## Richard Felciano

# The Seasons

a cantata for chorus of unaccompanied mixed voices



The Seasons is a set of four choral songs conceived as a unit. The barren stillness of winter, the florid ebullience of spring, the static heat of summer, and the earthy, rhythmic dancing of the dry, harvest months are in turn evoked by a text consisting of only two words for each season, chosen certainly for their evocative quality but also with an eye to alliteration and the manipulative potential of their constituent sounds. These phonemes form the actual material of the piece from which the words eventually emerge. There are overlaps in the text as well as the music (the final syllable of "spring blossom" sounding the same as the first syllable of "summer sun"), suggesting that imperceptible transition in which the end of one season is simultaneously the beginning of another, the cycle being never complete; in the "summer" section, the voices produce multiphonics by isolating the harmonics in various vowels above a single and constantly sounding fundamental. The work ends with autumn, but the first notes of winter are already present, and the sense is that both of conclusion and of continuation yet to come.

-Richard Felciano

Commissioned by the University of Wisconsin, River Falls and first performed by the University Choir under the direction of Elliot Wold

#### Pronunciation

n-n-n = hum on nm-m-m = hum on ms-s-s = gentle hiss Do not linger on preceding vowel, if one exists.

t = t sound; explosive; short; unvoiced; percussive.

T = tongue click: high, loud, produced at the side of the mouth. The tongue pulls away from the hard palate.

d = d sound; explosive; voiced.

u = oo as in fool (lips puckered).

O = aw as in saw.

W = as in the w in winter, lips puckered as in oo; voiced (wuh).

Plus the following, if the ossia parts are taken in Movement III:

O = pure vowel, without diphthong, as in the French beau or faut

Q = a as in father.

e = pure vowel, without diphthong, as in the French *nez* or *parlé* i = ee as in *see*.

#### Performance Instructions

The pulse is a quarter note = 50 unless otherwise indicated. In the unbarred sections, the conductor beats the pulse but not the meter.



Conductor's cue to begin material



Unboxed material is performed only once, in unison.



Boxed material is repeated in unison until new material is cued or a drop-out cue or occurs. Tacet or stop may also be indicated verbally, i.e. 2"

Stop

TACET abruptly



The section does not sing in unison. The section leader begins on cue; others begin on consecutive pulses thereafter on a one-at-a-time basis. Each singer continues his previous material (or silence) right up to the point where he begins singing the material in the new box. Considerable overlapping should result. Repeat until the next cue. (N.B. that if the duration of the box is five quarter notes, then five entries will result.)



Chain reaction. Enter in rhythmically free, irregular sequence, one singer after another. Begin with section leader.



An isolated, boxed note or group without metric indication: each singer repeats the note, leaving irregular pauses between the repetitions. Do not synchronize with other singers.



Sustain the note (stagger the breathing) until the next cue.

A vertical dotted line indicates events that are simultaneous.

Top box (no arrow) is unaffected; lower box begins on cue; cue is coordinated with indicated beat in unboxed part.

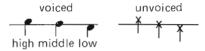
Time between cues is indicated in pulses (7, 5, 5, etc.) or seconds (3", 10", etc.). During the former, the conductor beats time; during the latter, he does not.

Solo Voices leave the choral part for solos and then return to the choral part: the chorus continues singing during the solo unless specifically directed to drop out.

Accidentals apply to repeated notes and, in metered passages, carry through the measure.

Parenthetical note heads at the beginning of the staff indicate that repetitive material utilizing those pitches continues from the previous staff.

