Tulane

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TO THE DEPARTMENT CHAIRS:

immediately with the Dean of the School of Liberal Arts.

If the candidate passes the final examination, the following report should be filed (candidate name) has stood and passed the final examination, and the thesis/dissertation has been approved by the committee. Therefore, he/she is recommended for the degree of Master of At 13 to be conferred <u>December</u>, 2014 (month) OR No Examination Required Committee Director Signature Committee Member Signat Committee Member Signature

Committee Member Signature

Department Chair Signature

Colin Kemper MA Thesis in Composition



Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge Dr. Maxwell Dulaney, Dr. Barbara Jazwinski, Dr. Richard Snow, Dr. Maxim Samarov, Dr. Melissa Pausina, Jesse McBride, and Jim Markway. Their mentorship opened worlds to me and I will always be in their debt.

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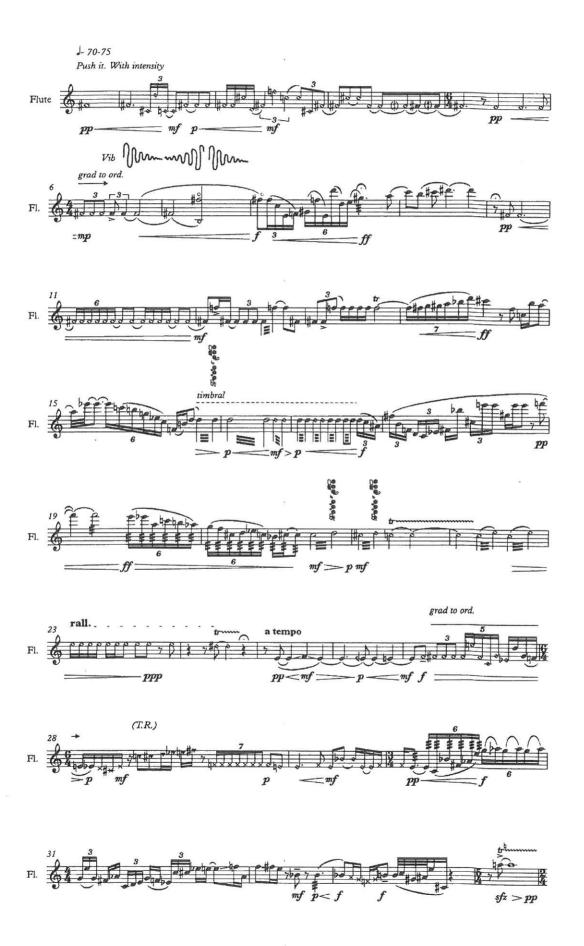
Introduction

Each of these pieces represents a change in my aesthetic. I moved from music driven by harmonic and melodic changes to more contemporary, sound based structures. As I progressed, I experimented with what the instruments could offer in the form of extended techniques. The oldest pieces are Elegy, Pierrot Ensemble, and Steps. Stream solo, Stream Ensemble, Vale, Passage, Piano Solo, and Elegy were performed at my thesis concert.

Colin Kemper

Stream

Noteheads:		×	Symbols:
x - Key Click diamond - Breath Tone triangle - Tongue Ram			Normal Embouchure
		Flute roll	ed in towards the mouth
		Gradually roll the	flute from "in" to normal
.E	reath tone notation a	above D5 indicates neither full	a "breathy" pitch that is y breath or straight pitch
			tr - Trill a half step
tr#/年 - The accidental is applied to the pite	h a half step away fr he higher pitch by a	om the lower pitch half step and will	n. It is intended to raise create a whole step trill.
		(T.R.) - Tongue Ram
Accidentals/Micro Accide	ntals carry throug	th the measure o	nly in similar octaves







Stream

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Cello/Violin

sp.- sul ponticello ord.- ordinary Trills are all halfstep unless otherwise noted

Soprano

Sing with straigh tones

"shh" as a lyric is pitchless. Blend with the flute.

Piano

Noteheads:

- Press down the pitch without making a tone (harmonic notchead)

x - Must the string

An 8vb or 15vb symbol applies only to the stave it is under. This applies specifically
to the harmonics notation. The note in the higher stave is not affected by the symbol and is the actual pitch.
Open the lid completely
Trills are all halfstep unless otherwise noted.

Flute

Fute Noteheads:

Symbols:

Normal Embouchure

x - key click triangle - tongue ram diamond - breath tone

Flute rolled in towards the mouth

Gradually roll the flute from "in" to normal

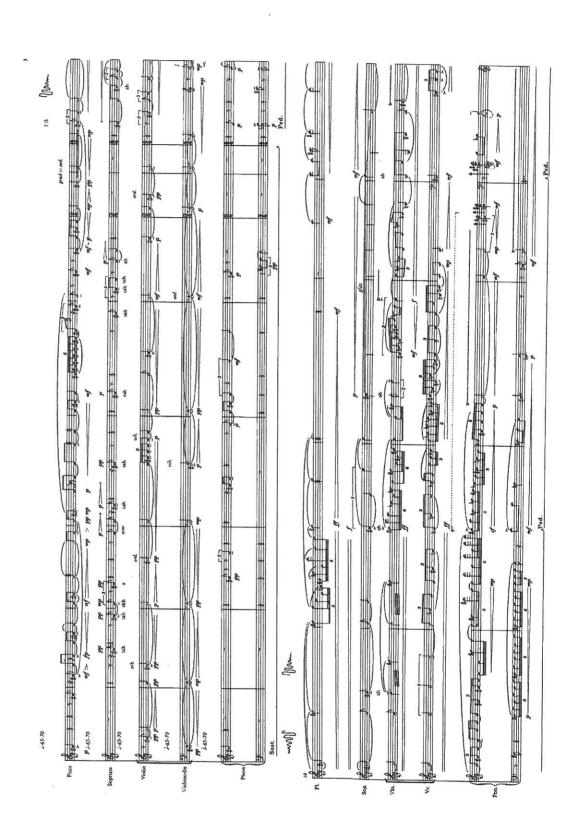
Ur - Trill a half step

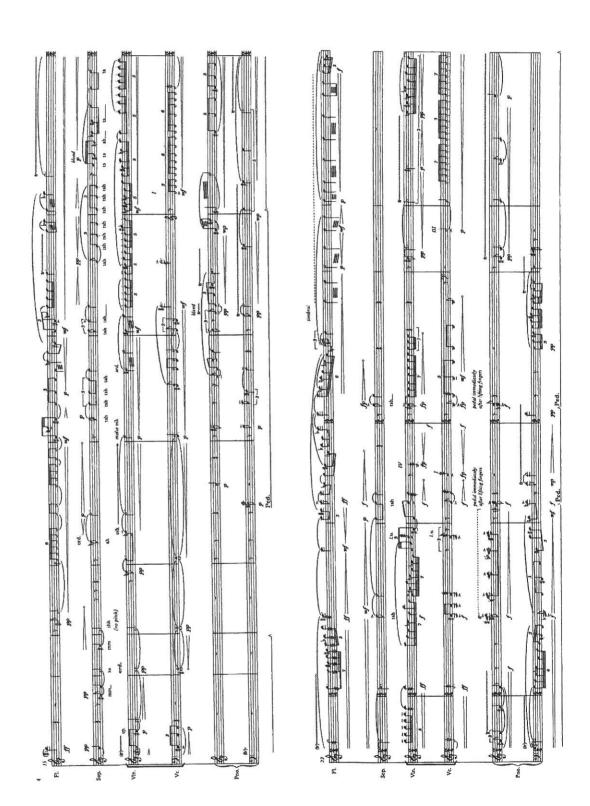
Breath tone notation above D5 indicates a "breathy" pitch that is neither fully breath or straight pitch

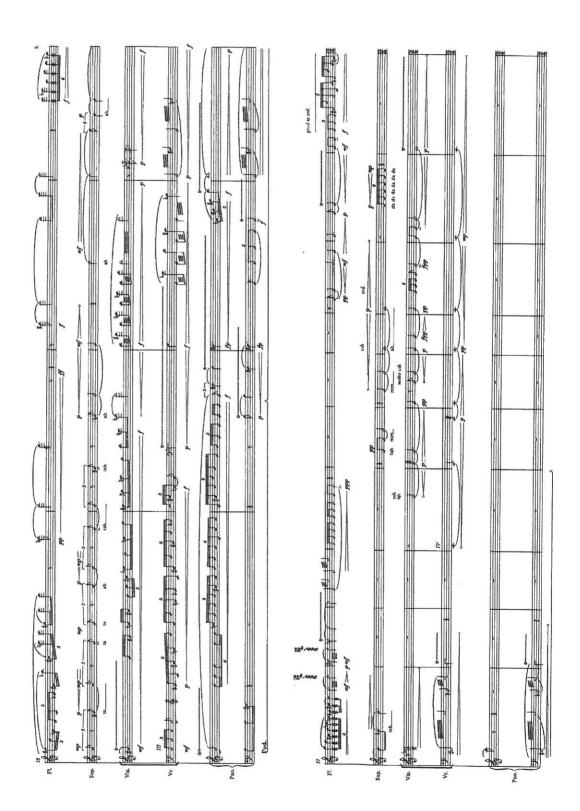
山学内 - The accidental is applied to the pitch a half step away from the lower pitch. It is intended to raise the higher pitch by a half step and will create a whole step trill.

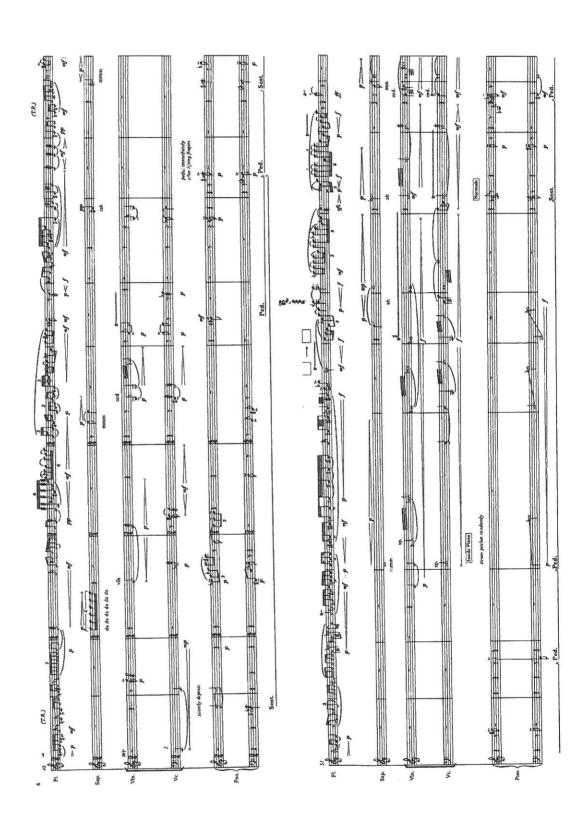
(T.R.) - Tongue Ram

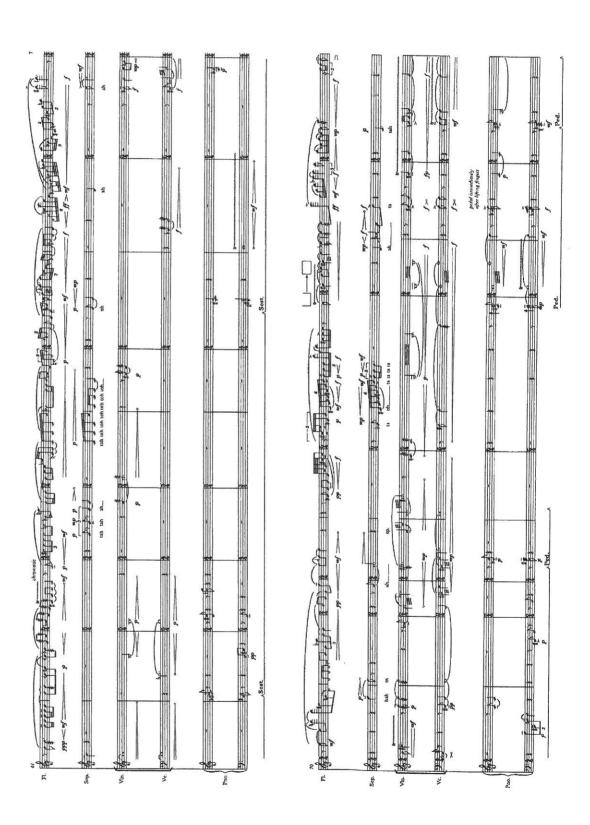
Accidentals/Micro Accidentals carry through the measure only in similar octaves

