

FP2-F4

F4-C4

C4-P4

P4-O2

FP2-F8

F8-T4

T4-T6

T6-O2

FP1-F3

F3-C3

C3-P3

P3-O1

FP1-F7

F7-T3

T3-T5

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J.N. Redelinghuys

AURAS

introduction, theme, and symptoms of
temporal lobe epilepsy

REDELINGHUYSEN, JAMES NICHOLAS 2015-06-26 11:20:49, Page# 79, 11:47:21 AM, ET: 00:11:05, Montage: Montage 5, Paper Speed: 30 mm/sec
High Cut: 70 Hz, Low Cut: 1 Hz, Notch: On, Sensitivity: 3 μ V/mm

FP2-F4

F4-C4

C4-P4

P4-O2

FP2-F8

F8-T4

T4-T6

T6-O2

FP1-F3

F3-C3

C3-P3

P3-O1

FP1-F7

F7-T3

T3-T5

T5-O1

for Clarinettist, Cellist, Pianist,
and Live Electronics

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Auras

Introduction, theme, and symptoms of temporal lobe epilepsy

Programme Note

Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (TLE) has a notably large range of symptoms, from physical sensations, to hallucinations, to loss of consciousness, and others. Many of these symptoms are experienced in the period before a seizure, known as an aura. This work attempts to interpret some of the more common experiences: macropsia and micropsia (also called Alice in Wonderland Syndrome), and indescribable feelings of sudden, vivid clarity, unprovoked feelings of paranoia leading into anxiety, and *déjà vu*.

Instrumentation

Clarinetist: Clarinet in B-flat

Bass Clarinet in B-flat

Cellist: Violoncello 1, tuned as per usual (i.e. C, G, D, A)

Violoncello 2, scordatura so that the strings are *very* slack
(NB only 1 bow required)

Pianist: Largest Grand available

Electronics: Outputted through 1 speaker, placed towards the back of the stage, ideally not visible to the audience.

(Transposing score)

Other equipment

Four music stands, two of which are required to be easily raised/lowered smoothly, and can be carried easily. Four instrument stands are required, 1 for B-flat Clarinet, 1 for Bass Clarinet, and 2 for Cellos. Two microphones are to be placed next to each stand. Three chairs are to be placed stage right, and two additional chairs, one behind each stand (see [Initial Layout](#)).

Staging

There are three possible stagings: firstly, in a traditional concert auditorium, no extra considerations are needed, though the audience may be encouraged to sit close to the stage. Secondly, for a small audience, the audience should be backed against a wall/corner, with the performers very close by, or even intermingled with the audience. The performance space should be set up to evoke some sense of claustrophobia. Thirdly, the piece may be performed in

a round space. In this case the piano should be in the centre of the room, with the audience around the edge. The clarinettist and the cellist (along with all of their associated stands etc.) need not be next to each other, but may be anywhere in the centre of the room.

The performance space should have little-to-no natural light, and all available lights should be on. All the performers should be dressed so as to be indistinguishable from an audience member, or from a stage hand.

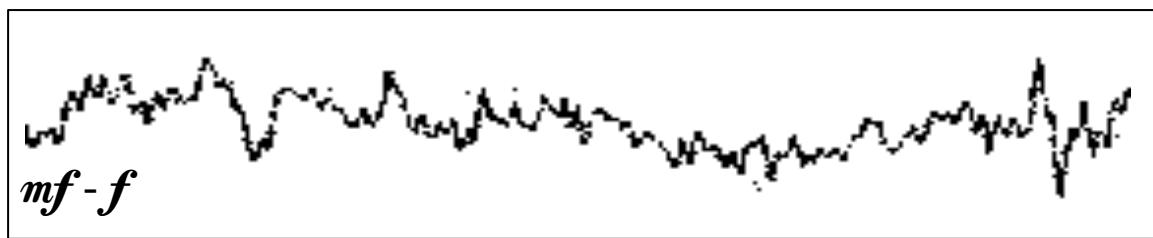
Interpreting the graphics

A persistent resource in the piece is an extract from my own EEGs. They are to be read with pitch on the x-axis, and time on the y-axis (in the same way as traditional notation). For each graphic the range and other performance directions are given. The graphic can be read in two ways (the performers may use either of these methods at any point). Either played each maximum point, or play the entire contour, moving between each still point. The pianist may play these as clusters (sliding a flat hand or fist across the keys), and the cellist may interpret these as glissandi.

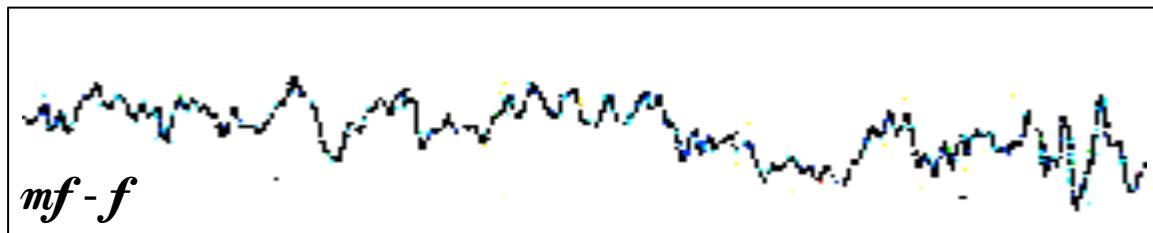
Prior to performance

The clarinettist should record extract A on the B-flat Clarinet (this will be referred to as Track 2), and the cellist should record extract B on the standardly tuned Cello (this will be referred to as Track 3). Both performers should used the entire compass of their instruments. The entirety of the extract need not be played, but should not be repeated. The total length of the recording *must be as close as possible to 20 seconds (+/- half a second)*. Track 1 is fixed, also lasting 20 seconds.

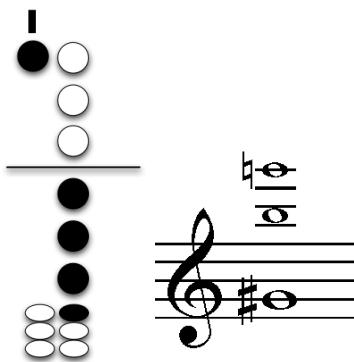
Extract A



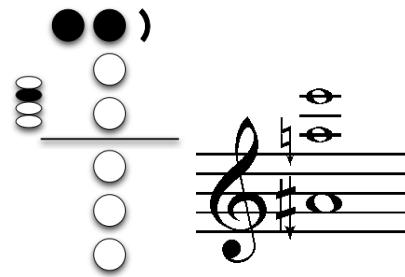
Extract B



Clarinet multiphonics



SW105



SW254

'SW multiphonics' – Sarah Watts

Introduction

The piece should ideally be first on a programme, and begin as the audience are moving to their seats, so that it initially appears that the performers are setting up the stage.

Electronics

The direction “play with fragments of” is left largely up to the performer. It should be more improvised than planned, and sound as though the performer is testing out the sound system and tracks, as though occurring prior to a performance.

Rehearsal Marks B, D, E: Tracks 1-3 should be simultaneously played on separate channels, all outputted to a single speaker. The performer operating the electronics should be able to adjust the volume of each track individually, and switch mute/unmute each track instantly and independently. The tracks are muted when not being played, and unmuted when notated.

Stage Layouts:

Initial Layout

(all instruments are next to the chairs stage right)

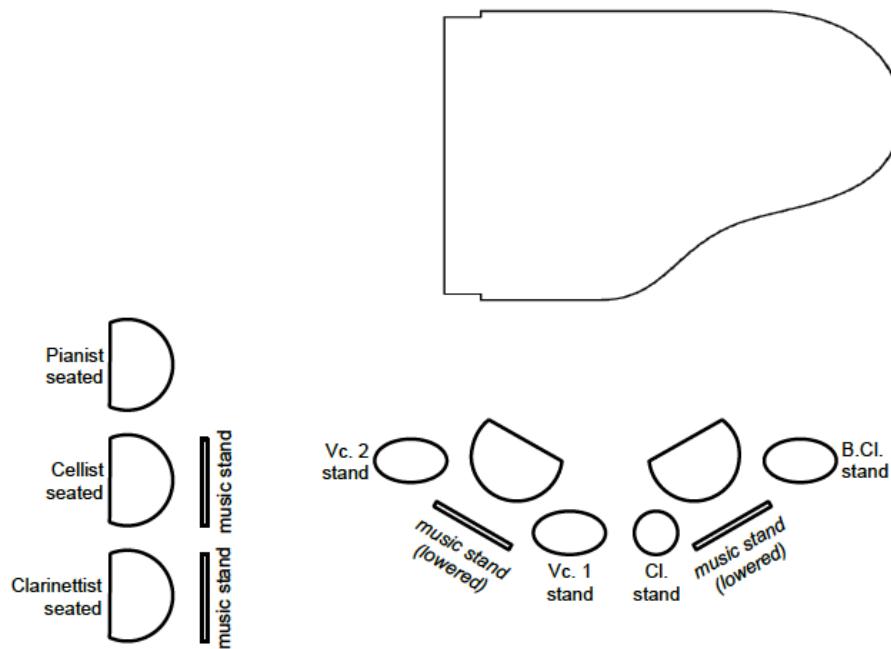


Diagram 2: Rehearsal Mark A
(Cl. and Vc. 1 *only* are on their respective stands)