Spoken ranges:



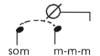
Multiphonics (indicated by harmonics ♦) are produced by singing the fundamental on the vowel [u] (pronounced oo), with the lips thrust forward, puckered to form a tiny circular opening. With the tongue low and withdrawn (the normal position for this vowel), the sound will be mellow and 'flutey', i.e. with no pronounced harmonics. As the tongue is moved slowly forward and upward, toward the back of the upper front teeth, progressively higher harmonics will appear, not as strong as the fundamental, but clearly audible as individual frequencies. The exact tongue movement may vary from one singer to another and can be found only by experimentation. The following technique may help to isolate the harmonics:

- 1. Pucker the lips for "oo", leaving only a tiny circular opening.
- 2. Sing "oo."
- 3. Leave the lips shaped for "oo"; sing "ee".
- 4. Move slowly back and forth between steps 2 and 3 (note the lips do not move—only the tongue).



Mute: cup hands over mouth.

bocca chiusa (closed mouth): if sign is over a vowel followed by a consonant, close mouth (hum) instantly after consonant is sounded.



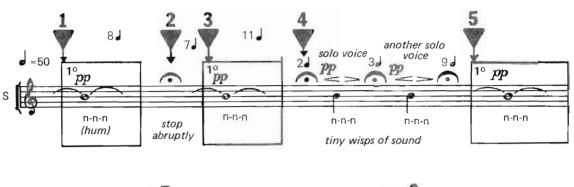
If sign is over a subsequent note, close at that rhythmic position.

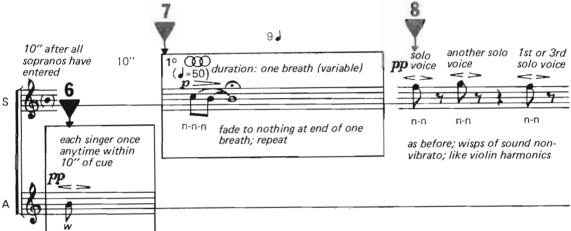
= close (hum) on second quarter.

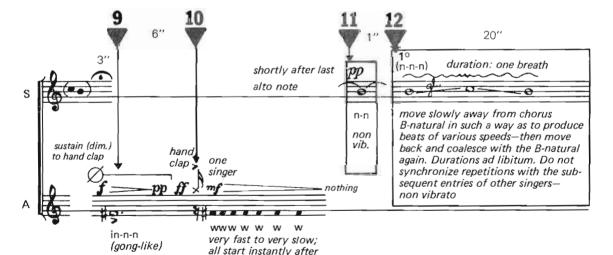
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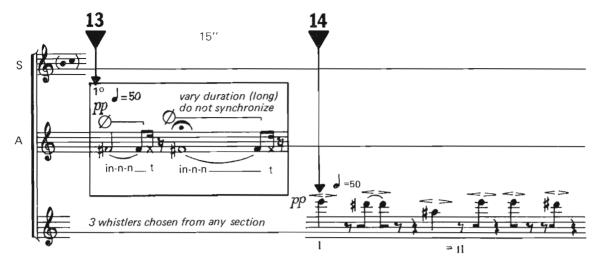




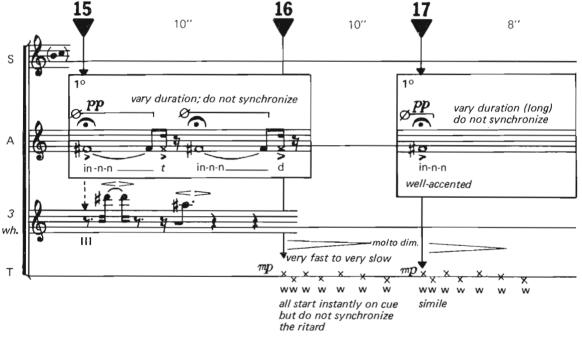


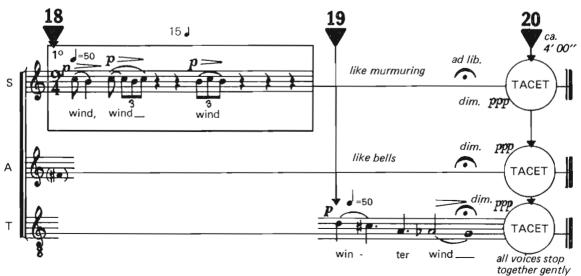
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hand-clap but do not synchronize ritard