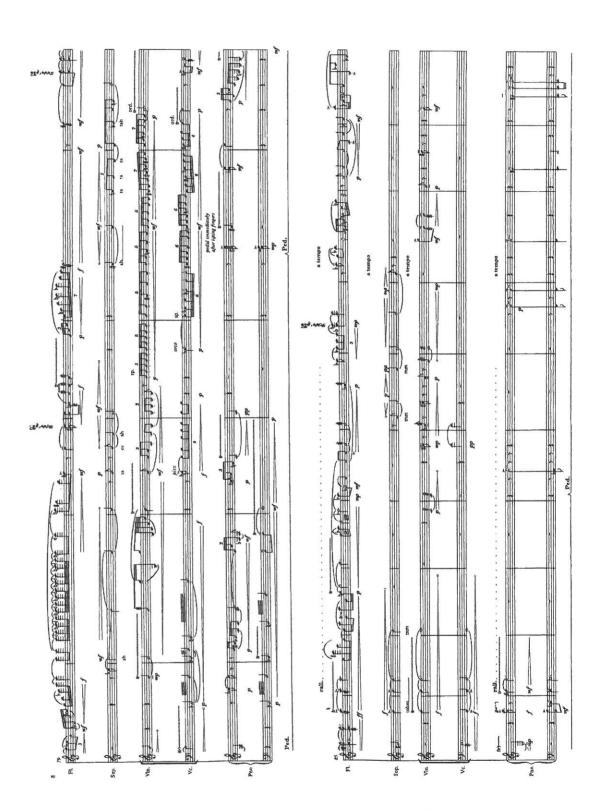


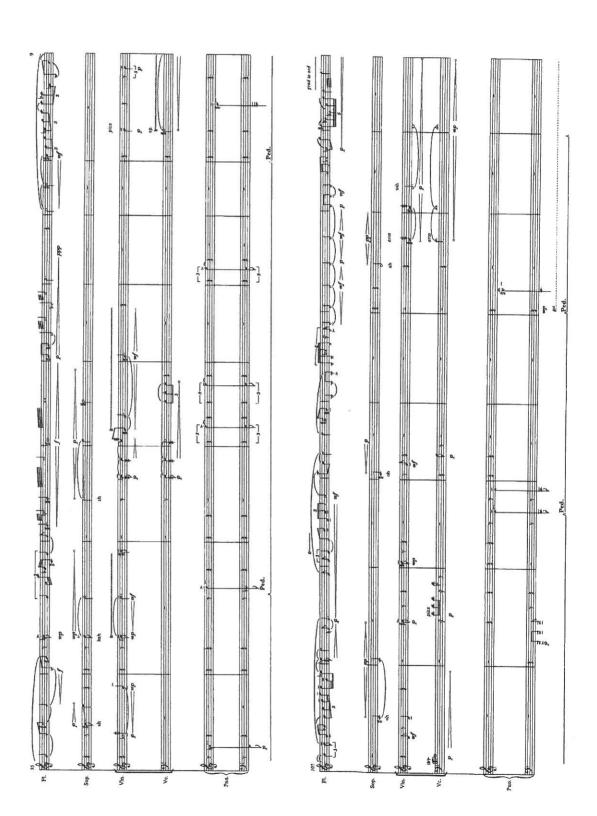


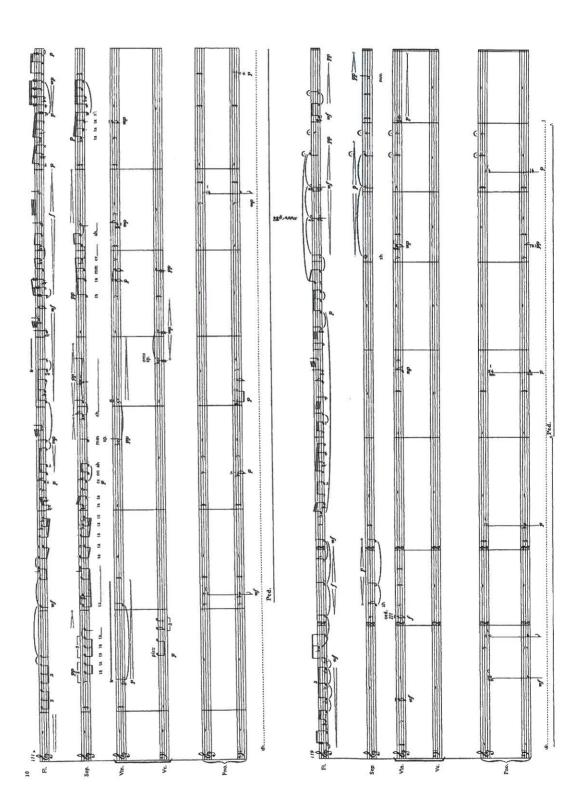












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Vale

Performance notes

- -Blending with the sound of the ensemble is key. Each instrument will, however, rise out of ביים sound at times. -All trills are half note trills
 - -Tied tenuto markings require a slight emphasis on the note
- -A tremolo pitch tied to another tremolo pitch removes any accent between the notes

Flute

-Completely cover the mouthpiece with your mouth

-Normal embouchure

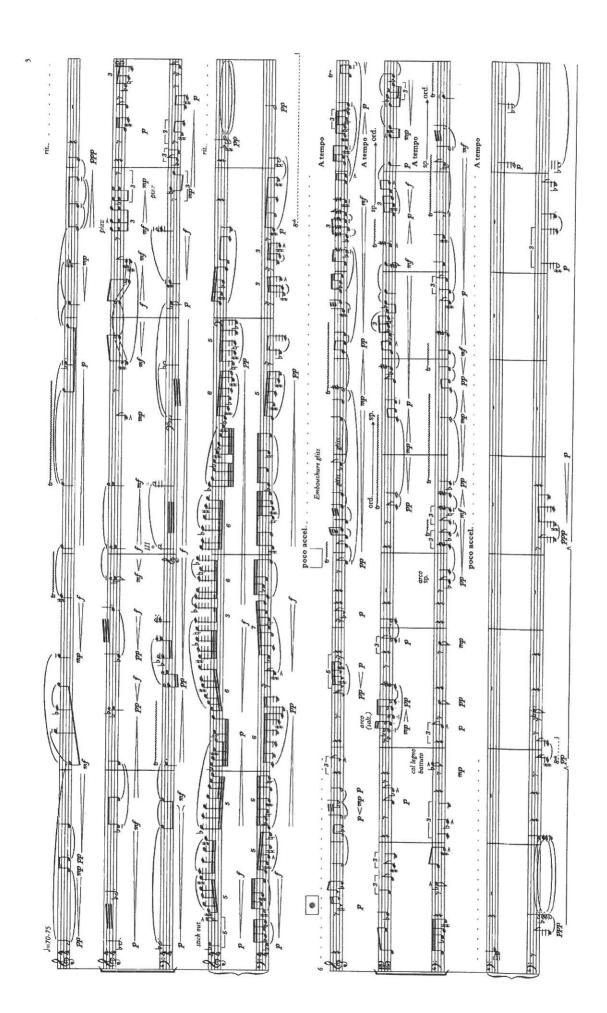
-Tied tenuto markings require a slight breath emphasis and slight vibrato

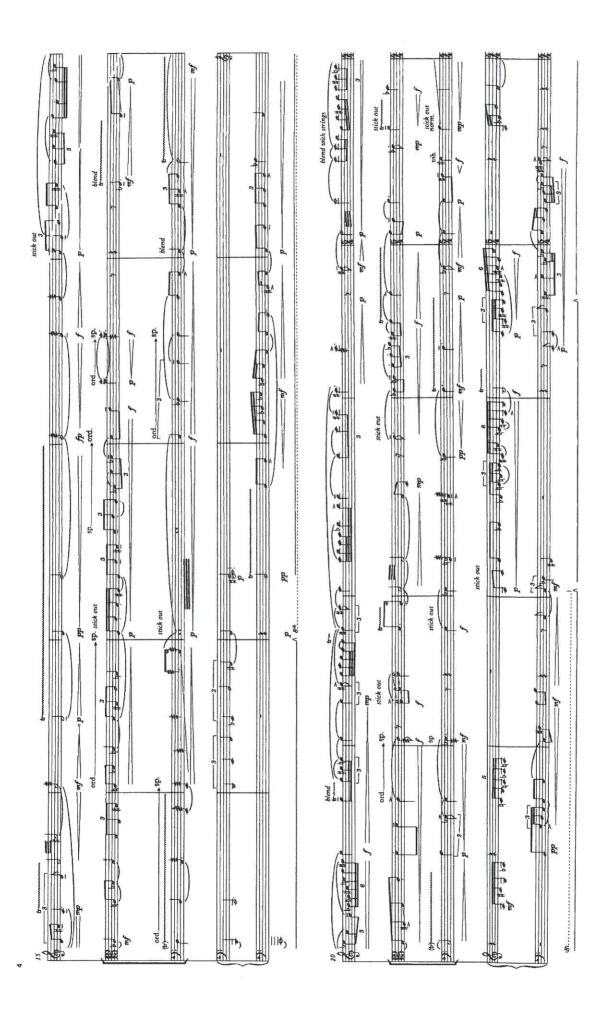
-Triangle notehead-Tongue Ram

-Diamond notehead- Breath tone

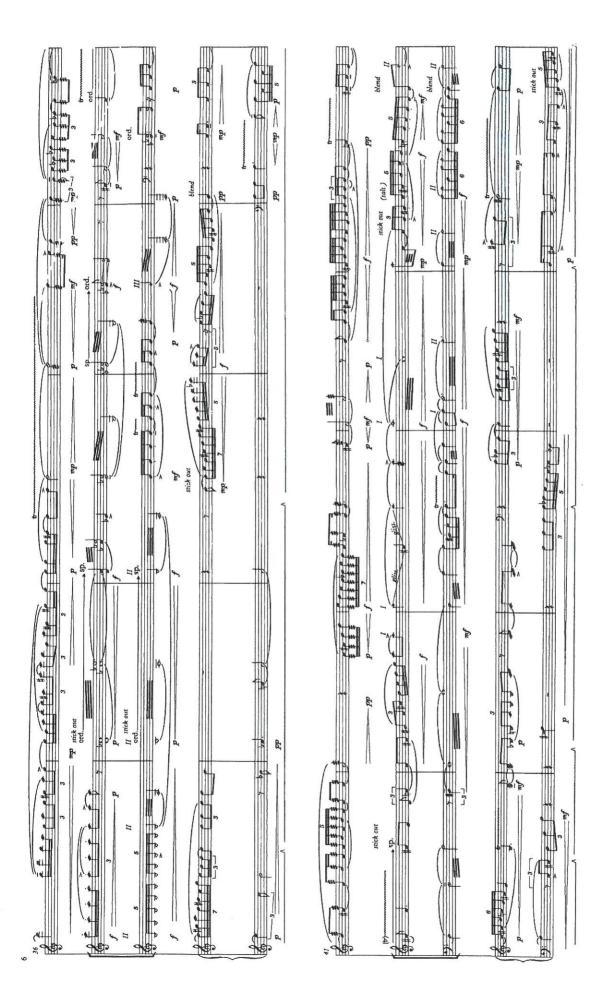
implies that the attack of the second pitch can be muddy (and vice versa). Staying in tempo is more important than -The transition between an ordinary pitch and a breath tone that follows too quickly after to be perfectly clean the clarity of the attack

