

Temporal Waves

open score version

Jordan Nobles

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for open score

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PERFORMANCE NOTES

INSTRUMENTS

Temporal Waves can be played by 4 pianos, harps, guitars, vibraphones, marimbas or any combination as long as there are four performers.

All players read from the full score, there are no parts.

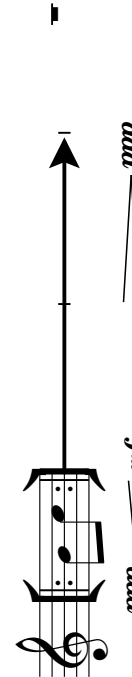
CELLS

In *Temporal Waves* each performer has a number of repeating cells to play; fading in and out completely before pausing and starting the next one. When exactly each performer stops and starts varies slightly with each performance, but it must line up homophonically with the other players. The duration of the piece can be anywhere from 6 to 10 minutes depending on how quickly the performers move through the cells.

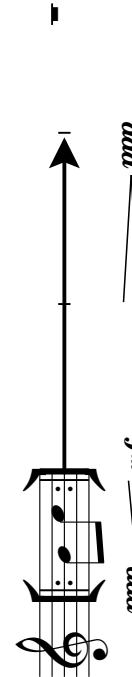
Each cell should be approx. 15 seconds long (5 seconds fading in from ***pppp*** to ***mf***; repeat at ***mf*** for 5 seconds; then fade out again for 5 seconds to ***pppp***. Then each player takes a short break (5 seconds or so) to listen and acquire the new tempo and then play their next cell.

For example, the first cell...

Part 1



...should be played as such:



Players take their cue to start new cells from following the others. (i.e. when player 1 has completed their crescendo then player 2 begins)

Players can play the cells in the octave written or one octave above or below (guitarists should play as written which of course transposes down an octave).

METRIC MODULATIONS

Temporal Waves utilizes metric modulations to frequently change pulse proportionally.

Tempos are given...

- when a new pulse enters, such as when one performer starts playing quarter notes while others were playing eighths. For example: (♩ = 135)
This is not necessary of course but is convenient during practice when starting the piece in the middle.

- in Bold when a metric modulation occurs. For example: **♩. = ♩** (= 270)

After a new pulse is introduced all following players must line up homophonically with it.

All notes should be allowed to ring out as much as possible.

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• **180** Repeat each cell for approx. 5 seconds

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The musical score for 'A' consists of four parts, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. Part 1 starts with a dynamic marking of *ppp* and a crescendo hairpin. Part 2 starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a decrescendo hairpin. Part 3 starts with a dynamic marking of *ppp* and a crescendo hairpin. Part 4 starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a decrescendo hairpin. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like *ppp* and *mf*. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 270$ and $\text{♩} = 405$. The score is labeled 'A' in a box.

B

Section B consists of four measures. Measure 1 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef. Measure 2 features a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 81$. Measure 3 shows a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 324$. Measure 4 contains a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 162$. Arrows indicate the progression from measure 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4.



C

$\text{♩} = 216$

Section C consists of four measures. Measure 1 contains a complex melodic line in the treble clef. Measure 2 features a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 108$. Measure 3 shows a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 108$. Measure 4 contains a whole note chord with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 108$. Arrows indicate the progression from measure 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4.

F

1

2

3

4

(♩ = 115)

(♩ = 344)



(♩ = 230)

G

1

2

3

4

(♩ = 77)

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically the section from 180 to 189. The score is written for four staves, numbered 1 through 4. Staff 1 begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a tempo marking of 180. It contains a triplet of eighth notes. Staff 2 features a triplet of eighth notes with a tempo marking of 180. Staff 3 and 4 contain various musical notations, including slurs, dynamic markings like 'fine', 'ppp', and 'f', and a crescendo/decrescendo hairpin. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation.