Owen Russell

Instrumentation:

- Piano
- Violins 1, 2, and 3
- Violas 1 and 2
- Cellos 1 and 2

Contents:

- Instrument parts

Performance directions are included at the beginning of each part.

- Logistical Diagram

This has been included in place of a traditionally notated score because the parts are often desynchronised due to the nature of the piece. This diagram is intended to be used as a guide during rehearsals.

Migration III - Ocean Waves

Piano

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

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For strings:

SP = Sul ponticello

ST = Sul tasto

= Low bow pressure

= Normal bow pressure

High bow pressure
 Nat = Naturale - assume normal bow position and playing technique.

+ = Left hand pizzicato

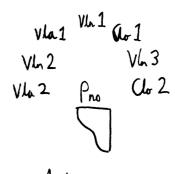
Arrow = Gradual change

Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

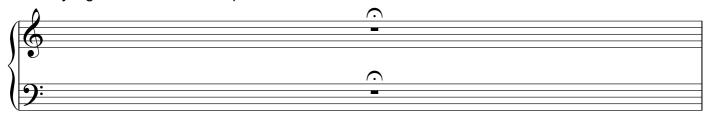
All microtones are standard quarter tones.



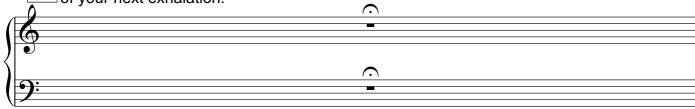
For piano and 7 strings

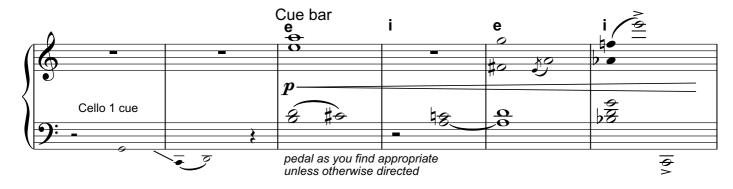
Owen Russell

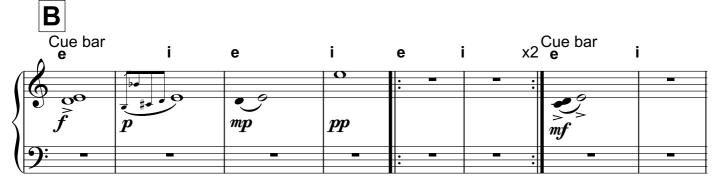
All performers independently observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

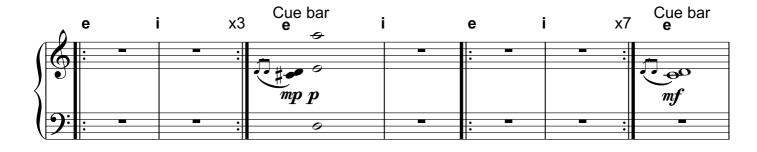


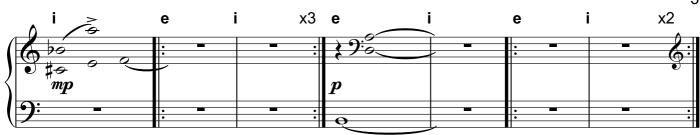
Continue to observe your breath, and wait for the Cello 1 cue below. Then, play the material following your breath cycle independantly once you reach the beginning of your next exhalation.