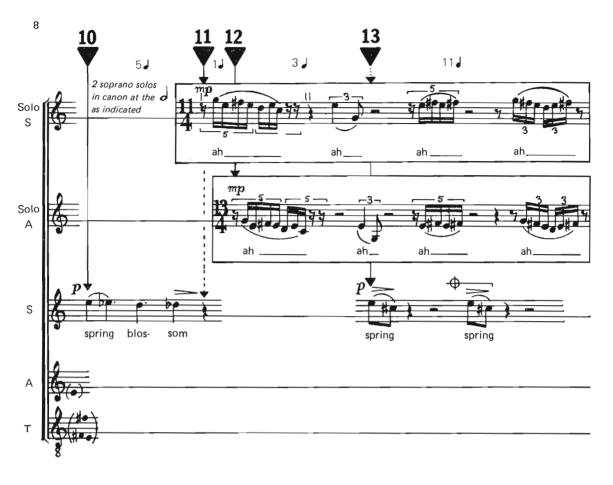
once only, in canon: tiny wisps of sound; like violin harmonics

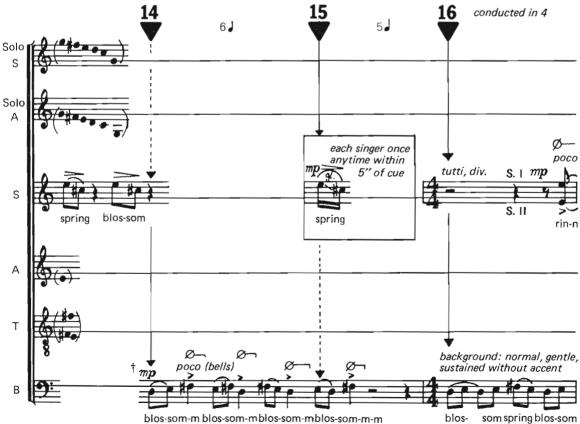




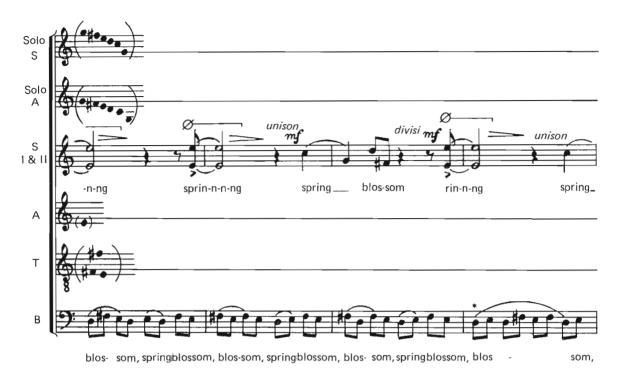


\*hisses; gentle and rhythmically precise

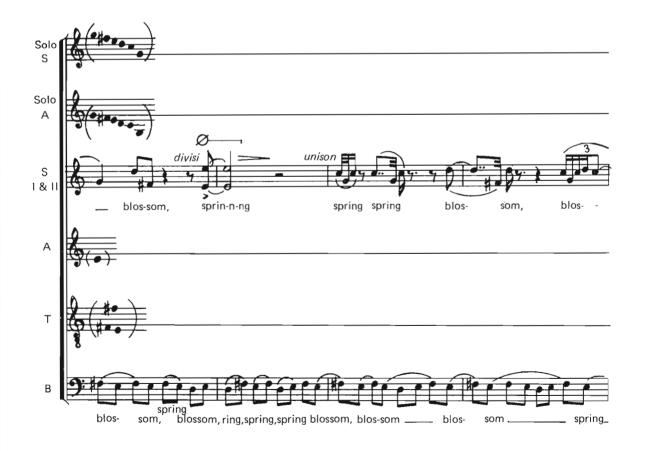




† do not hiss on s but close mouth immediately and hum on final m.