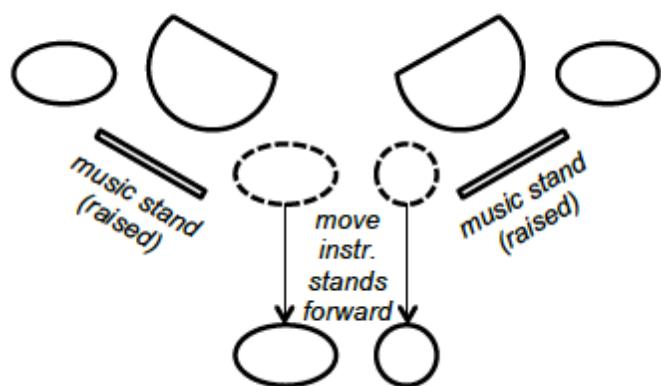
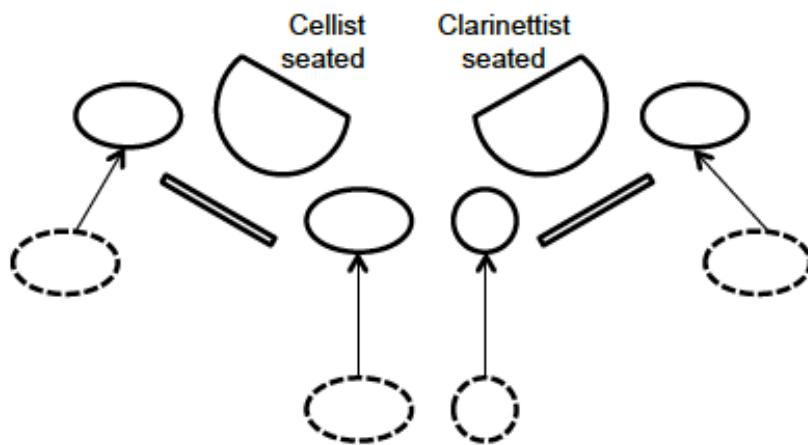


Diagram 3: Rehearsal Mark C
(all instruments are on their respective stands)



Diagram 4: Rehearsal Mark E
(Cl. and Vc. 1 *only* are on their respective stand)



Theme

The first part of the theme directly references Stockhausen's *Klaviersück XI*. Each performer plays-speaks between 8 and 20 fragments. The ensemble should determine approximately how long this part should last before performance.

Symptom 2

The clarinettist and cellist move around the piano in a circle from the fourth beat of bar five. The total length of the circumference should be a minimum of 15m and a maximum of 20m (giving the radius from the middle of the piano at between 2.2m and 2.5m). If the stage does not allow for a circle of such a radius, then the performers may move in an ellipse, provided the circumference remains between 15m and 20m. The clarinettist moves in a counter clockwise direction, and the cellist moves in a clockwise direction. Where the performers paths intersect, the clarinettist moves on the inside of the path (that is, closest to the piano).

The speeds that the performers move at are given by numbers. **Speed 1** indicates a very slow walk, and **Speed 10** indicates the performers fastest walking speed. (Note that the fastest walking speed in the movement is **Speed 5**, which will therefore be at about medium speed). The change in walking speed should be instantaneous, on the beat indicated. The walking should be fluid and calm, no matter the speed.

(I am grateful to Gaia Blandina for the invention of this system.)

Symptom 3

Electronics

From the beginning of this movement until the end of the piece tracks 1-3 are to be played on repeat, muted. The electronics are then controlled as directed in *Introduction*.

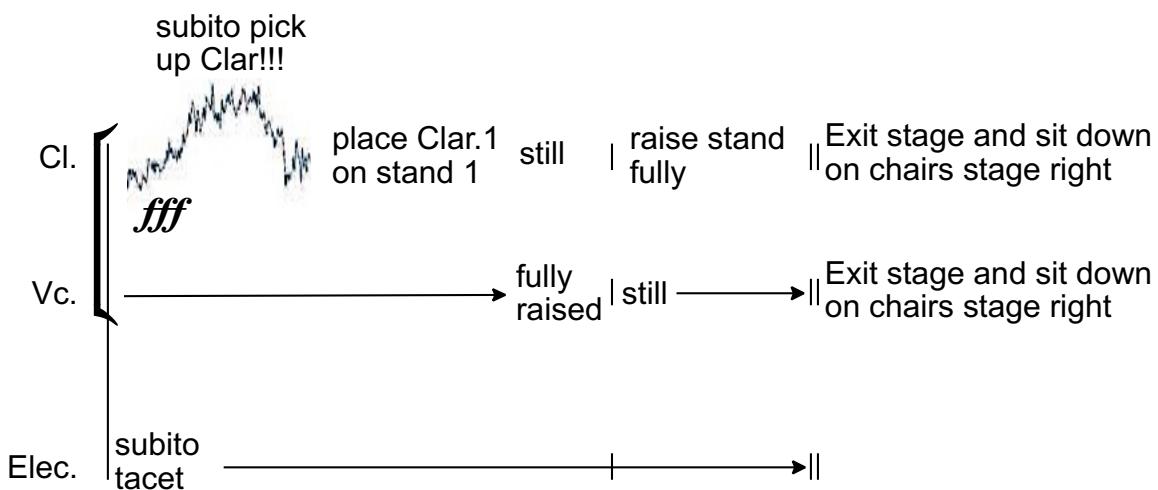
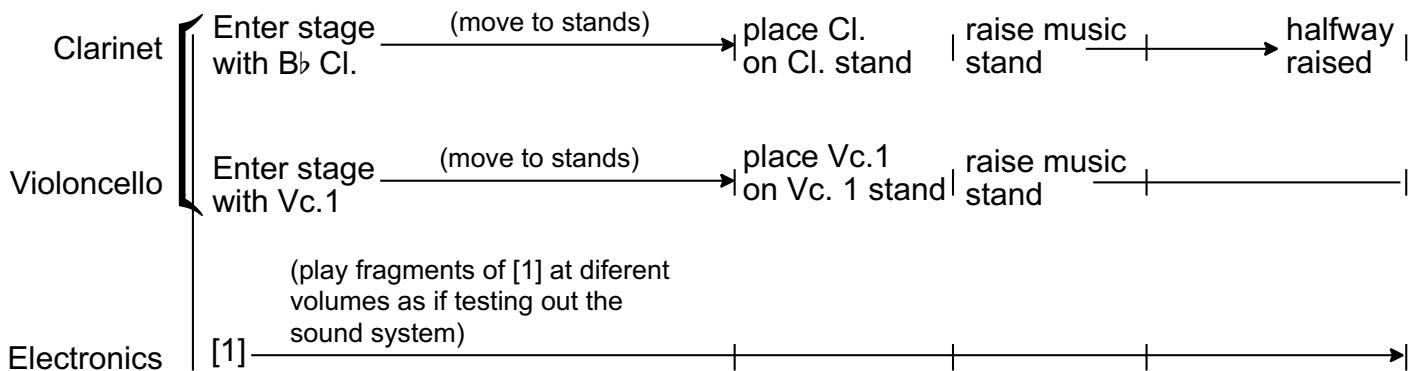
Symptom 6

This movement is primarily conceptual, and I cannot truly expect this to be played at every performance (though I would certainly encourage it!). A possible alternative may be to record the piece (audio-video or audio) and replay it after *Symptom 5* with all lights turned off.

