MAVRUD III

duo for flutes & percussion



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FORM

Mavrud III is based on the North Indian $r\tilde{a}g$ Dipak, whose character is fire. The relationship is not strict in detail, but overall the traditional form is followed. The opening is a free exploration of the notes. Section A introduces some rhythm, and sections B to F consist of repeats of the same rhythmic cycle (of Carnatic character) a total of 18 times. Thus it is important from B to F to preserve the tempo relationships between sections so that each cycle is the same length (24 secs or close to that).

INSTRUMENTATION

Flautist: Flute; Piccolo; Alto flute Percussionist: Vibraphone; Tubular bells; Small Tam-tam; 2 Timpani (71 & 64cm); 2 Congas (tumbas); 2 Timbales (creole)

FLUTE NOTATIONS

Note colourings may be:

harmonics - normal notation;
'pitch bent' by lipping - a slur is shown
with a 1/4 sharp symbol for upward
bending and a 1/4 flat symbol for
downwards bending - these may be
interpreted freely;

trilled - tr<wavy line> is shown

flutter tongued - flt<wavy line> is shown;

OUARTER TONE SYMBOLS

 $\sharp = 1/4 \text{ sharp}; \quad \sharp = 3/4 \text{ sharp}; \quad \downarrow = 1/4 \text{ flat}; \quad \downarrow = 3/4 \text{ flat}$

DRUM NOTATIONS

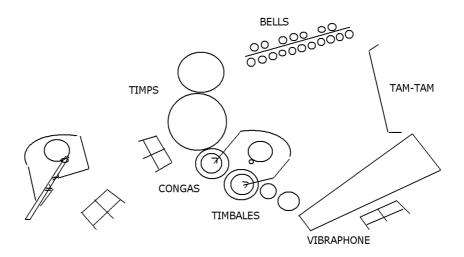
Congas and timbales are both shown on two line staves, the lines well separated, implying the larger (below) and smaller (above) of each pair. For both types of drum a note below a line implies striking in the middle of the drumskin, and a note above the line implies striking near the edge. For the timbales, only, a notehead above the line in this form '+' implies striking the drum shell.

vibrato'ed - vibr<wavy line> is shown: this means a wide vibrato, and the flautist can decide the characteristics, and vary them on different notes or on the same note (amplitude, speed of oscillation, growth & decay, etc).

Chords. There are three chords in section D. The lowest or highest note is scored, with a vertical wavy line indicating the approximate area of other notes, together with fingering diagrams taken from *Dick, Robert. Flying Lessons. Multiple Breath Music Co., 1984*.

Keyslaps. Both types are scored, with noteheads as 'x'. The closed embouchure type shows also the note which sounds below, in '()'. The open embouchure type shows only the 'x' notehead.

SUGGESTED PLATFORM ARRANGEMENT



duo for flutes (fl., alto fl., picc.) and percussion



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