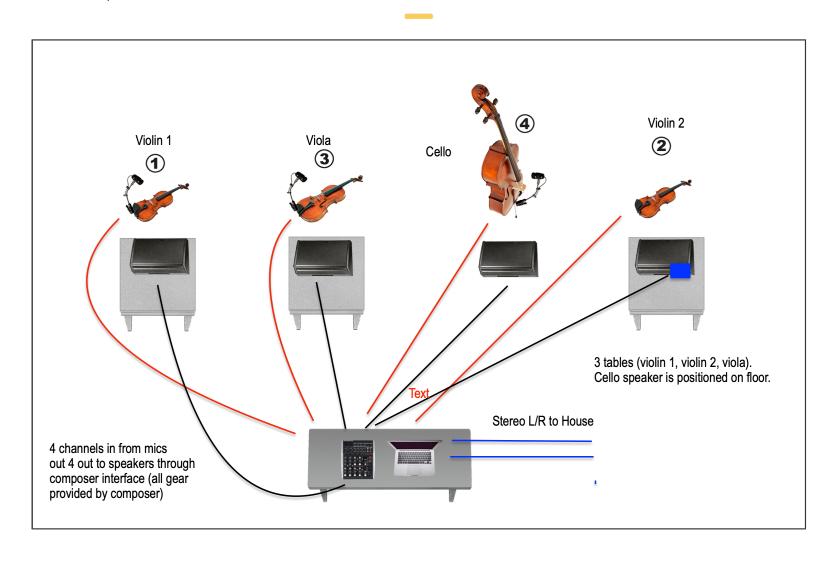
The quartet is arranged in a line or a slightly convex curve facing the audience. Violins and viola have a stand or table on which is rested a speaker facing upright (a mount allows the back of the speaker to lie with the cable connections on the bottom). Cello has the same speaker setup, but on the ground without a stand. Each instrument is equipped with a small electret microphone clipped inside the F-hole (a standard lavalier clip may be used with rubber or fabric coating to prevent any damage to the instrument). If this is not possible, a standard DPA microphone may be used with the microphone positioned as close to the F-hole as possible.



Field recordings:

- 1. an outdoor recording made at the cemetery overlooking Salem Covenant Church in Oakland, NE. The microphones were positioned facing directly into mature corn stalks before harvest (early September), which generate a lot of sound in the wind.
- 2. the ambient sound of the Salem Covenant Church sanctuary.
- 3. individual piano tones recorded in the same location in the church.

A computer processes the mic signals from the individual instrument mics and either passes the signal back to the same speaker and thus allow audio feedback (with a limiter applied to contain feedback) or a short sample is recorded and analyzed for frequency content which is passed onto a synthesizer which is played back in the main mix.

Performers are asked to operate in two modes beyond conventional playing:

- (1) Audio Feedback Mode:
- In this mode the microphones are passing a live signal to the speakers enabling live audio feedback. Players manipulate their instruments and the attached microphone in relation to their speakers to create feedback tones. Movements should be slow, thoughtful, and controlled—seeking long, musical phrases/gestures

(2) Harmonic Feedback Mode:

- In this mode the live signal from the microphone is not passed through to the speakers, but a short sample recording is made when triggered by recorded piano notes being played back (the sample begins 5 seconds after the initial piano attack). Players manipulate their instruments to control the sound recorded in the sample (thus affecting the pitches passed to the synthesizers playing in the main speaker mix). Field recordings are being played back through the individual speakers much of the time. If this is the case when a sample is being recorded, the player should position their instrument mic as close as possible to the speaker to pick up the field recording sound. If a field recording is not being played back through the performer's individual speaker when a sample is being recorded, they should position their instrument mic away from the ensemble to pick up environmental sound.

