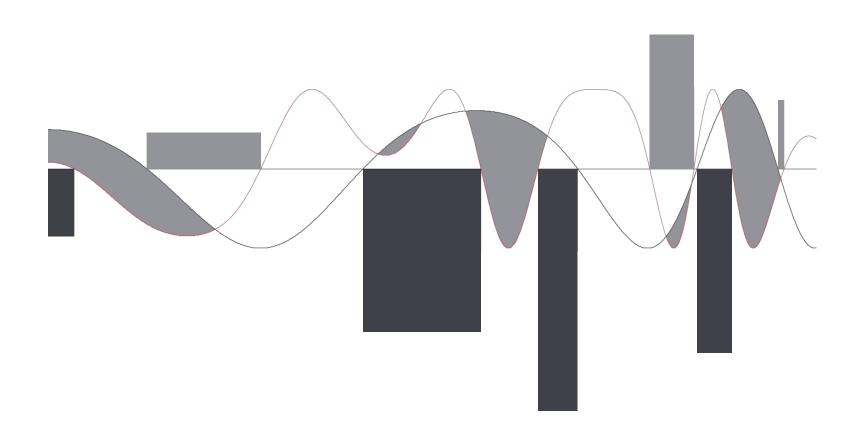


by Ted Moore

# Score



# circle

for string quartet, tubes, tape, and lights

by Ted Moore

Chicago, IL February 2018

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#### Performance Notes:

= play note a quarter tone lower= play note a quarter tone higher

| the play note a sixth tone in the indicated direction (or when appropriate as a harmonic 7th)

# glissandi

Some glissandi don't end at a specific pitch, indicating to gliss up about the distance of the line to an unspecified pitch. Glissandi used with natural harmonics are always harmonic glissandi.



0

String noise, rauschen. Mute the string with left hand so the resulting sound is a white noise. The upper and lower lines indicate the upper and lower limits of the general pitch range. When a string roman numeral is indicated, stay to that string for as long as shown (or just until the end of the phrase). When no string is indicated, lines indicate upper and lower general pitch range of the instrument using this technique. When an 'x' notehead is used with this symbol it's to show that you can stay at the fingering you're holding, just changing the timbre. Dynamics are not expected to match dynamics of arco notes, the dynamic range indicated represents the possible dynamic range using this technique.



clb.

Col legno battuto. When used with the repeated dots graphic, bounce the stick on the string. Note, this is usually done with a gliss. When a rhythm is indicated floating above a gliss, play this rhythm col legno battuto, while slowly glissing up. No hair.



 $\downarrow$ 

Behind the bridge. Notehead indicates the open note of which string to use. This is lso indicated by a square notehead, meaning overpressure. When short, produce a short "squeak", when long, sustain a timbre.



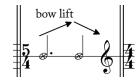
xop.

Extreme over pressure. This is indicated in conjuction with very soft dynamics, which should create a glitchy rhythm as the bow sticks and slips across the string. When used behind the bridge, achieve a similarly quiet, glitchy rhythm sound.



bow lift

Starting with the bow resting on the strings (probably because you were just playing), move the bow orthogonal to the plane of the body of the instrument (mostly up and down for high strings, mostly out for cello). Move your wrist so that the tip and frog are always equal distance from the plane of the instrument's body. This should look very formalized and choreographed. Rhythms are indicated for how long to take going up and down.



Overpressure. Thinner bar means less pressure. A square notehead also denotes overpressure, this is used for shorter notes



tubes and lights

There are big long PVC tubes involved. By creating an audio feedback loop inside of them, I get the feedback to sound at various harmonics of the fundamental length of the tube. They are used at the end of mvt. 1 and throughout mvt. 2.

There are a number of LED DMX lighting instruments involved. Each string player has one at their feet pointing up illuminating their body and instrument. These lights change color and brightness in corresponence with sound cues and in reaction to sounds in the piece.

Contact the composer with questions!: ted@tedmooremusic.com (952) 484-3997

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#### **Movement 2 Instructions:**

When indicated to do so at the end of movement 1, begin performing the movement 2 page. Begin on the left at your part. Percentages indicate probabilities that you will follow any given path when you come upon that choice. Once you make your decision, follow the arrow and follow the instructions, making any further probabilistic choices as they arise. Each box represents the primary action of the path taken and includes the range of possible duration.

Once you reach the right side of the page (by running out of arrows to follow), pause for about 1 second as indicated and return to your part on the left side of the page, starting the whole process over again. Repeat for as long as the movement lasts (~5-8 minutes, or longer).

You need not synchronize activities with each other or with the tubes. You will (likely) be asked to "listen to a tone in tubes or strings, play one of these pitches in proximity of M2." You may take a moment to listen, then being playing your chosen pitch. If the pitch you "listend to" changes, you don't have to change your pitch. Keep holding it.

The resulting sound will be various sustains of beating dissonances between the tubes and strings, with the quiet, energetic violin solos dancing on top from time to time.

