

LEE WESTWOOD

VIGNETTES

FOR FLUTE & OBOE/COR ANGLAIS

2013-2014

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Vignettes For Flute & Oboe/Cor Anglais

(2013-2014)

- I – Perpetuum Immobile* – p. 4
II – Copycat – p. 8
III – Sprites – p. 10
IV – Contours – p. 13
V – Colloquies: Repartee – p. 17
VI – Colloquies: Chinese Whispers – p. 19
VII – Pulsations – p. 20
VIII – Winter – A Monody – p. 22
IX – Rounds – p. 24
X – A Man Offguard – p. 29
XI – Machine – p. 31
XII – The Boundary – p. 34
XIII – Perpetuum Mobile – p. 37

...prayer beads, ornaments, maquettes, vignettes, miniatures, haiku, poems, stanzas, chapters, scrapbook, outlines, fragments, sketches, impressions, imprints, colours, flavours, fleeting visions, windows, doors, openings, portals...

In our hands we hold a bag of marbles, which we remove, one by one, in order to examine them more closely in the light. Within each and every orb, although small, we see a unique blend of colours, of forms, of impressions which in themselves contain a world infinitely more vast than the marble itself.

Each movement deals with just one small idea, developed or reflected on within very limited confines. Some places we are left to dwell in for a short time, others we are whisked through just long enough to glimpse its nature. The movements strive to be visual, tactile, to take shape and form before the mind's eye. Structure and development remain inconclusive, fragmentary or loose throughout, continually subservient to the evocation of an impression.

I – Perpetuum Immobile – the humming of a current forever passes back and forth, sometimes swelling, letting off sparks that give an ever-shifting hue to its otherwise constant nature.

II – Copycat – in a flat, grey landscape, two voices echo one another closely in a steady, monotonous rhythm, singing a strange and hollow song.

III – Sprites – two tiny, winged creatures dance nimbly through the night air, tracing a path in the darkness with their luminescence.

IV – Contours – with words, there is always more than one way to say the same thing. The language of music is no exception. Slight variants in contour allow the two voices in this piece to talk excitedly about the same melody, yet each in their own way.

V – Colloquies: Repartee – sometimes talking nonsense can lead to the most surprisingly colourful and spontaneous conversations.

VI – Colloquies: Chinese Whispers – other times, during an exchange of words, you may find yourself simply repeating things you heard elsewhere, the message becoming more and more distorted as it gets relayed.

VII – Pulsations – different waves within the air solidify into sounds, their out-of-phase frequencies beating against one another in a gentle hum.

VIII – Winter – A Monody – the slumbering body of winter lies heavy upon the land, its laboured breathing punctuating the phrases of a static, frozen melody. Slight variants between the two voices create a gentle sustain.

IX – Rounds – two lively, staccato voices spell out reams of broad and cyclical arpeggios, continually sidestepping and chromatically shifting, transforming their sonic space with fresh harmonic colours. Patterns of accents borrow their initial relationships from the nested sequences of the silver mean, before folding them over and over in ever-morphing lattices of tumbling rhythms.

X – A Man Offguard – a suggestion of those moments of mental absence when you are alone and your mind wanders... and so, the man offguard: his ambling thoughts as he potters alone in his house; his train of thought becoming distracted, drifting off; the outlines of a tune mumbled to himself; the banal workings of his subconscious; his quirky habits when no-one else is around; momentarily he loses the flow of the melody, and fumbles about crudely, searching for the correct pitch; then, all of a sudden, an intrusion from the outside world, breaking abruptly through the privacy of his solitude: the phone rings...

XI – Machine – a hoard of extended techniques are employed to imitate the whirring, heaving rhythms of industry in this miniature study of the voice of the machine.

XII – The Boundary – microtonal inflections colour a melody shared between the two voices. Towers of notes reach up in ever smaller intervals before tumbling back down again into the general flow, drawing the outlines of soaring harmonic spikes in the air.

XIII – Perpetuum Mobile – a whirling dervish of continuous, cyclical harmonics, passed from voice to voice. The kinetic antithesis to the opening movement, and a final return to the very first pitch of the suite.

For my Nan, Doreen Joan Gavrielides

Vignettes For Flute & Oboe/Cor Anglais

- I -

'Perpetuum Immobile'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, August 2013)

Freetime

Flute

Cor Anglais

* Remove crook a (after)

* cover embouchure hole with lips.
Hold down D fingering until another fingering specified.

* cover mouthpiece with lips.
Hold down D fingering until another fingering specified.

* lift top lip up and down to partially cover mouthpiece

7

sim.

10 10

e (everybody) mf

* lift top lip up and down to partially cover mouthpiece

* cover embouchure hole with lips.