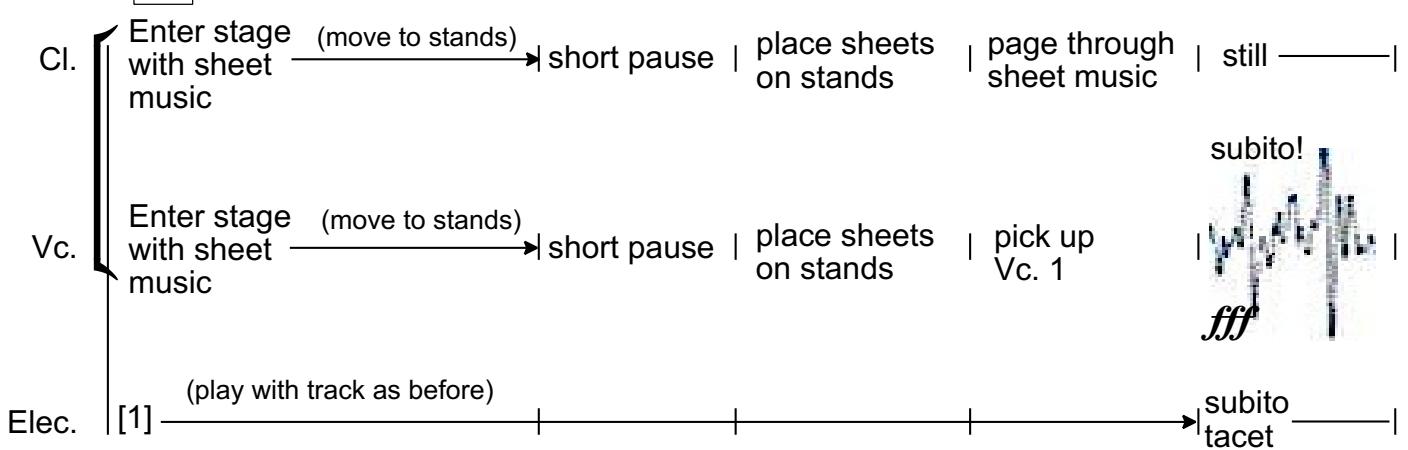
Introduction

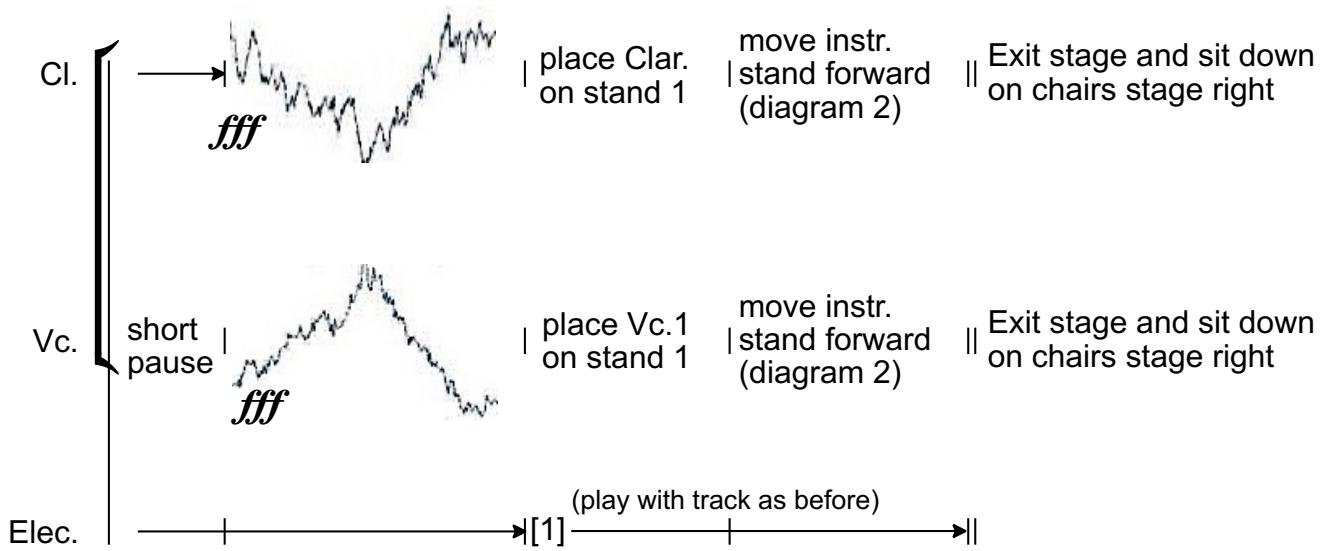
(setting up the stage)

Rather slowly



A





B Begin playing all tracks

$\text{♩} = 60$ exactly

Elec. [1] 2 4 2 3 7 8 2 4 1 3 2 3 8 3 8
 pp f pp f pp

18 seconds

Elec. [1] 3 8 4 6 5 16
 f mp pp pp ff, harsh
 f ff, harsh

C

Cl. Enter stage (move to stands) with B.Cl. → still → mime | page through sheet music | still →

Vc. Enter stage (move to stands) with Vc. 2 → place Vc. 2 on Vc. 2 stand | page through sheet music | pick up Vc. 2 | mime

Elec. tacet → [1] → [3] | Perform any fragments of the tracks, all at mf

Cl. mime | still → *mf* | mime

Vc. mime | still → *mf* | mime

Elec. [2] → tacet → [1] → ||

D Begin playing all tracks

19 seconds

$\text{♩} = 60$ exactly

E

Cl. layout stage diagram 4,
then sit down with B.Cl.

Vc. layout stage diagram 4,
then sit down with Vc. 2

Elec. (play with track as at the beginning)

[1] | still | |

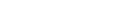
[2] | still | |

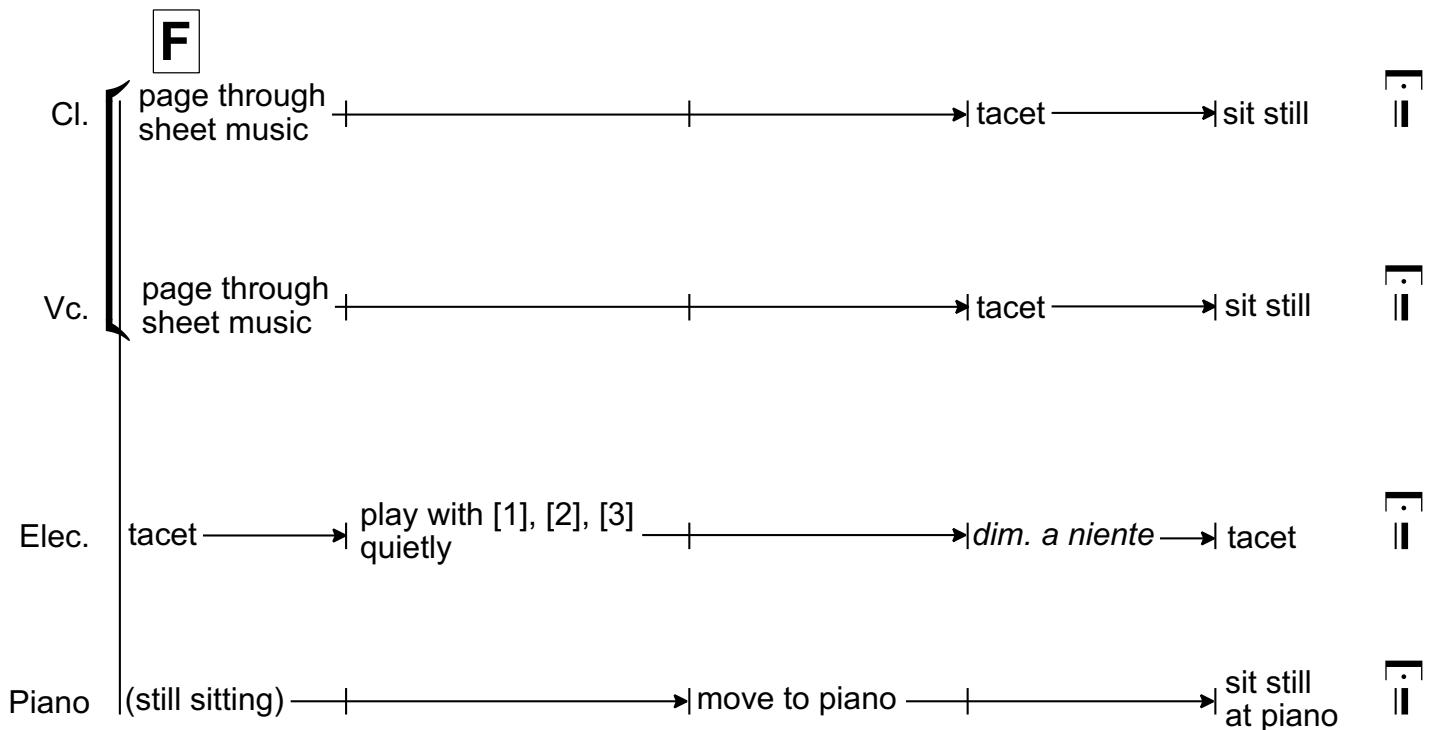
[3] | tacet | |

enter imperceptibly

C.I.  **subito** **still** → move to seats on stage left with B.Cl.,
place B.Cl. down next to chair

Vc. **subito** **still** → move to seats on stage left with Vc. 2,
place Vc. 2 down next to chair

