

string quartet no. 1

1966

dennis kam

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL:

- 1) Each player should be conscious of the parts of other players. Interaction is of prime importance.
- 2) White note = pizzicato; ϕ = Bartok pizzicato (snapped against the fingerboard); $\dagger$ = pizzicato played with the left hand. Let all pizzicatos ring.

Black note = arco

- 3) Accidentals apply only to the notes which they immediately precede. For example,  reads as $A^b - A^\sharp - F^\sharp - F^b - G - A^b$.

FIRST MOVEMENT:

- 1) "Measures" indicate units of time; each measure is appr. 2 seconds long.
- 2) Notation is proportional; space = time.
- 3)  &  = notes with short durations ( - ).
- 4) Horizontal beam () indicates duration.

SECOND MOVEMENT:

- 1) This movement is dramatic throughout.
- 2) Each player chooses his own tempo from the span of possible tempos, avoiding the tempos chosen by the other players. Interaction of tempos is necessary. Tempos may be varied as desired; in other words, players may shift from one possible tempo to another unless otherwise indicated.
- 3) Although different tempos are in operation, designated points of entry should be observed. Vertical (broken) lines are guides for location of entries.
- 4) Articulation of sixteenth notes should be spiccato-like bowing near the bridge.
- 5)  = number of notes indeterminate (more than indicated probably necessary); pitches indeterminate but should be similar in contour and register to the preceding pitches.

2 sec.

System 1: Violin I (I) and Viola (Vla.) staves. Violin I starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Viola starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 2: Violin I (I), Violin II (II), and Viola (Vla.) staves. Violin I has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Violin II has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Viola has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 3: Violin I (I), Violin II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vcl.) staves. Violin I has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Violin II has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Viola has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Violoncello has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Dynamics include *espress.*, *pp*, *mf*, *espress.*, *f*, and *molto espress.*.

System 4: Violin I (I), Violin II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vcl.) staves. Violin I has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Violin II has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Viola has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Violoncello has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, and *sul pont.*.

First system of musical notation. It includes staves for Flute I (I), Flute II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The Flute I staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The Flute II staff has dynamics *f* and *p*. The Viola staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The Violoncello staff has dynamics *p*, *f*, *sf*, and *p*. A slur covers the last two measures of the Violoncello staff, with the instruction "senza vibrato" written below it. A phrase "sul pont." is written above the Flute II staff in the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. It includes staves for Flute I (I), Flute II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The Flute I staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The Flute II staff has dynamics *p* and *ppp*. The Viola staff has dynamics *p* and *f*. The Violoncello staff has dynamics *pp* and *f*. A slur covers the last two measures of the Violoncello staff.

Third system of musical notation. It includes staves for Flute I (I), Flute II (II), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vcl.). The Flute I staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. The Flute II staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. The Viola staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. The Violoncello staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. A slur covers the last two measures of the Violoncello staff.

First system of musical notation. Staves are labeled I, II, Vla., and Vcl. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando) and *sul pont.* (sul ponticello). The Vcl. staff shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes.

Second system of musical notation. Staves are labeled I, II, and Vla. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando). The Vla. staff has a long, sustained note with a dynamic marking of *sf*.

Third system of musical notation. Staves are labeled I, II, Vla., and Vcl. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *sul pont.* (sul ponticello). The Vcl. staff has a long, sustained note with a dynamic marking of *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Staves are labeled I, II, Vla., and Vcl. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The Vla. staff has a long, sustained note with a dynamic marking of *p*.

First system of musical notation for Violin I, Violin II, and Viola. The system contains 8 measures. Violin I and II have complex melodic lines with many accidentals and dynamic markings (p, f). The Viola part has a sustained low note in the first measure, followed by a melodic line starting in the third measure. Dynamic markings include p, f, and crescendos.

Second system of musical notation for Violin I, Violin II, and Viola. The system contains 8 measures. Violin I has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Violin II has a sustained note with a crescendo. The Viola part has a melodic line with a crescendo. Dynamic markings include f, (f), and pp.

Third system of musical notation for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello (Vcl.). The system contains 8 measures. Violin I has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Violin II has a sustained note with a crescendo. The Viola part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Violoncello part enters in the third measure with a melodic line. Dynamic markings include pp, f, and sul ponticello.

Fourth system of musical notation for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello (Vcl.). The system contains 8 measures. Violin I has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic. Violin II has a sustained note with a crescendo. The Viola part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Violoncello part has a sustained note. Dynamic markings include p, sub, p, and ppp.

attacca
(immediately to 2nd movement)

PESANTE!! $\text{♩} = 76-92$

sul C

Vla. I *ff marcato 1)* *cresc.*

sul G

I *ff marcato 1)*

Vla. *ff*

Vcl. *ff*

II *f* *accel.*

Vla. *ff marcato 1)* *accel. poco un poco (to as fast as possible)*

Vcl. *f* *accel. poco un poco (to as fast as possible)*

appr. 15-30 sec.

appr. 15 sec.

I (to as fast as possible)

II possible)

Vla. 2)

Vcl. 2)

1) refer to #4 in instructions for the 2nd movement.

2) tremolos played *sul pont.* in this section.

10 sec.

I (modo ordinario)

collegno!

II

Vla. collegno

gliss.

I

ff piu accel. - - -

10 sec.

I sub. p

ff

II sul G

ff

I

ff

II sub. p

Vla. collegno

f

ff

(♩ = 84 - 96)

Vcl. (pesante!)

Violin I: (tremolos played sul pont.)

Viola: ff

Violin II: fff

Violin I: gliss.

Violin I: 3 sec. fp

Violin II: fp

Viola: fp

Violin II: p

Violin II: molto vibrato

Violin I: II

Viola: II

Violin I: (modo ordinario)

Violin I: molto pesante!!

Violin I: Armut Kan
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Urbana, Illinois