## Clear and Hazy Moons <br> for ensemble

## instrumentation.

alto flute
bass clarinet
percussion 1 (tam-tam + soft mallet + superball, 2 cymbals (1 larger, 1 smaller), 2 singing bowls + bow)
percussion 2 (tam-tam + soft mallet + superball, 2 cymbals (1 larger, 1 smaller), 2 singing bowls + bow $)$
piano
violin 1 (metal mute)
violin 2 (metal mute)
viola (metal mute)
violoncello (metal mute)
setup.
if possible, the following setup is preferred in performance.

synchronisation.
throughout the piece, all players use stopwatches in order to synchronise approximately around the given timings. synchronisation throughout the piece is very loose; all parts move in parallel rather than precisely together. each player may interpret their part with rhythmic flexibility, whilst generally meeting the given timings.
rehearsal marks are always given at the full minute to allow rehearsing with the stopwatches.

## general.

all instruments are to play absolutely non vibrato throughout.
glissandi are always gradual transformations of pitch and never expressive portamenti.
cross noteheads in strings and woodwind always indicate pitchless sound.
x as a dynamic always indicates the quietest comfortably possible dynamic for the instrument at hand in that specific context.
all dynamics are sounding dynamics.
in some cases (such as with pitchless sounds in strings/woodwind or muted pitched sounds in strings) more physical energy must be invested in order to achieve the notated dynamics.
throughout the piece the following microtonal accidentals apply
$d=$ quarter-flat (-50c from note without accidental)
$b=$ intonated as a natural seventh harmonic (-31c from note without accidental)

## woodwinds

$\mathrm{O}=$ indicates a purely pitched tone

- = indicates a tone half-way between pitch and air sound
$\boldsymbol{O}=$ indicates a pure air sound.


## strings.

throughout the piece four distinct bowing positions are used:
n. = bowing in a regular position
poco s. p. = bowing slightly towards the bridge, producing a slightly nasal fundamental.
s. p. = bowing very close to the bridge, producing a very nasal sound rich in harmonics,
with a weakened fundamental.
sop. $\mathrm{p}=$ bowing on the bridge, producing pitchless noise.

## percussion

both percussionists should interpret their parts very freely and flexibly.
all notated parameters should be understood as approximate representations of desired sonic characteristics that should be used as a basis for a more fluid and variegated approach.
for instance, written dynamics only represent an average dynamic for the section they apply to.
in practice, the dynamic profile should be more organic than written, oscillating internally around the central marking.
as another example, tam-tam playing positions (c.=centre, $1 / 2 \mathrm{c} .=$ half-way between centre and rim, r. = rim)
only represent a bandwidth within which to play the instrument.
in practice, the players should create a more varied sound, freely exploring different nodes within the given bandwidth.
similarly, the sequences of bowed cymbal and singing bowl strokes are merely a suggestion of an approximate density of events. in practice, strokes may be freely added or omitted and the suggested sequence of bowls/cymbals may be adapted at any time.
all parameters should thus be interpreted as suggestions rather than prescriptions
vitally, all sounds created in the percussion should weave fluidly in and out of their shared bed of resonance.

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