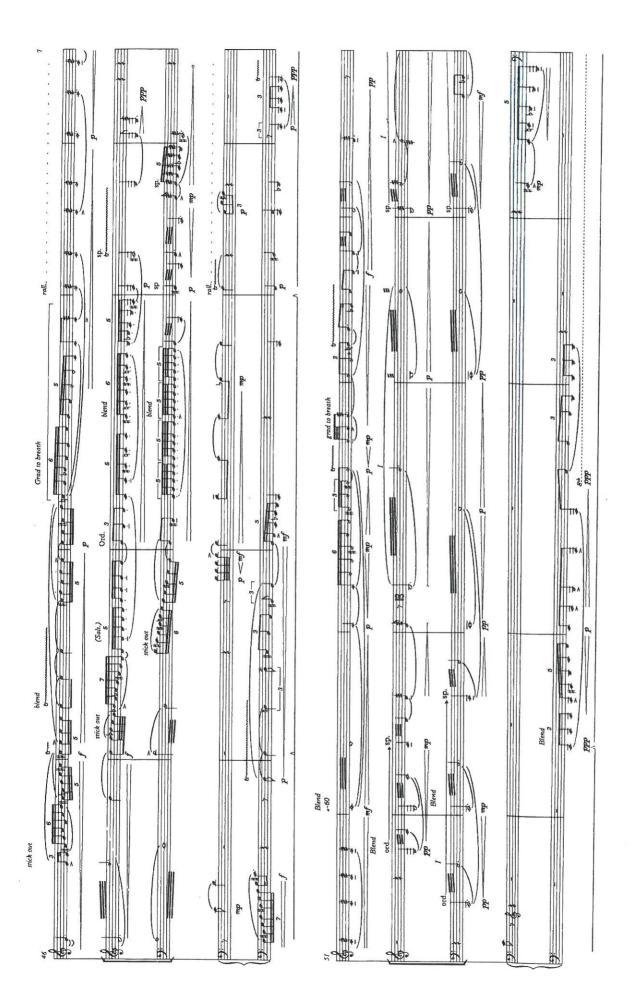
Violin/Cello sp-sul pont ord.- ordinary

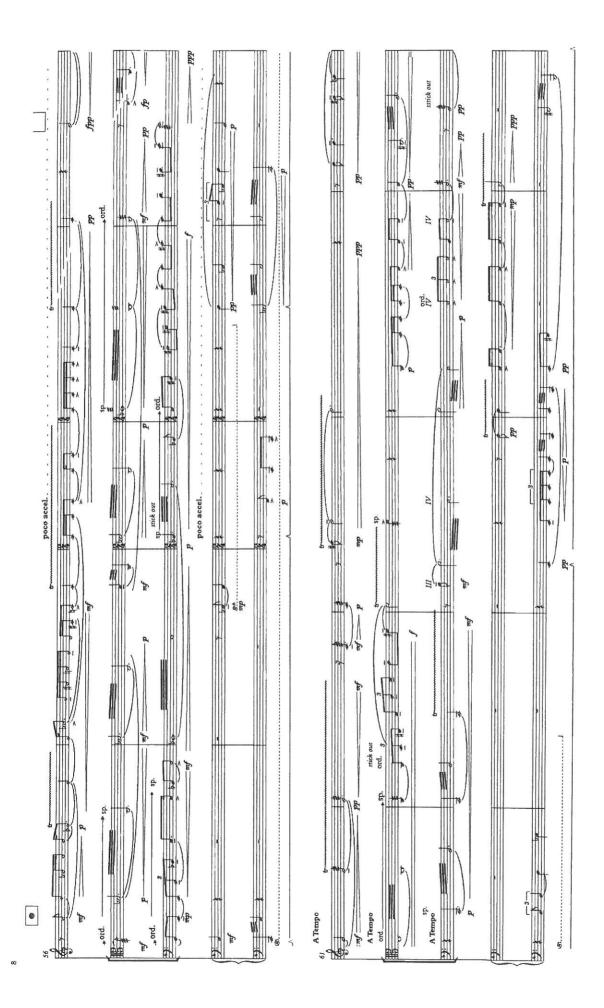


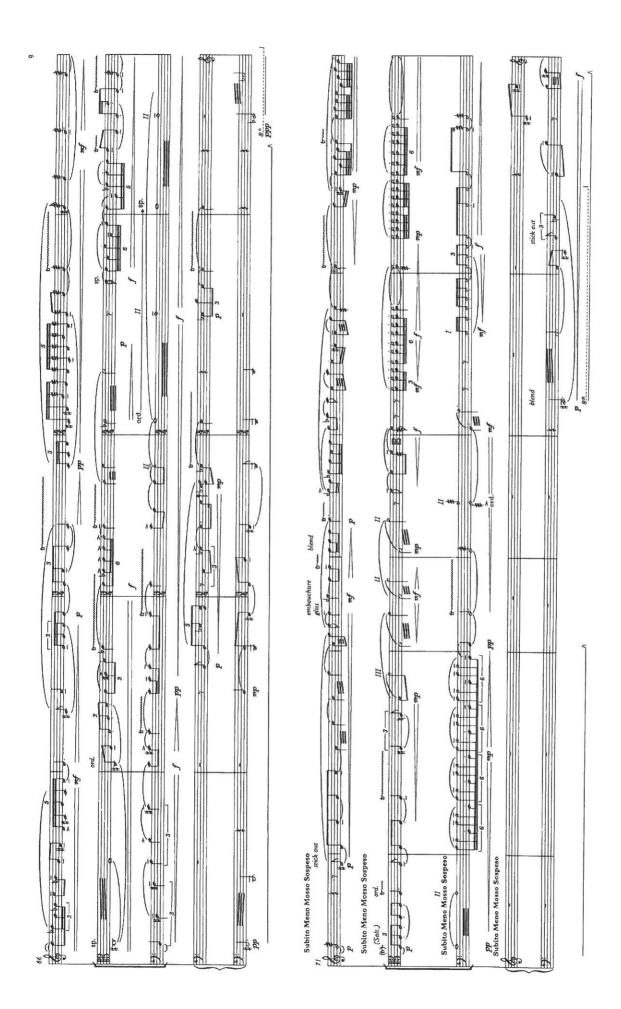


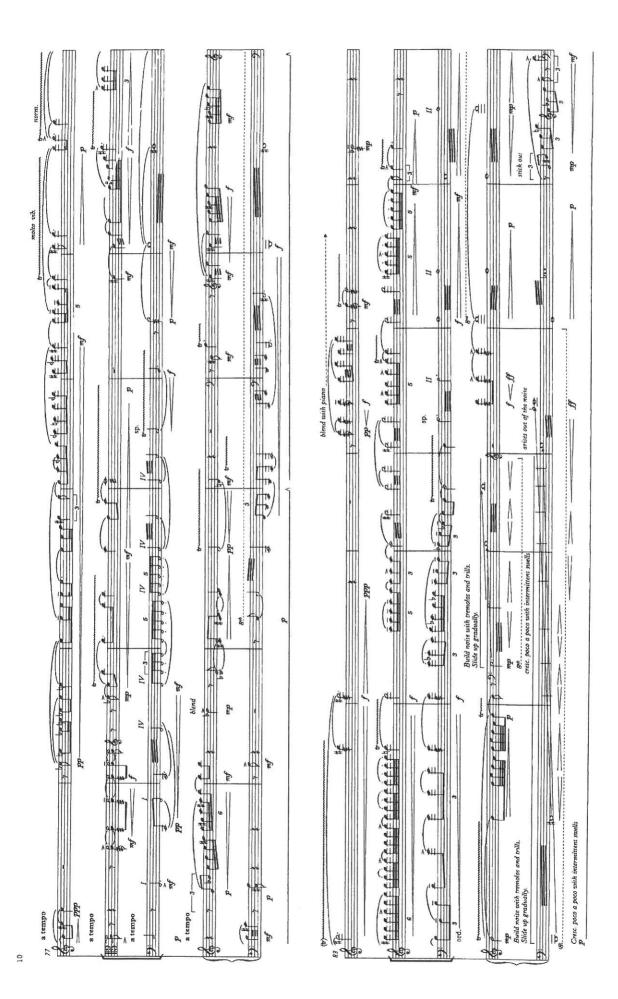
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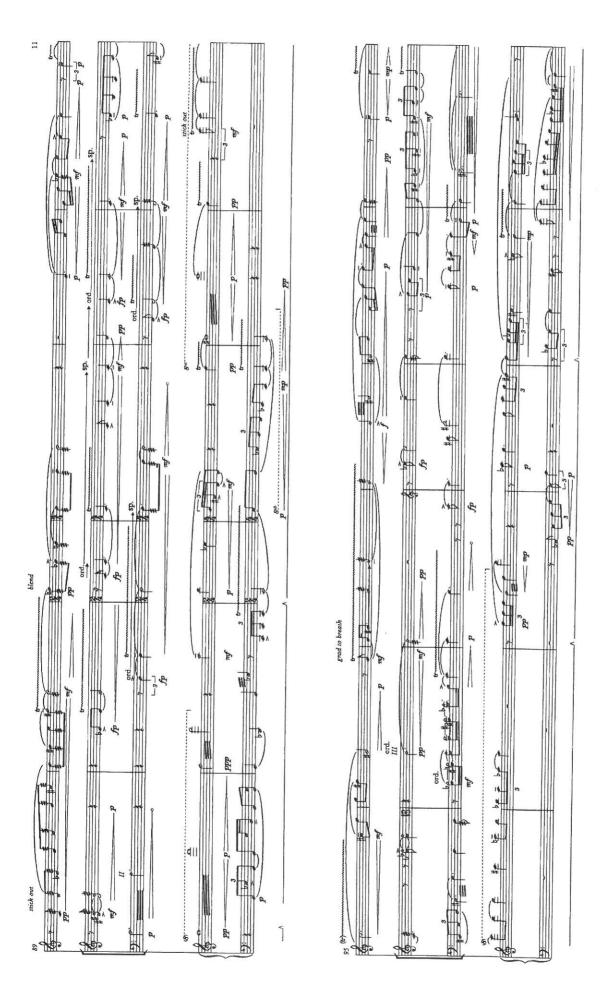


