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String Quartet

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SCORE

STRING
QUARTET

JON PAUL MAYSE

PROGRAM NOTES

In 1939, when he began the painting *The Sunlit Terrace*, Pierre Bonnard and his partner, Marthe de Méligny, of 50 years lived in Normandy, France. The next year, the Nazis would invade France, forcing Bonnard and his wife, in their 70s, to flee to Vichy. Between 1939 and 1946, Bonnard lived under Nazi occupation and would lose a close friend, his brother, and then his wife. From his destroyed home in Normandy, after his return, he finished *The Sunlit Terrace*.

The painting, however, reflects none of that experience. In orange- and violet-reds, it is a wide landscape of a garden on a summer day. On either side of the garden are two sides of a house, one with an awning and one with a window looking into a room where someone is reading. It is a picturesque scene and typical of Bonnard, lush with color and framed by architecture. Like most of his other paintings, it is likely painted from memory. His output is filled with candid paintings of his wife in domestic tranquility, memories of happy days, though his life was often complex and his relationships strained. Bonnard's paintings are manufactured memories, idealized renderings of hoped-for realities.

Johannes Brahms, as a young pianist-composer, befriended two of the most prominent musicians in Germany: Robert and Clara Schumann. Robert, a journalist as well as composer, reviewed Brahms as, "fated to give expression to the times in the highest and most ideal manner." As Brahms got closer to the Schumanns, he developed a very passionate, platonic relationship with Clara. When Robert attempted suicide in 1854, Brahms was working on his op. 9 *Variations on a Theme by Schumann*. The work stems from Schumann's own usage of the variation form, miniature works of fantasy and character. In the first half, Brahms follows Schumann's form, even marking the manuscript with **B** for Brahms and **Kr** for Kreisler, a reference to Schumann's *Kreisleriana*, a set of miniatures Schumann saw as a self-portrait. In the second half, the rhetoric changes. Brahms remembers Robert, tracing his life through music. Is Brahms reacting to Robert's suicide, memorializing his friend? The final variation is a soft, funereal chorale, with emptiness between the chords in the right hand.

His *Piano Sonata no. 30 in E Major, op. 109* is one of Beethoven's last piano sonatas, written after he had stopped performing due to his deafness. There is a rumor that the low trills of the B-section are the only sounds Beethoven, now significantly deaf, could hear, and only because of the incredible vibrations they would have caused. There is little to substantiate that claim, but what would hearing music have been like for Beethoven? No doubt that his inner ear was extraordinary, but his music must have sounded distant and muffled, like an echo of a distant love.

I have a very clear memory of walking with my now-fiancée on a warm, summer night in center city Philadelphia, right before we graduated, her passionately detailing the Beethoven, it's beauty, structure, lore, and the feeling of playing it. I can't not hear the piece without thinking of her, about Philadelphia, and about that time in our relationship and our lives.

This string quartet is, ultimately, about memory, about how we remember, hear, process, and forget music. When, after the actual sounds have long died away, we try to recall a long-forgotten melody, and it comes back transfigured by time and distance, what does this music sound like?

-Jon Paul Mayse, London

GENERAL NOTES

This work is about the bow. Every variation or idea has, at its core, a particular bow technique. They are as follows:

Theme	Parallel & Circular Bowing
Variation I	Fast, light bows & <i>jete</i>
Variation II	Col Legno and the bow as accent
Variation III	Fast, off the string bows; <i>sfz</i> bow speed; & transformations between noise/pitch
Variation IV	Full, double-stop bowing & the varieties of bow noise
Variation V	Portato, staccato, and legato bowings
Interjection	Overbow and Air Bows
Interaction I	Distance from to string and bowing parameters
Interaction II	Bowing Angle
Interaction III	Varieties of Bow Sounds

The 'Primer' sections relate to memory triggers. They serve, in some way, to introduce the next variation and to provide contrast with the variations. Emphasize the difference between pizzicato and arco sound. Much like the Variations and Interactions, these also explore various pizzicato techniques

Primer I	Body Percussion
Primer II	Behind the bridge
Primer III	Pizz. Angle
Primer IV	'Bell' Sound: Bartok Pizz. on Natural Harmonics
Primer V	Standard pizz., prepares the rhythmic element of the next variation

