

On Structure 2

For Flute, Violin, Cello, and Piano

Andrew Greenwald (2010)

On Structure 2

Dynamics

While the score contains no dynamic markings, dynamic shading and interplay between instruments exists. This shading is accomplished through the utilization of various parametric weights (elements of sound production) within the individual instrumentalist's notation. With this in mind, the players should aspire to have the notation speak at the lower end of the dynamic spectrum. While some material will fall far below or far surpass this proposed threshold, a mezzopiano mindstate is ideal.

Tempo and Alignment

Dashed lines signify points of alignment between players. Interaction of players between these points of synchronicity is less clear and essentially spatially oriented. The players should move at the same pace. If divergence occurs, the vertical dashed lines act as points for realignment.

Duration

Each page should take 20-25 seconds (excluding fermatas). As such, denser pages will require slight increases in tempo and pages with less material will require a slight decrease in tempo.

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Strings

The top staff denotes actions of the right hand, and the bottom staff denotes actions of the left hand. Noteheads with downwards pointing flags **must** be played by the left hand; noteheads with upwards pointing flags **must** be played with the right hand, even when physically awkward.

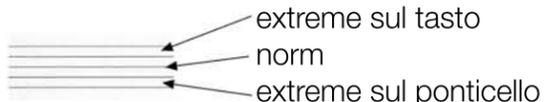
Right hand

Bow pressure and positioning (col legno, tratto, etc) are notated above the top staff.

Bow Pressures

-  scratch pressure, without pitch
-  noisy, w/ some pitch
-  ord

Bow Positions

-  ord
 -  col legno
 -  col legno tratto
- 

Bow attacks



Note flags denote a retaking of the bow. Lines connecting noteheads indicate smooth transitions between bow positions.



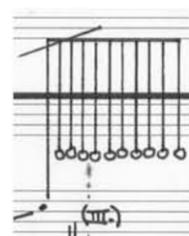
Arrows between noteheads indicate vertical movement of the bow in the direction notated.



Jété



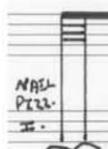
Reverse jété- jété starting at tip and ending at frog



Bow vibrato (quick back-and-forth motion w/ wrist)



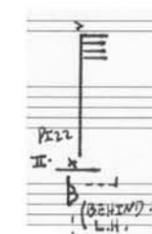
Staccato scratch w/ frog of bow (no pitch)



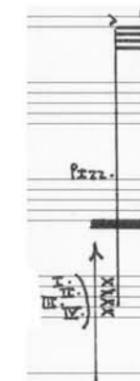
Pizz w/ nail- very fast back-and-forth motion using front and back of nail (1st finger)



Pizz behind bridge (L.H.)



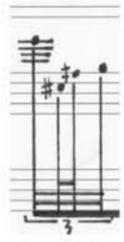
Pizz on opposite side of fingered note (pegbox side)



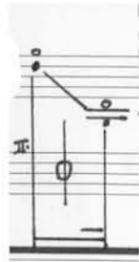
Using 1st finger, fast sideways motion across top of bridge (no nail)

On Structure 2
Strings (cont.)

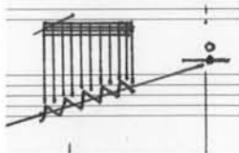
Left Hand



Normal fingering (if no bowing motion is indicated, pitches are fingered only.)



Nail gliss (with harmonic pressure)



Nail gliss with irregular motion



Mute strings



Doublestops in bottom staff are struck and held with fingers given in circles underneath. Notes on the upper staff are fingered with free fingers of the left hand, in front of and behind held doublestops, on assigned string.

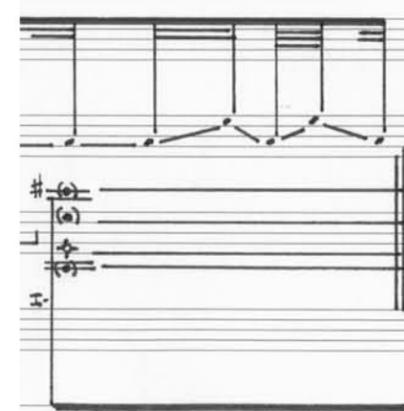
Cello Multiphonics



Cello multiphonics are found in the 4th position on each respective string.