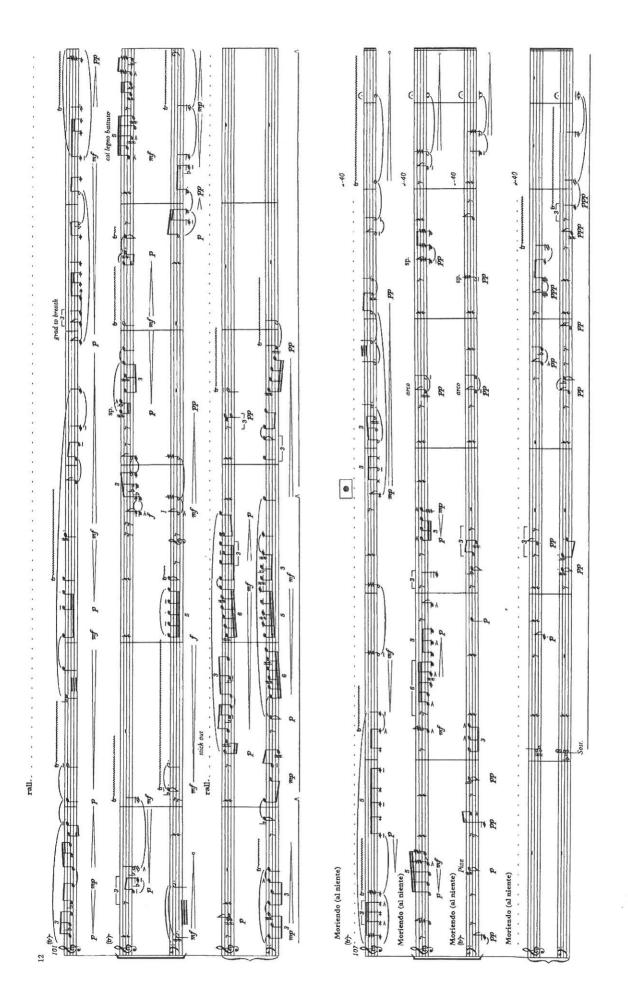












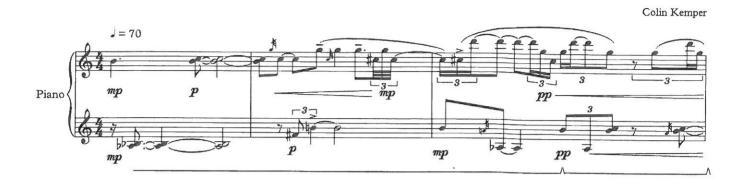
Colin Kemper

Elegy

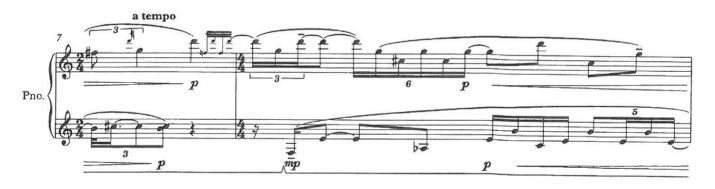




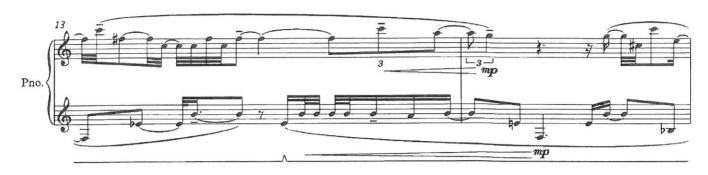
Piano Solo Colin Kemper

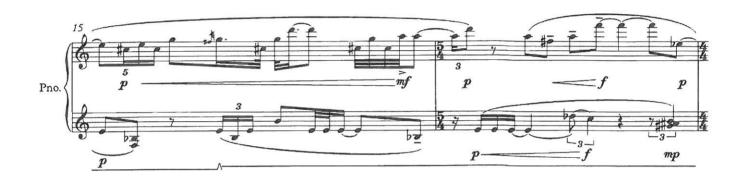


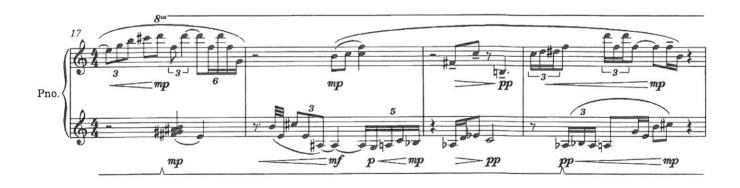


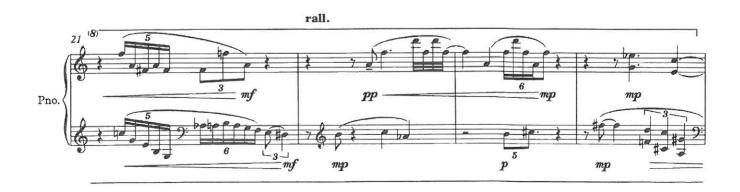






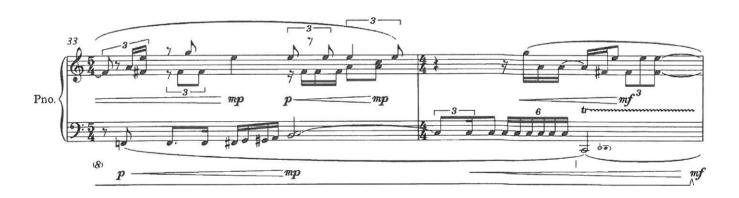


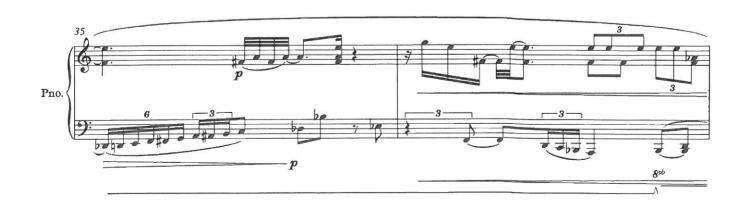


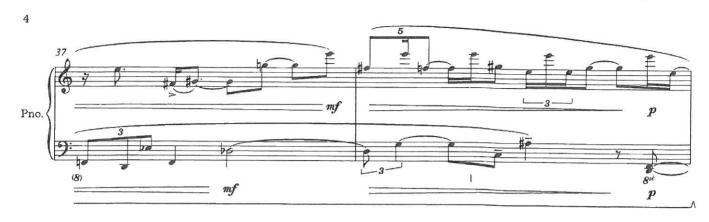




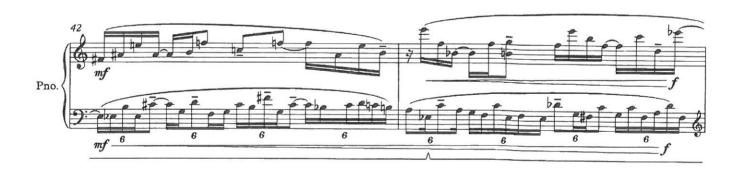


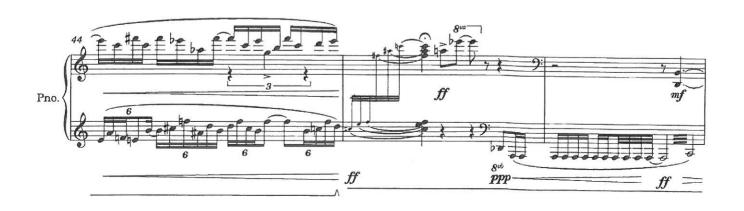






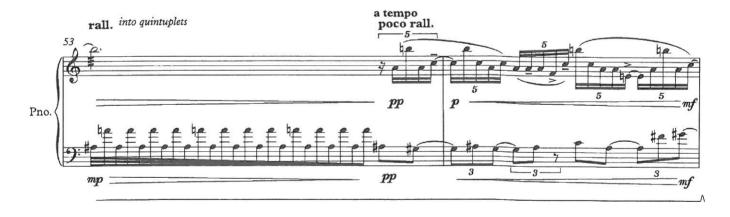


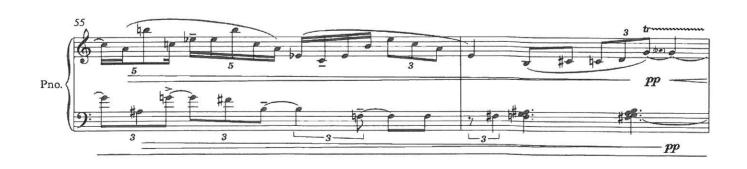


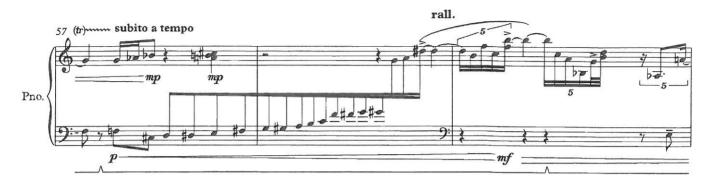


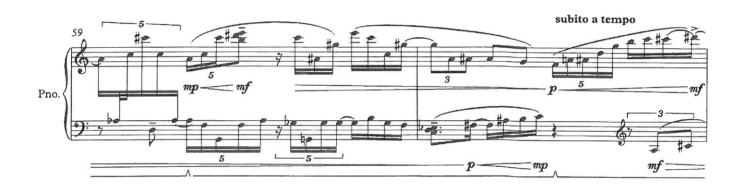


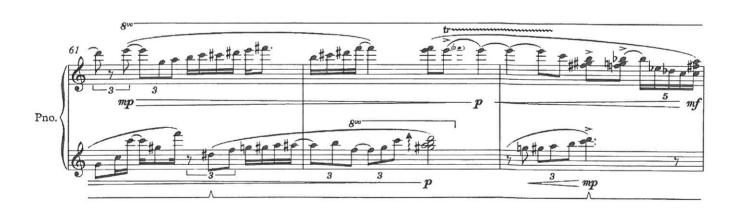


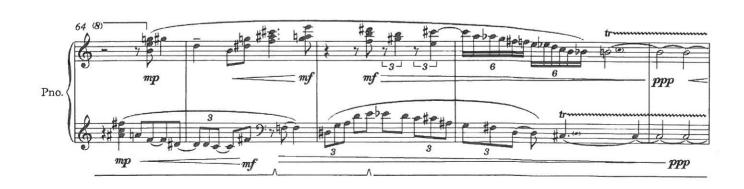














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Passage

Program Notes:
sp- sul ponticello
asp- alto sul ponticello
ord.- ordinary
vib.- vibrato
m.v.- molto vibrato

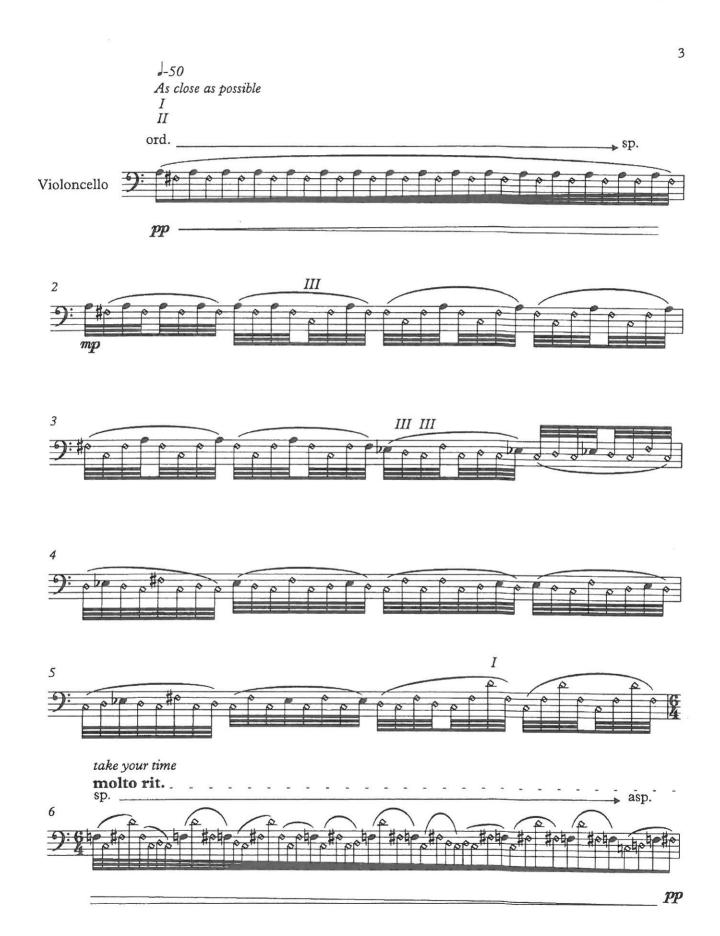
Alto sul pont is as close to the bridge as possible. It should create a fluctuating white noise.

Bow placement is crucial for this piece. Try to create as varied a sound as possible.

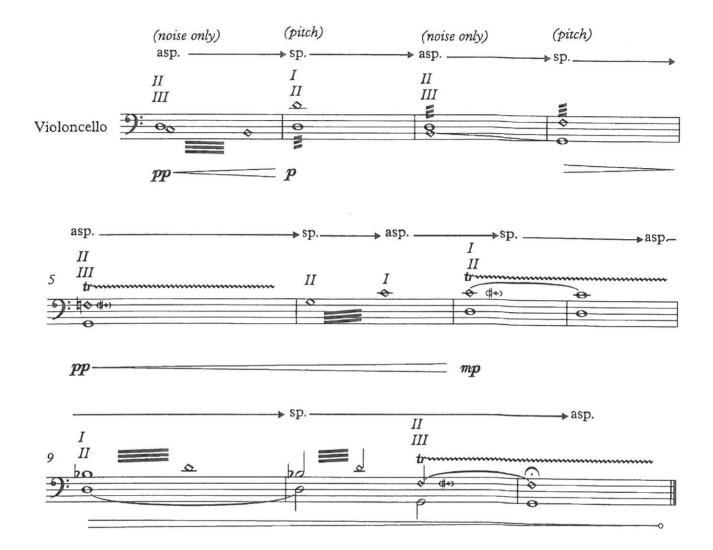
Tremolo notes combined with ritard translates to a decrease in the speed of the tremolo. A tremolo with ritard combined with a decrescendo means to essentially fall into silence.

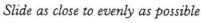
A trill with a ritard or rallentando means to slow the trill, often into the following notes.

This is especially relevant to part V of the piece.

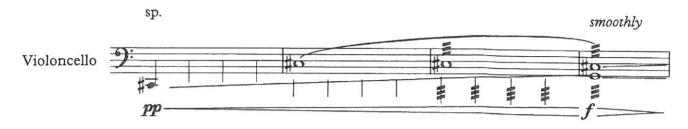


smoothly from preceding line 4. accel. asp. 7 A Tempo 8 II sp.__ ▶ord. 9 $I \coprod \coprod I$ 11 demisemiquavers into semiquavers rit. IV12 sfz ord. quavers into crotchets semiquavers into quavers 13





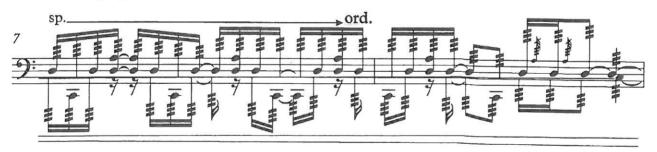




grace notes provide a brief break in the slide



continue gliss, with breaks

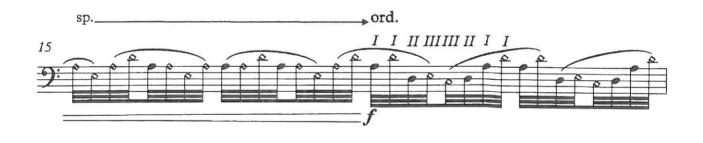


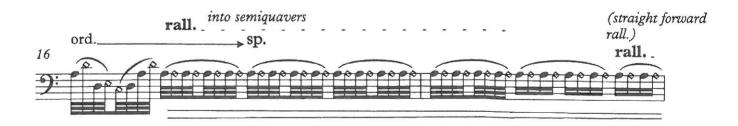


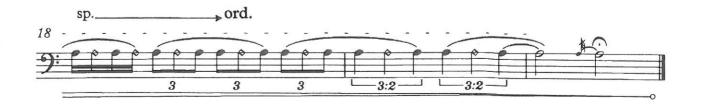




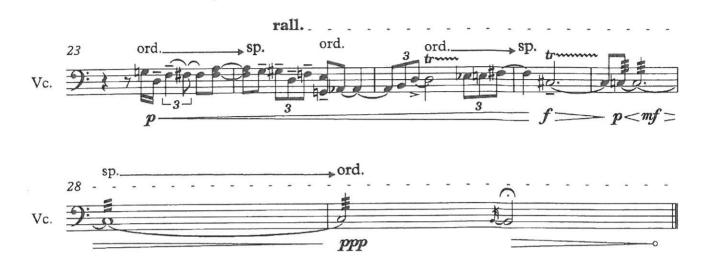
















Colin Kemper

Around the Bend

.