NOTATION

Abbreviations:

c.l.b./c.l.t.	Col Legno Battuto/Col Legno Tratto
h.p l.h. or l.h. pizz.	Hammer Pizzicato. Slam the fingers of the left hand down on the fingerboard, creating a dry, percussive sound. This sound is not loud, but try to play as loudly as possible.
ST/N/SP/X	Sul Tasto, Normal, Sul Ponticello, and On the Bridge. Exaggerate these positions.
VVS, VS, S, M, F, VF, VVF	V = Very; S = Slow; M = Moderate F = Fast. Relates to bow speed, e.g. VVS means Very Very Slow Bow.

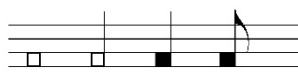


Circular Bowing: Arrows indicate direction; up = away from bridge, down = towards bridge. Beginning at middle of bow, bow half-bow and back while simultaneously moving bow along strings. Bowings should last the duration of the note. A single curve indicates bow that direction for that note, while two arrows indicate a complete circle, with the moving away and back to its original position over the duration of the note. Sound should be an even transition between noise and pitch.

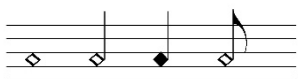


Parallel Bowing: Brush along strings with bow, up is away from bridge, down is towards bridge. A single arrow indicates bow in one direction, two arrows indicates move up and down over the same note. Bowings should be quick and do not need to last the duration of the note. Little to no pitch should be heard.

Other Bowings: **Interaction II** asks for triangle and square bowing. Triangle bowings involves two movements at 45° along/across the string and one parallel bowing across the string, making a triangle shape with the bow. A square bow is a movement across the string, followed by a movement along, moving between **SP** and **ST**.



Muffled Notes: Mute the strings by placing all four fingers on the strings at harmonic pressure. No pitch should sound, only noise, even when bowed normally. Durations shown: whole, half, quarter, eighth



Harmonic Notes: Standard harmonic technique. Durations shown: Whole, Half, Quarter, and Eighth. Note the difference between the half (empty) and quarter (filled) notes.

INDIVIDUAL VARIATIONS

THEME

Based on the Theme from the Beethoven.

Cello brushes along the strings with the left hand, creating a gesrtued airy sound with no pitch.

M. 11: The 'flaut.' with glissandi creates a similar sound as the cello from before, but with more volume. Bow should be whole bow, very fast.

M. 16: This should sound like a rolled chord on a piano. Hammer the notes with the left hand, then catch the sound with the bow, like if you were to play a note on the piano and catch it with the sustain pedal. If there are issues with coordination or sound in a space, replace the hammered pizz. with col legno.

VARIATION I

From the first variation of the Beethoven

The 'flaut' gesture in this movement is airy, as before, but without the gesture

Viola: Exaggerate the *jete*. It should be elegant, but forceful. This is the octaves from the Beethoven.



For these gestures, the larger note should be more prominent and ring out over the grace notes. Sustain the larger note either by playing it as a double stop and crossing the strings to reach the other notes or by letting it ring out. These gestures should be done in one fast bow.

PRIMER II

pizz.



This clef indicated behind the bridge. Each line indicates a string. In the example shown, the player should pluck their D string (or G if vla/vcl) past the bridge

Try to coordinate each pair. This gesture comes back later in **Interactions III: Flood**

VARIATION II

Exaggerate the differences between hammered notes and notes with bow usage.

The empty square noteheads in this movement mean hammered pizz.

PRIMER III

Tremolo pizz. the note, changing the angle of your finger from along the string to across it.

VARIATION III

The clefs indicate **two octaves (15) and three octaves (21) over the standard treble clef.**

These notes are extremely high, natural harmonics, played on your highest strings. Each harmonic may not sound or may only sound partially, that is okay.

Bow speeds here should be fast. *sffz* is achieved here through extremely fast bow speed at the onset of a note.

Staccatos are off the string.

The transitions from harmonic notehead to square notehead indicates a move from harmonic sound to air sound. This can be achieved by muting the string with more fingers behind the noted pitch or a lighter bow pressure. Experiment with what works best for your instrument, ensemble, and space.