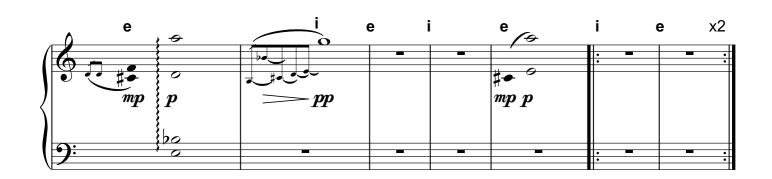


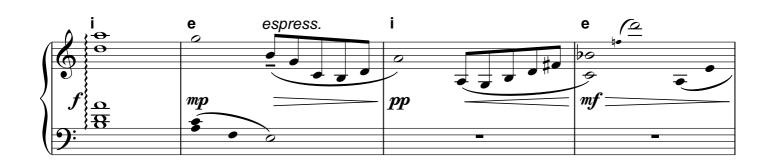


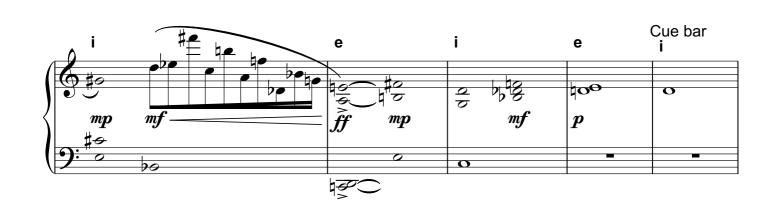


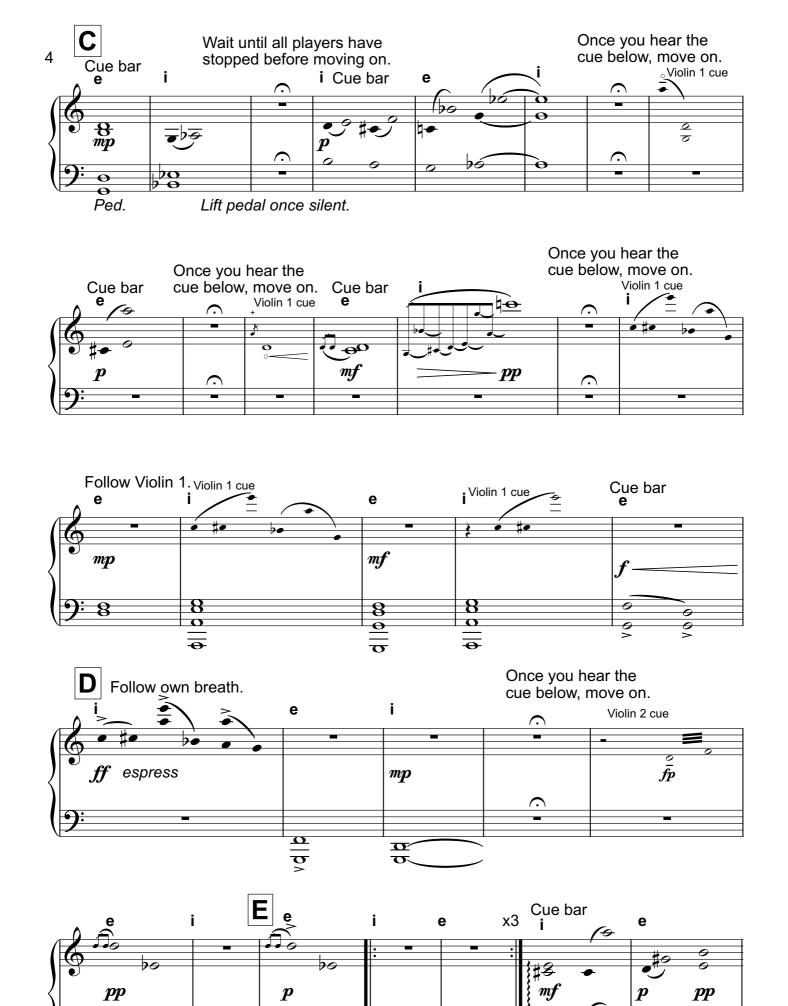


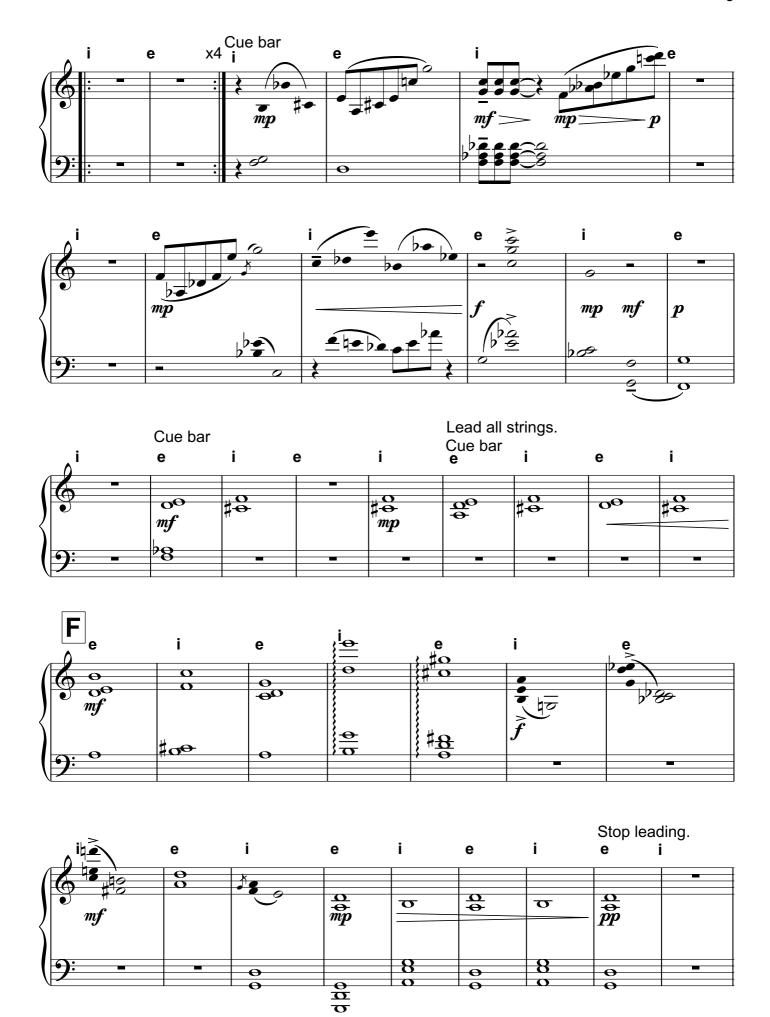


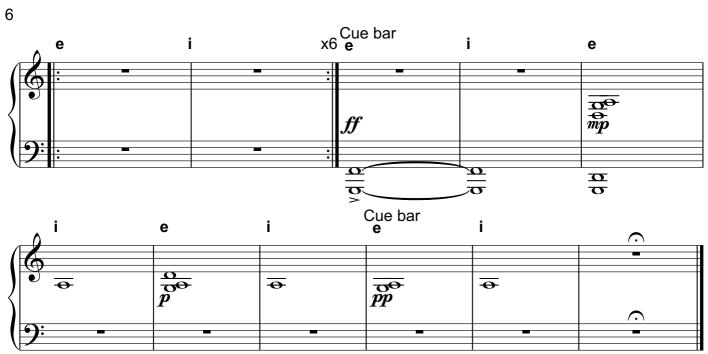












Migration III - Ocean Waves

Violin 1

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

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High bow pressure
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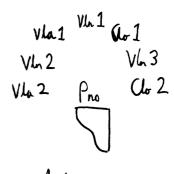
Arrow = Gradual change

Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

All microtones are standard quarter tones.

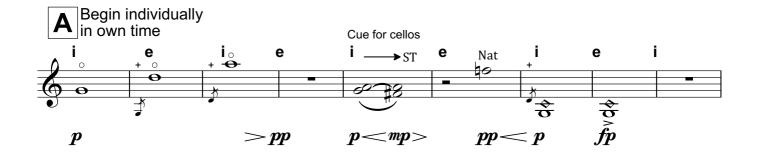


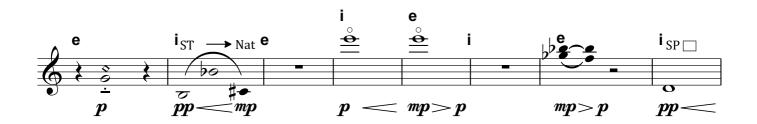
For piano and 7 strings

All performers independently observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

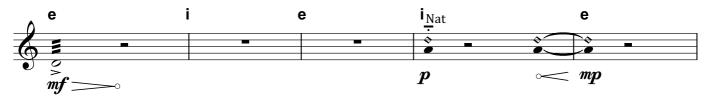
Owen Russell

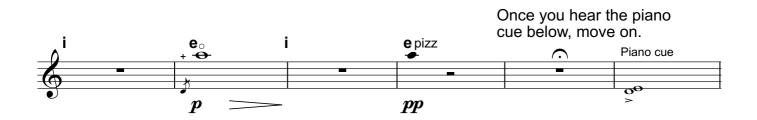


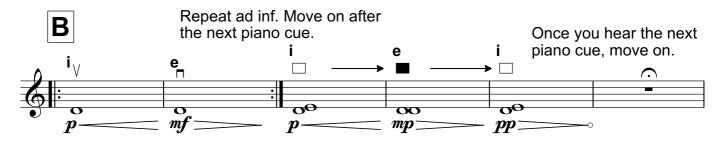


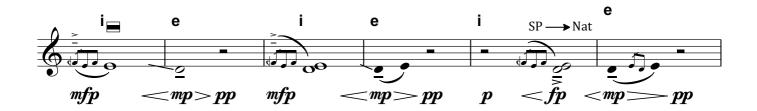


When the piano begins to play, decrescendo any remaining material before the pause over the next breath cycle to silence, and then observe your breath and wait.