Each note symbolizes an opportunity for you to play on a particular instrument, but you must listen to the group in order The transcription that follows is not exact, but it is close. You must listen carefully to the recording and to each other. Play this piece first. Listen to the recording "Number One" and recreate the sounds that you hear. The crotales can be bowed and the wood block can be coverd in sandpaper, but this is up to you. to determine whether it is appropriate to play at that time. If you have a solo then you must play. Exact timing with the recording is not necessary. Try to recreate all of the sounds that you hear. Manipulate the instruments primarily using your hands and use sticks/mallets sparingly.

Instrumentation

Player One

1 Snare Drum

2 Bass Drum

3 Wood Block

Player Two

Snare Drum

2 Floor Tom

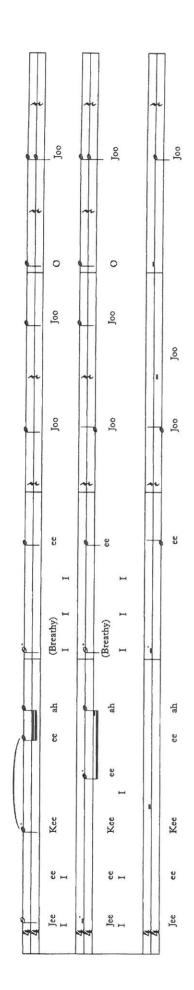
3 Crotales

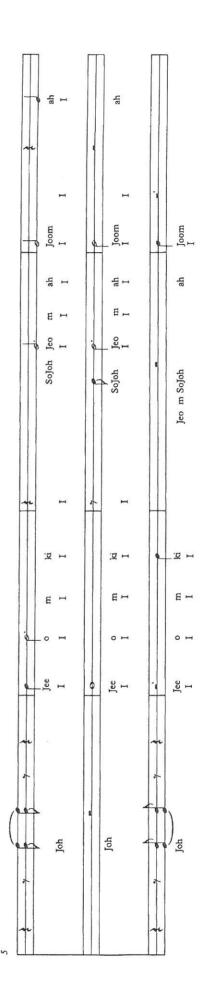
Player Three

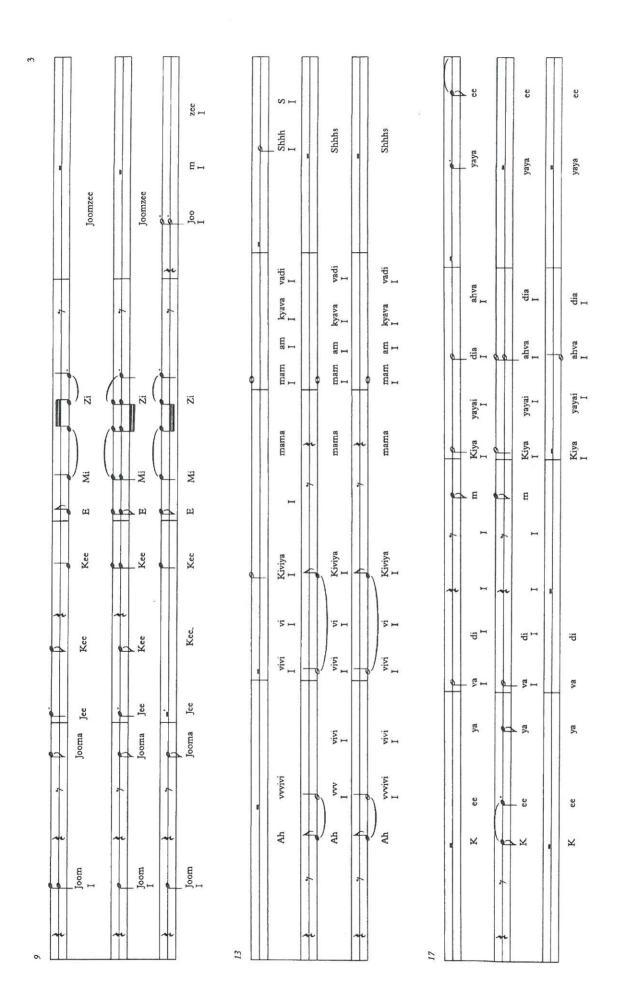
1 Snare Drum

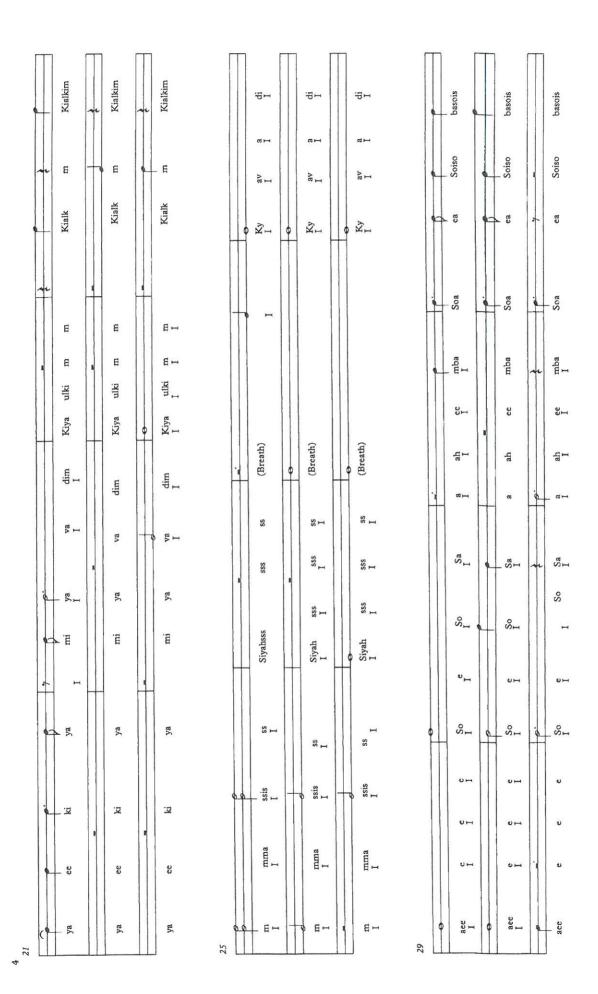
2 Conga

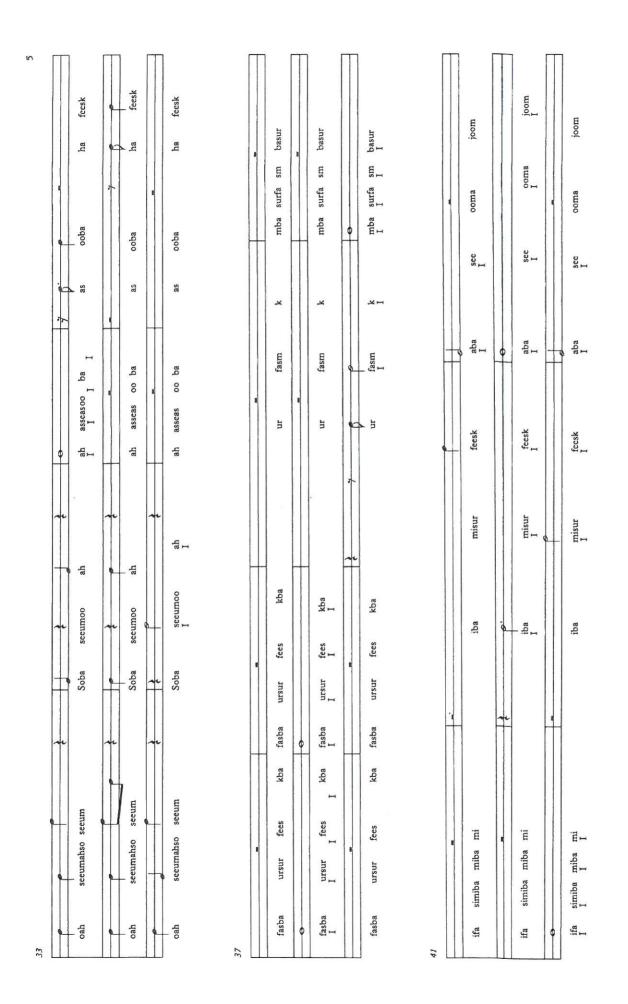
3 Cymbal



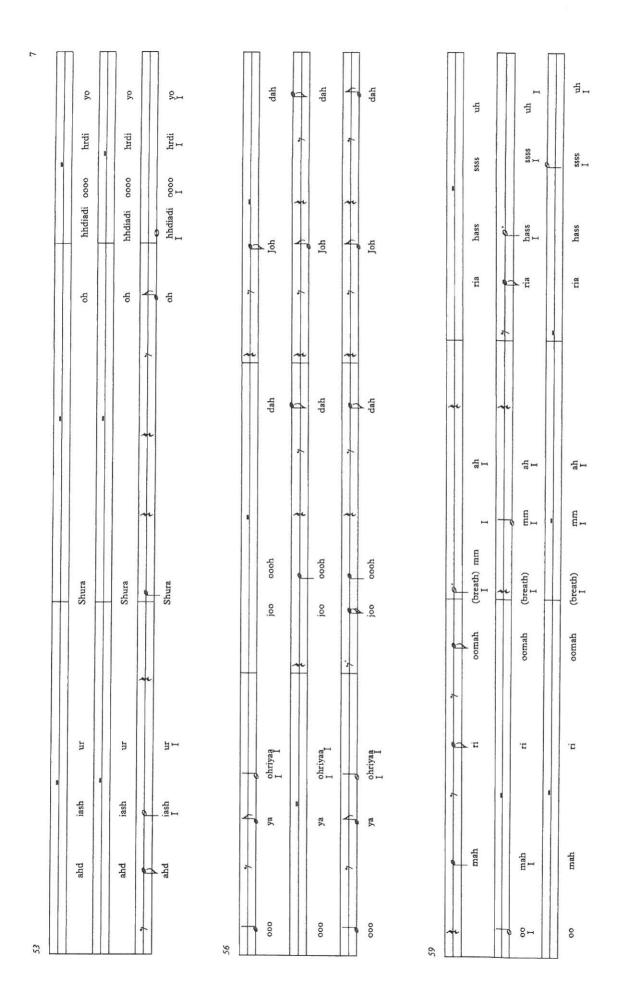


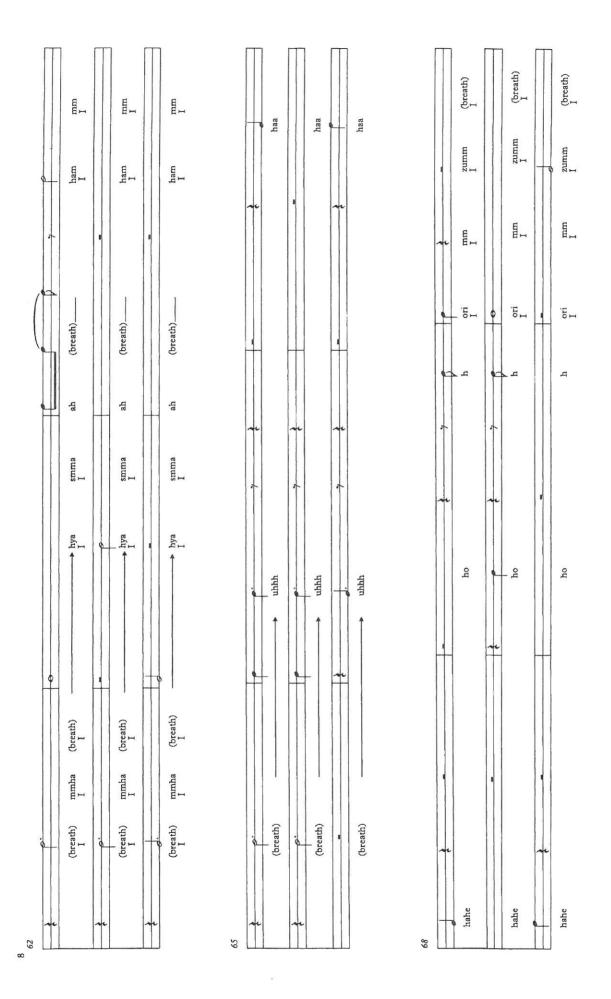


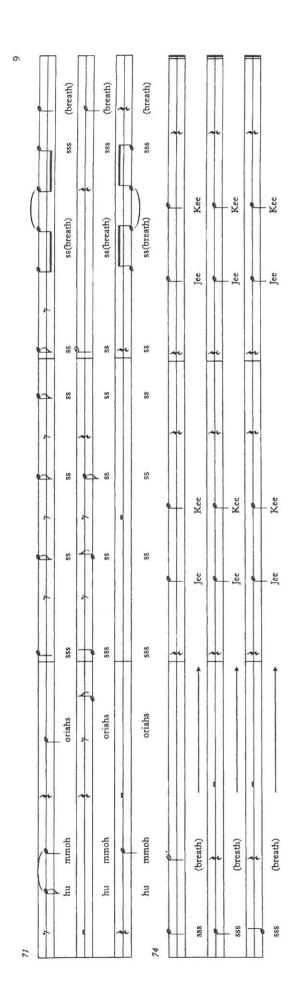












For this piece, please use drum sticks.