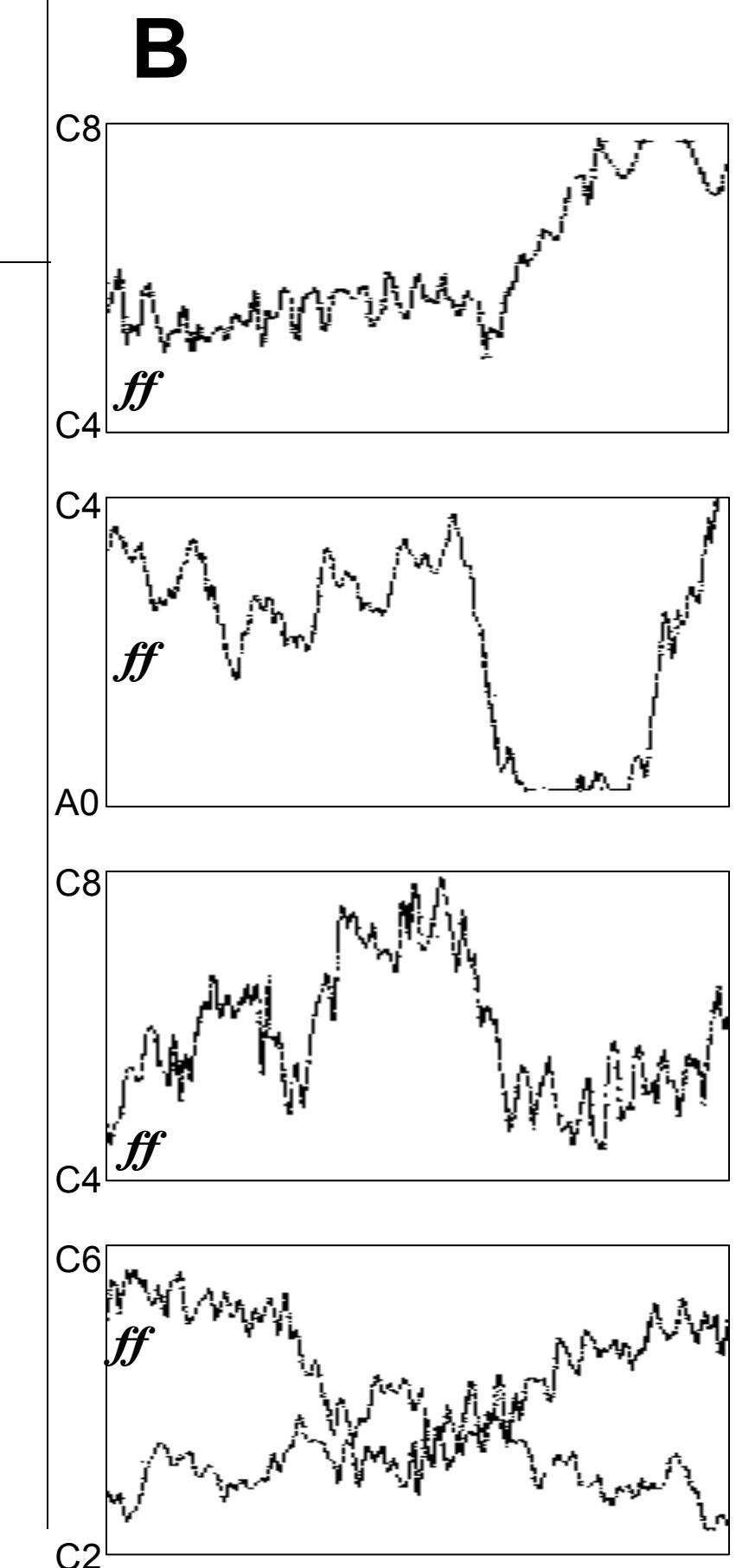
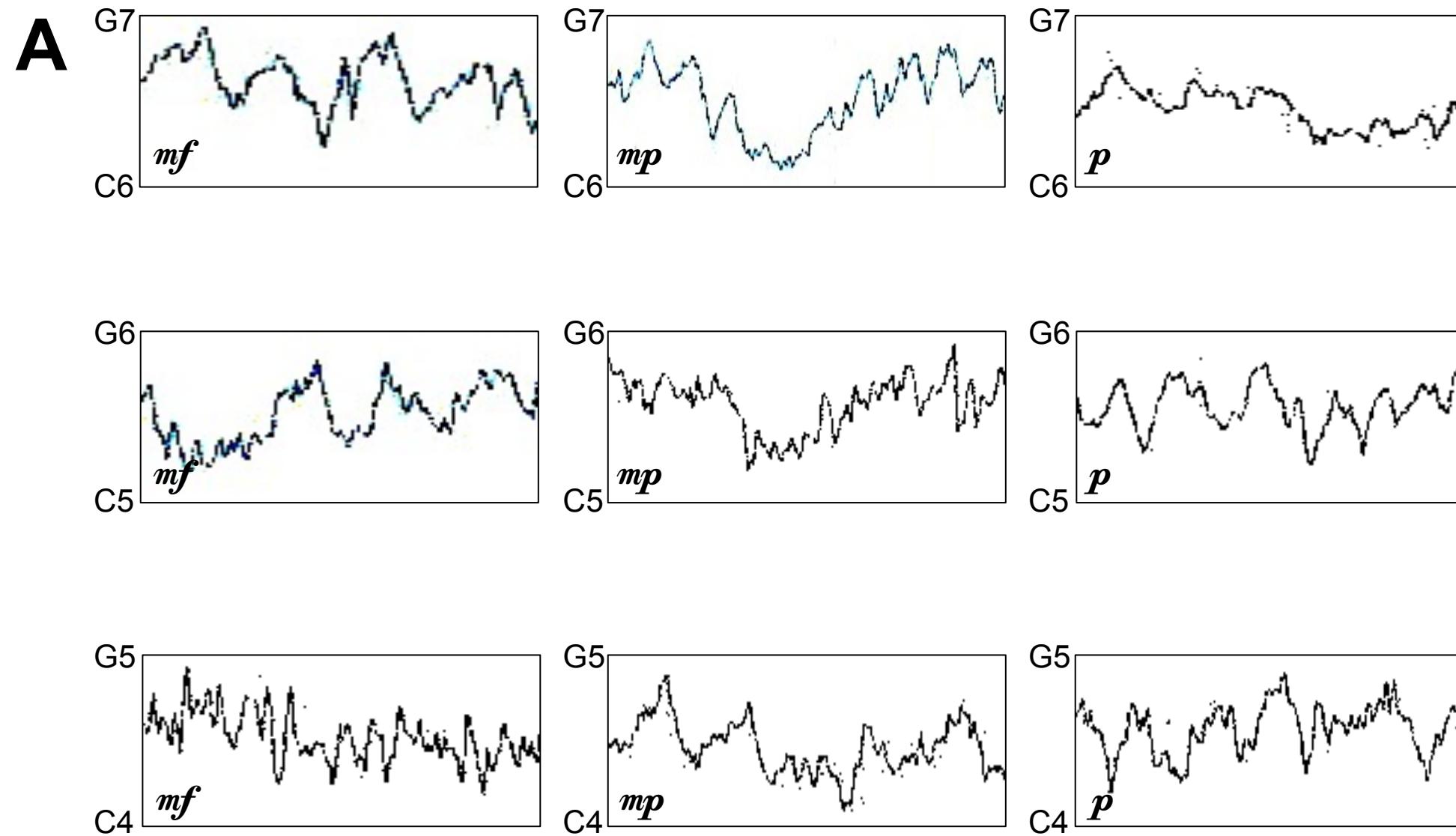
Elec. | p 



Piano

Theme: Compos Mantis (Part I)

Play at least 8 A fragments. Each fragment may be played twice, but not successively.
A maximum of 2 B fragments may be played, but not successively.



Clarinet
Violoncello

Theme: Compos Mentis (Part I)

Say at least 8 **A** fragments. Each fragment may be said twice, but not successively.

A maximum of 2 **B** fragments may be said, but not successively.

A

suddenly amid the sadness, spiritual darkness and depression

happiness that is impossible in an ordinary state

their brain seemed to catch fire at brief moments

awareness increased tenfold at those moments which flashed by like lightning

agitation, doubts and worries, seemed composed in a twinkling

culminating in a great calm, full of understanding

heaven descended to earth and swallowed me

mind and heart were flooded by a dazzling light

all of you healthy people don't even suspect what happiness is

B

that second was, of course, unbearable

all agitation, doubts and worries

final second – never more than a second – of course unbearable

these glimmerings were still but a premonition of that final second

Compos Mentis

(Part II)

Andante alla ciaccona $\text{♩} = 48$

Piano

5

9

13

* all appoggiaturas occur before the proceeding note

** suddenly interrupt the flow of the music, and turn head to face the audience, with a blank expression

17

head to side** head forward
"down the rabbit hole"
f en dehors

20

head to side head forward

22

mp
fff Wild! head forward

24 a tempo

mp head to side head forward

head to side

Wild!

fff

26

head to side

Wild!

fff

26

head forward

a tempo

mp

senza rit.

head to side

(27)

head forward

a tempo

mp

senza rit.

head to side

(27)

Interlude

head forward

play until the next movement is set up

repeat as necessary



Seated, the clarinetist and cellist read several of the following text fragments (in any order) in a clear voice:

fall very slowly

tumbling down

never come to an end

fallen by this time

down down down

then move with B.Cl. and Vc. 2 to the stage.

Symptom 1: Marcopsia/Micropsia

Clarinet in B♭ $\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$
seemed... so many...

Violoncello $\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$
seemed... so many...

Piano $\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$
 15 3 o o bo o bo o o bo
mp sempre

Electronics

full parts on separate pages

6 **A**

Cl. *Which way?* [begin playing]

Vc. *Which way?* [begin playing]

Pno. 15 o bo o bo o bo o bo o
begin recording
 Cl. and Vc.

Elec.

11
15

Pno.

16

Pno.

21

Pno.

B

25

Cl.

Vc.

B

15

Pno.

mp *cresc. poco a poco a fine*

Elec.

30

Pno.

35

Cl.

Vc.

C

Lie still underneath the piano

C

Pno.

39

Pno.

Elec.

ff

fffff

the movement ends when Elec. playback has finished

Φ on a Bösendorfer Imperial model, this pattern may be continued:

Clarinet in B \flat
Violoncello

Symptom 1: Macropsia/Micropsia

Clarinet in B \flat

Violoncello

Piano

seemed to be in a very unpleasant state of mind

so many different

so many

$\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

sizes in a day

Which way?

different sizes in a day

Which way?

6/8

6/8

00'26"

A $\text{j.} = 72$ accel. poco a poco

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

6/8

6/8

15

A $\text{j.} = 72$ accel. poco a poco

12

Cl. Vc.

molto accel.

