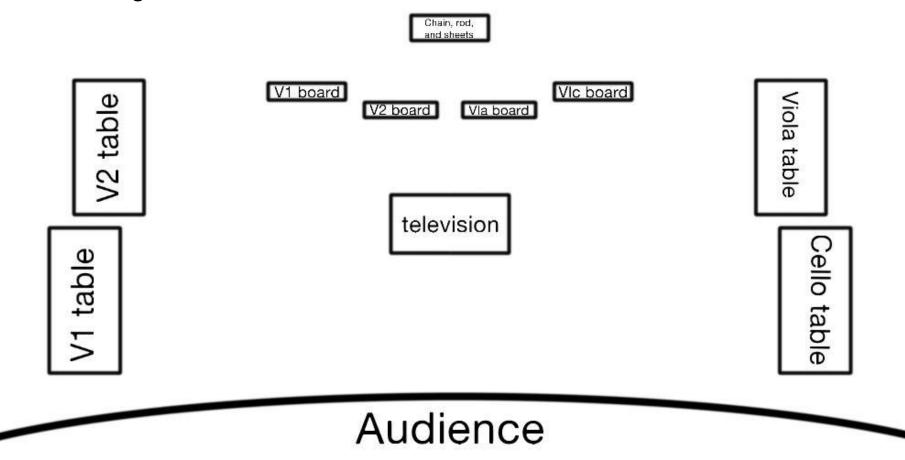


Setup...

- All four performers should attach their sheet music for sections *ONE* and *TWO* to a flat board (posterboard, collapsed cardboard box, etc.). This music is read at the seated position. The performers should not be visible to the audience, however, their hands should be able to stick out above and below the board when directed.
- V1, V2, A: sheet music for sections *THREE* and *FOUR* should be at their relative table positions. This sheet music can be read either from a music stand in front of the table or flat on the table if the tables are big enough.
- C: sheet music for sections *THREE* and *FOUR* should be read from the same stand as the board. This can either be on a separate board or from loose papers on the stand, but the performer should now be visible (if a board is used, it must be small enough for at least the performer's head to show to the audience).
- A television should sit in front of the seated quartet. Run *in4video.mp4* from a source to both the television and a smaller monitor (tablet, cell phone, etc.) to the quartet. Alternatively, a mirror can be placed on stage so the cellist and/or first violist can see the numbers on the television.
- Behind the quartet, place 1) enough black sheets to cover the seated cellist, 2) metal chains to secure the black sheets on the cellist (4 chains of about 4' should work), and 3) a metal rod, bat, etc. to strike and break the television screen
- Each table (except cello) should have a small cloth and string to cover the instrument at the end of FOUR.
- Place a lamp on each table. Turn on before performance starts and turn off when indicated in score.
 - For stage lighting, either have dim stage lights on in addition to lamps, or have stand lights on seated position stands that turn off when performers leave seated position.



Performance Notes...

- Bow placements are given the following labels:
 - EST Extreme sul tasto (bow at the start of the fingerboard)
 - ST Sul tasto
 - N Normal placement
 - SP Sul pont.
 - ESP Extreme sul tasto (as close to the bridge as possible)
 - BR On bridge (bow where the strings lay on the bridge)
 - XBR Behind bridge (bow on the strings on the opposite side of the bridge)
- Note heads describe means of attack:
 - o [standard] Bowed or plucked
 - o [triangle] (sections **ONE** and **TWO**) With the tip of the bow
 - o [triangle] (sections *THREE* and *FOUR*) Scrape the bow up/down the strings, perpendicular to the strings
 - o [square] Only finger the note, no bow
 - o [hand] Wave hand above stand
 - o [bow] Bow in the air, either above or below stand as directed
 - o [legs] Aggressively flail feet on floor
 - [cross] Rapidly tap on instrument body
- Finger pressure is indicated as follows:
 - NP Normal pressure
 - HP Harmonic pressure (place finger on given note/string as you would a natural harmonic)
- Bow pressure is indicated as follows:
 - Single up/down bow Normal pressure
 - Two up/down bows Increased pressure
 - Three up/down bows Extreme pressure, so much that the bow movement is irregular and random; compensate with slower bow speed
 - Circled up/down bow Weak pressure, bow barely contacts strings, sometimes leaving; compensate with faster bow speed to match dynamics
- Percentages are used to show finger placement (1% near nut, 99% near bridge) when string clef is used (I-IV).

On Tempo...

For section *ONE* after rehearsal **A**, the quartet splits into two temporal groups (V1+A and V2+C). Prioritize these two duos being in time with each other. Then, practice aligning at each rehearsal marking after that (B through F) by cue from a lead performer. Finally, find noticeable moments that line up across duos in between rehearsal marks that can be listened for.

For section *TWO* play each boxed fragment once. Estimate approximately the time in seconds indicated for each box. Only four note values are used: A) unstemmed (long), B) Quarter note (pizz. and let ring for a moment), C) eighth note (short), D) feathered beamed glissando (about 1 second in duration).

Section *THREE* has no untraditional tempo or meter elements. Let the cellist lead the ensemble.

For section *FOUR*, have one person give each numerical cue. This can either be a single lead performer, or each numerical cue can be assigned individually to whoever is musically changing with the cue (not all numerical cues need a visual cue to be given, such as cues indicating theatrical changes or cues where only one performer changes). Also, rate of bowing is given in relative tempo. For the arpeggio bowing, tempos are indicated between 1A and 5A, with 5A being the fastest rate of arpeggiation. Each performer should have their own tempos in mind for each nA rate. For vertical scraping, tempos are indicated between 1B and 5B, with 5B being the fastest rate of change between up and down. Similar to the arpeggio rates, each performer should have their own tempos in mind assigned to each nB rate. The rate of nA and nB (n=n) do not need to be equal.

Program Notes...

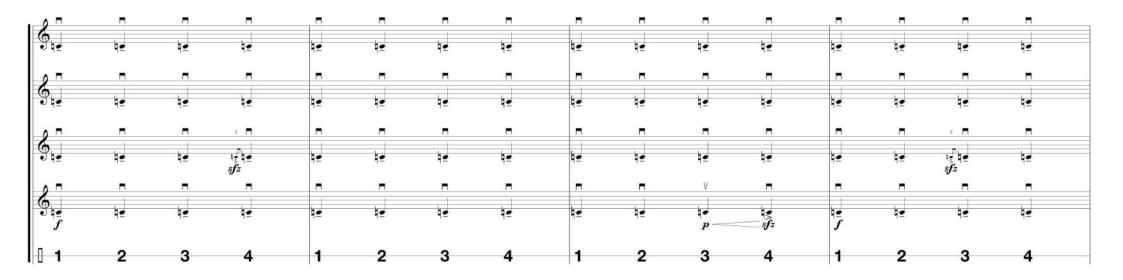
You are possessed by something that has been possessed. End games are a self-referential collapse. A totality of knowledge expenses itself to create a hypertotality; simulacra created through ritualistic mathematical algorithms that we must believe are pure. The discovery of time as the ultimate hierarchy. All of history as a single point, no compression needed. Run through all possibilities to make them hysterical; genetic code experiencing revolt. Dead masters know they cannot be blamed.

In 4... for string quartet and television



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