M. 118: Violin I, Viola, and Cello should continue playing the compound eighths on the pitches indicated, only switching on beats.

PRIMER IV

Snap pizz. the harmonics as one chord and let ring. Should sound like a bell.

VARIATION IV

Dig into the string with the bow at the onset. Tone should be biting at beginning and brilliant throughout.

When parallel bowing is indicated, experiment with the speed of the bow along the strings and with which part of the bow is in contact with the strings (tip, middle, frog). Try to find a unique sound from the other players.

M. 190-194: Play the double stops like breath, crescendoing and decrescendoing. Stop the bow on the string during the rests. Throughout the rests, gliss. extremely slowly, so that, when you resume bowing, each moving note is somewhere between the starting and ending pitches.

Cello, M. 190-194: Detune **IV** string to B natural over the four measures. If you find you have over or undershot the pitch, tune during m. 194. This is important for the next variation.

VARIATION V

From the sixth variation of the Beethoven.

The techniques here should be mostly standard techniques.

Viola M. 236: Cataclysmic overbow. Should disrupt the entire flow of the variation.

INTERJECTION

During this section, the viola scratch tone lessens and is met with air sounds from the rest of the ensemble.

This is modeled after the Bonnard painting, when he experienced great upheavals in his life. This is the moment when the rhetoric of the piece shifts. After this, the ensemble must 'recreate' the original material.

INTERACTIONS I: CONVERGENCE

This is an extremely quiet texture, mostly silent. Allow the bow to hover over the string and let the natural spasm of your bow hand drop the bow onto the string. Don't try to force it, focus instead on trying to match bow style with another player.

INTERACTIONS II: REVELATION

This is almost a mediation. Try to find your own space with your bow in relation to the other players. Focus as much as you can on the transition from pitch to noise and vice versa, making that as dynamic as you can.

The focus aurally is the variety of bow noises. Explore as many different sounds as you can within the parameters.

The overall dynamic should be very quiet as well, but there should be constant activity. However, if you feel that the quartet is building, drop out and let the texture thin out before coming back in.

INTERACTIONS III: FLOOD

Focus on trying to trick or sabotage each other. If you are the leader, try to surprise the followers with the suddenness of your calls. If you are an antagonist, try to see what interjections actually distract the other players.

Until the closing, this movement is also quiet, though less so and less rigorously. Try to maintain that low dynamic, but high rate of activity. If, as antagonist, you want get louder for a short time, feel free to do so.

STRING QUARTET

Dedicated to
Hanna Salmon

THE SUNLIT TERRACE

Jon Paul Mayse

♩ = 56 *Cool, mechanical* **Theme**

Violin

Violin II

Viola

Cello

f *p* *f*

* ↑

ord. (arco)

**

* Brush **along** strings with bow, up is away from bridge, down is towards bridge. Little to no pitch should be heard

** Exaggerated brush along strings with left hand (NO BOW!) Gestured airy sound results, actual pitches are not important, only the movement along the fingerboard

7

*** hammer notes with l.h. and now bow. Percussive sound, little to no pitch.

10

A

arco flaut.

arco flaut.

* Circular bowing: Arrows indicate direction (up = away from bridge, down = towards bridge)
Beginning at middle of bow, bow half-bow and back while simultaneously moving bow along strings

16

l.h. arco flaut.
pizz. ST

l.h. arco flaut.
pizz. ST

l.h. arco flaut.
pizz. ST

l.h. arco flaut.
pizz. ST

c.l.b

c.l.t.

c.l.b

c.l.t.

c.l.b

c.l.t.

3

*** Arpeggiate, a la piano
Hammer Pizz. Left Hand, then softly bow, hiding bow attack,
as if catching a sound with the sustain of the piano

Musical score for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The score includes the following elements:

- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 20 has a quarter note G4. Measure 21 has a triplet of eighth notes (A4, B4, C5) with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 20 has a quarter note G4. Measure 21 has a triplet of eighth notes (A4, B4, C5) with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 3 (Bass):** Measure 20 has a quarter note G3. Measure 21 has a triplet of eighth notes (A3, B3, C4) with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Measure 20 has a quarter note G3. Measure 21 has a triplet of eighth notes (A3, B3, C4) with a double bar line and a repeat sign.
- Annotations:** The word "arco" is written above the first three staves in measure 20, with an arrow pointing to the staff.