10 10

mp ppp

mp ppp

a

* cover mouthpiece with lips.

11

a

(ordinary) * gradually change vowel sound

o

sim.

a o

o

ppp

a

* cover embouchure hole with lips

p

ppp

p

ppp

mp

16

18

w
(when)

* don't cover embouchure hole with lips - normal embouchure. D fingering.

20

* replace crook & reed

vib. (^ = 120bpm)

23

6 25

ppp

ppp

mf

** cover embouchure hole with lips*

a

mf

ppp

6 27

ppp

mf

mf

6 29

ppp

f

p

w

p

f

ppp

sim.

12

w

a

** don't cover embouchure hole with lips - normal embouchure*

** cover embouchure hole with lips.*

mf

ppp

6 31

ppp

f

p

w

p

f

ppp

sim.

12

w

a

** don't cover embouchure hole with lips - normal embouchure*

** cover embouchure hole with lips.*

mf

ppp

poco accel.

33

$\gg ppp$ f ppp f ppp

w 8 w w

$p < f$ ppp

* don't cover embouchure hole
with lips - normal embouchure

p mf 3 ppp f ppp f

36

f pp

w 5 w

$p < f$ pp

$p < f$ f p

w 4 w

f p

ppp pp $p < f$ 6 pp

$p < f$ 6 p

$< f$ 6

39

f p

w 4

f p

p

$< f$ 6 p

$< f$ 6

41

20

fff

$8va$

18

fff

c. 2'30"

- II -
'Copycat'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, August 2013)

$\downarrow = 116$ Without nuance

Flute

Oboe

7

12

19

25

31

37

42

49

52

- III -
'Sprites'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, October 2013)

J = 180

Flute

Oboe

* Time signatures have been excluded as the score should be used as more of a visual cue to know when to begin each phrase.
Pauses at the end of bars are approximate in length, and their duration should be judged in relation to each other.

5

7

9

11

12

13

14

15

sharp, twitchy

senza vib.

16

12 17

* rapidly-stopped vowel ('u', as in up) at back of throat - a sharp smorzato

18

20

22

24

- IV -
'Contours'

13

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, December 2013)

J = 80 Peaceful, expressive

Flute

Cor Anglais

5

tr. G key

tr. C♯ key

6

tr. high C key

tr. D key

7

8

tr. F♯ key

14

tr. G key

p *pp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *>p*

p *pp* *mf* *mp* *mf* *>p*

13

tr. D key

tr. F# key

mf *f* *mp* *mf*

mf *f* *mp* *mf*

16

tr. D# key

tr. G key

f *mp* *>pp*

f *mp* *>pp*

19

tr. D# key

tr. G key

tr. D key

p *mp* *p* *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

p *mp* *p* *mf* *mp* *mf*

20

p *mf* *p* *mp* *p*

p *mf* *p* *mp* *p*

24

mf

3 >

3

3

3

3

3

25

p

mp

pp

mp

3

3

5

3

mf

p

mp

pp

mp

5

3

mf

tr. D key

27

3

7

pp

p

mp

5

9

3

7

pp

p

mp

29

f

tr. D key

p

mp

p

mf

tr. D key

6

3

f

p

mp

3

p

mf

tr. E & F[#] keys together

31

mp

mf

tr. D key

f

3

mf

3

f

16 32

34

tr. E key

37

molto rit.

Lento

'Colloquies: Repartee'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, December 2013)

L. = 75

Flute

Oboe

3

5

7

8

9

18
10 **Meno mosso** ($\text{♩} = 65$)

p *mf*
mp *f*
mf *p*

p *mf*
mp *mf*
mf *p*

13 $\text{♩} = 85$

mp *p*
mp *mf* *f*

mp *p*
mp *mf*

c. 1'14"

'Colloquies: Chinese Whispers'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, December 2013)

- VII -
'Pulsations'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, February 2014)

Flute

Oboe

$\text{♪} = 112 \text{ Smorzato}$

* All notes are the same pitch (A \flat 5 scientific pitch notation). Smorzato is executed along the parameter of volume - every new stem indicates a spike in the frequency of the smorzato. Notes are unbroken within each phrase mark.

Flute

Oboe

* Rapidly-stopped vowel ('u', as in up) at back of throat

as if speeding up

increase depth of smorzato

Flute

Oboe

f p

f p

f p

normal

Flute

Oboe

$\text{♪} = 112$

f

p

f

* Rapidly-stopped vowel ('u', as in up) at back of throat

as if speeding up

p

f

p sim.

accel.