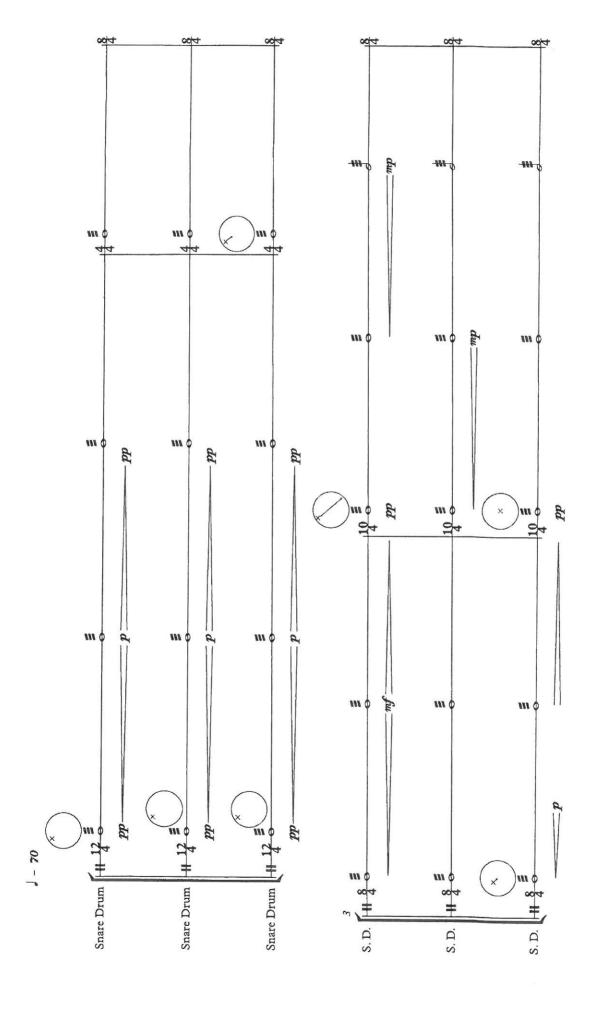
Where you hit the drum should be approximately close to the marker.

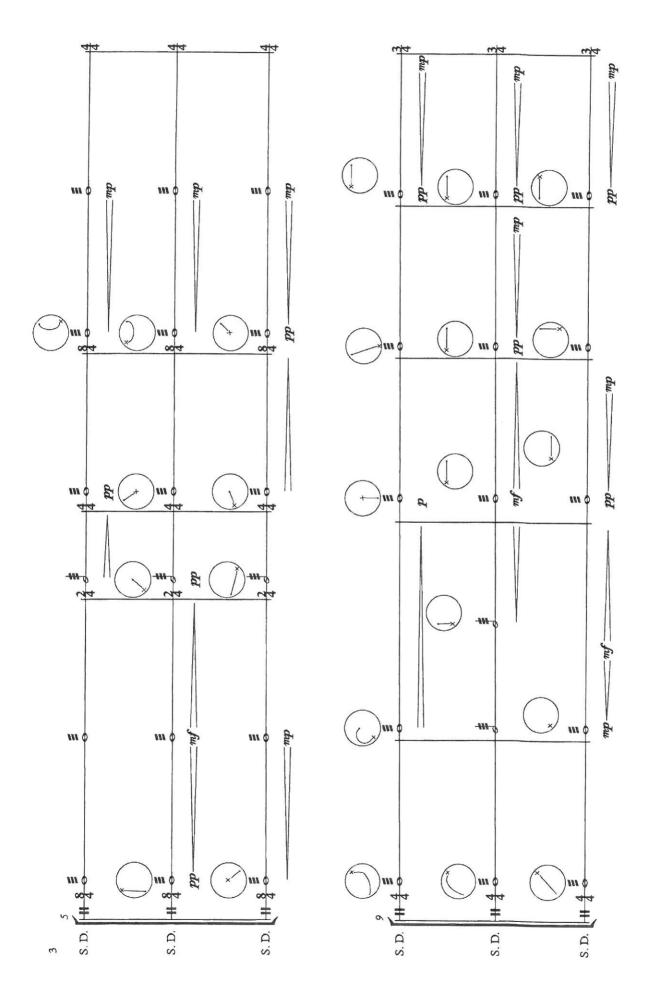
Be sure to explore the various timbres

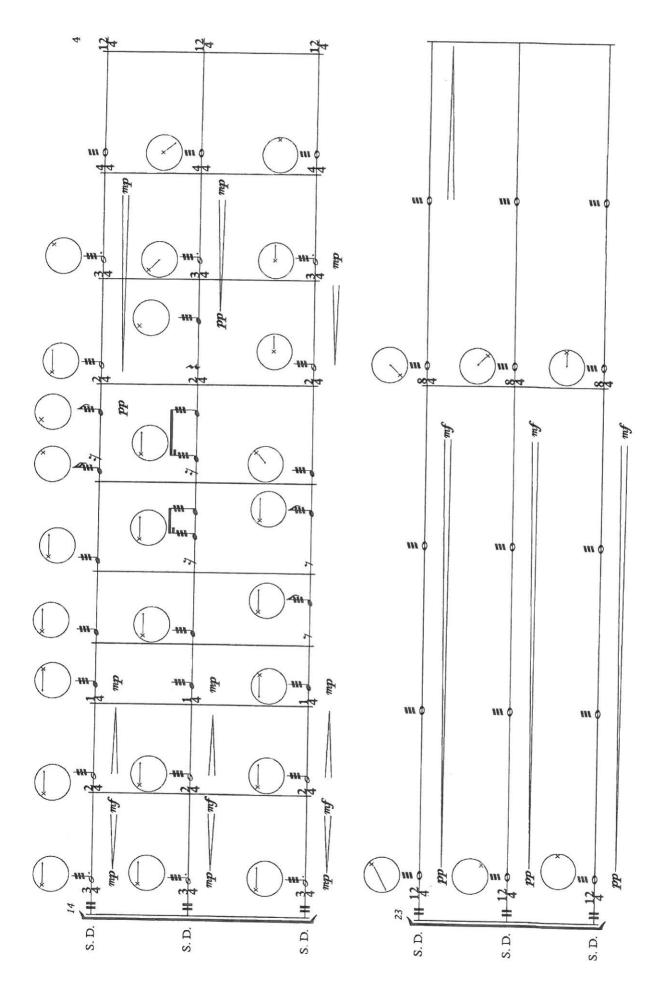
found throughout the drum.

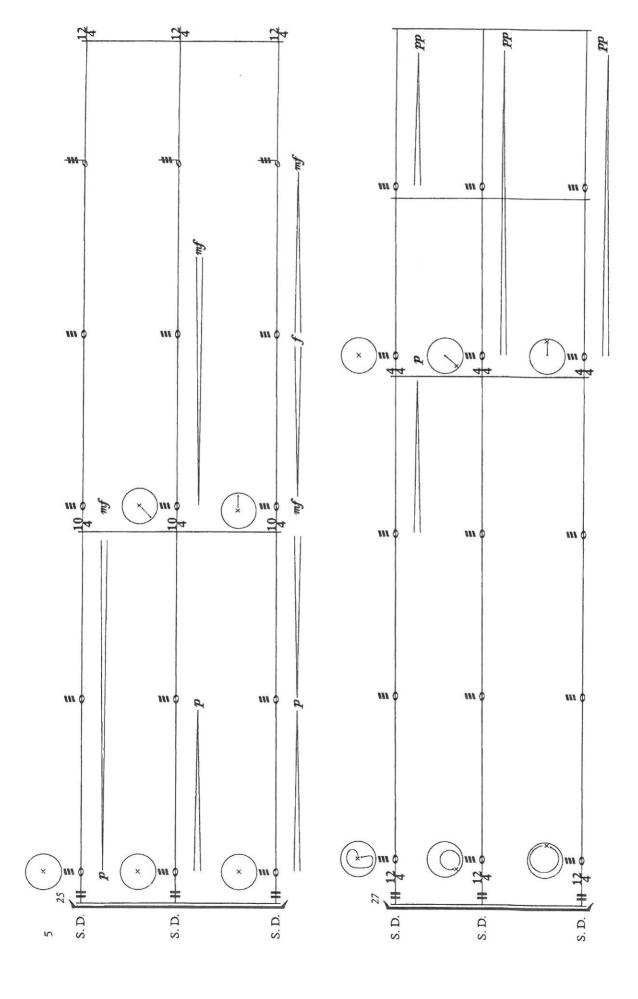
By the end of each measure, you should have completed the movement shown in the symbol.