Primer I

Musical score for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The score includes the following elements:

- Tempo:** $\text{♩} = 56$
- Staff 1 (Treble):** Measure 56 has a quarter note G4 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 57 has a quarter note G4 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Staff 2 (Treble):** Measure 56 has a quarter note G4 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 57 has a quarter note G4 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Staff 3 (Bass):** Measure 56 has a quarter note G3 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 57 has a quarter note G3 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Staff 4 (Bass):** Measure 56 has a quarter note G3 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 57 has a quarter note G3 with a "tap on body" annotation and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Variation I

5

♩ = 56 *Steady, with increasing energy*

VF flaut.

ST

p

VF flaut.

ST

p

jete *f*

jete *f*

l.h. pizz. 5

arco jete

VF L.V.

L.V.

L.V.

pp

29

arco jete

f

3

B

Section B, measures 1-3. The score is written for four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The time signature changes from 7/8 to 5/8 to 3/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV. A trill is marked in the first measure of the first staff.

35

Section 35, measures 1-5. The score is written for four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The time signature changes from 7/8 to 5/8 to 2/4 to 4/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated by Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV. The word "jete" is written above the notes in measures 3 and 4. The word "ST" is written above the notes in measure 4. The word "N" is written above the notes in measure 5. The word "espress." is written below the notes in measure 5. The word "p" is written below the notes in measure 4.

C

First system of music, measures 1-2. The score is in 4/4 time, changing to 3/4 in measure 2. It features four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 2. The second staff has a treble clef and is mostly empty, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in measure 1, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 2. The fourth staff has a bass clef and is mostly empty, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2. The tempo/mood is marked *pp* *detache, leggiero*.

42

Second system of music, measures 3-4. The score is in 4/4 time, changing to 3/4 in measure 4. It features four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 4. The second staff has a treble clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 4. The third staff has a treble clef and is mostly empty, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 4. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 4. The tempo/mood is marked *pp* *detache, leggiero* in measure 3, and *espress. p* in measure 4.

45

45

The musical score for Example 10-10, measures 45-46, is presented in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. Measures 45 and 46 are shown. Measure 45 contains complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and slurs. Measure 46 contains rests.

D

Musical score for measures 45-47, marked 'D'. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

48

Musical score for measures 48-50. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

Primer II

51 ♩ = 56 *With Space*

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

Variation II

53 ♩ = 120 *Dry, with sudden bursts of comical emotion*

arco l.h.
c.l.b. h.p.

arco c.l.b.

arco c.l.b. c.l.b.

arco c.l.b. c.l.b. c.l.b.

arco c.l.b. arco c.l.b. arco

arco c.l.b. arco c.l.b. c.l.b. arco

pp sempre

pp sempre

pp sempre

pp sempre

E

E

arco
f

arco arco arco arco
f

c.l.b.

arco
f

c.l.b.

59

arco flaut. SP c.l.b.

arco flaut. SP c.l.b.

c.l.b. c.l.b. arco

arco flaut. SP arco c.l.b. arco arco

arco flaut. SP c.l.b. arco N

f *espress.*

62

arco ST l.h. h.p. c.l.b.

arco ST l.h. h.p. c.l.b. c.l.b. c.l.b.

arco ST l.h. h.p. c.l.b. c.l.b. c.l.b.

p *fp*

F

$$fp$$
$$f$$
 fp

66

$$fp$$

detache, leggero

69

c.l.b. arco *f pp*

c.l.b. arco *f pp*

c.l.b. arco *f pp*

c.l.b. arco *f pp*

Primer III

20"

72

Unmeasured Time

Repeat gesture ad lib., varying durations
Trem. Pizz., moving from an angle along the string to across the string

II
pizz. ↑↓ —————→ ord. —————→ ↑↓

o ————— *pp* ————— o

Variation III

73 ♩. = 132 *Light and Airy, Staccato*

Measures 73-75 of Variation III. The score is written for three staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 73, 74, and 75. Measure 73 starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 74 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 75 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 73, 74, and 75. Measure 73 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 74 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 75 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The third staff (treble clef) contains measures 73, 74, and 75. Measure 73 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 74 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 75 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains measures 73, 74, and 75. Measure 73 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 74 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 75 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking.

