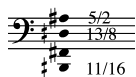


Glass Drum: for cello and live electronics

Notes for the cellist

Scordatura, tuning, and prerecorded material

Detune the G string to an F-sharp; this is the reference pitch for the other strings. Tune to the following interval ratios:



This is the scordatura for performance. The detuned C, D, and A string each become a reference pitch for new scordaturas:



* To reduce strain on the instrument, if necessary

These are the scordaturas for the prerecorded material, which is simply section [F] played with these alternative tunings.

The music consists entirely of open strings, natural harmonics, and pitches tuned to the overtone series of an open string—for example, the pitches of section [D] , which tune to the open C string:



Quarter-tones in the "Played" line are always approximations of seventh, eleventh, and thirteenth partial relationships.

Accidentals hold for the entire measure, but I tend to give courtesy accidentals because the measures are long.

Rhythmic notation

The beaming reflects the development of rhythmic motives and placement of accents. I included simplified rhythmic notation above each line, to elucidate the dotted-quarter pulse and, often, the eighth-note subdivisions.

Other

"+" is a pizzicato (right- or left-hand)
 Play the tremolos as fast as as possible.