-21

Musical score for piano, measures 16 through 21. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (4/4) and the bottom staff is in 2/4 time. Measure 16: Top staff starts at *p*, dynamic *ff* at measure 17. Bottom staff starts at *f*. Measure 17: Top staff dynamic *ff*. Bottom staff dynamic *p*, dynamic *ff* at measure 18. Measure 18: Top staff dynamic *p*. Bottom staff dynamic *p*. Measure 19: Top staff dynamic *p*, dynamic *ff*. Bottom staff dynamic *p*. Measure 20: Top staff dynamic *p*. Bottom staff dynamic *p*. Measure 21: Top staff dynamic *p*. Bottom staff dynamic *p*.

A tempo ($\text{♩} = 112$)

* Time signatures do not apply to these three bars.
See written indication of note lengths.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 25-26. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by a sustained note labeled "sim.". Measure 25 ends with a measure repeat sign and begins measure 26 with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic of *ppp* followed by a sustained note labeled "p". Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes, including sixteenth-note figures and triplets indicated by a '3' over a bracket.

* Beginning of each tied note group marks a sudden spike in volume. Otherwise notes are steadily soft.

molto rit.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 32-35. The score consists of two staves. Measure 32 starts with a dynamic *p*. Measure 33 begins with a dynamic *f*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 34 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a dynamic *ff*, and a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '10'. Measure 35 starts with a dynamic *ff*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 36 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 37 starts with a dynamic *f*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 38 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a dynamic *ff*, and a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '12'. Measure 39 starts with a dynamic *ff*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 40 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a measure of sixteenth-note patterns grouped by a brace and marked with a '3'. Measure 41 starts with a dynamic *ppp*.

c. 2'30"

- VIII -
'Winter - A Monody'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, December 2013)

$\text{♩} = 60$ Still, free time & very expressive

$\text{♩} = 90$

in-breath through flute out-breath through flute in-breath out-breath in-breath

Flute: p

Oboe: p

in-breath through oboe out-breath through oboe in-breath out-breath in-breath

f p

f p

* note lengths are flexible, although voices should remain in synchrony.

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 60$)

in-breath through flute

pp

p pp

mp mf p

pp

p pp

mp mf p

in-breath through oboe

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

p pp

mp f mp

p mf p

p pp

mp f mp

p mf p

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 90$)

rit. . . .

A tempo
($\text{♩} = 60$)

mp mf p

mp pp

p

in-breath through flute out-breath through flute in-breath

in-breath through oboe out-breath through oboe in-breath

mp mf p

mp pp p

23

22

A tempo
(♩ = 90) rit.

13

A tempo
(♩ = 90) rit.

7

A tempo
(♩ = 90) rit.

10

in-breath through flute

13

A tempo
(♩ = 60)

7

pp

p

10

in-breath through oboe

13

mp — **f** — **mp**

7

pp

p

10

in-breath
through flute

in-breath
through oboe

26

A tempo
(♩ = 90)

rit.

A tempo
(♩ = 90)

rit.

Lento

in-breath through oboe

in-breath
through oboe

c. 3'30"

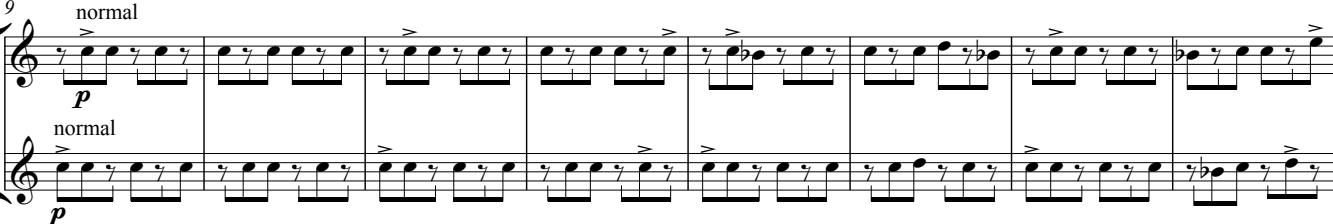
- IX -
'Rounds'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, January 2014)

$\text{♩} = 110$ Crisp, rhythmical
wind tones

Flute (6/8 time) 

Oboe (6/8 time) 

9 normal 

17 

25 

33 

39 

46

53

61

67

75

81

26 86

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp pp

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp pp

93

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

101

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

108

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp ff mp

115

ff p ff p ff p ff mp ff mp

ff p ff mp ff mp ff mp

122

ff p f p ff p ff p ff mp ff mp

ff mp f ff mp ff mp ff mp

129

135

142

149

155

161

28 167

ff p *ff p* *ff mp* *ff mp* *ff mp*

ff p *ff* *p* *ff mp* *ff mp* *ff mp*

173

ff p *ff p* *ff p* *ff p*

ff p *ff' p* *ff p* *ff p*

181

ff p

ff p

185

ff p *ff p* *ff*

ff p *ff p* *ff*

c. 3'24"

'A Man Offguard'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, October 2013)

$\text{♩} = 121$ Absent-mindedly

Flute $\text{♩} = 121$

Oboe $\text{♩} = 121$

* All grace notes sound before the beat

* All grace notes sound before the beat

6

13

19

25

rit.

