At mm. 35, the performer should articulate the designated note with a strong attack.
At mm. 52, the performer should gliss the artificial harmonic up and down at random and out-of-sync with the rest of the strings until the end of mm. 60. They should not follow the notated gliss pattern for this section.

At mm. 63, the performer should create aimless glissandi in the designated direction. These may land on any note.

At mm. 75, the performer may use the designated fundamentals to ad lib artificial or natural harmonics on top of. These phrases should be articulated with a sharp attack and an immediate cutoff. They should feel like the harmonic version of a pizzicato.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

Double Bass - The notes floating in space should be played where the performer thinks they should be in the measure. The overall effect, when performed with the rest of the ensemble, should be a pointillistic cloud of sound. Aimless glissandi sections feature gliss lines to tonal areas where the player should aim their gliss towards. These sections should sound atonal.

At mm. 19, the performer should perform the same aimless glissandi, but use the back of their bow instead of a traditional pizz to accomplish this effect.

At mm. 31, the performer should articulate the designated note with a strong attack.
At mm. 52, the performer should gliss the artificial harmonic up and down at random and out-of-sync with the rest of the strings until the end of mm. 60. They should not follow the notated gliss pattern for this section.

At mm. 63, the performer should create aimless glissandi in the designated direction. These may land on any note.

At mm. 75, the performer may use the designated fundamentals to ad lib artificial or natural harmonics on top of. These phrases should be articulated with a sharp attack and an immediate cutoff. They should feel like the harmonic version of a pizzicato.

At mm. 223 and 231, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. These phrases should be spoken in a distant, emotionallyremoved way.

## III. [Long Day Of The Factory Belt]

Drum Set - The drums in this section should have a resonant, heavy sound evoking factories. The performer may want to accomplish this effect using mallets of their choosing on the floor tom.

Piano - Square noteheads in the part indicate chords that should be played as atonal clusters. The performer should perform the grouping as indicated.

Violin - In mm. 1 and 84, X noteheads indicated the player should slowly and harshly drag the bow across the string to create a grating, slow noise effect on the indicated pitch.

Viola - In mm. 1 and 84, X noteheads indicated the player should slowly and harshly drag the bow across the string to create a grating, slow noise effect on the indicated pitch.

Cello - In mm. 1 and 84, X noteheads indicated the player should slowly and harshly drag the bow across the string to create a grating, slow noise effect on the indicated pitch.

Double Bass - In mm. 1, X noteheads indicated the player should slowly and harshly drag the bow across the string to create a grating, slow noise effect on the indicated pitch.

## IV. [The Taste Of Copper]

Flute - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

At mm. 109, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Bass Clarinet - At mm. 1, headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row. This particular section should be very squeaky, messy, and harsh sounding. It should feel like textural background chatter.

At mm. 11, 18, and 77, this effect is the same.
At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

At mm. 41, perform the headless stems atonally with staccato. This should no longer sound like an effect and should rather sound like an atonal rhythmic line.

At mm. 108, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Drum Set - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

At mm. 112, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted. Don't stop drumming.

Electric Keyboard - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

At mm. 25, the performer should use the pitch bend wheel of their keyboard to bend the notes as indicated. The notated pitches can act as a gestural guide and exact pitches do not have to be precise.

At mm. 38 and 39 , use the pitch bend wheel to accomplish the same effect with individual notes.

At mm. 40, square note heads indicate a cluster. This may be a tonal or atonal cluster. It should be very brief, abrupt, and shocking.

All subsequent clusters should be atonal and feel like percussive attacks.
At mm. 113, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Violin - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

Starting at mm. 62, triangle note heads indicate the performer should play the highest possible note on their $4^{\text {th }}$ string (G). Through this section, they should use lighter and harsher pressure, as indicated by text instructions. The performer may slowly increase or decrease their pressure, in anticipation of the text instructions, or may abruptly change their pressure.

At mm. 117, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Viola - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

Starting at mm. 62, triangle note heads indicate the performer should play the highest possible note on their $4^{\text {th }}$ string (C). Through this section, they should use lighter and harsher pressure, as indicated by text instructions. The performer may slowly increase or decrease their pressure, in anticipation of the text instructions, or may abruptly change their pressure.

At mm. 118, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Cello - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way.