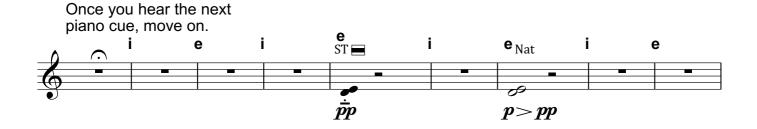


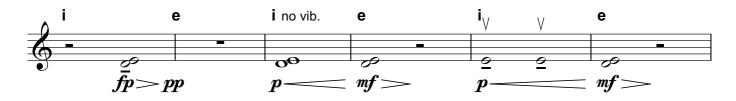




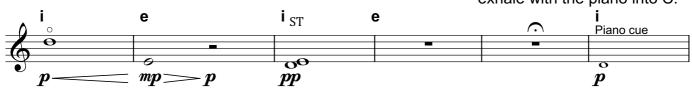
If you hear the next piano cue early, skip ahead to the material past the next pause.



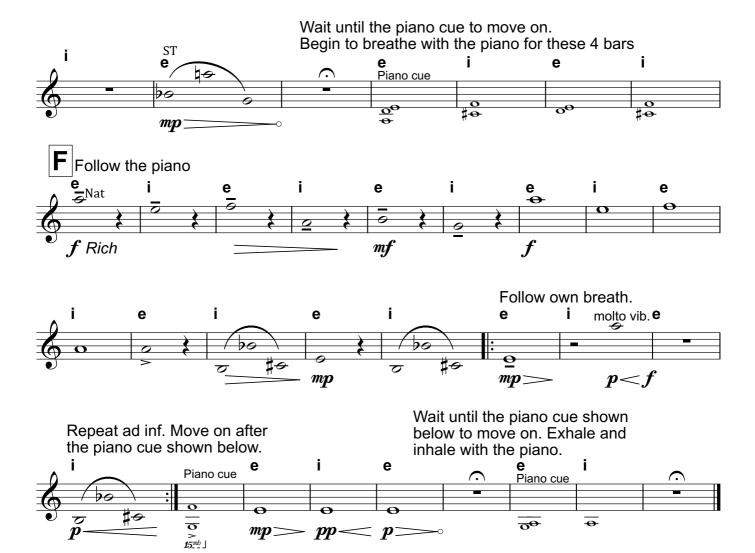




Wait until the piano cue shown below to move on. Inhale and exhale with the piano into C.







Migration III - Ocean Waves

Violin 2

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

Lead/Follow = If a performer is assigned the role of a **leader**, they observe their breath cycle independently (as above). There may be a need to make their breathing more physically pronounced so that it is perceptible to adjacent performers - this should be discussed.

If a performer is assigned the role of a **follower**, they pay attention to their assigned leader's musical material and physical gestures (such as bow position, or inflation/deflation of the body) to inhale and exhale along with them. Thus, the follower's material will follow suit and the two performers should have their cycles roughly in synchronisation. A follower may find that they cannot breathe with their leader, because of a different in lung capacity for example. This isn't a problem, so long as they can still closely match their material to their leader's cycle - this is the priority.

Note and rest durations: Symbols referring to duration **do not** refer to subdivided beats in a bar. The below duration lengths are described with vague language intentionally, and allow for differences in interpretation. A **bar rest** symbol indicates an empty bar. A **minim rest** symbol indicates a significant portion of the bar. A **crotchet rest** symbol indicates a short portion of the bar. A **semibreve notehead** indicates a note taking up a full bar. A **minim notehead** indicates a note with a medium duration. A **crotchet notehead** indicates a note with a short duration. **Quaver noteheads and below** (often notated with stems) indicate notes with the shortest durations.

Cue bar/Cue for ... = this bar is important for the other performers and signals shifts in their material. Therefore it may be helpful to the other players to make a pronounced gesture to signal this (such as a nod), especially during rehearsals.

For strings:

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High bow pressure
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+ = Left hand pizzicato

Arrow = Gradual change

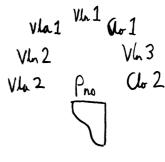
Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

All microtones are standard quarter tones.

<u>Seating layout:</u> This layout (right) is suggested due to the close proximity of all performers, and so that no-one is facing away from the audience. The violins are situated between the other instruments because they act as leaders. Thus, the instruments that act as followers can surround them.

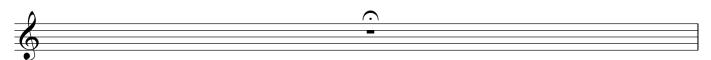


Audiene area

For piano and 7 strings

All performers independently observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

Owen Russell



A Follow Violin 1 for their first breath cycle. As they begin to exhale, begin your first inhale and then continue independently.

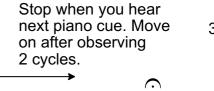


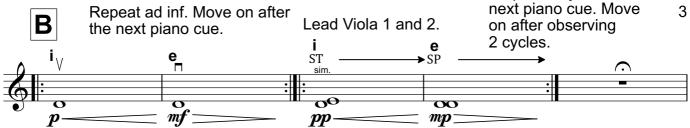


When the piano begins to play, decrescendo any remaining material before the pause over the next breath cycle to silence, and then observe your breath and wait.

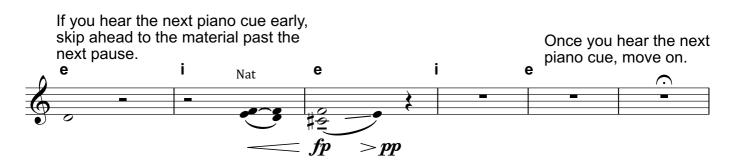
Once you hear the piano cue below, move on.