A tempo ($\text{♩} = 121$)

30

p

p

mf

mf

35

rit.

A tempo ($\text{♩} = 110$)

f

mp

f

mp

f

mp

f

ppp *mf*

ppp *mf*

mp

41

p

mf

ppp *mf*

ppp *mf*

mp

46

p

mf

pp

f

p

mf

pp

f

p

mf

pp

f

p

mf

pp

f

51

molto rit.

mf

pp

ff

mf

pp

ff

J = jet-whistle
 K = tongue-click
 K+ = simultaneous tongue-click & key-click
 S = slap-tongue
 S+ = simultaneous slap-tongue & key-click
 T = tongue-stop
 tremolo bars = flutter-tongue

- XI -
'Machine'

31

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, March 2014)

Cor Anglais key for amount of reed in mouth -
little = L; half = H; all = A

J = 90

Definite, mechanical

Flute

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

K+ K

chk d

f * for tongue-clicks undermarked with a 'd', flick tongue forward off roof of mouth, creating percussive 'pop' - no breath. Diamond notehead = fingering. Cross notehead = key-click.

Cor Anglais

A A

N

A A

A

* the pitch content of multiphonics on the Cor Anglais have been omitted due to impracticalities in their notation. Multiphonics on this instrument are represented by triangular noteheads. Their position on the stave serve to distinguish one from another, rather than representing actual pitch.

5

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

K+ K

chk d

f A

mf f

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

K+ K

chk d

f A

mf f

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

T K+

chk d

p

8

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

K

chk

mf

10

cover embouchure hole with lips

norm.

K

chk

mf

S

p

s

p

10

norm.

T

mf

A

f

mf

T

f

mf

T

f

p

mp

S+

f

32 13

T

f *p* *mp*

A

S+

mf *ff*

mf

cover embouchure hole with lips

20

cover embouchure hole with lips

7 7 norm.
T

v

K chk mf f chk

A

3 3 S

p mf f mp

norm. K+ A

v d A

9
16

9
16

22

J

ff

J

* jet whistle - cover embouchure hole with mouth.
Unstop and then stop embouchure hole with tongue
for sharp attack and decay, and strong, clear harmonics

* rapidly-stopped vowel ('u', as in up) at back of throat - a sharp smorzato

cover embouchure hole with lips

25

7 7

mf → *f* → *mp* *ff* *f* → *p*

T —

norm. chuff — w. attack —

* chuff - a puff of air, raising and sinking through the harmonics. No sharp attack or decay with tongue.

A

S+ 12 8

f *mp*

16 8

p

chuff w. attack

28

f *mf* → *mp* *f* *ff* *f* → *p* *f* → *p*

A A A A sim. —

ff *p* *ff*

34

T — *T* —

f → *p* *f* → *p*

tr C# key

mp

mp —

cover embouchure hole with lips

36

(tr) —

T —

f → *p*

ff

f

A

A

ff

c. 1'41"

- XII -
'The Boundary'

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, February 2014)

♩ = 115 Clear and glassy, like blowing bottles

Flute

Oboe

12

19

25

31

mf mp p

35

40

f mp p mf p

f mp mf p

47

p mp f mp

mf p mp p

53

p f mp p

f >mp p

f mp f

36

60

f — *p*

p — *f* — *mp*

65

f — *p*

ff > *mf* *f* — *p*

mp *f* > *mf* *f* — *p*

ff > *mf* *f* — *p*

mp — *pp*

70

p

p

pp

pp

rit.

76

mp

p — *pp*

mp

p — *pp*

c. 2'03"

- XIII -

'Perpetuum Mobile'

37

Lee Westwood
(Brighton, December 2013)

$\text{♩} = 140$ Seamlessly

Flute C \sharp key

Cor Anglais C \sharp key

* Diamond noteheads represent fingering, and are not sounding.

sim.

D \sharp key

C \sharp key

D \sharp key

C \sharp key

C \sharp key

C \sharp key

C \sharp key

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38 27 C# key

mf *pp* *p* *mf* *pp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

p *f* *p* *mf* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *mf*

34

p *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

f *p* *mf* *mp* *mf* *f*

40

C# key — D# key...

45

50

pp *p* *f*

f *p* *f* *p*

sim.

57 39

 64

 72

 80

 87

40 95

102

109

117

125



c. 2'04"