\*Beginning at this point, half the bass section sings the material as written, the other half sings the same music one sixteenth note later, thus creating a constant alteration of unisons and harmonic overlaps. Maintain the background character of the line.

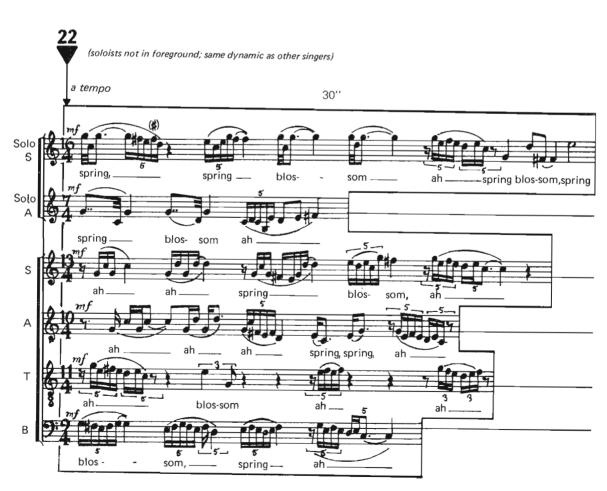








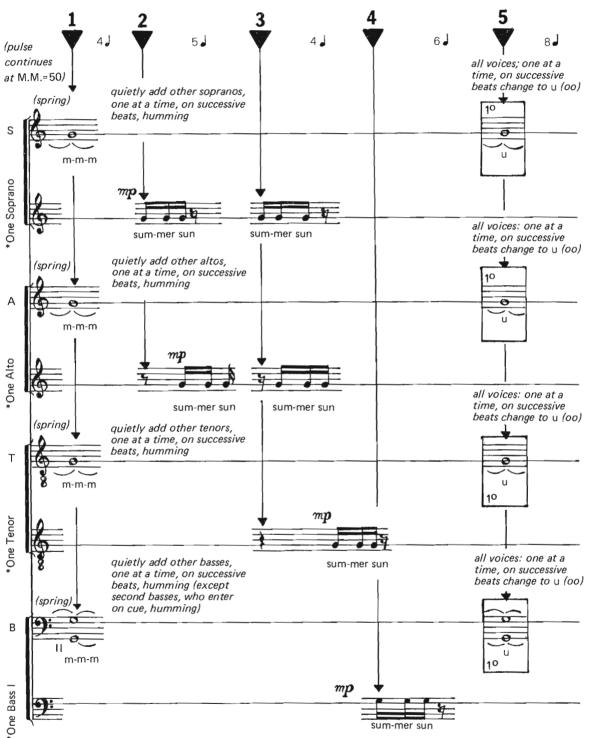




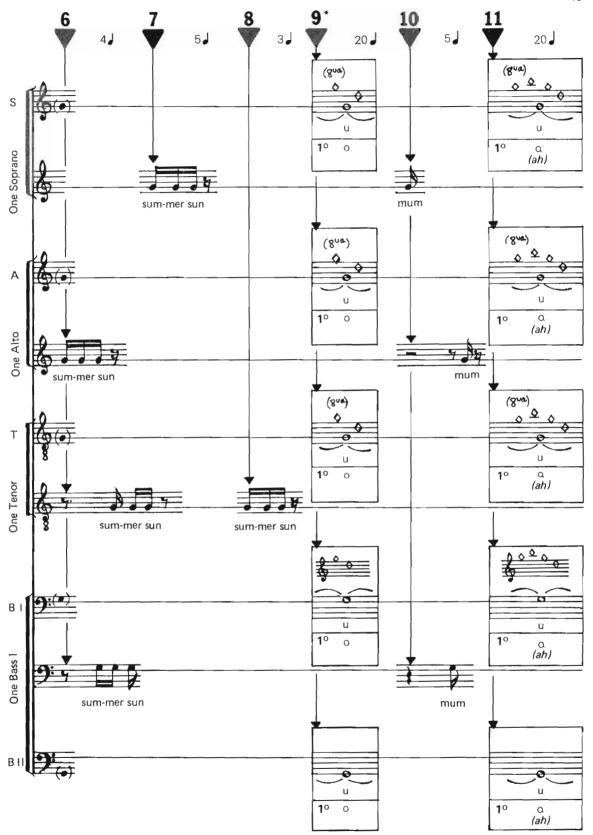


\*SATB each divide into five parts in order to distribute their respective timbres equally.

ca. 4' 15"
[Attacca]

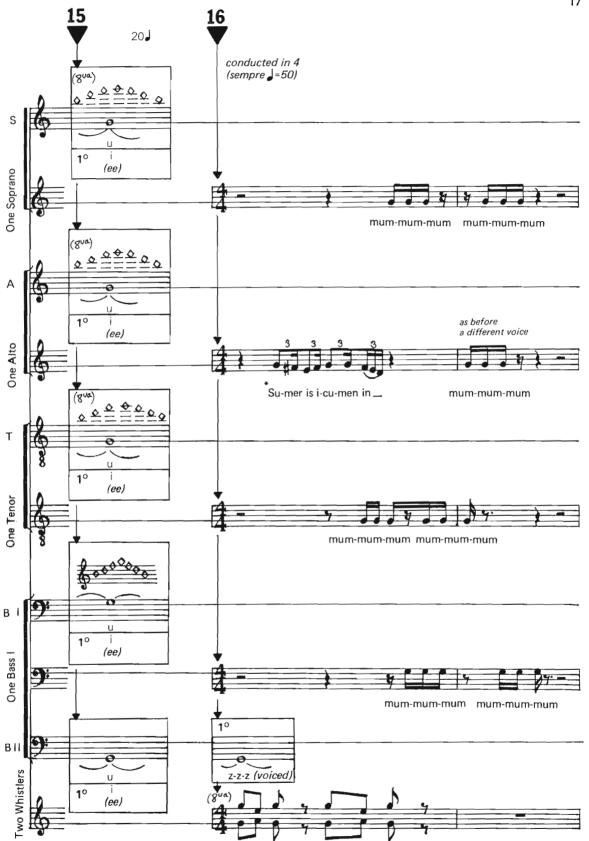


\*One voice momentarily leaves the section to sing the motto (preferably not the same voice each time, thus a different singer for each entry should be appointed in advance). To be sung in a static, dry, expressionless monotone. After each figure the voice rejoins the section. The effect should be that the motto roams to and fro spatially inside the sustained sound.



\*Multiphonics at cue, all voices except B II move back and forth between 3rd and 4th partials at random (other partials may occasionally occur). The lower box in each part is an ossia, to be used only if the multiphonics cannot be satisfactorily produced or are for other reasons impracticable. In that event, change one at a time, on successive beats to the new vowel. B II produces no multiphonics but opts for the ossia box if the rest of the choir does so.

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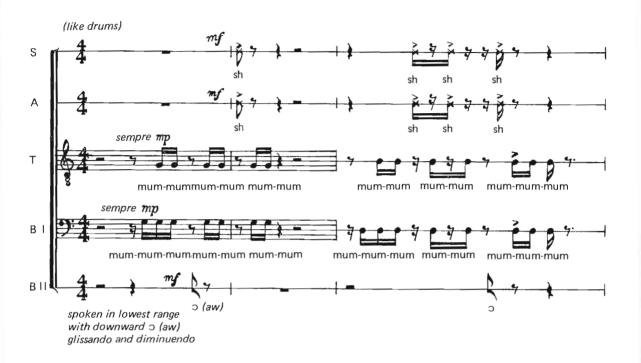