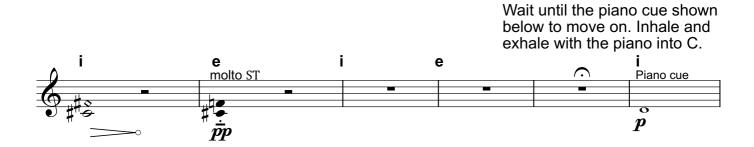




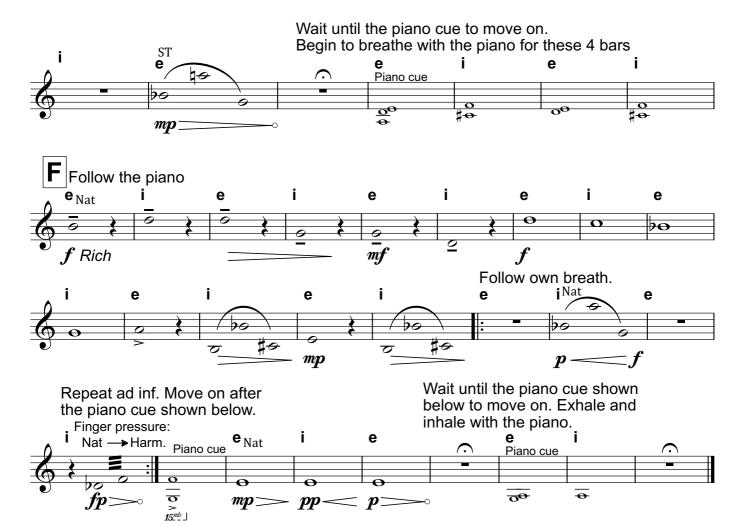












Migration III - Ocean Waves

Violin 3

Performance Directions and Terminology

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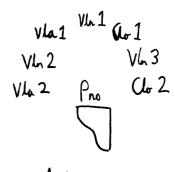
Arrow = Gradual change

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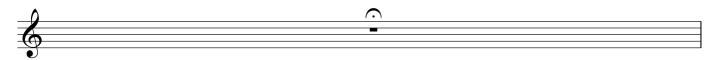
All microtones are standard quarter tones.

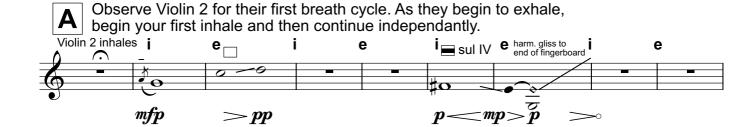


For piano and 7 strings

All performers independently observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

Owen Russell

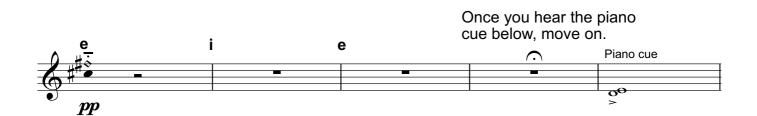


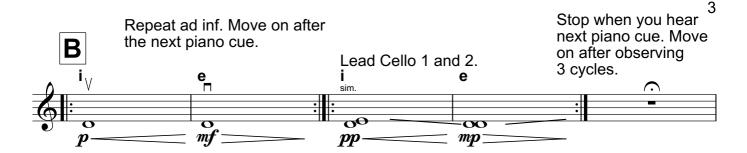


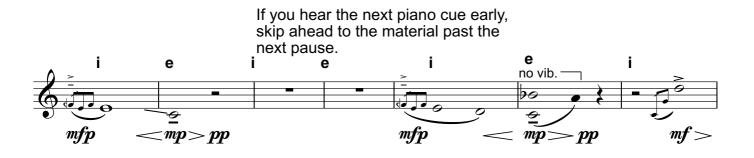


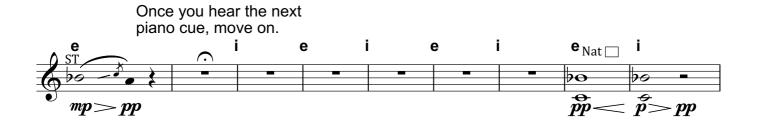
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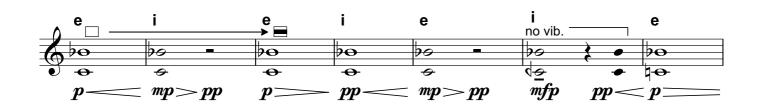