00'42"

17

Cl. Vc.

d. = 96 sempre accel.

meno f

22

Cl. Vc.

00'55"

27

Cl. Vc.

d. = 112 sempre accel.

p

32

Cl.

Vc.

01'07"

37

Cl.

= 120 senza accel.

Vc.

pp

42

Cl.

Vc.

01'17"

47

Cl.

fff

Vc.

< *fff*

52

Cl. Vc.

pp f p fff

01'24"

rit. al ♩ = 72

57

Cl. Vc.

p p

62 (rit.) (rit.)

Cl. Vc.

66

Cl. Vc.

B 01'36"

C TACET

02'24"

Slowly put down instruments, and move underneath the piano

Lie still underneath the piano

Symptom 2: Vividly clear, yet disturbed

$\text{♩} = 72$

Bass Clarinet in B♭  gradually stand up

Violoncello  gradually stand up

Piano  $\text{♩} = 72$
 $\text{♩} = 8$  $\text{♩} = 5$  $\text{♩} = 4$ 
legato semper
p semper without nuance
half pedal semper

B. Cl. 3  move to and pick up B.Cl.

Vc.  move to and pick up Vc. 2

Pno.  $\text{♩} = 8$  $\text{♩} = 5$  $\text{♩} = 4$ 

B. Cl. 5  *N.B. from memory*
pitches second time only
Speed 1 

Vc.   Speed 3 

Pno.  $\text{♩} = 8$ *second time only*  



9

B. Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Speed 5

Speed 1

>

3

13

B. Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Speed 1

Speed 2

>

3

17

B. Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Speed 3

Speed 5

>

3

21

B. Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Speed 4

Speed 3

1. begin playing breath when necessary

25

B. Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Speed 2

pp

begin playing repeated pizz.

Speed 4

1. begin playing R.H.

30

B. Cl.

Vc.

Speed 1 → Speed 2

Speed 3 → Speed 4

2.

Pno.

2.

34

B. Cl. move back to seat → sit down, still

Vc. move back to seat → sit down, still

Pno.

8

The musical score consists of three staves. The first two staves, for Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.) and Double Bass (Vc.), are identical. They show a single note followed by a bar line, then a large arrow pointing right labeled "move back to seat" above the bar, another bar line, and a second arrow pointing right labeled "sit down, still" above the bar. The third staff, for Piano (Pno.), shows a melodic line with various notes and rests. Measure 34 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 8 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The piano part includes several grace notes and a fermata over the last note of the measure.

Symptom 3: Paranoia

Hurried $\text{J} = 144\text{-}168$

mp (spoken)

Clarinet

Violoncello

Piano

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

5

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

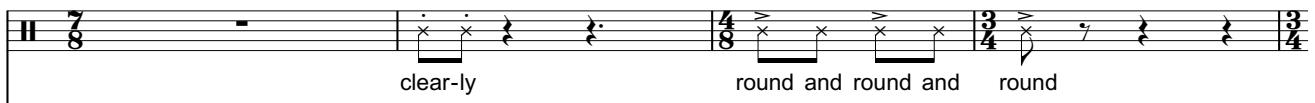
10

Cl.

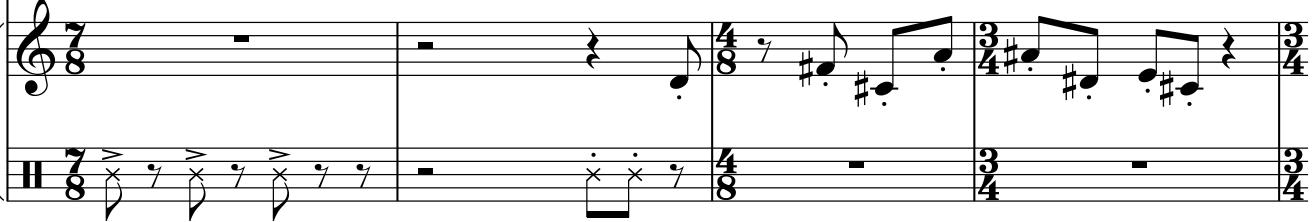
Vc.

Pno.

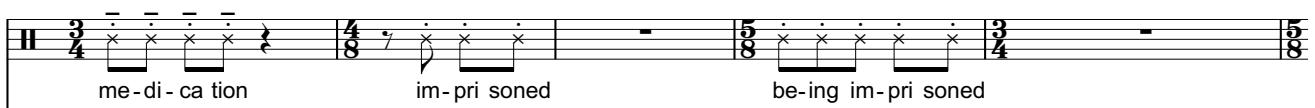
14

Cl. 

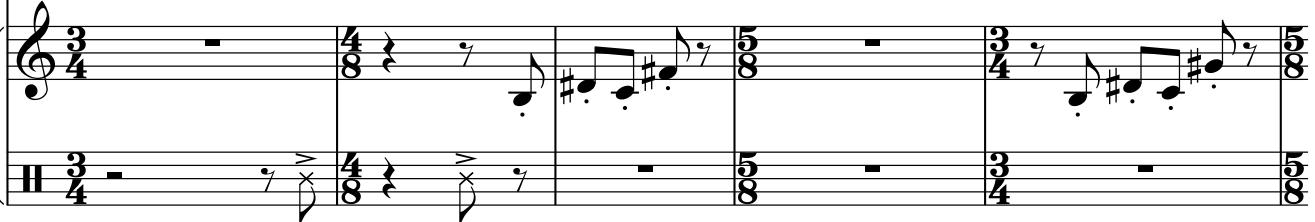
Vc. 

Pno. 

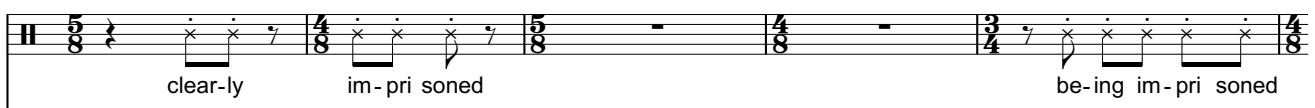
18

Cl. 

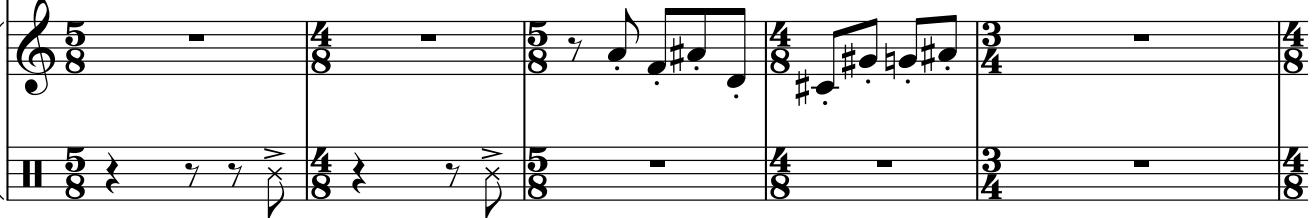
Vc. 

Pno. 

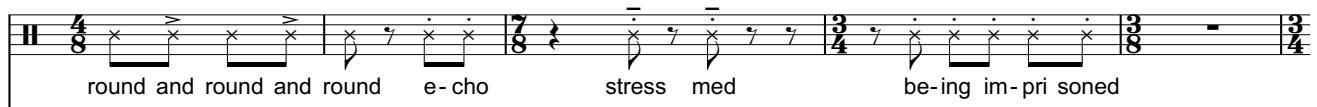
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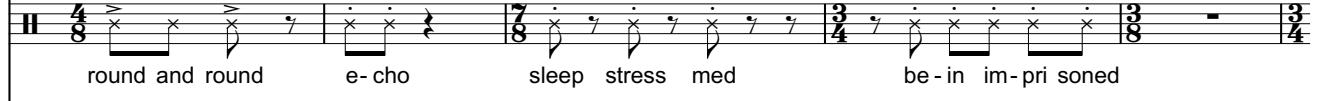
Cl. 

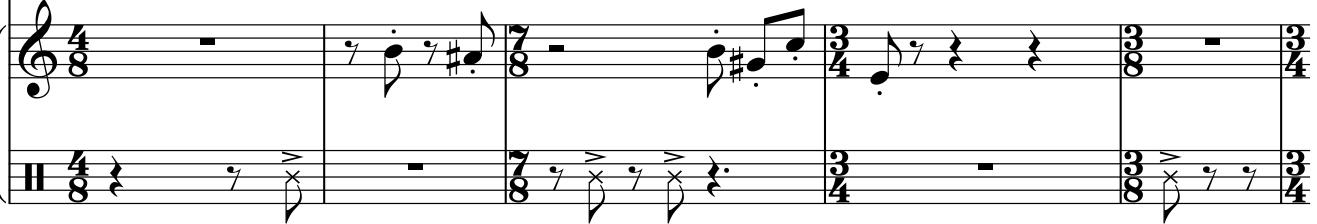
Vc. 

Pno. 

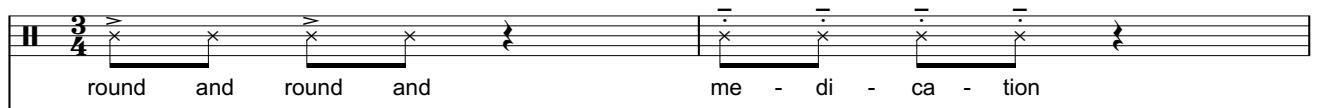
28

Cl. 