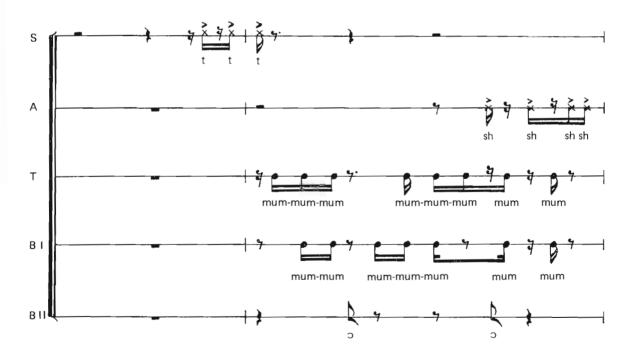
\*Like a child's voice, without vibrato if possible. Use middle English pronunciation: approximately,"soo-mur iz ih-koo-men in" (sumær lz Ikuman In). The line should be sung simply but be clearly audible.

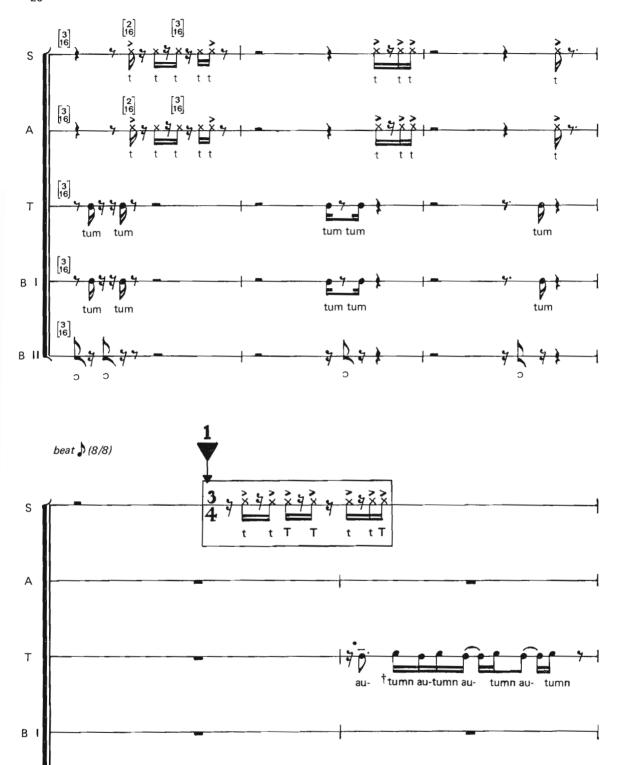


\*All parts stop suddenly with unvoiced 'sh' at cue 17 (third beat). Keep sound continuous up to that point. Do not crescendo.