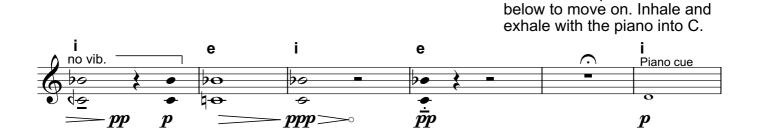




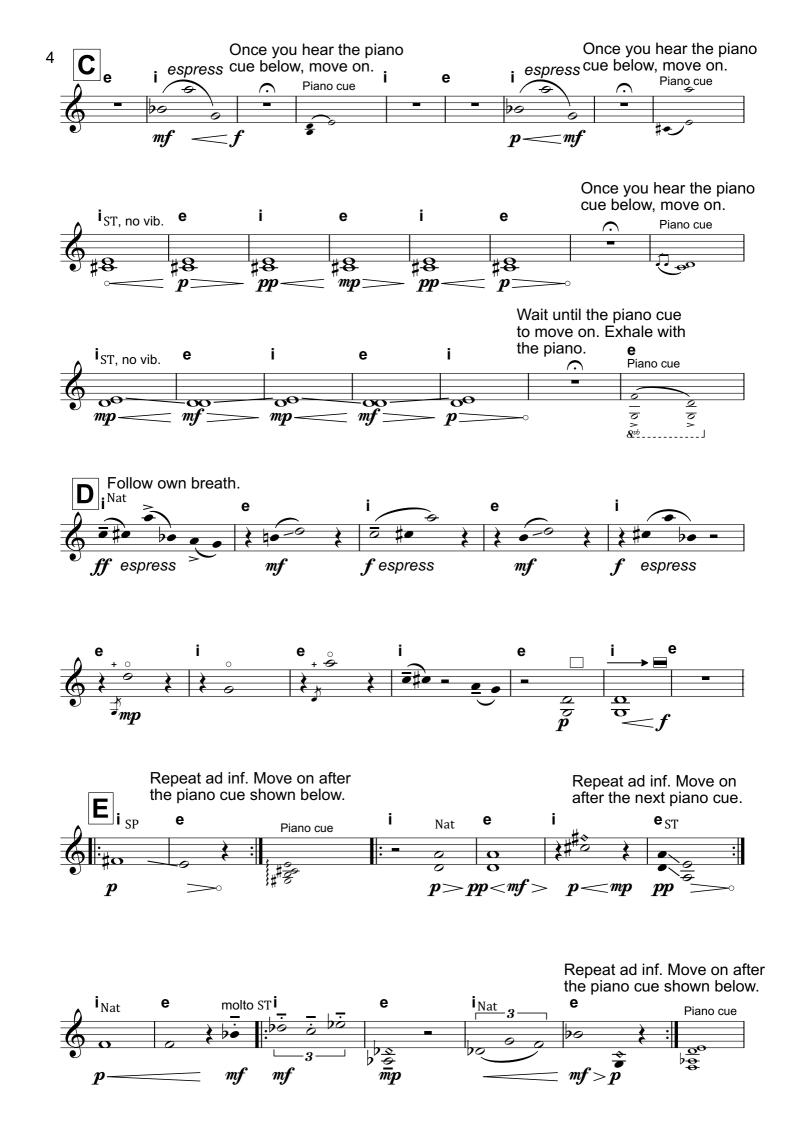


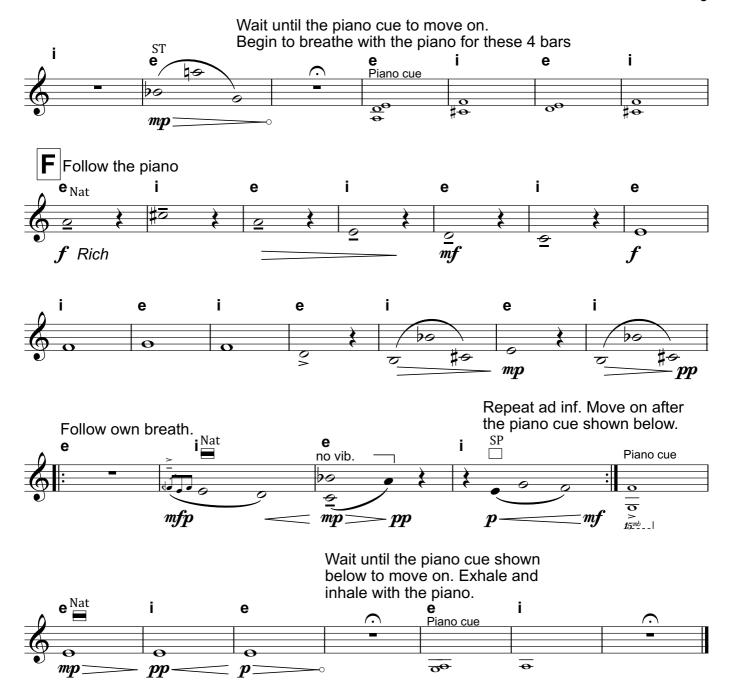






Wait until the piano cue shown





Migration III - Ocean Waves

Viola 1

Performance Directions and Terminology

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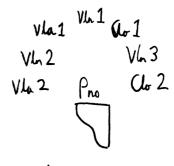
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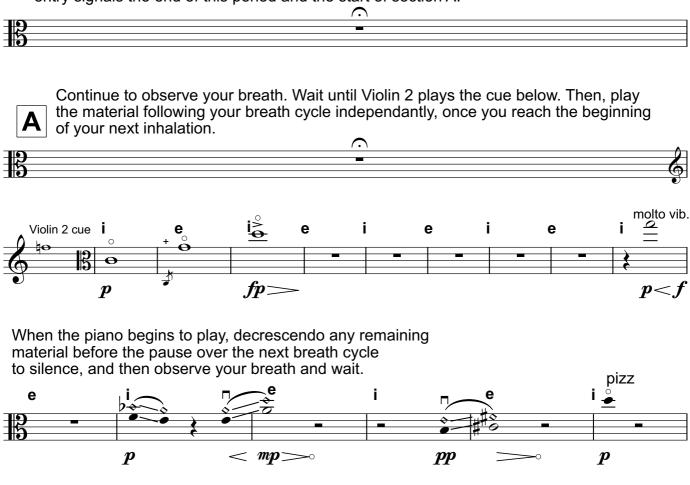
All microtones are standard quarter tones.



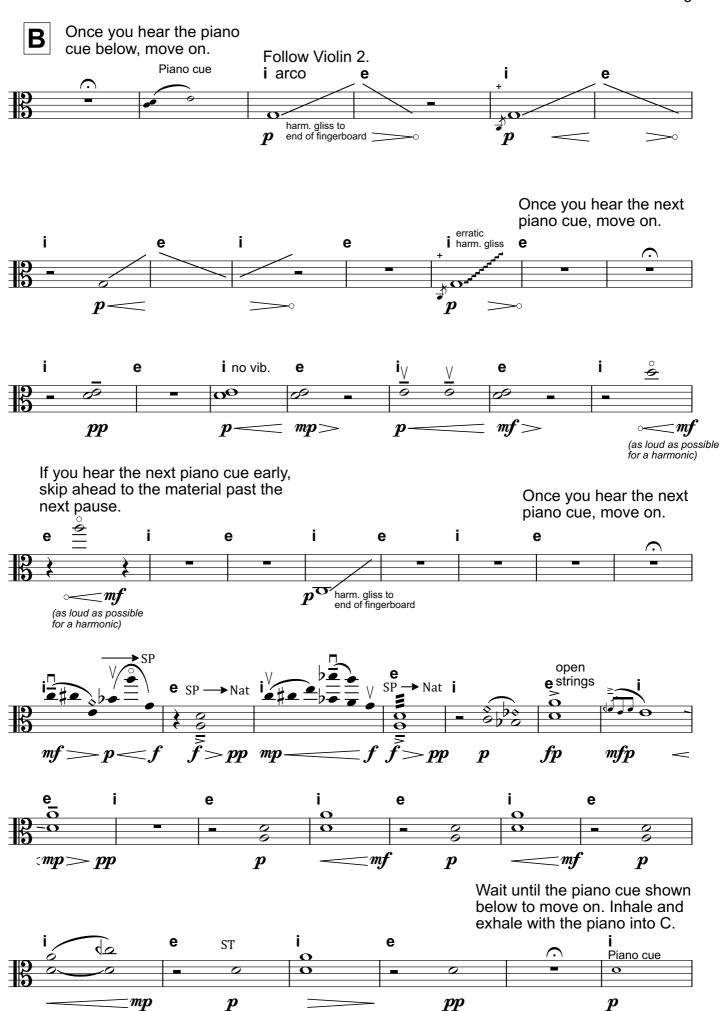
For piano and 7 strings

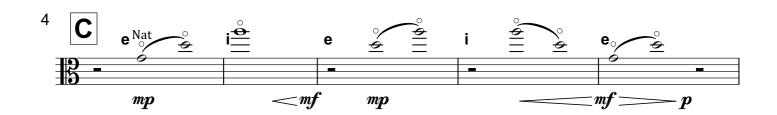
Owen Russell

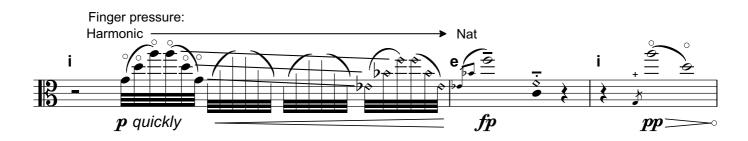
All performers independantly observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.