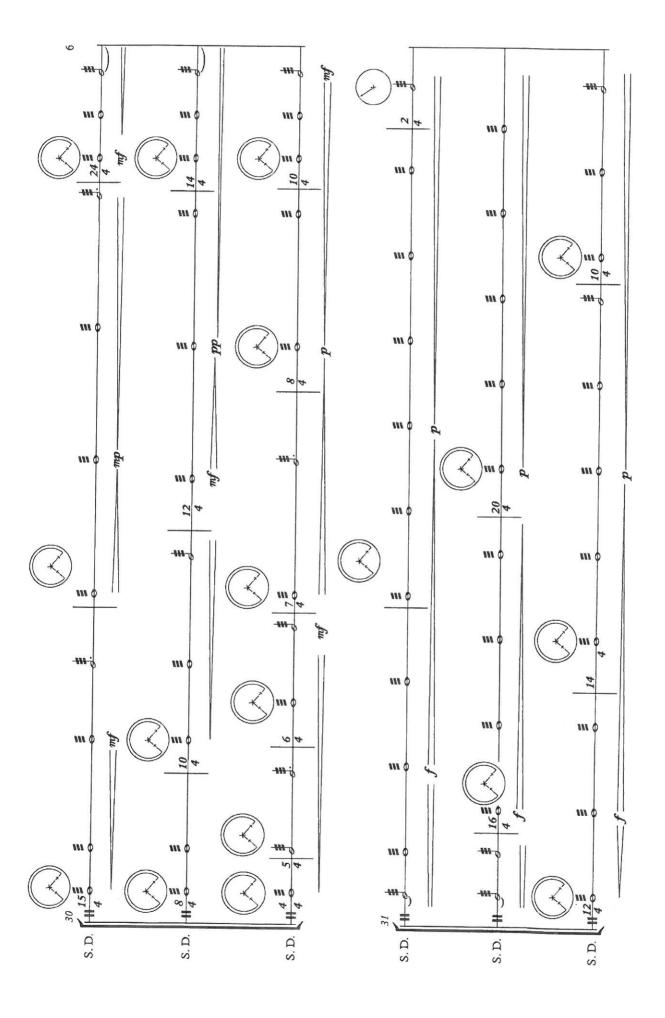
Play this piece second

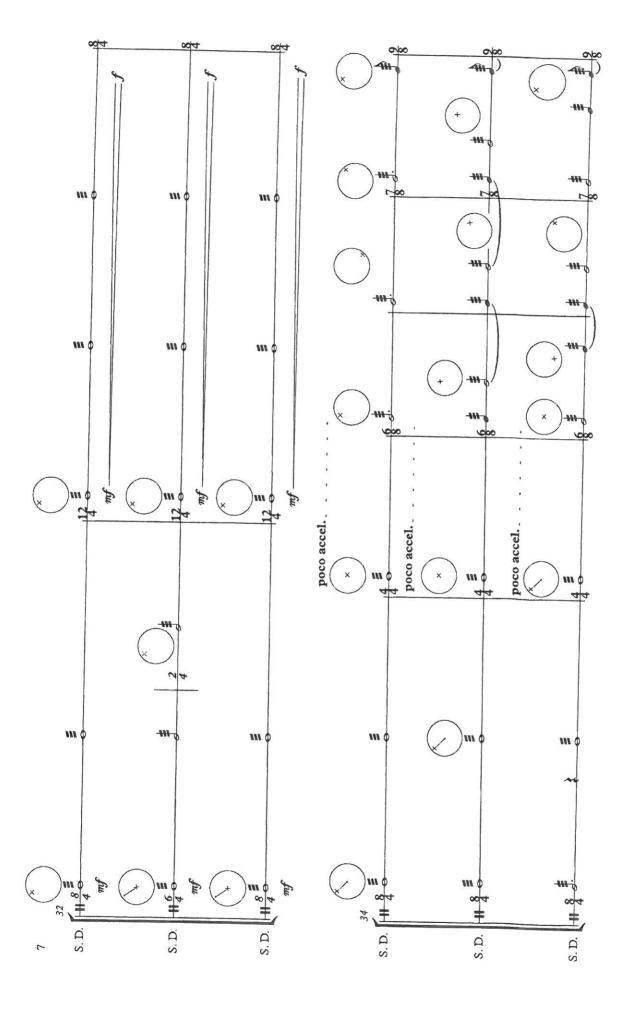


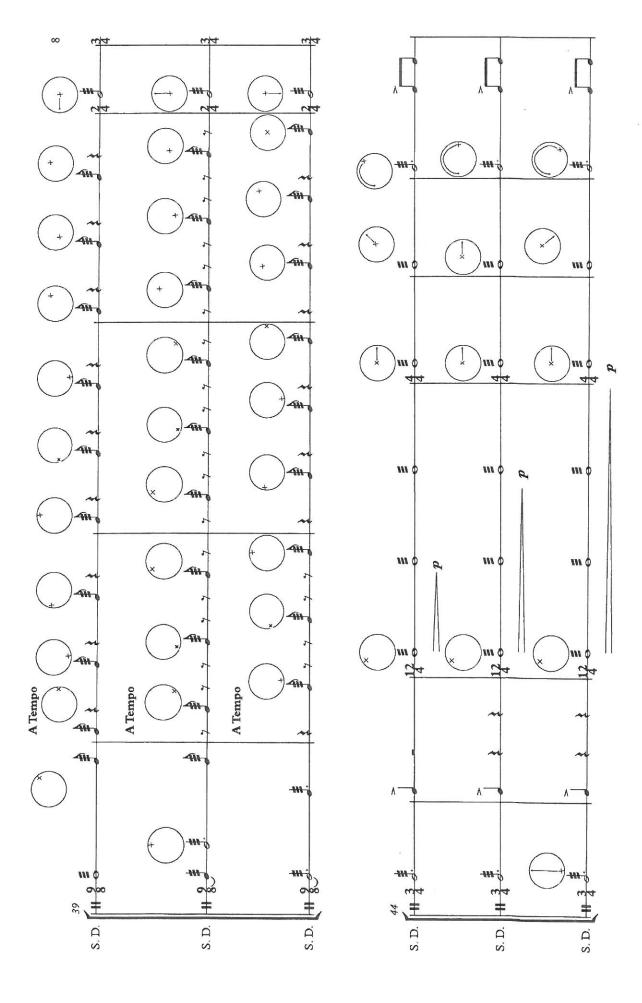


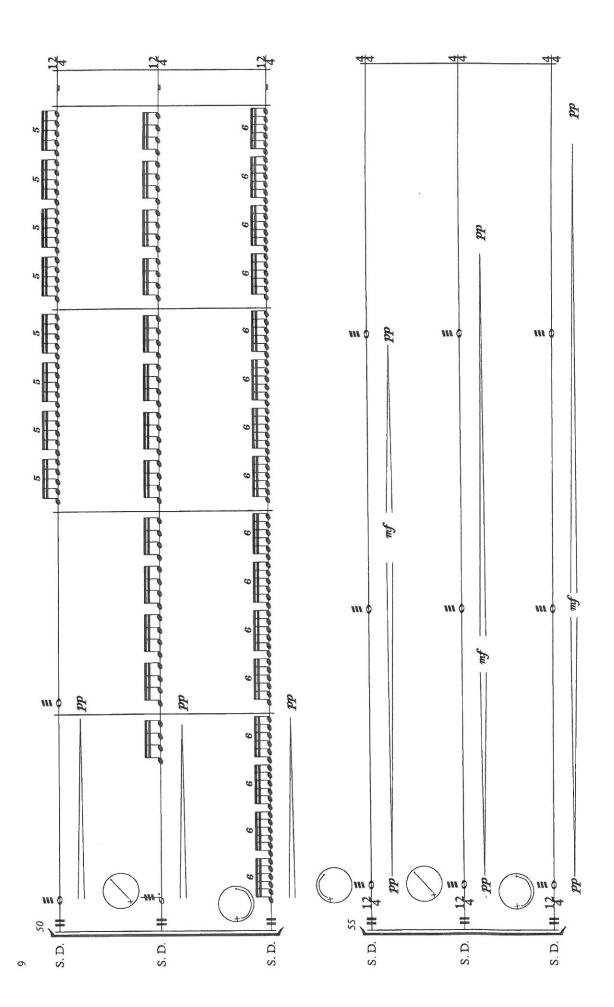


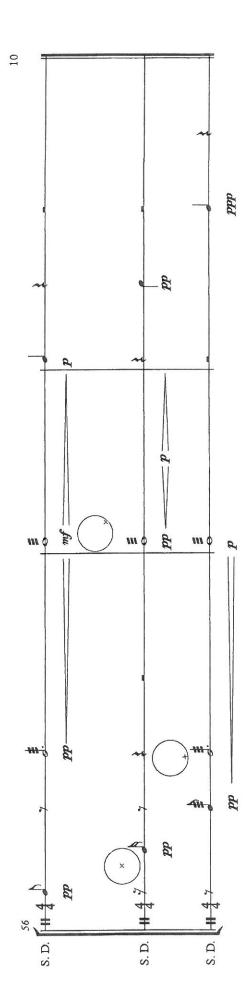












Each note symbolizes an opportunity for you to play on a particular instrument, but you must listen to the group in order The transcription that follows is not exact, but it is close. You must listen carefully to the recording and to each other. Exact timing with the recording is not necessary. Try to recreate the all of the sounds that you hear. Play this piece last. Listen to the recording, "Number Two", and recreate the sounds that you hear. The crotales can be bowed and the wood block can be coverd in sandpaper, but this is up to you. Manipulate the instruments primarily using your hands and use sticks/mallets sparingly.

to determine whether it is appropriate to play at that time. If you have a solo then you must play.