Starting at mm. 62, triangle note heads indicate the performer should play the highest possible note on their 3rd string (G). Through this section, they should use lighter and harsher pressure, as indicated by text instructions. The performer may
slowly increase or decrease their pressure, in anticipation of the text instructions, or may abruptly change their pressure.

At mm. 122, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

Double Bass - At mm. 24, the performer should speak the bolded text in unison with the rest of the ensemble. This phrases should be spoken in a firm, direct, and emotionally-removed way

Starting at mm. 62, triangle note heads indicate the performer should play the highest possible note on their 3rd string (A). Through this section, they should use lighter and harsher pressure, as indicated by text instructions. The performer may slowly increase or decrease their pressure, in anticipation of the text instructions, or may abruptly change their pressure.

At mm. 123, quietly repeat the bolded text until the end of the piece. The phrase should be repeated with some space in between each. This phrase should not be in unison with anyone else. Speak the phrase as if you are internally dwelling on the idea. It should feel very introverted.

## V. [To Sever Anything]

Flute - At mm. 70, 93, and 95, headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 143, return to the written tempo.
At mm. 159, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the pitch of the notes.

At mm. 188, play the phrases at the written tempo and interpret them like all other headless stems.

At mm. 215, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

Bass Clarinet - At mm. 70, 93, and 95, headless stems should be performed atonally, and the performer should follow the contour of where they believe the note heads to lie. They should perform these sections as written in all other regards. Never repeat the same note more than two times in a row.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 143, return to the written tempo.

At mm. 161, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the pitch of the notes.

At mm. 188, play the phrases at the written tempo and interpret them like all other headless stems.

At mm. 215, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

Drum Set - From mm. 198 to the end of mm. 210, the performer should perform a rock drum solo. They should take inspiration from drummers like Thor Harris of Swans or Sonic Youth's Steve Shelley.

Piano - At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 169, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the atonal pitch of the notes.

At mm. 209, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

At mm. 238, play the right-hand chord as a white note cluster.
Violin - At mm. 7, perform the headless stems with glissandi between each note as indicated.

At mm. 42, the performer should articulate each indicated note during the continuous glissando.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 164, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the atonal pitch of the notes.

At mm. 207, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

From mm. 238 to the end of the piece, the performer should not dwell on any indicated pitch. Continuously gliss without stopping, using the notated pitches as a guide as to where to be.

Viola - At mm. 7, perform the headless stems with glissandi between each note as indicated.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 167, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the atonal pitch of the notes.

At mm. 207, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

From mm. 238 to the end of the piece, the performer should not dwell on any indicated pitch. Continuously gliss without stopping, using the notated pitches as a guide as to where to be.

Cello - At mm. 7, perform the headless stems with glissandi between each note as indicated.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 170, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the atonal pitch of the notes.

At mm. 207, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

From mm. 241 to the end of the piece, the performer should not dwell on any indicated pitch. Continuously gliss without stopping, using the notated pitches as a guide as to where to be.

Double Bass - At mm. 7, perform the headless stems with glissandi between each note as indicated.

At mm. 127, play the indicated phrase while speeding up and slowing down independent of the ensemble. Do not rely on the conductor to determine your speed during this section. All other instruments should be freely changing tempo with this phrase and it should create a massive, blurry texture.

At mm. 174, accel. and ritard freely while interpreting the atonal, headless stems. Approach performing this section like mm. 127, with the only difference being the atonal pitch of the notes.

At mm. 207, play the atonal, headless stems at the given tempo while articulating each note as much as possible.

From mm. 241 to the end of the piece, the performer should not dwell on any indicated pitch. Continuously gliss without stopping, using the notated pitches as a guide as to where to be.

## VI. [To Riven Stillness]

This is an open instrumentation piece. The flute, violin, and viola constitute high instruments. Bass clarinet, cello, and double bass are low instruments. The piano performs both parts.

Performers should play the material at a comfortable octave.
The pianist may choose to perform this movement simultaneously on the electric keyboard and grand piano, or on a single keyboard instrument of their choosing.

At mm. 170, an ensemble member should trigger a sound sample of the poet's voice reciting the indicated text.

## VII. [Renders And Yields]

At mm. 157, the conductor stops counting time for the ensemble and lets them gradually slow down and morph into a cloud of sound

Piccolo - From mm. 97 to mm. 114, the performer should play the rhythm and phrasing as indicated by the headless stems. In this section, the performer should exclusively use notes derived from the C\# Octatonic scale - C\#, D, E, F, G, G\#, A\#, B. They may play these notes in any order and should only play a note two times in a row.