Bow position, pressure, and speed must be experimented with to allow the multiphonic to speak.



When bow is moving from sul pont to tasto, the resulting sound is a scrolling through of the harmonics of the multiphonic. Higher harmonics sound when moving towards the bridge, and lower harmonics sound when moving away from the bridge.

On Structure 2
Piano

The lower stave of the piano part indicates actions of the pedals.
Longer flags indicate right foot (sustain pedal) and shorter flags indicate left foot (soft pedal).

String harmonics
Diamonds indicated the desired sounding pitch- noteheads indicated the string the harmonic should be played on.

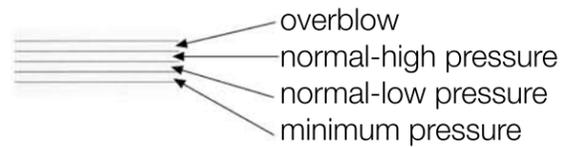
Flute

The top stave denotes actions of the embouchure/mouth, and the lower stave denotes actions of the hands. The boxes above the top stave denote embouchure positions.

Embouchure Positions

-  Mouth fully covering embouchure hole
-  Normal
-  Fully away from flute

Upper stave- directions for air pressure



Upper Stave (Actions of the embouchure/mouth)

Vocal articulations are indicated in parentheses below noteheads- e.g. (t) (k) (th).

Exception- (i) indicates that the designated sound should be executed ingressively, and is not a vocal articulation of the letter "i".

Letters in boxes (A, M) denote Air (unpitched) or a pitched vocalization (M), such as a hum or moan. The sung pitch is at the discretion of the performer but should remain constant throughout the piece.



Flutter tongue



Tongue Stop



Unpitched tongue pizz

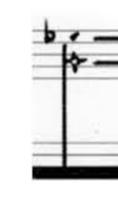
Lower Stave (Fingerings)



1 2 3 4 | 2 3 4



2 3 4 | 5



1 3 4 | 2 3 4 5
(undertone- extremely low air pressure)



1 2 4 | 2 3 4 5



1 2 3 4 | 2 3 4 5 B



1 2 3 4 | tr2 4



1 2 3 | 2 3 4 5



1 2 4 | 2 3 4 5



1 2 3 | 2 3 4 5



2 3 4 | 2 3 4



very fast accented finger roll from right hand 2 to left hand 4

FLUTE.

VIOLIN.

CELLO.

PIANO.

FLUTE.

FLUTE. Musical score for Flute and Violin I. The Flute part features a melodic line with notes marked with 'A.' and 'M.' and includes a 3:4 time signature. The Violin I part is in a lower register with various articulations and dynamics.

VIOLIN.

VIOLIN. Musical score for Violin II. It includes performance instructions such as 'NAIL PIZZ.' and 'ARCO.' along with dynamic markings like 'sfz.' and 'vib.'

CELLO.

CELLO. Musical score for Cello. It includes performance instructions such as 'NAIL PIZZ.', 'ARCO.', and 'PIZZ.' along with dynamic markings like 'sfz.' and 'MULTIPHONIC.'

PIANO.

PIANO. Musical score for Piano. It features a sparse accompaniment with dynamic markings like 'mf.' and 'sfz.'

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various articulations such as accents (A.), marcato (M.), and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The score is divided into two systems, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the second system.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various articulations such as pizzicato (Pizz.), arco (Arco.), sfz. (sforzando), and spiccato. Fingerings are indicated by Roman numerals I-IV. The score is divided into two systems, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the second system. A "REVERSE JETÉ." instruction is present above the second system.

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various articulations such as pizz. (pizzicato), arco (arco), and sfz. (sforzando). Fingerings are indicated by Roman numerals I-IV. The score is divided into two systems, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the second system.

PIANO.

Musical score for Piano, featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various articulations such as mp. (mezzo-piano), pp. (pianissimo), p. (piano), and mp. (mezzo-piano). The score is divided into two systems, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the second system.

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute, featuring a complex melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *sfz*. There are also some handwritten notes like "VAGUE" and "TR.".

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin, primarily consisting of sustained notes and rests. It includes performance instructions such as "Arco." and "NACL. PIZZ.".

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello, featuring a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. It includes performance instructions such as "REVERSE JETÉ." and "NACL. PIZZ.".

PIANO.