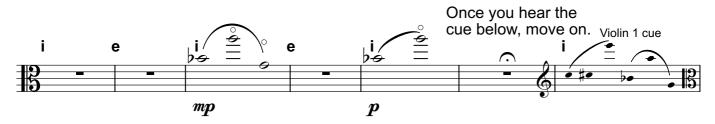


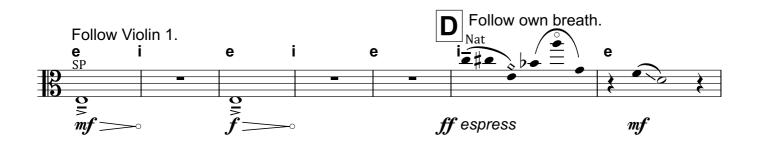






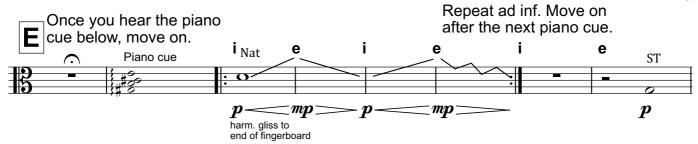


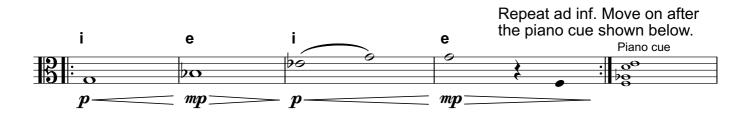


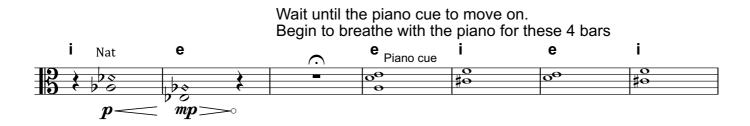


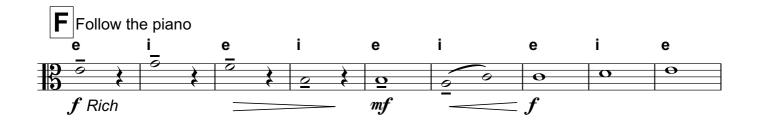


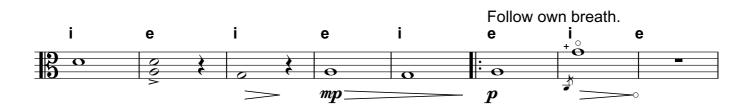


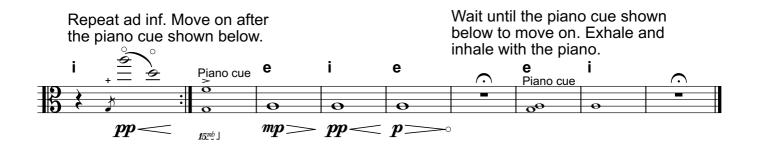












Migration III - Ocean Waves

Viola 2

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

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Note and rest durations: Symbols referring to duration **do not** refer to subdivided beats in a bar. The below duration lengths are described with vague language intentionally, and allow for differences in interpretation. A **bar rest** symbol indicates an empty bar. A **minim rest** symbol indicates a significant portion of the bar. A **crotchet rest** symbol indicates a short portion of the bar. A **semibreve notehead** indicates a note taking up a full bar. A **minim notehead** indicates a note with a medium duration. A **crotchet notehead** indicates a note with a short duration. **Quaver noteheads and below** (often notated with stems) indicate notes with the shortest durations.

Cue bar/Cue for ... = this bar is important for the other performers and signals shifts in their material. Therefore it may be helpful to the other players to make a pronounced gesture to signal this (such as a nod), especially during rehearsals.

For strings:

SP = Sul ponticello

ST = Sul tasto

= Low bow pressure

= Normal bow pressure

High bow pressure
 Nat = Naturale - assume normal bow position and playing technique.

+ = Left hand pizzicato

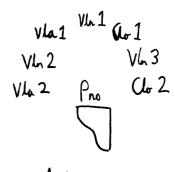
Arrow = Gradual change

Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

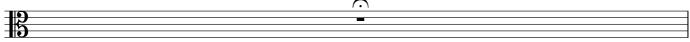
All microtones are standard quarter tones.



For piano and 7 strings

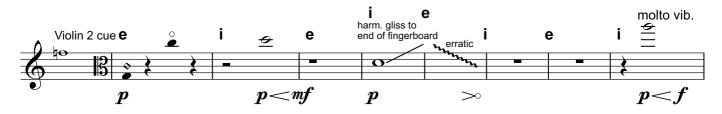
Owen Russell

All performers independantly observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

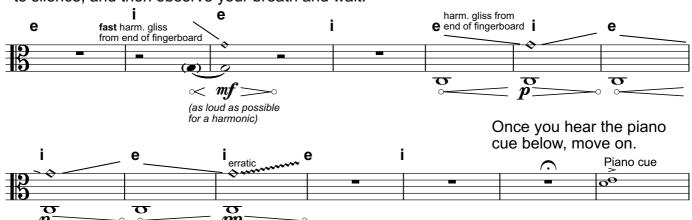


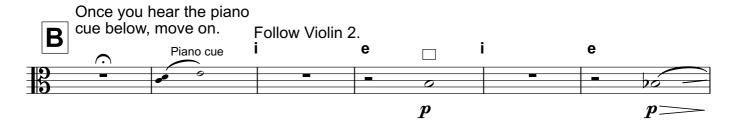
Continue to observe your breath. Wait until Violin 2 plays the cue below. Then, play the material following your breath cycle independently, once you reach the beginning of your next exhalation.



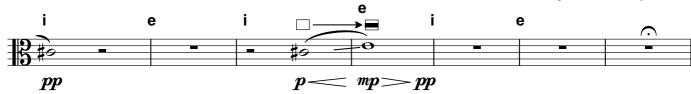


When the piano begins to play, decrescendo any remaining material before the pause over the next breath cycle to silence, and then observe your breath and wait.





Stop when you hear next piano cue. Move on after observing 2 breath cycles.

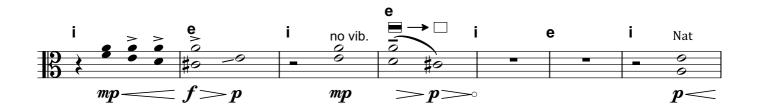


If you hear the next piano cue early, skip ahead to the material past the next pause.

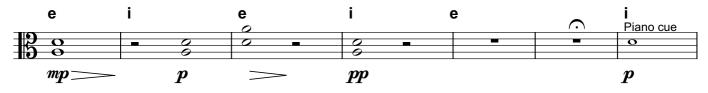


Once you hear the next piano cue, move on.