Other performance notes:

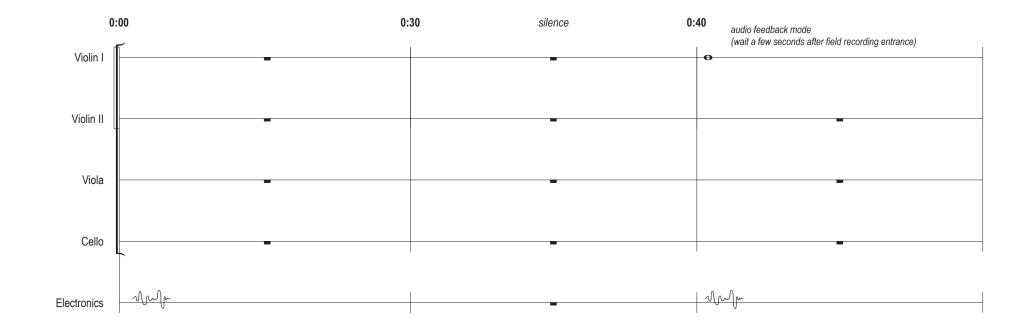
A pure tone (no vibrato) should be used at all times.

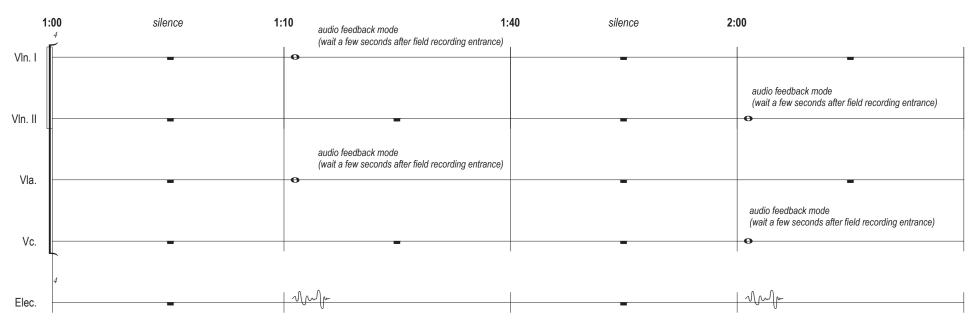
Dynamics should be moderate, but audible over the electronic sounds. The doublestops notated in the second half of the piece should stand out dynamically over the other elements.

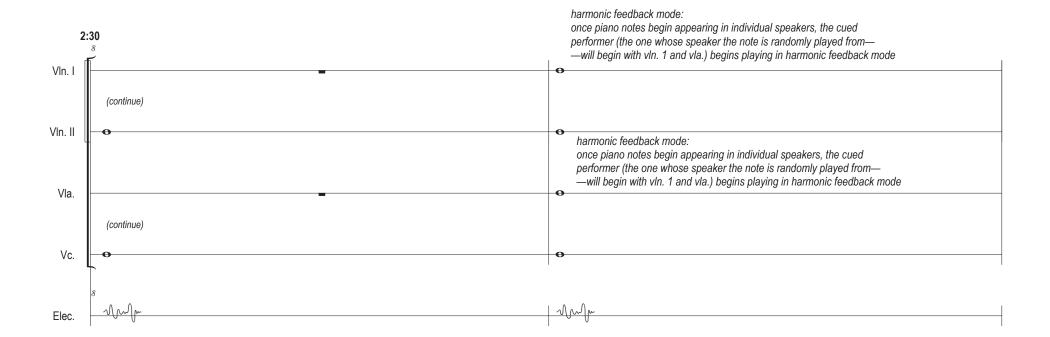
inside-outside

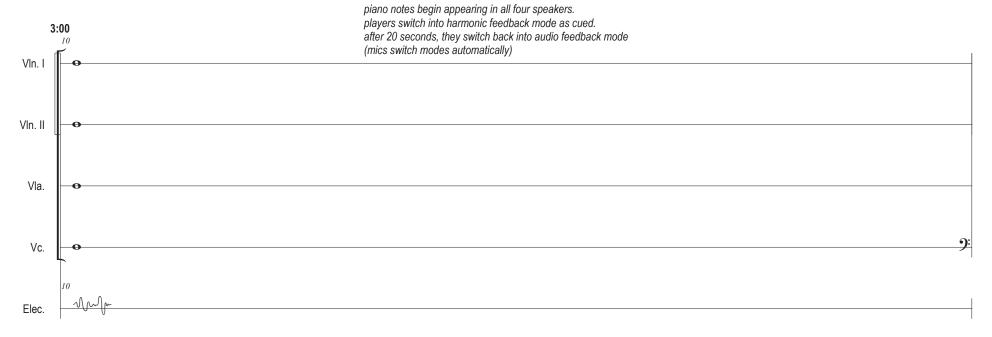
(outside-inside-outside)