Musical score for Piano, featuring a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. It includes performance instructions such as "mf.", "p.", and "mp.".

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute. The staff contains a complex sequence of notes and rests, with various technical markings above and below the staff. Above the staff, there are several boxes labeled 'M.' and 'A.' with sub-labels '(S)' and '(TH)'. There are also arrows and other symbols indicating specific performance techniques or fingerings. The notes are written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin. The staff contains a complex sequence of notes and rests, with various technical markings above and below the staff. Above the staff, there are several boxes labeled 'Pizz.' and 'R.H. GLASS.'. There are also arrows and other symbols indicating specific performance techniques or fingerings. The notes are written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat.

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello. The staff contains a complex sequence of notes and rests, with various technical markings above and below the staff. Above the staff, there are several boxes labeled 'ARCO' and 'Pizz.'. There are also arrows and other symbols indicating specific performance techniques or fingerings. The notes are written in a bass clef with a key signature of one flat. Below the staff, there are additional markings including '(MULTIPHONIC.)'.

PIANO.

Musical score for Piano. The staff contains a complex sequence of notes and rests, with various technical markings above and below the staff. Above the staff, there are several boxes labeled '8vb.'. There are also arrows and other symbols indicating specific performance techniques or fingerings. The notes are written in a bass clef with a key signature of one flat.

FLUTE.

Musical notation for the Flute part, featuring notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *fz*.

VIOLIN.

Musical notation for the Violin part, including notes, rests, and performance instructions such as *ARCO* and *VCS*.

CELLO.

Musical notation for the Cello part, including notes, rests, and performance instructions such as *REVERSE JETÉ*.

PIANO.

Musical notation for the Piano part, including notes and rests.

FLUTE.

The Flute part consists of two systems of notation. The first system features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *sfz.* and *pp.*. The second system continues the notation with similar symbols and includes a triplet of eighth notes.

VIOLIN.

The Violin part shows a system of notation with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *sfz.* and *pp.*. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

CELLO.

The Cello part consists of two systems of notation. The first system features a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *mp.* and *p.*. The second system continues the notation with similar symbols and includes a triplet of eighth notes.

PIANO.

The Piano part shows a system of notation with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *mp.* and *p.*. The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *TEH.* and *(i)*. There are also performance instructions like *(w/DEAPINATION)* and *(TH)*.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin, featuring a treble clef. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ARCO III.*, *REVERSE SETE*, *SFZ.*, and *ARCO. I.*. Performance instructions include *GLISS. UPWARD. PAN DOWN. OUTWARD.* and *REVERSE SETE*.

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello, featuring a bass clef. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ARCO I.*, *PIZZ.*, *ON 2. BRIDGE.*, and *PIZZ. I.*. Performance instructions include *GLISS.* and *(LEAVE LH IN PLACE.)*.

PIANO.

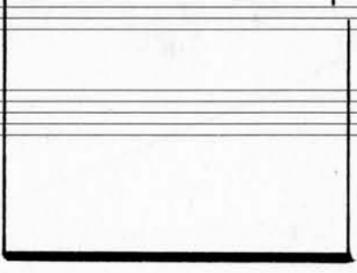
Musical score for Piano, featuring a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part is mostly blank, with some faint markings.

FLUTE.

VIOLIN.

CELLO

PIANO.



FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute and Piano accompaniment. The flute part features a melodic line with various articulations and fingerings. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and rhythmic patterns. The flute part includes markings for 'M', 'A', and 'T.H.' (Tutti) with dynamic changes.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin. The score shows a single staff with a melodic line. It includes markings for 'I.' and 'II.' (second ending) and a dynamic marking 'sfz.' (sforzando).

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello. The score shows a single staff with a melodic line. It includes markings for 'I.' and 'II.' (second ending) and a dynamic marking 'sfz.' (sforzando).

PIANO.

Musical score for Piano. The score shows a single staff with a melodic line. It includes markings for 'PIZZ.' (pizzicato) and dynamic markings.

VIOLIN.

GELLO.

VIOLIN.

The image shows a musical score for Violin and Cello. The Violin part is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex melodic line with many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The Cello part is written on a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes a variety of techniques such as pizzicato, glissando, and various bowing patterns. Both parts are marked with 'PIZZ.' and 'NATL. PIZZ.' at various points. The score is densely notated with many accidentals and articulation marks.