Measures 76-79 of Variation III. The score is written for three staves. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 76, 77, 78, and 79. Measure 76 starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 77 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 78 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 79 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 76, 77, 78, and 79. Measure 76 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 77 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 78 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 79 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The third staff (treble clef) contains measures 76, 77, 78, and 79. Measure 76 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 77 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 78 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 79 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains measures 76, 77, 78, and 79. Measure 76 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 77 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 78 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking. Measure 79 contains a staccato (*staccato*) marking and a staccato (*staccato*) marking.

[illegible]

87

15

15

15

15

ff

sffz *sffz* *sffz* *ff*

sffz *sffz* *ff*

H

15

15

15

15

ff

sffz *sffz*

sffz *sffz*

sffz *sffz* *ff*

95

I

Musical score for measures 95-98. The score is written for four staves. Measure 95 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 15-measure rest. The first staff has a *sffz* dynamic. Measure 96 is marked with a 12-measure rest and a *ff* dynamic. Measure 97 is marked with a 9-measure rest and a *sffz* dynamic. Measure 98 is marked with a 9-measure rest and a *sffz* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics.

99

Musical score for measures 99-102. The score is written for four staves. Measure 99 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 15-measure rest. The first staff has a *ff* dynamic. Measure 100 is marked with a 15-measure rest and a *sffz* dynamic. Measure 101 is marked with a 15-measure rest and a *ff* dynamic. Measure 102 is marked with a 15-measure rest and a *sffz* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. A text box in measure 102 contains the instruction: "change between harm. and air sounds ad lib."

103

15

sfz

sfz

sfz

sfz

15

sfz

15

sfz

15

sfz

106

15

ff

ff

ff

ff

15

15

15

15

J

Section J consists of four staves of music in 8/8 time, starting at measure 15. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *sfz*, *sfz*, *fp*. Features accents and slurs.
- Staff 2:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *sfz*, *sfz*, *sfz* (with a 2-measure slur), *ff*. Features accents and slurs.
- Staff 3:** Measures 15-18. Consistent eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 4:** Measures 15-18. Consistent eighth-note patterns.

Play eight-note triplets as before on pitches indicated,
Change pitches only on beats, not in between.
Resulting sound is like before, but more chaotic

K

112

Section K consists of four staves of music in 8/8 time, starting at measure 112. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *ff*. Features eighth-note triplets in measures 16 and 17.
- Staff 2:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *ff* *espress.*. Features a triplet in measure 17.
- Staff 3:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *ff*. Features eighth-note triplets in measures 16 and 17.
- Staff 4:** Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *ff*. Features eighth-note triplets in measures 16 and 17.

116

Exercise 116 consists of three staves. The first staff contains measures 15 through 21. Measure 15 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. Measures 16-18 are in 9/8 time and feature a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 19 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 20 is in 9/8 time and features a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 21 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. The second and third staves are empty, with measure numbers 15 and 21 indicated at the beginning of each staff.

119

Exercise 119 consists of three staves. The first staff contains measures 15 through 21. Measure 15 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. Measures 16-18 are in 9/8 time and feature a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 19 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 20 is in 9/8 time and features a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Measure 21 is in 12/8 time and features a triplet of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note. The second and third staves are empty, with measure numbers 15 and 21 indicated at the beginning of each staff.

123

Musical score for four staves. The first staff begins with a measure containing a diamond-shaped note, a sharp sign, and another diamond-shaped note, all enclosed in a box. The second staff starts with a measure containing a sharp sign, a diamond-shaped note, and a '2' below it. The third and fourth staves each begin with a measure containing a diamond-shaped note and a '15' above it. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. A bracket labeled 'Unsynchronised jete' spans across the top of the staves. The word 'jete' appears above specific musical phrases on the third and fourth staves.

30"

Musical score for four staves, each starting with a measure containing a diamond-shaped note and a '15' above it. The staves are marked with *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) dynamics. A bracket labeled 'L' is positioned above the first staff. A dashed line with the label '30"' spans across the top of the staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. The word 'VVS' appears above specific musical phrases on the first, second, and fourth staves.