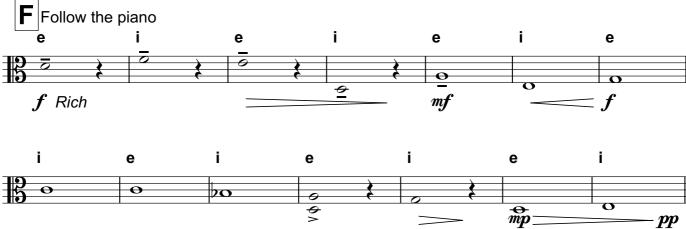


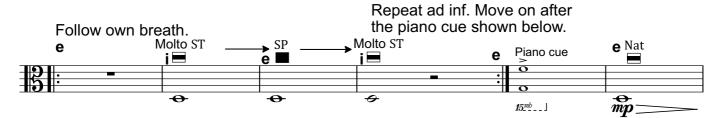


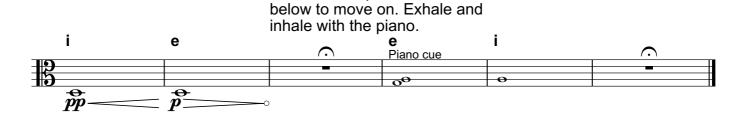
Wait until the piano cue shown below to move on. Inhale and exhale with the piano into C.











Wait until the piano cue shown

Migration III - Ocean Waves Cello 1

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

Lead/Follow = If a performer is assigned the role of a **leader**, they observe their breath cycle independently (as above). There may be a need to make their breathing more physically pronounced so that it is perceptible to adjacent performers - this should be discussed.

If a performer is assigned the role of a **follower**, they pay attention to their assigned leader's musical material and physical gestures (such as bow position, or inflation/deflation of the body) to inhale and exhale along with them. Thus, the follower's material will follow suit and the two performers should have their cycles roughly in synchronisation. A follower may find that they cannot breathe with their leader, because of a different in lung capacity for example. This isn't a problem, so long as they can still closely match their material to their leader's cycle - this is the priority.

Note and rest durations: Symbols referring to duration **do not** refer to subdivided beats in a bar. The below duration lengths are described with vague language intentionally, and allow for differences in interpretation. A **bar rest** symbol indicates an empty bar. A **minim rest** symbol indicates a significant portion of the bar. A **crotchet rest** symbol indicates a short portion of the bar. A **semibreve notehead** indicates a note taking up a full bar. A **minim notehead** indicates a note with a medium duration. A **crotchet notehead** indicates a note with a short duration. **Quaver noteheads and below** (often notated with stems) indicate notes with the shortest durations.

Cue bar/Cue for ... = this bar is important for the other performers and signals shifts in their material. Therefore it may be helpful to the other players to make a pronounced gesture to signal this (such as a nod), especially during rehearsals.

For strings:

SP = Sul ponticello

ST = Sul tasto

= Low bow pressure

= Normal bow pressure

High bow pressure
 Nat = Naturale - assume normal bow position and playing technique.

+ = Left hand pizzicato

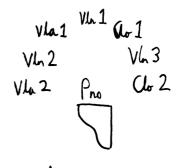
Arrow = Gradual change

Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

All microtones are standard quarter tones.



For piano and 7 strings

Owen Russell

All performers independantly observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

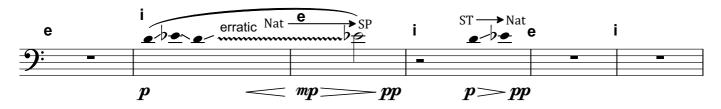


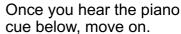
Α

Continue to observe your breath. Wait until Violin 1 plays the cue below. Then, play the material following your breath cycle independantly, once you reach the beginning of your next inhalation.

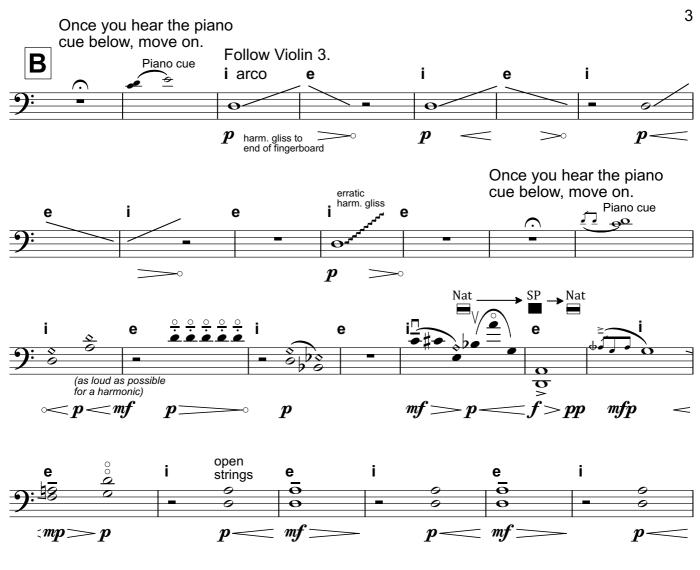






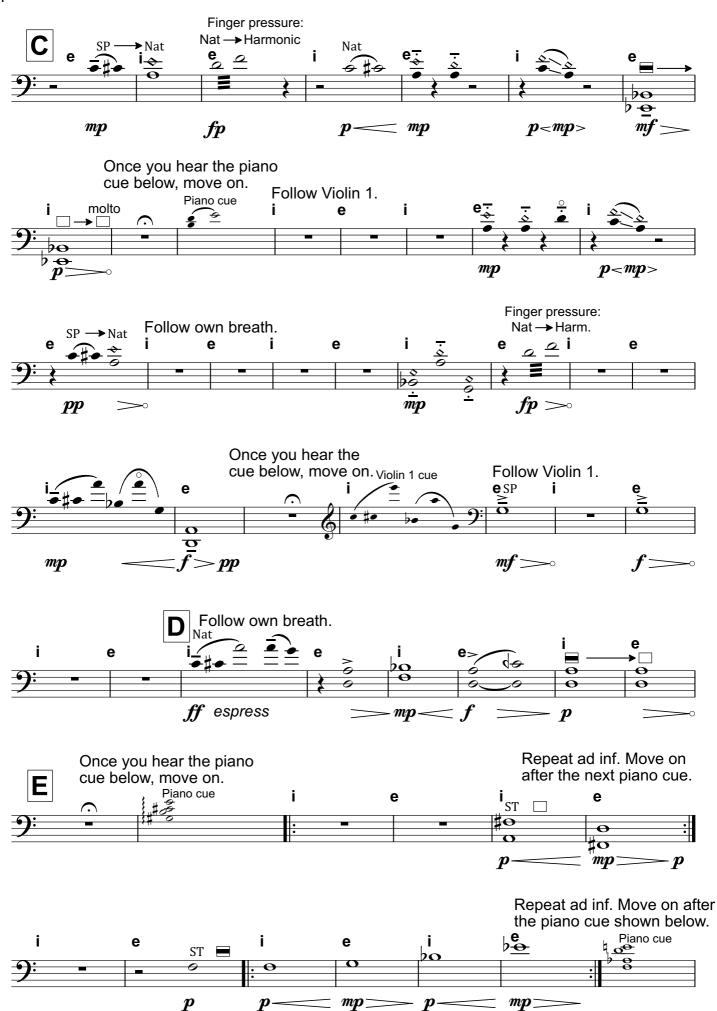




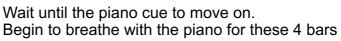


Wait until the piano cue shown below to move on. Inhale and exhale with the piano into C.