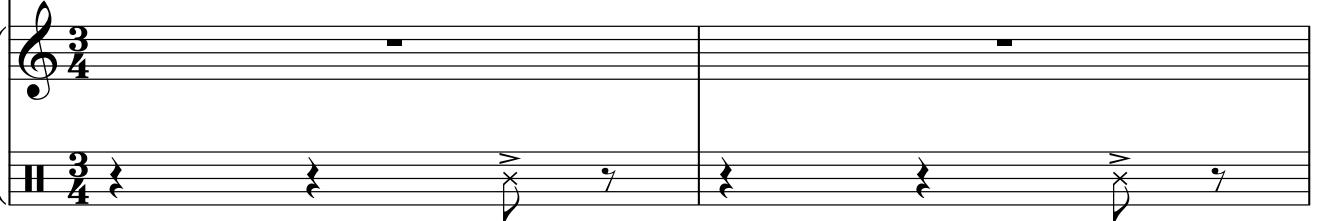
Vc. 

Pno. 

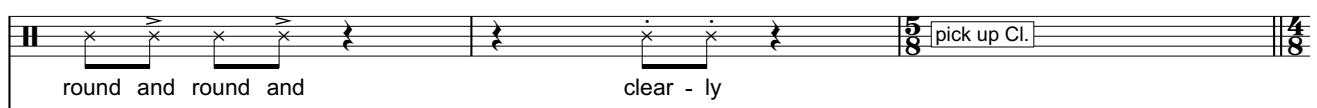
33

Cl. 

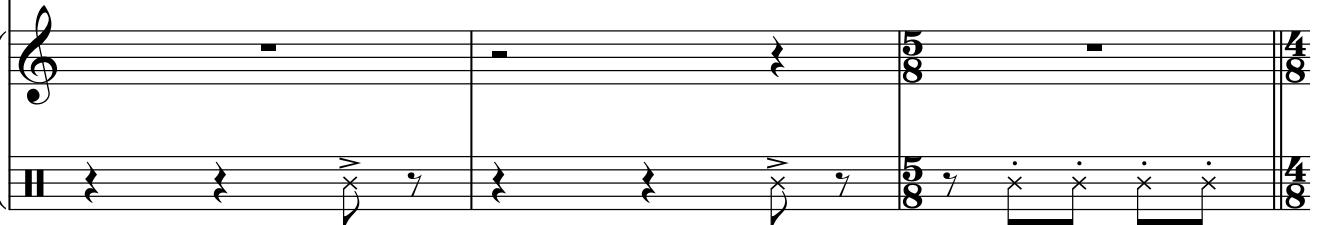
Vc. 

Pno. 

35

Cl. 

Vc. 

Pno. 

A L'istesso tempo

38 Clarinet in B♭ (key clicks) *mf* Violoncello 1 (tap wood) *mf*

Cl. Vc. Pno. { Elect.

Microphones on, through speaker with 1 second delay, just on the edge of audibility.

44

Cl. Vc. Pno. { Elect.

pp

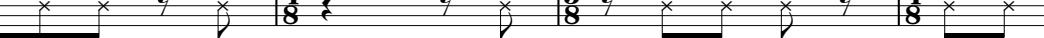
49 c.4s c.4s

Cl. Vc. Pno. { Elect.

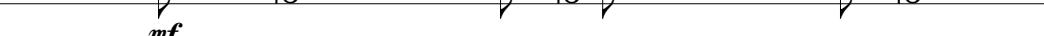
sf

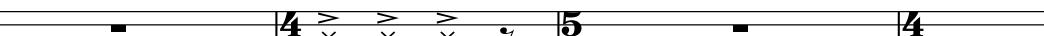
pp

51 **B**

Cl. 

Vc. 

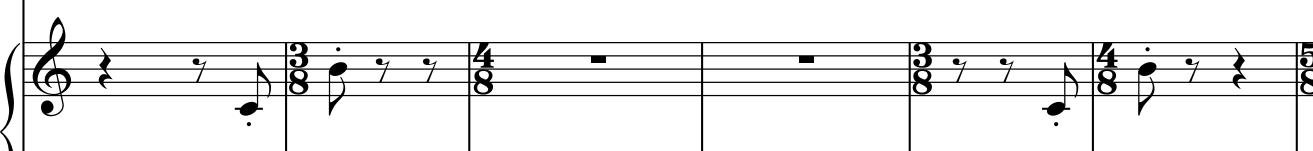
Pno. { 

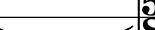
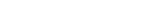
Elect. [1] 
 [2] 
 [3] 

55

Cl. - | $\frac{3}{8}$ x. | $\frac{4}{8}$ x x x | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
fff p sub.

Vc. - | $\frac{3}{8}$ x. | $\frac{4}{8}$ x x x | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
fff p

Pno. {

 - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$ - | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
 - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$ - | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$

Elec. [1] - | $\frac{3}{8}$  | $\frac{4}{8}$ - | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
[2] - | $\frac{3}{8}$  | $\frac{4}{8}$ - | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
[3] - | $\frac{3}{8}$  | $\frac{4}{8}$ - | - | $\frac{3}{8}$ - | $\frac{4}{8}$  | $\frac{5}{8}$
fff pp

61

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Elec.

66

move to pick up Bass Clarinet

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

71

Vc.

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

C

75 Bass Clarinet

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

82

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

<fff>p *<fff>p*

89

Cl.

Vc. move to pick up Violoncello 2

Violoncello 2

p *fff* p *fff*

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

mf *mf*

97

Cl.

Vc.

p

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

ppp

103

Cl.

Vc.

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

mf

109 c.3s c.3s c.2s c.2s

Cl. *sforzando* *mf*

Vc. *sf* *mf*

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

mf

113 D $\text{♩} = 76$ Clarinet in B♭ attaca

Cl. place B.Cl. on stand *mf*

Vc. place Vc. 2 on stand *mf*

(remove mute)

Pno.

Elec. [1] [2] [3]

Track [1] non dim. *mf*

Symptom 4: Anxiety

Very stressed $\text{♩} = 152$

Clarinet in B \flat

Violoncello

Piano

TACET

Ped. semper →

Microphones still on, through speaker with 1 second delay, at same volume as instruments.

Electronics

[1] (sustain throughout)

ppp cresc semper

6

Cl.

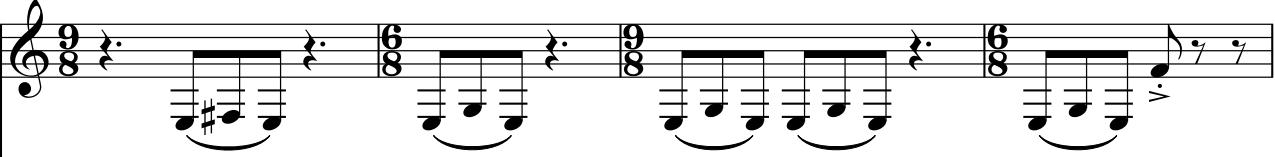
Vc.

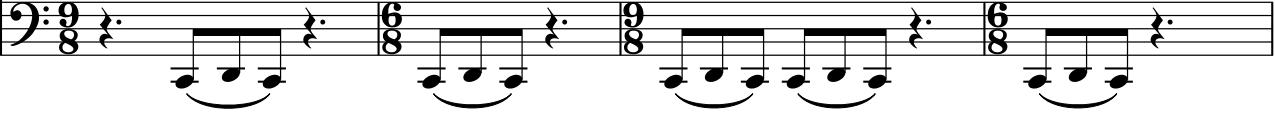
10

Cl.

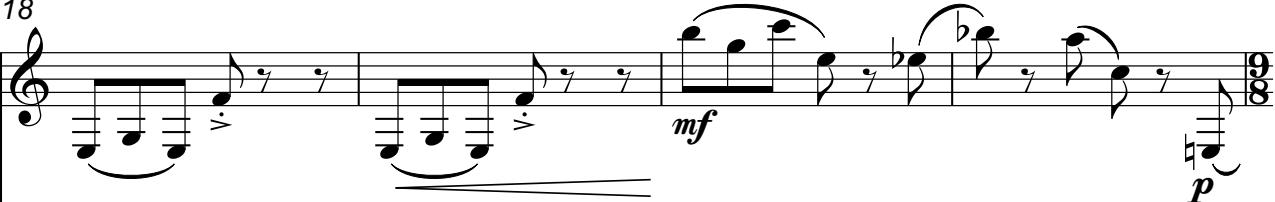
Vc.

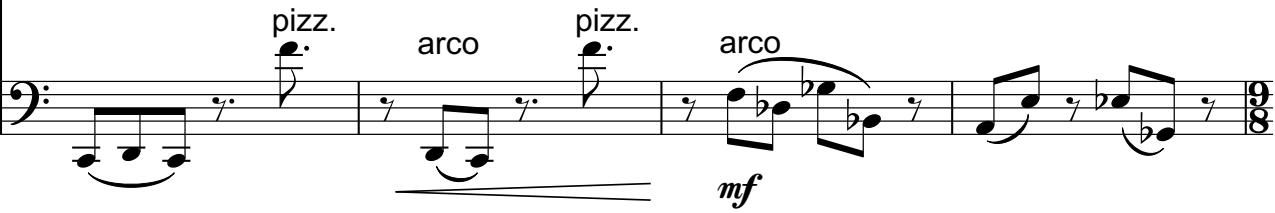
14

Cl. 