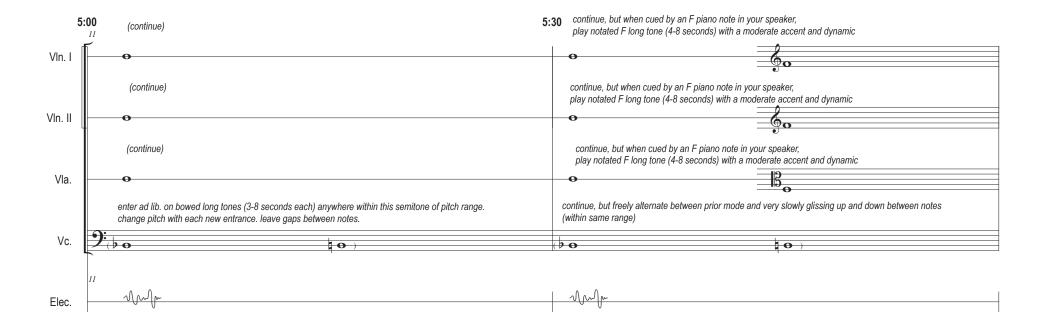
John Eagle

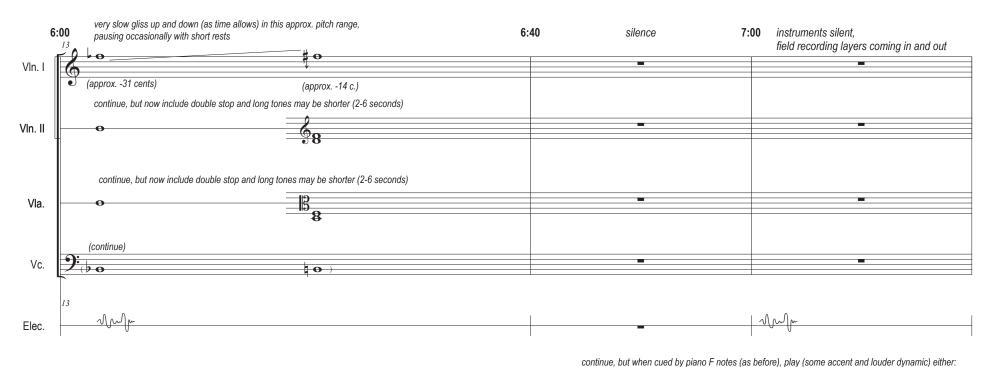


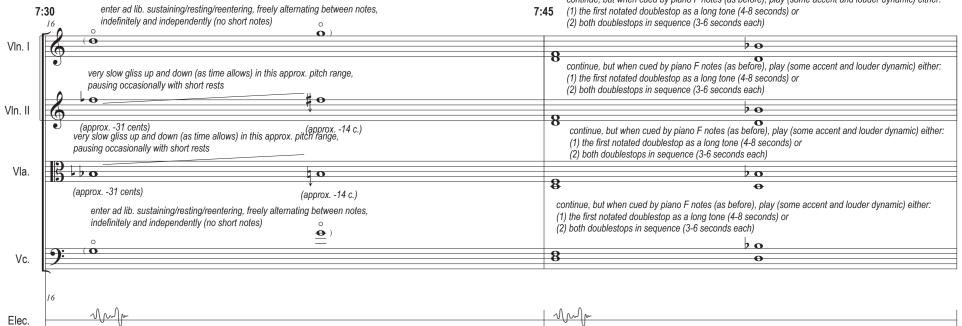