Bass Clarinet - At mm. 89, the performer should interpret the x noteheads as mouth pops. These notes should have a hard attack and sharp articulation. They should perform the notes where they think they should fall in the measure.

Piano/Electric Keyboard - The right hand of the performer should play the grand piano and the left hand should play the electric keyboard simultaneously.

At mm. 88, the performer should play the rhythm and phrasing as indicated by the headless stems. In this section, the performer should exclusively use notes derived from the C\# minor scale - C\#, D\#, E, F\#, G\#, A, and B. They may play these notes in any order and should only play a note two times in a row.

From mm. 97 to mm. 114, the performer should play the rhythm and phrasing as indicated by the headless stems. In this section, the performer should exclusively use notes derived from the C\# Octatonic scale - C\#, D, E, F, G, G\#, A\#, B. They may play these notes in any order and should only play a note two times in a row.

At the end of the piece, the performer should play pointillistic, sparse notes as indicated, as if fading away.

Violin - At mm. 89, the performer should play the indicated pitches pointillistically and out of time.

At mm. 157, the performer should play the indicated notes out of time with the ensemble as they gradually slow in tempo. These notes should not line up with anyone else and should help create a fading wash of sound. Do not interpret these as quarter notes.

Viola - At mm. 89, the performer should play the indicated pitches pointillistically and out of time.

At mm. 157, the performer should play the indicated notes out of time with the ensemble as they gradually slow in tempo. These notes should not line up with anyone else and should help create a fading wash of sound. Do not interpret these as quarter notes.

Cello - At mm. 89, the performer should play the indicated pitches pointillistically and out of time.

At mm. 156, the performer should play the indicated notes out of time with the ensemble as they gradually slow in tempo. These notes should not line up with anyone else and should help create a fading wash of sound. Do not interpret these as quarter notes.

Double Bass - At mm. 89, the performer should play the indicated pitches pointillistically and out of time.

At mm. 156, the performer should play the indicated notes out of time with the ensemble as they gradually slow in tempo. These notes should not line up with anyone else and should help create a fading wash of sound. Do not interpret these as quarter notes.





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63


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46.

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M. Voice ${ }^{2}$






M. Voice ${ }^{7}$


Keyboard



## II. [Of Motherhood, a Fierce Drowning]

## Claustrophobic

- $=140$


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B. Cl .

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134
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M. Voice 9

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${ }_{180}$ V $\underset{\substack{0 \\ 0 \\=140}}{=1}$
M. Voice

7:3



$\geqslant$

м. Voice $\xlongequal{7!}$







=



$\geqslant$




$\geqslant$


$\geqslant$


$\geqslant$

III. [Long Day of the Factory Belt]

Heavy . $=60$






$=$











$=$
D


$\%$







=



$\%$


$=$




$=$










97


=


$=$





$\geqslant$
${ }_{109} \mathbf{N}^{2}$
Voice $7: 4$
$=45$







=




IV. [The Taste of Copper]


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$=$









$=$



$=$


$=$


$=$


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$=$


$\%$














$=$



## V. [To Sever Anything]










$\geqslant$


Voice


Dr.


Pro. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\frac{6: 4}{4} \\ \frac{9: 4}{4} \\ \end{array}\right.$





$\geqslant$



=





|  |  | (8) | (12) |  |  |  |  |  |  | (16) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIn. | Q | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
|  |  | (8) |  |  |  | (12) |  |  |  | (16) |
| Vla. | 15 | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ |
|  |  | (8) |  |  |  | (12) |  |  |  | as written |
| Vc. | 7 : | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\equiv$ |
|  |  | (8) |  |  |  | (12) |  |  | 三 | $\stackrel{\ominus}{m f}$ |
| Db. | 2: | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | $\%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |




















## VI. [To Riven Stillness]







High Inst.

Low Inst.

Dr.


High Inst.

Low Inst.

Dr.

High Inst.

Low Inst.

Voice

High Inst.

Low Inst.



High Inst.

Low Inst.
88
rit.


84











VII. [Renders and Yields]


$\%$













$=$




D. Key .4


$\%$



Slow Down To A Glacial Pace Slowly Disintegrating
143 rit.