Instrumentation

Player One Line 1 Snare Drum

2 Bass Drum

3 Wood Block

Player Two

1 Snare Drum

2 Floor Tom

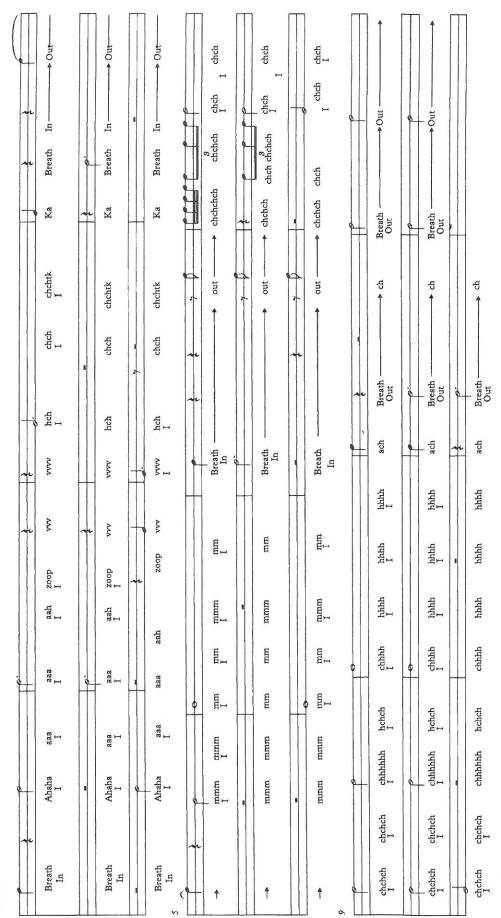
3 Crotales

Player Three

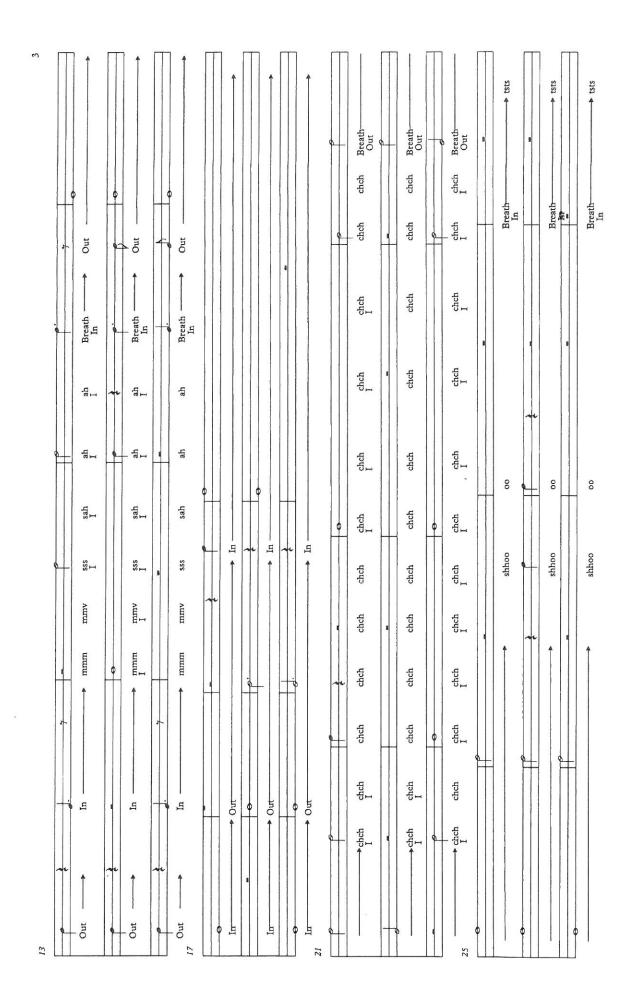
1 Snare Drum

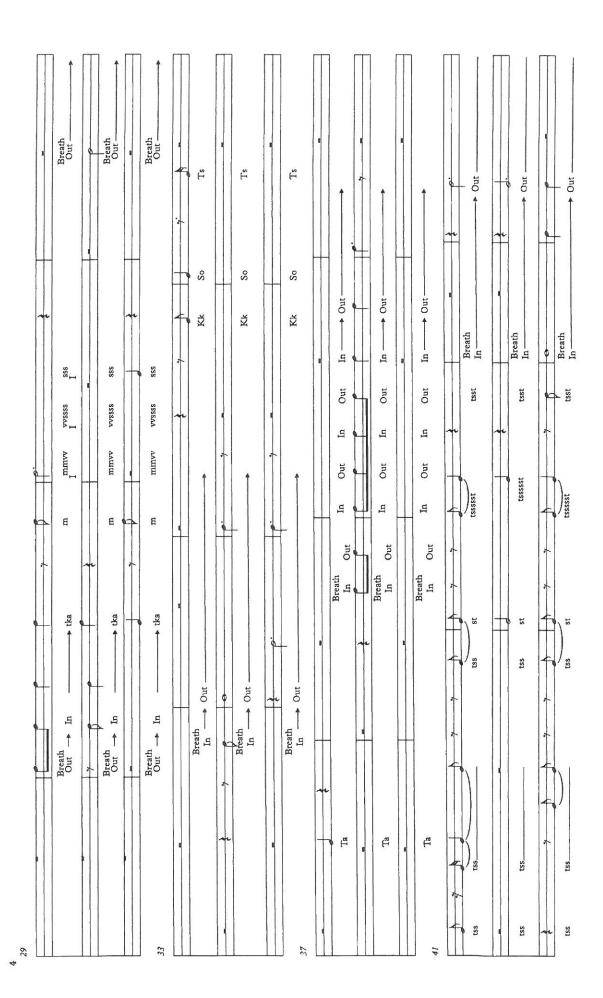
2 Conga

3 Cymbal

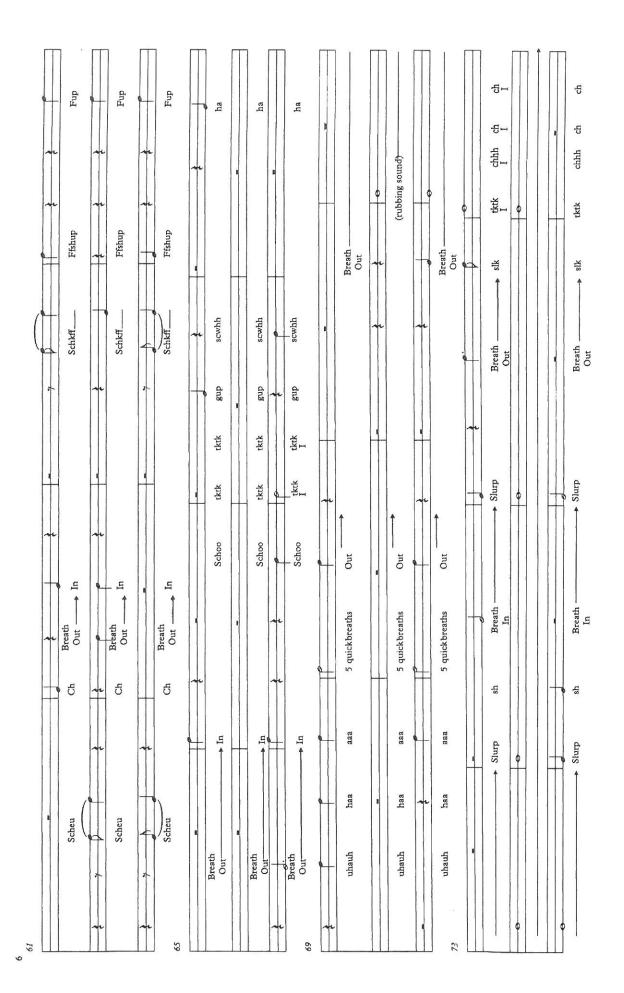


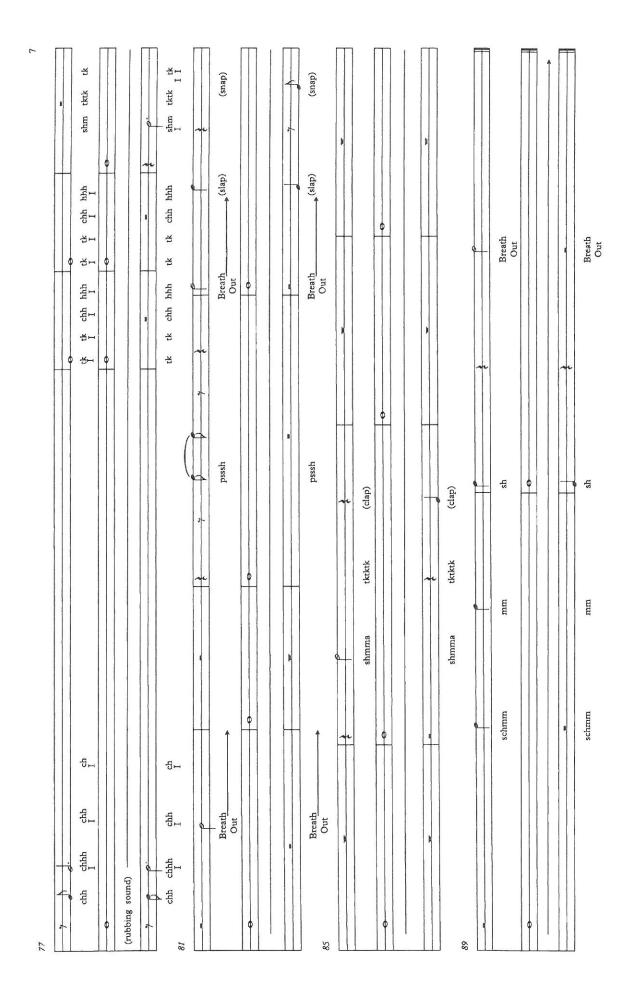
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Pierrot ensemble





































Evocation













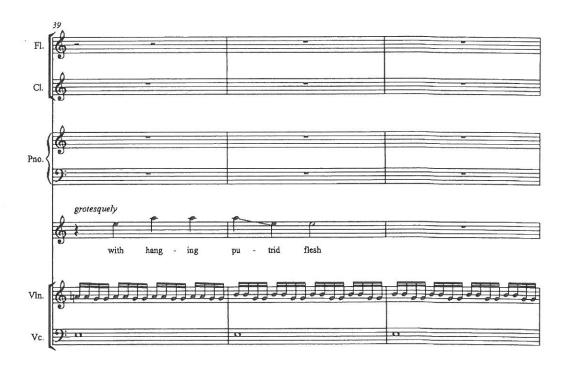


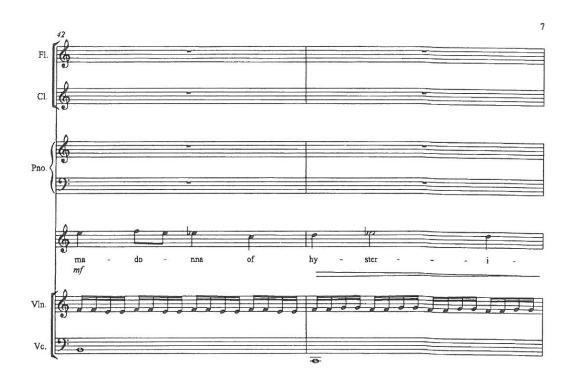


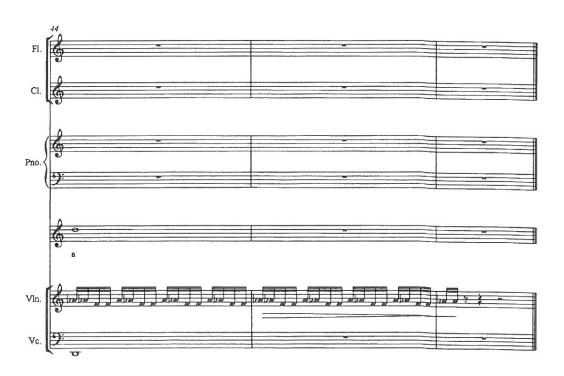












Suicide

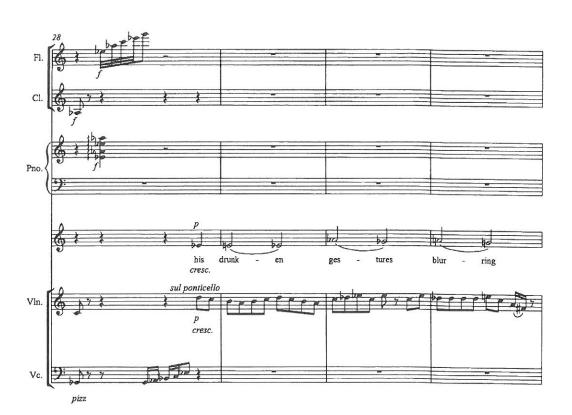






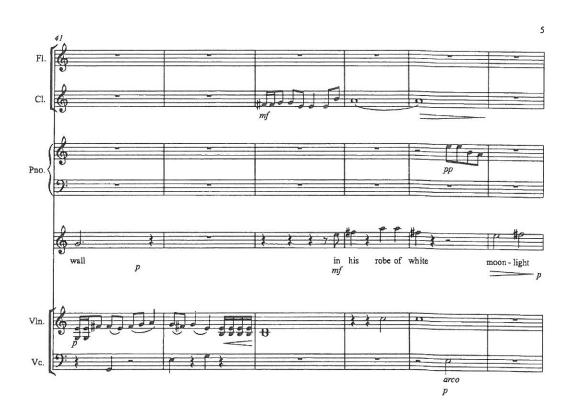














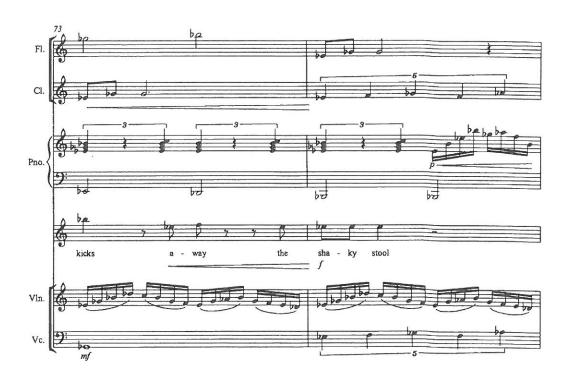




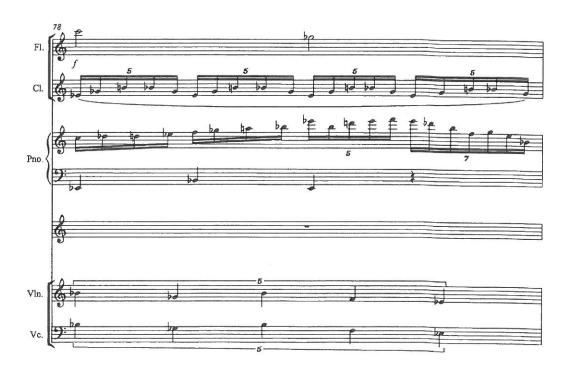


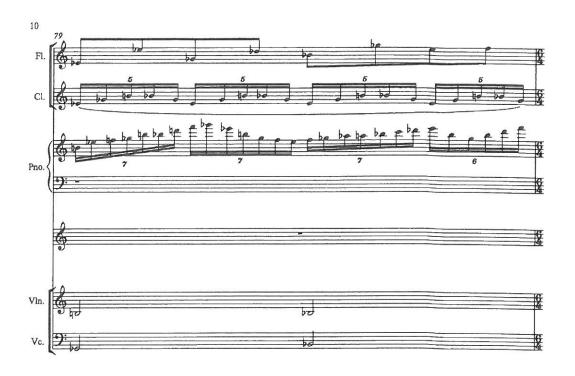
















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Steps













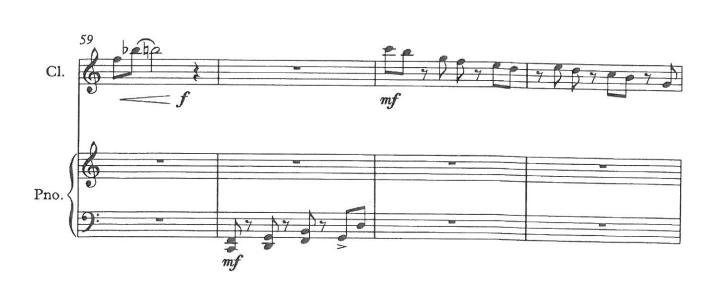














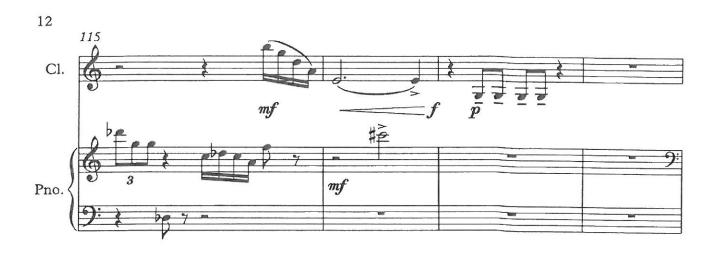








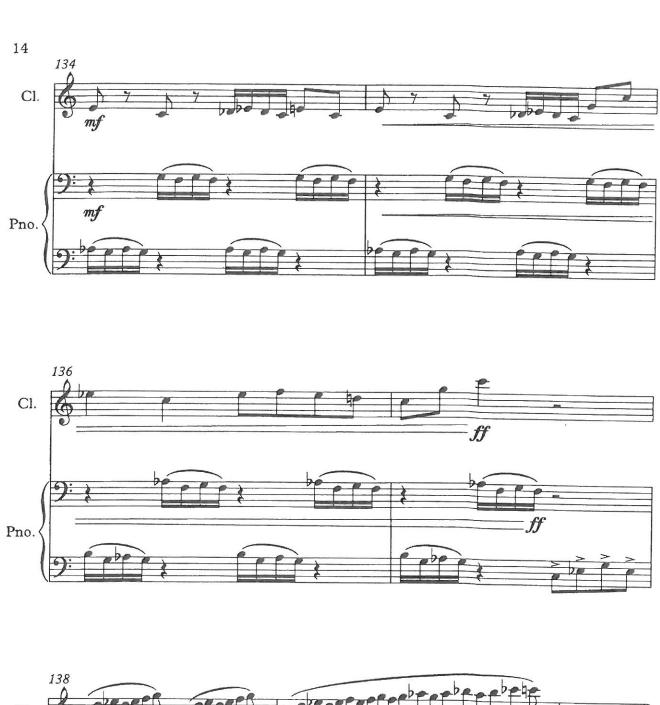


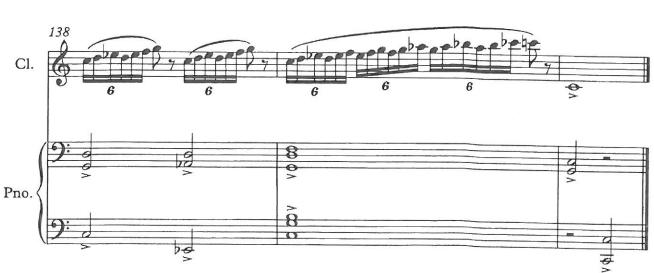












Biography

From Baltimore MD, Colin Kemper started studying at Tulane in 2009. He completed his undergraduate degrees in history and music in 2012 and immediately began studying Composition under Dr. Barbara Jazwinski in the fall of that year. He studied under Dr. Maxwell Dulaney in the fall of 2013. His music is based on timbral, textural, and non-traditional harmonic changes.