

In C by Terry Riley

Allan Buccola, saxophone Sarah Coates, mezzo-soprano Damien Grosser, baritone saxophone Jonan Keeny, percussion Erin Klimstra, violoncello Ross Lafleur, electric quitar Elizabeth Loparits, piano Adam Murphy, Bb clarinet and bass clarinet Chip Newton, quitar Chris Ozer, keyboard Will Postlethwait, double bass Dan Skidmore, violin Logan Strawn, viola Arthur White, soprano saxophone and flute Max Wood, percussion Pete Zambito, percussion

Organized by Ross Lafleur in partial fulfillment of the Honors in Music Program Dr. Scott Rawls, advisor

> Friday, November 22, 2002 7:30 PM Organ Hall, School of Music

Title: UNCG Logo Corrected Creator: FreeHand 3.1 Preview: This EPS picture was not saved with a preview (TIFF o PICT) included in it Comment: This EPS picture will print to a postscript printer bu **Terry Riley's** *In C* is a cornerstone in the genre of minimalism and is considered by many to be a classic of 20^{th} century music. It was first performed in San Francisco in 1964 by a group of young performers and composers (some of whom never having played the piece before the premiere) that included, among others, Riley (b. 1935), Steve Reich, Jon Gibson, Pauline Oliveros, Morton Subotnik, and Ramon Sender. Oliveros recalls, "All of us knew that Terry had done something special with *In C.* Alfred Frankenstein, critic for the San Francisco Chronicle, hailed it as a 20^{th} century masterpiece right then and there even though our performance was pretty bad."

In C is a highly flexible work. Keith Potter writes, "performance practice has evolved quite freely with respect to the written source, making In C begin to feel like a kind of urban folk music rather than a 'composition' in a more conventional sense." Any number and combination of instruments can play the piece and they all play from copies of the same score. The score consists of 53 repeating modules of various durations, most very short, which are to be played in order by each musician. Added to this raw material are some elements of improvisation: every single musician decides on their own when to start repeating each module. when to move on to the next module, and when to just stop and listen. The length of the piece is also highly variable as a result. There is no rhythmic meter, but there is an eighth-note pulse, which will be ably provided tonight by Elizabeth Loparits on the piano. This allows the musicians to play their patterns at any alignment with others playing the same pattern or a different one. Riley writes in the performance instructions, "One of the joys of In C is the interaction of the players in polyrhythmic combinations that spontaneously arise between players. Some guite fantastic shapes will arise and disintegrate as the group moves through the piece when it is properly played."

In fact, there are many joys in a good performance of $In\ C$. In addition to the spontaneous contrapuntal combinations of patterns Riley mentions, listeners can appreciate the different combinations of timbres and the changing thickness of texture, as well as the communal atmosphere of collective improvisation. Virtually every aspect of the music except the written patterns is determined by the contributions of each member of the ensemble and their interaction with each other, so the dynamics of the group are very important. Another wonderful feature of $In\ C$ is the overall "tonal" plan that Riley wrote into the patterns; despite the title, the piece shifts tonal emphasis multiple times over its course. Because of the nature of the performance, these shifts are gradual color changes, rather than dramatic gestures as in many other musical works.

 $\it In C$ was originally recorded in 1968 for CBS records and has been recorded several times since. Even the Shanghai Film Orchestra did one recording entirely with Chinese instruments. There is also a recording of the 25^{th} anniversary performance and a very recent one by Bang on a Can.

Thank you so much for participating in this performance, and I hope you enjoy it!



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