Primer IV

133 Unmeasured Time

30"

Alternate between these two dyads,
repeating each as many times as desired
let ring and give space

pizz.

f

Variation IV

135 $\text{♩} = 68$ Bow along string, vary speed
of bow between iterations

ff *pp* *ff* *pp* *ff* *pp* *ff* *pp*

M

Section M consists of eight measures across four staves. The time signature changes from 5/8 to 2/4, then 3/4, 2/4, 7/8, 2/4, and finally 3/8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo), often with accents. Vertical double-headed arrows indicate specific rhythmic points or phrasing. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

150

N

Section N consists of seven measures across four staves. The time signature changes from 3/8 to 1/4, then 2/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 1/4, and finally 4/4. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic contrasts between *ff* and *pp*. Vertical double-headed arrows are used throughout. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

157

0

Four staves of music in 4/4 time. The score features a variety of dynamic markings including *pp* (pianissimo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is marked with a '0' in a box at the top right.

163

P

Four staves of music in 2/4 time. The score features a variety of dynamic markings including *pp* (pianissimo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing triplets. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is marked with a 'P' in a box at the top right.

Musical score for measures 171-175. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The measures are marked with dynamic markings: *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 in measure 175. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Musical score for measures 176-180. The score is written for four staves (treble and bass clefs). The measures are marked with dynamic markings: *pp*, *ff*, and *pp*. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 in measure 180. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

181 R

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

pp

186 S

pp

pp

pp

pp

$\text{♩} = 56$ *Steady*

Primer V

Primer V, measures 193-197. The score is for four staves (Treble, Treble, Bass, Bass) in 3/4 time. The tempo is 56 beats per minute, steady. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked *p* (piano). The first staff has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking and a *7x* repeat sign. The second staff has a *pizz.* marking and a *3x* repeat sign. The third staff has a *pizz.* marking and a *5x* repeat sign. The fourth staff has a *pizz.* marking and a *3x* repeat sign. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Variation V

 $\text{♩} = 56$ *Steady, with increasing energy*

Variation V, measures 197-201. The score is for four staves (Treble, Treble, Bass, Bass) in 3/4 time. The tempo is 56 beats per minute, steady, with increasing energy. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked *pp* (pianissimo) in the first staff and *f cantabile* (forte cantabile) in the second staff. The first staff has an *arco* (arco) marking. The second staff has an *arco* marking. The third staff has an *arco* marking. The fourth staff has an *arco* marking. The piece ends with a double bar line.

202

T

Measure 202, marked 'T'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains eighth notes with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff (treble clef) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff (bass clef) contains eighth notes with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The measure is divided into five measures by vertical bar lines.

207

U

Measure 207, marked 'U'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains eighth notes with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff (treble clef) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff (bass clef) contains eighth notes with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melody with a triplet of eighth notes. The measure is divided into five measures by vertical bar lines.

Musical score for measures 212-215. The score is written for four staves: Treble (top), Treble (second), Bass (third), and Bass (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Measure 212 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 213 continues the pattern with a treble staff triplet and a bass staff triplet. Measure 214 shows a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a triplet. Measure 215 concludes with a treble staff triplet and a bass staff triplet.

V

Musical score for measures 216-217. The score is written for four staves: Treble (top), Treble (second), Bass (third), and Bass (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Measure 216 features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass staff with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 217 concludes with a treble staff triplet and a bass staff triplet.

218

Measures 218-219 of a musical score in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features sixteenth-note runs, each marked with a '6' and a slur. The second staff (treble clef) contains eighth-note patterns with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The third staff (bass clef) features sixteenth-note runs, each marked with a '6' and a slur. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains eighth-note patterns with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

220

W

Measures 220-221 of a musical score in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff (treble clef) features sixteenth-note runs, each marked with a '6' and a slur. The second staff (treble clef) contains eighth-note patterns with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The third staff (bass clef) features sixteenth-note runs, each marked with a '6' and a slur. The fourth staff (bass clef) contains eighth-note patterns with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). A wavy line with a sharp symbol is present above the first staff in measure 221.

222

222

223

224

X

225

226

227

Violino I

Violino II

Cello

228

229

230

fff

Interjection

228 10" 15" 20"

flaut.

flaut.

flaut.

