

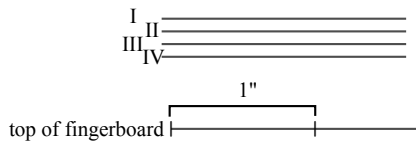
# QXTR

## Performance Instructions suggestions

Timing: seconds are indicated by the hash marks that cross the top line of the bottom staff.

Players are UNSYNCHRONIZED with each other, although they should maintain a similar pacing, and ideally be within a few seconds of each other. This sense of pacing should result naturally by playing through the piece and occasionally checking each other's progress (count the number of LINES not PAGES since some pages have greater or fewer numbers of lines). But in general, while playing or performing, form and interaction should develop organically by focusing on your part while listening to and being aware of the others. In other words, there should not be a need for cues or attempts to control the form. Rather, there should be freedom in the macro (form/pacing) and micro (gestural) levels for the performers' spontaneity in the situation.

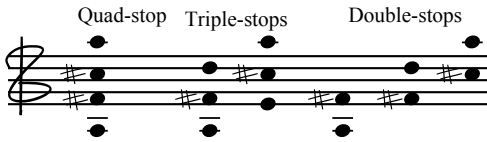
The basic gesture in this piece is the continuous glissandi shifting between strings, and the notation is oriented around this concern.



STRING STAFF (right hand) This staff indicates which string(s) is/are being played.

LEFT HAND STAFF This staff indicates where the left hand is located along the strings, from the nut to the top of the fingerboard.

nut (essentially, first position) \_\_\_\_\_



Left Hand Finger Position: Precise pitches and intervals are unimportant. Use comfortable finger positions that firmly stop the strings when they are being played (thus do not bar across all the strings with one finger). The finger positions will change depending on the number of strings (number of stops) involved. Here are the basic examples likely to be used on the violins:

These positions would be "transposed" as the left hand glisses up and down the string.

## NOTEHEADS and LINES

- Normal notehead: normal tone. new articulation/attack (change bow direction), sustain on that string as long as there are left hand markings to follow.
- Small notehead: change to indicated string without re-articulation or bow change (i.e. as slurred)  
The small notehead will always follow a normal or small notehead—it is a continuation, not a beginning of a bow stroke.
- ▣ Scrub Tone: medium pressure (medium compared to a scrub tone. A 'normal' tone usually has medium to heavy pressure on the attack, but then light pressure a fast bow to keep the tone even. for the scrub tone, take the medium pressure of the attack, and maintain it. The scrub tone is "between" the subtone and the normal tone.
- ✕ 'X' notehead: Distorted sound. new attack (change bow direction if applicable). heavy pressure, distorted sound of some kind. Usually further defined. Subtone as indicated (not necessary to produce an even, 'pure' subtone.) 'Click'/'Buzz' means heavy pressure, slow bow until you hear individual clicks. NOTE: if this notehead has a staccato mark above it, the duration is a short attack. Otherwise, a line will extend from it to indicate its duration.

SKITTERING in both of the following cases aim for a scrubby sound. The accent on the jete stroke should allow for a noisier gesture.

- ◆ Spiked notehead: quick single bow stroke -- use a lot of bow (with fore and upper arm motion, not wrist/fingers, unless tremolo-ed) -- from above, almost bounced into (as if going through) the string in a flat 'U' shaped gesture.

Note: this is often part of a regularly repeated pulse but othertimes the gesture is independent or irregular.



dropped/springy jete skittering: heavy attack, scrubby sound, press into the natural bounce with a quick, relatively broad stroke.

very fast, unmeasured tremolo



fast, measured tremolo



repeated "eighth-notes" (i.e. at M.M. = 168), moving forward/rushed