Continue without pause in the same tempo

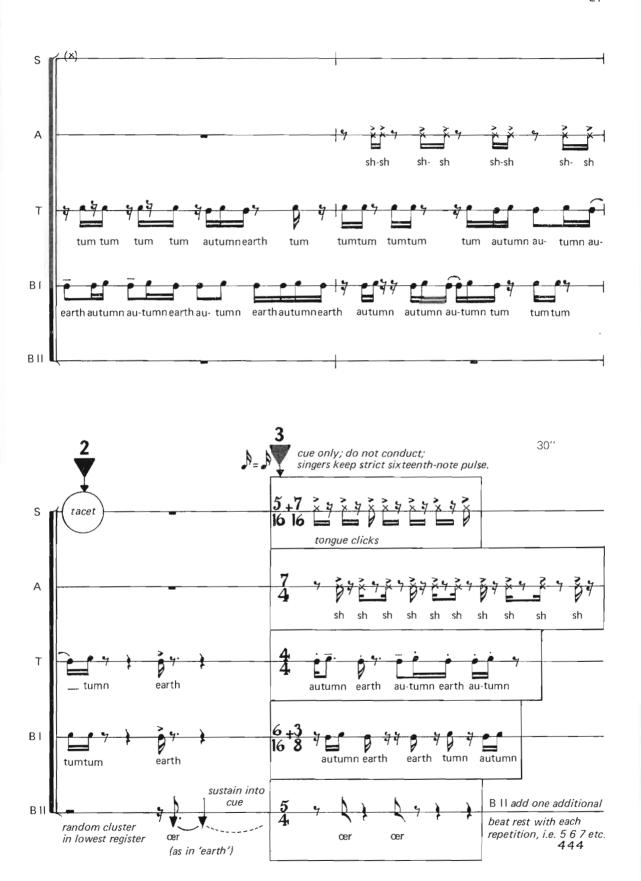


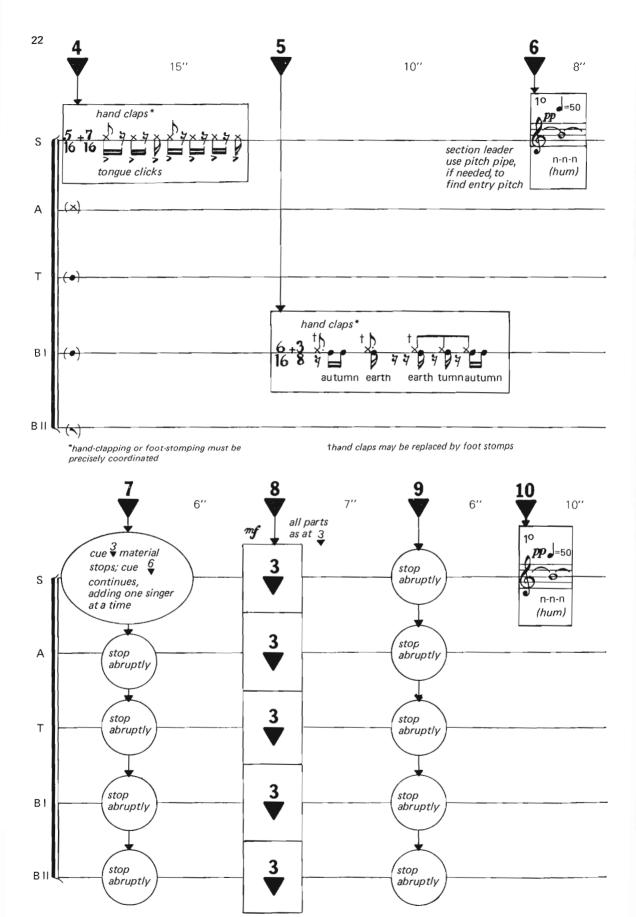


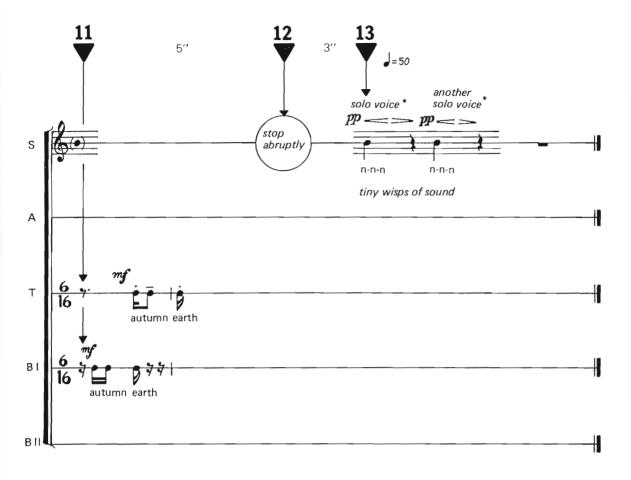


\*sustain held spoken notes full value †'tumn' (autumn) and 'tum' are pronounced identically

B H







\*the same voices as at <sup>4</sup> Movement I

ca. 2'50"

Total duration ca. 14'15"

-San Francisco, 1978