CELLO.

VIOLIN.

Violin musical score system. The staff is in treble clef. It begins with a **Pizz.** (pizzicato) instruction. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A **R.H. GLISS.** (Right Hand Glissando) instruction is present in the middle of the system. The system concludes with a **Pizz.** instruction and a fermata over the final notes.

CELLO.

Cello musical score system. The staff is in bass clef. It begins with a **Pizz.** (pizzicato) instruction. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. A **R.H. GLISS.** (Right Hand Glissando) instruction is present in the middle of the system. The system concludes with a **Pizz.** instruction and a fermata over the final notes.

VIOLIN.

CELLO.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for Violin and Cello. The score is written on multiple staves. The Violin part is on the upper staves, and the Cello part is on the lower staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions are written throughout the score, including:

- Pizz.**: Pizzicato, indicating that the strings should be plucked rather than bowed.
- NAIL PIZZ.**: Pizzicato using the fingernails.
- R.H. GLISS.**: Right-hand glissando, indicating a sliding motion of the right hand across the strings.
- H.**: Harmonics, indicating where to touch the string lightly to produce a bell-like tone.
- 8VA.**: Octave up, indicating that the notes should be played an octave higher than written.
- XXXX**: A common shorthand for a tremolo effect.

The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others featuring sustained notes or glissandos. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of a composer's manuscript.

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute, measures 15-20. The notation includes various articulations such as (S), (SH), (TH), (K), and (TH) above the notes. There are also dynamic markings like >>> and >>.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin, measures 15-20. The notation includes 'PIZZ.' (pizzicato) markings and fingering numbers (I, II, III, IV). There are also 'ARCO.' (arco) markings and a 'ON. BRIDGE.' instruction.

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello, measures 15-20. The notation includes 'PIZZ.' (pizzicato) markings and 'R.H. GLISS.' (right-hand glissando) markings. There are also various fingering and bowing indications.

FLUTE.

VIOLIN.

CELLO.

FLUTE.

VIOLIN.

CELLO.

FLUTE.

Musical notation for the Flute part, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of notes with slurs and dynamic markings.

VIOLIN.

Musical notation for the Violin part, including a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of notes with slurs and dynamic markings. Includes annotations like "ARZO.", "R.H. GLASS.", and "PRIZ."

CELLO.

Musical notation for the Cello part, including a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of notes with slurs and dynamic markings. Includes annotations like "ARCO." and "REVERSE JÉRÉ."

FLUTE.

Musical notation for Flute, measures 19-21. The staff is in bass clef. A large bracket spans the top of the staff. The notation includes rests and notes with stems. There are some handwritten annotations and symbols, including a double quote symbol at the end of the first measure.

VIOLIN.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 19-21. The staff is in bass clef. The first measure is marked 'ARCO.' and 'II.'. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There are also some handwritten annotations and symbols, including a double quote symbol at the end of the first measure.

Musical notation for Violin, measures 22-23. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'I. (SERABUNAN SLATCI)' at the end of the second measure.

CELLO.

Musical notation for Cello, measures 19-21. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'II. (SERABUNAN SLATCI)' at the end of the second measure.

Musical notation for Cello, measures 22-23. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'II.' at the end of the second measure.

PIANO.

Musical notation for Piano, measures 19-21. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'mf.' at the beginning and '8vb.' at the end of the first measure.

Musical notation for Piano, measures 22-23. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'mp.' at the beginning and '8vb.' at the end of the first measure.

Musical notation for Piano, measures 24-25. The staff is in bass clef. The notation includes notes with stems and various fingering symbols. There is a handwritten marking 'mf.' at the beginning and '8vb.' at the end of the first measure.

FLUTE.

Musical score for Flute, measures 1-5. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *TEH.* and *M.* with a circled *5*. There are also some square symbols above the staff.

VIOLIN.

Musical score for Violin, measures 1-5. The notation includes a dense initial texture, followed by notes and rests. It features markings for *NAIL PIZZ. I.*, *Pizz.*, and *Sva.* with a circled *5*. There are also some square symbols above the staff.

CELLO.

Musical score for Cello, measures 1-5. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *NAIL PIZZ. I.*, *Pizz.*, and *H.* with a circled *5*. There are also some square symbols above the staff.

