

Smiles from Miles, for soprano
by Andy Costello

Program Notes

"This piece is dedicated to Sarah Albu, and her brother Miles Albu. Miles was born Emily, biologically female and transitioned to a male identity, choosing the name Miles. In this piece, I attempt to build a narrative around Sarah's versatility as a vocalist and actor, and through word-play and character-play, address how one goes from a 'he' to a 'she'. " – AC

About Andy

www.MyNameIsAndyCostello.com

Optional Technical Requirements

two microphones, placed on each side of the performer, connected to a stereo speaker on its corresponding side (i.e. mic stage right connects to speaker stage right; mic stage left connects to speaker stage left). The microphones are used for Parts one and three only.

Performance Notes

Part One

- The three clefs refer to (VS) vocal sounds, (HM) head movements, and (SD) spatial directions.
 - The VS clef is for all **heard sounds**, all of which emitted from the mouth.
 - All text in "quotations" is meant to be spoken aloud.
 - VS clef: In the penultimate system, rhythms are indicated for the recited text. Otherwise, text is to be spoken as you wish.
 - The HM clef is for all **visual gestures**. With a stereo microphone set-up, this will affect the heard sound. Otherwise, they are to indicate visual effects.

Smiles from Miles, for soprano
by Andy Costello

- Circular arrows refer to head-turns. Circular arrow + vs = very slow head turn. s = slow head-turn, q = quick, vq = very quick. 's' with an upward line to 'q' = slow to quick
- The SD clef is to give **further explanation** to the gestures in the two upper clefs.
 - SD clef: In one instance, in the penultimate system, you are to continue the same gesture (a smile) across the boxes. The smile is then indicated to end with an 'x' in the third box of that system.

Additional notes

- In both VS and HM clefs, the 't' written above an arrowed line refers to continuation of the sound or gesture through to the end of the arrowed line. If there is a line with no 't' and no arrow, you are to continue to hold the previous sound or gesture.
- Vertical dotted lines are to indicate the alignment of multiple actions/sounds.
- Each phrase is held within a box. You may progress to the next box smoothly, without pause, as all pauses are already marked in the score.

Part Two

- Part two is to be read as a cartoon, and all gestures are to be visualized from the perspective of the audience.
- On page two, there is a new clef added, the Physical Gestures clef (PG clef). The PG clef becomes the only clef for page three, with any spoken text written in cartoon dialogue bubbles.
- All directions on page 3 are explained in a legend on the top left corner of the page.

Part Three

- On page 4, a new clef is added: The Leaning Motions clef (LM clef). The LM clef refers to the directions in which you are to lean. It is notated in the same manner as the HM clef, because it similarly refers to the direction of a gesture.
- For the first time the VS clef notates pitches. These are to be sung on any starting pitch as the tonic. Although notated in solfège, it does not have to be sung in C major.
- The SD clef at times refers to thoughts. This is very important for the emotional aspects of the sound that will hopefully be evident in the voice and visual gestures.