Vc. 

18

Cl. 

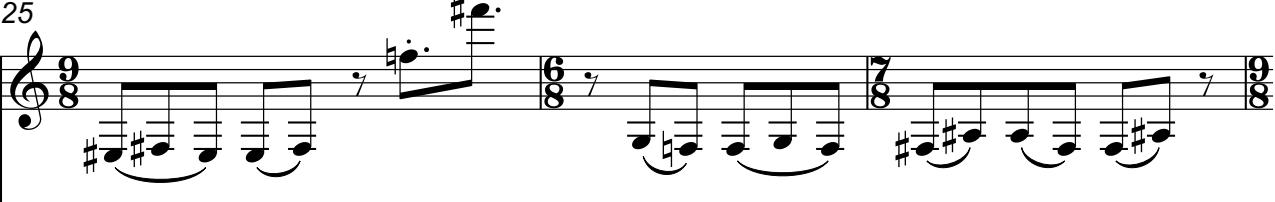
Vc. 

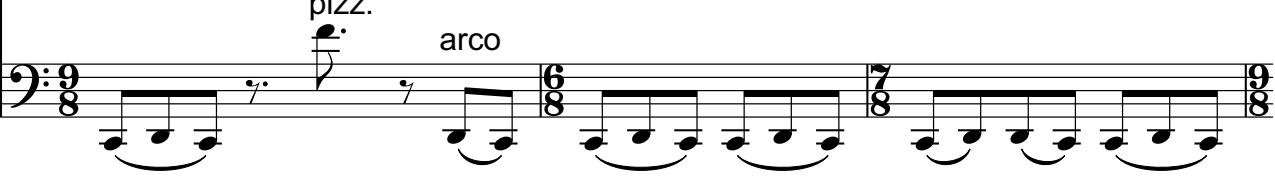
22

Cl. 

Vc. 

25

Cl. 

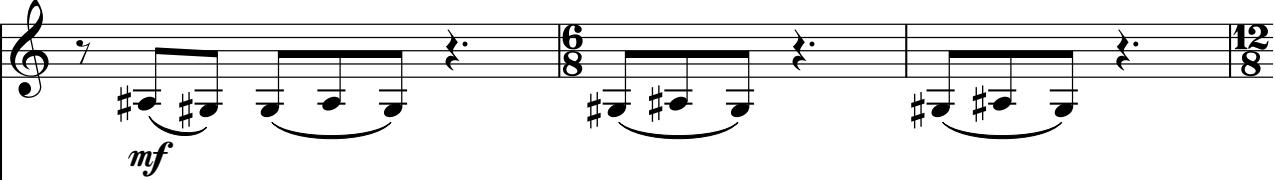
Vc. 

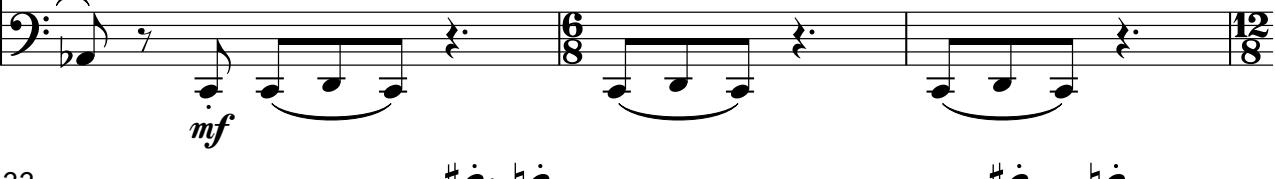
28

Cl. 

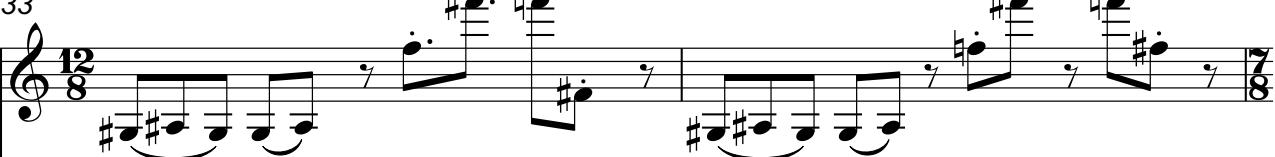
Vc. 

30

Cl. 
mf

Vc. 
mf

33

Cl. 
pizz. *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

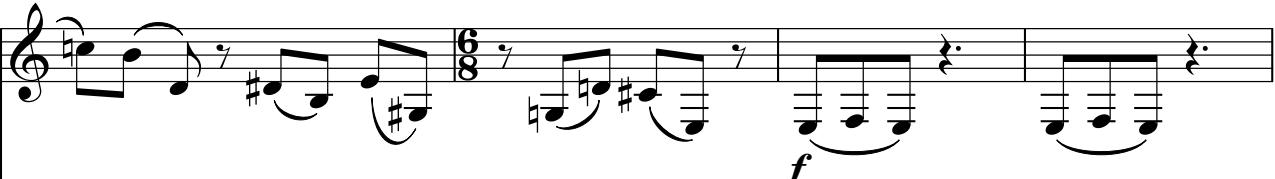
Vc. 

35

Cl. 
ff

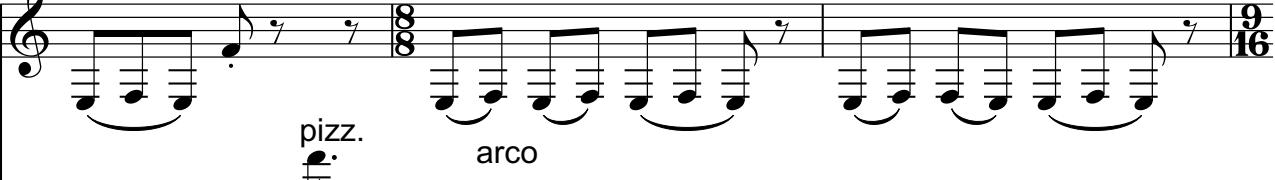
Vc. 
arco

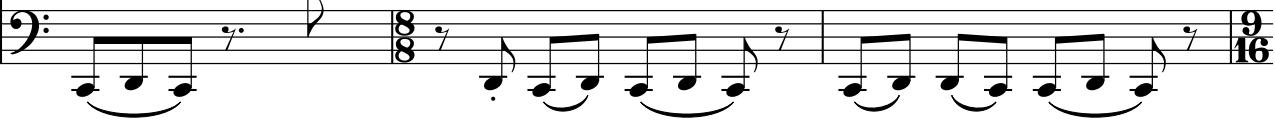
38

Cl. 
f

Vc. 
f

42

Cl. 
pizz. *arco*

Vc. 

45

Cl.

Vc.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

51

Cl. $\begin{smallmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$ arco pizz. arco pizz.

Vc. $\begin{smallmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix}$

Musical score for orchestra, page 15, measures 54-55. The score includes parts for Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Vc.). Measure 54 starts with a forte dynamic for the Clarinet, playing eighth-note pairs. The Bassoon enters in measure 55, playing eighth-note pairs with slurs, followed by a dynamic marking 'arco' above the bassoon's staff.

Musical score for Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Vc.) showing measures 58-60. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Clarinet, which plays eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the Bassoon, which plays eighth-note patterns. Measure 58 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 59 and 60 show eighth-note patterns followed by measure rests. Measure 61 begins with a forte dynamic.

A**Recitativo** $\text{♩} = 60$

Cl.



||: He was thinking ♩ ♩ ♩ a moment or two ♩ ♩ before the fit itself ♩ suddenly amid the sadness ♩ fire at brief moments ♩ ♩ ♩ being alive, flashed like lightning ♩ agitation, doubts and worries ♩ but a premonition of that final second ♩ of course, unbearable. ♩ ♩ :||

Vc.

**L'istesso** $\text{♩} = 152$

Pno.

mp legg.

*senza Ped.
una corda*

Elec.

All electronics muted

||

B62 **Very stressed** $\text{♩} = 152$

Cl.

*pp*

Vc.

*pp*

Pno.

TACET

Ped. sempre →

Microphones on, through speaker with 1 second delay, at same volume as instruments.

Elec.



(sustain throughout)

ppp cresc sempre

67

Cl. Vc.

71

Cl. Vc.

74

Cl. Vc.

76

Cl. Vc.

80

Cl. Vc.

84

Cl. Vc.

pizz. arco pizz. arco

88

Cl. Vc.

91

Cl. Vc.

mf

pizz. arco pizz.

mf

96

Cl. Vc.

arco

ff

arco pizz. arco

ff

100

Cl.

Vc.

104

Cl.

Vc.

108

Cl.

Vc.

114

Cl.

Vc.

117

Cl. arco

Vc. arco

121

Cl.

Vc.

124

Cl. Place Cl. on stand.
Take B.Cl. and sit down
on chairs stage right

Vc. Place Vc. 1 on stand.
Take Vc. 2 and sit down
on chairs stage right

Pno. *attaca*
mp legg.

