DEMETER

AND

PERSEPHONE

Text adaptation and original music by

Alyssa Reit

7 Stars Publishing ******

DEMETER

AND

PERSEPHONE

About the Text

Many of us have had our first introduction to the story of the "Rape of Perspehone" as summed up in classic high school mythology texts. However, the story is far deeper and broader than these versions even begin to relate. The original story of comes to us as one of a number of Homeric hymns, which were shorter poems, intended as preludes to the longer epics. This hymn, titled "To Demeter," begins:

"I begin to sing of lovely-haired Demeter, the awesome goddess, of her and her slender-ankled daughter..."*

It is a many-leveled tale, nearly five hundred lines long, full of extraordinarily beautiful poetry. And the poem is rightly titled, as it is possibly more about Demeter and her sojournon the Earth as she aches for her daughter than it is about Persephone. The poem tells us that this is no simple abduction, but an event resulting from a conspiracy of the highest of gods, all for the sake of the increase of love where it is lacking. We learn that thanks to this "rape," a new relationship between the world of men and the world of the gods is made. We hear that Demeter shares secret rituals, forming the body of the Elusinian mysteries--revelations that bless and sustain Mankind.

The current text is a loose adaptation of this original hymn.

The original production was by the arts troupe Singing Harp, Hanah Lavan, storyteller, with the composer at the harp.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to S.K.Chapin for assistance with the text and valuable help with understanding the relevant Greek culture. *Thank you also to A.N. Athanassakis, for the wonderful translation of the original text.

This part is designed for lever harp with a range from two octaves below middle C to two and a half octaves above middle C.

A medium pitched drum--such as a bodhran floor tom--is called for on p.11. Rhythmically striking the lowest wire string with a hard mallet can be substituted if neccessary. A suspended cymbal is needed at the end of the piece.

Harmonics written where played.

The tremolos written at the bottoms of p.10 and p. 14 are played by rapidly moving the 2nd finger back & forth across the string, striking in both directions.

Notes are enharmonically written as played in the original production to facilitate lever changes.

Lever changes are indentified according to pedal harp notation, each octave starting with E, and going down to F, the first octave being highest. So third space treble C is C3, lowest space treble F is F3, middle C is C4, etc.

Cautionary accidentals are given with regard to lever changes, not according to general musical convention.

Muffles are generally not indicated, but are desired wherever L.V. makes the harmony blurry.

Dynamics are intentionally left out, as they will be primarily determined by the balance with the storyteller's voice, the acoustics of the theater, etc. Most of the harp music is underscoring for text, and should be approached that way. The dramatic aspects of the strory are the primary considerations.

The tempi indicated are as performed in the original production, given to show the theatrical and emotional quality of the music. Generally it is preferred to keep close to the original tempi when possible, and resolve timing issues with the "vamps" or "ad libs" included in the score.

Where tempi are not indicated, it means the previous tempo continues. The exceptions to this are sections that are out of time/ad lib, and marked as such.

All sections are intended to flow directly one into another, with minimal breaks. Suggested stop cues are often written as "ad lib to;" any vamps or ad libs are indended to take place before that text, so that music and text finish together.

The texts at the beginning of musical sections are given to provide a sense of the relationship between text and musical atmosphere; they may either immediately precede the start of the music, or be spoken with the music as underscore, at the discretion of the performers.

Where there is text between a written stop cue and the next start cue, that text should be in the clear.

Where there is no stop cue indicated, the music should finish as written--text resumes at next written cue.

Alyssa Reit



















This page blank to facilitate page turns