IV flaut.

pp

pp

pp

pp

This is a meditation, find your space.

Bow very, very slowly, softly, and evenly producing a soft air, constant noise.

Maintain both constant activity, but extremely soft dynamics.

Move your bow in either a parallel, triangle, square, or circular bow pattern. Try not to be moving in the same way as someone else.

Change your bow rotation (hair to col legno), as desired

As your angle changes, part of the sound is revealed.

Stop your bow on the string, especially if the texture is too busy or loud, so as to give space.

As desired, insert a sudden, short gesture (< 1/2 sec.) into your bowing:

- VVF, super short, either continuing your current movement or moving across the string
- Tremolo along the string (Windshield wiper)
- *jete*

If you hear one of these gestures, repeat it, then continue with your prior bowing.

VVS flaut. $\updownarrow$ $\triangle$ $\square$ [VVF | $\updownarrow$ | *jete*]

ppp

VVS flaut. $\updownarrow$ $\triangle$ $\square$ [VVF | $\updownarrow$ | *jete*]

ppp

VVS flaut. $\updownarrow$ $\triangle$ $\square$ [VVF | $\updownarrow$ | *jete*]

ppp

VVS flaut. $\updownarrow$ $\triangle$ $\square$ [VVF | $\updownarrow$ | *jete*]

ppp

Interactions II: Convergence

Round
for Violins and Viola

With harmonic pressure, finger the current note from the sequence above, Randomly choose a bowing style, varying:
Speed, Angle, Section and Percatage of Bow used,
Distance from Bridge, Pressure and/or Distance from String

Very slowly, alter your bow style to match another player,
Choose player randomly and stay with them for the entire round.

When two players have matched bow styles, Those matching
players increase left hand pressure and play the note with a fast, full,
flautando bow. Losing player brushes along the strings vigorously

The round has ended, move to the next note in the sequence and repeat.
When players have reached the F#, repeat round, but **all players must
match bows and then play the F#.**

Round
for Cello

Hold the bow just above (> 1 mm) the string, so that the bow occasionally falls
on the string. At beginning of round, pluck the note with the l.h.

Bow extremely slowly, starting from frog, over 20"

If the other players play their note, move on to next round; if they haven't by the end
of your bow, play your note with one fast, full, flautando bow and begin the next round.

Interactions III: Flood

One player leads each round. Other players follow.

After being lead 3 times, a player becomes an antagonist, playing air bow noise and materials from the call and response ad lib. They are trying to disrupt the other players

Round:

Leader plucks 2 B's. then picks an air bowing style at random,

Other players must match the bowing style,

At will, the leader plays a call and the other players must play the corresponding response.

The last player to respond or a player which plays the wrong response becomes the next leader. If there is a conflict, listen to who you think is leader.

Closing:

After all players have been leader 3 times, each player repeats the last response they played, crescendoing to *fff* and then playing any materials from pg. 37 ad lib for 15".

The last leader then plays a snap pizz.chord twice, cueing a general pause in the ensemble.

pizz. air bow noise

p *pp*

Calls

Responses

1 $\text{♩} = 56$

p Rpt. gesture as quickly as possible *p*

2 $\text{♩} = 56$

p *p*

3 $\text{♩} = 120$

c.l.b. l.h. pizz. c.l.b. l.h. pizz. *p* *p*

4 $\text{♩} = 132$

15 *p* *sfp*

5 $\text{♩} = 56$

p Rpt. gesture while glissing downward, move from legato to staccato. *p*

6 $\text{♩} = 56$

p *p*

Closing Gesture

Repeat last played response Play any material from above Cue pizz. GP

p *fff* *fff*

Theme

231 ♩ = 56 *Cool, mechanical*

arco * ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ord. (arco) ↑ ↓

p

arco * ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

p

arco * ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

p

**

p

234 ord. (arco) Y ord. (arco) *** ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

ord. (arco) ord. (arco)

pizz. strum, let ring Brush, l.h.

237

ord. (arco) *ff*

ord. (arco) *ff*

ord. (arco) *ff*

pp sub.

pp sub.

pp sub.

pp sub.

VVS

VVS

VVS

London/Austin
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