Elec. senza Ped.
Microphones off

[1]

Symptom 5: Déjà vu

Bass Clarinet in B♭

Violoncello

Piano

Electronics [1] 

full parts on separate pages

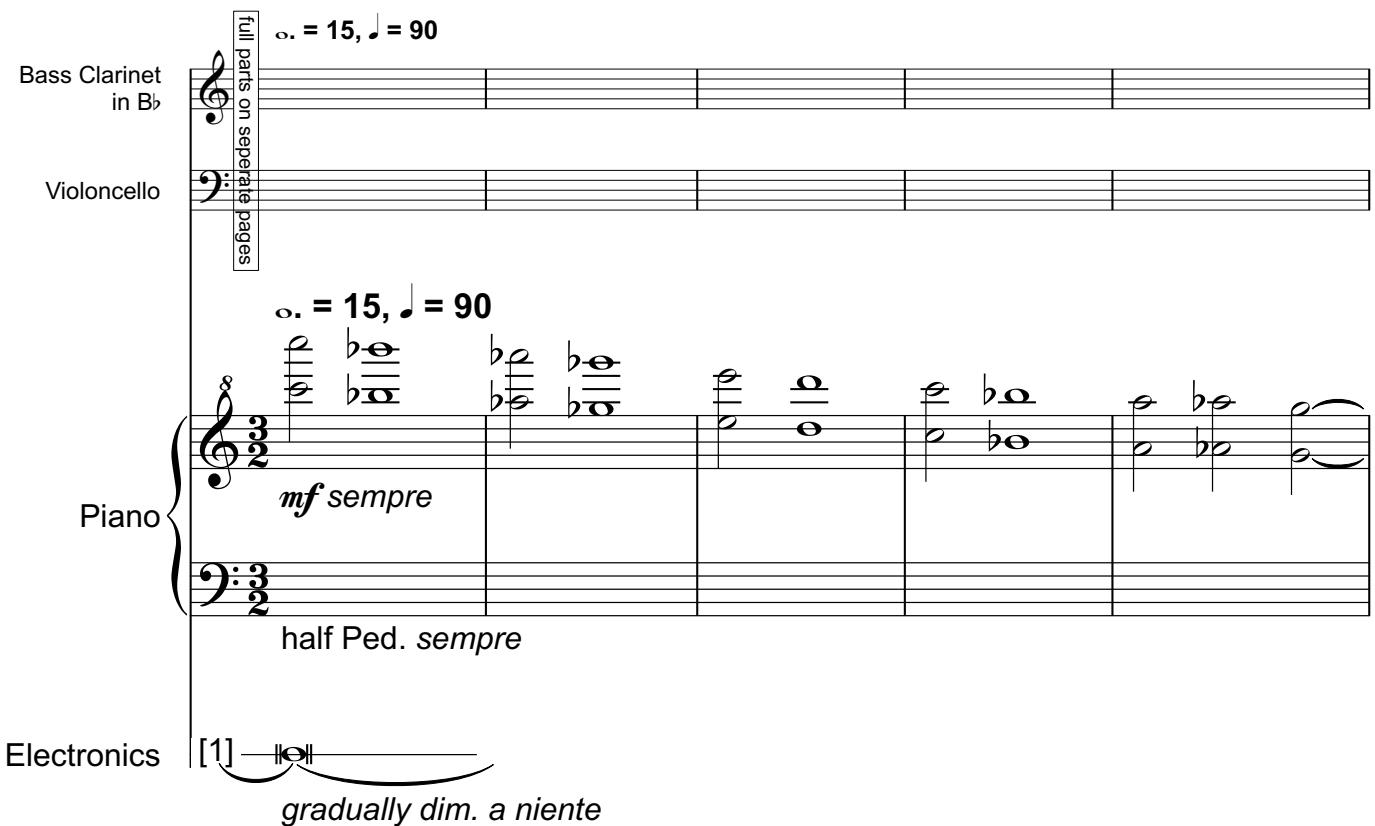
$\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$

$\text{o.} = 15, \text{j.} = 90$

mf semper

half Ped. semper

gradually dim. a niente



Pno.

A $0'20''$

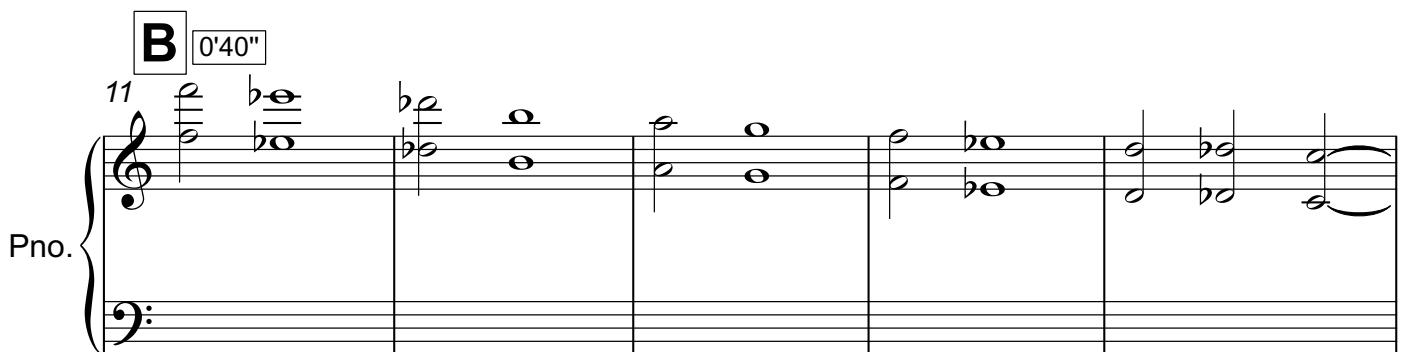
6



Pno.

B $0'40''$

11



C [1'00"]

Pno.

D [1'20"]

Pno.

E [1'40"]

Pno.

F [2'00"]

Pno.

dim. poco a poco a niente

34

Pno.

senza rit.

attaca

Bass Clarinet in B♭
Violoncello 2

Symptom 5: Déjà vu

L'istesso tempo ♩. = 152

Bass Clarinet in B♭

Violoncello 2

5

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

10

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

15

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

20

B. Cl. Vc. 2

A 0'20"

← ⌘ = ⌘ →

24

B. Cl. Vc. 2

30

B. Cl. Vc. 2

36

B. Cl. Vc. 2

43

B. Cl. Vc. 2

B [0'40"]

48 B. Cl. Vc. 2

C [1'00"]

52 B. Cl. Vc. 2

D [1'20"]

57 B. Cl. Vc. 2

62 B. Cl. Vc. 2

67 B. Cl. Vc. 2

71

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

arco pizz.

E [1'40"]

76

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

mf sf sf sf

81

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

mp arco 3 pizz. mp arco 3 pizz.

86

B. Cl.

Vc. 2

f mp <f mp <f mp <f mp <f

1'40"

91

B. Cl. 

Vc. 2 

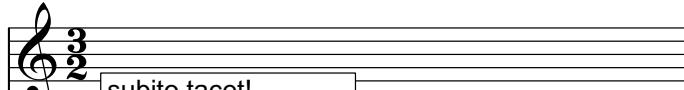
95

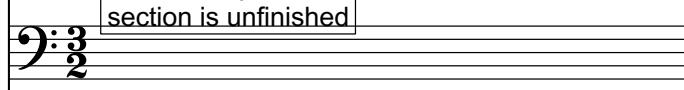
B. Cl. 

Vc. 2 

F 2'00"
o. = 15, J = 90

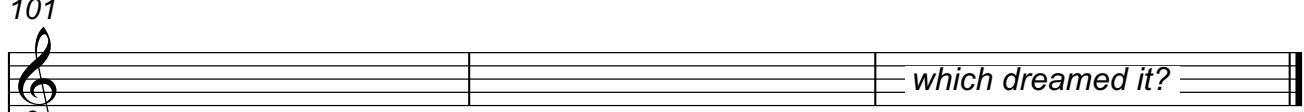
99

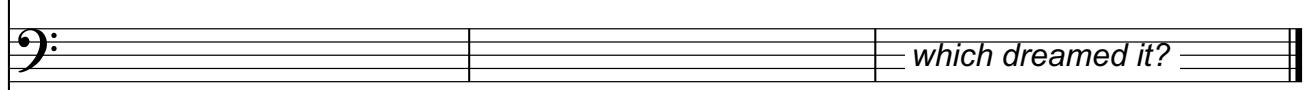
B. Cl. 

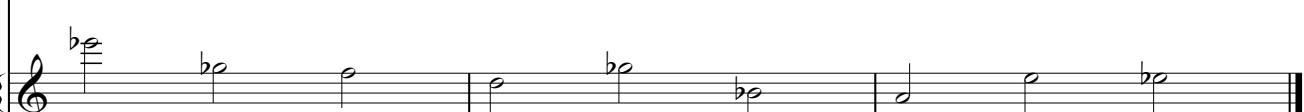
Vc. 2 

Pno. 

101

B. Cl. 

Vc. 2 

Pno. 

which dreamed it?

Symptom 6: Status Epilepticus (Optional)

Ad lib. repeat the piece as many times as desired from *Interlude*.

status epilepticus

a condition in which epileptic fits follow one another without recovery of consciousness between them.