4 ways of looking at the moon

for flute and harp

Brooke Joyce (1996, rev. 2006)

I. Waxing Gibbous
II. Mare Imbrium (Sea of Rains)
III. Breccia
IV. Syzygy

Program and Performance Notes

I. Waxing Gibbous: term used to describe the period between First Quarter and Full Moon in lunar cycle. *All harp harmonics sound 1 octave higher than written; only arpeggiate chords so marked in score



gradually increase speed of notes (exact number of notes not improtant)



harp: play with fingernail



flute: flutter-tongue

II. Mare Imbrium (Sea of Rains): the largest crater on the moon; so called by early astronomers who speculated that the dark surface features of the moon were seas.



thunder effect: aggressive gliss. on lowest strings (metal) of harp; allow rattling and vibrating



highest note playable on instrument



glissando

III. Breccia: Lunar rock composed of smaller components melded together by heat and/or pressure.

Xylo. harp: dampen strings with left hand near sounding board; pluck strings with right hand



harp: knock on sounding board; also, strike metal plate with tuning key flute: cover blow hole completely with mouth. Use short staccato breaths while clicking keys in rhythm indicated. For glissandi, change mouth position as in whistling.

IV. Syzygy: Phenomena in which three astronomical objects appear to form a straight line. For example, a syzygy occurs with every lunar or solar eclipse, as the sun, earth and moon are aligned.

I. Waxing Gibbous