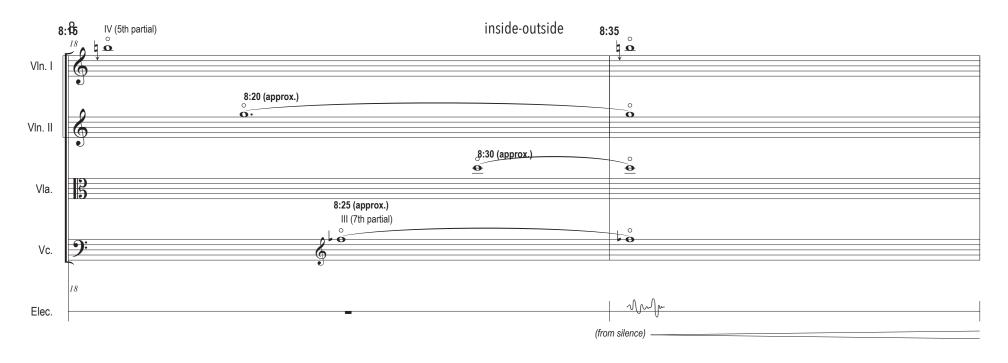


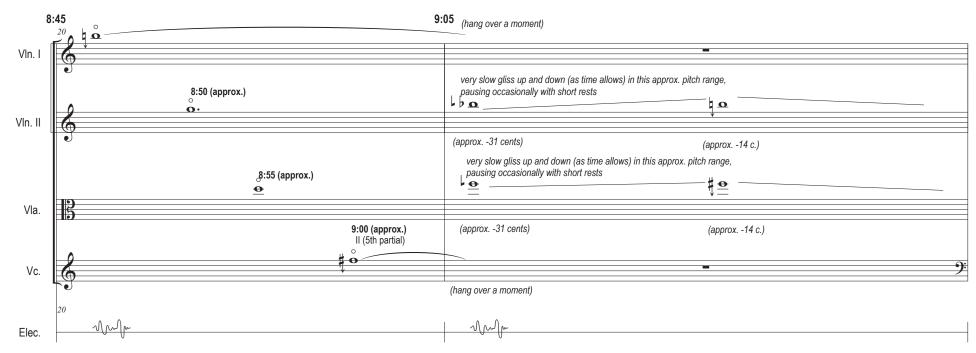


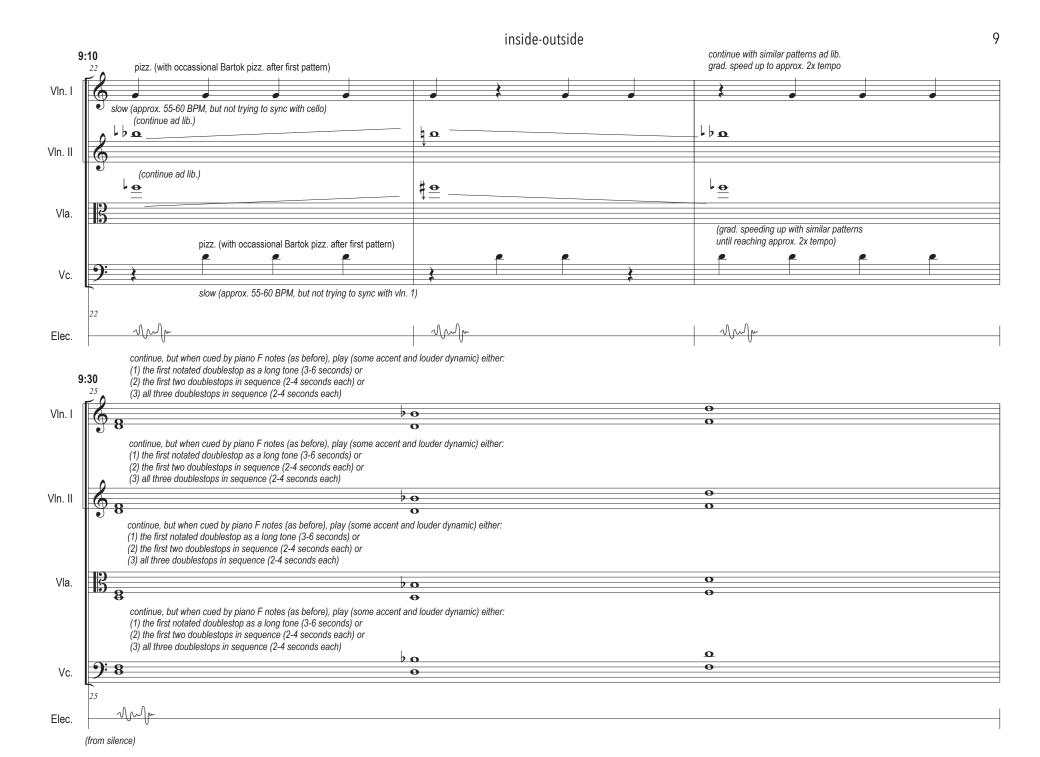












10 inside-outside