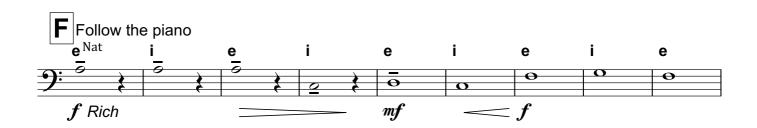


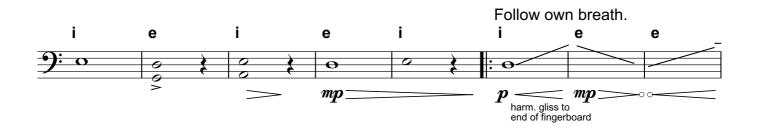


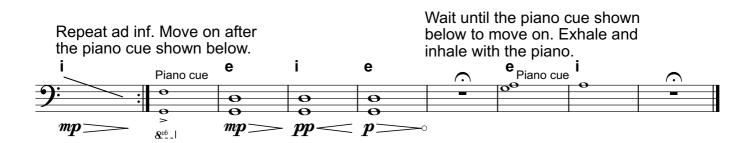












Migration III - Ocean Waves

Cello 2

Performance Directions and Terminology

For all performers:

Observe breath = The material in this piece is always to be played in a relationship with the breath. Each bar will either be marked with 'i' meaning inhale, or 'e' meaning exhale. The breath is to be passively listened to as it is in meditation. As well as this, the breath is to be respected and worked alongside as if it were itself a performer responding to the stimulus of this piece. Also any time you are asked to pause or wait for a cue, continue to silently observe your breath.

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Note and rest durations: Symbols referring to duration **do not** refer to subdivided beats in a bar. The below duration lengths are described with vague language intentionally, and allow for differences in interpretation. A **bar rest** symbol indicates an empty bar. A **minim rest** symbol indicates a significant portion of the bar. A **crotchet rest** symbol indicates a short portion of the bar. A **semibreve notehead** indicates a note taking up a full bar. A **minim notehead** indicates a note with a medium duration. A **crotchet notehead** indicates a note with a short duration. **Quaver noteheads and below** (often notated with stems) indicate notes with the shortest durations.

Cue bar/Cue for ... = this bar is important for the other performers and signals shifts in their material. Therefore it may be helpful to the other players to make a pronounced gesture to signal this (such as a nod), especially during rehearsals.

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= Low bow pressure

= Normal bow pressure

High bow pressure
 Nat = Naturale - assume normal bow position and playing technique.

+ = Left hand pizzicato

Arrow = Gradual change

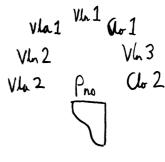
Harmonic glissando smooth line = Smooth motion

Harmonic glissando wavy line = Erratic motion

Assume i involves emphasis on an up-bow and e on a down-bow.

All microtones are standard quarter tones.

<u>Seating layout:</u> This layout (right) is suggested due to the close proximity of all performers, and so that no-one is facing away from the audience. The violins are situated between the other instruments because they act as leaders. Thus, the instruments that act as followers can surround them.

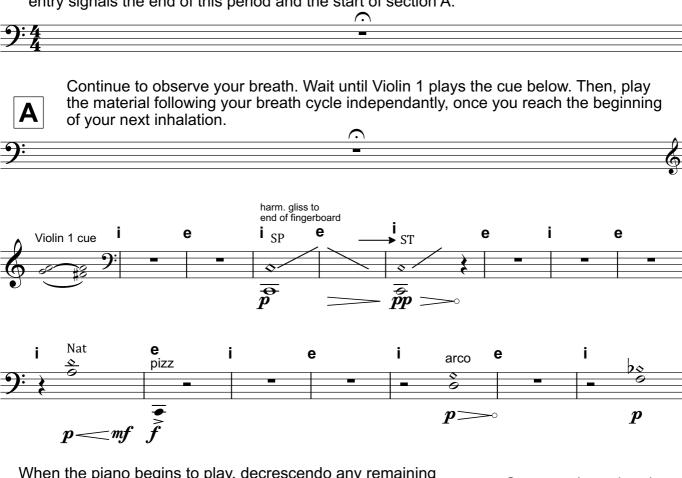


Audiene area

For piano and 7 strings

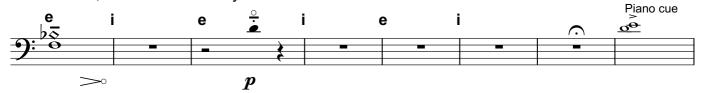
Owen Russell

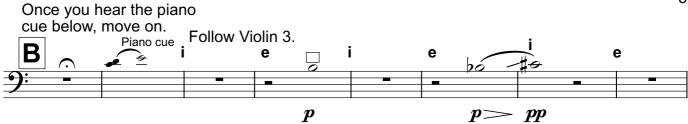
All performers independantly observe 3 breath cycles. Violin 1's entry signals the end of this period and the start of section A.

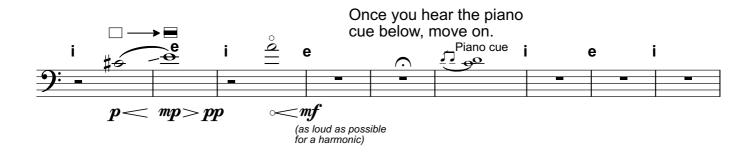


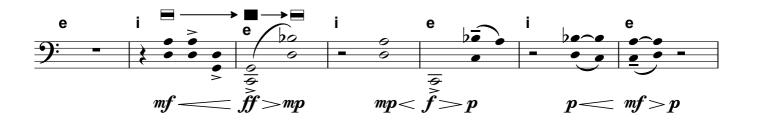
When the piano begins to play, decrescendo any remaining material before the pause over the next breath cycle to silence, and then observe your breath and wait.

Once you hear the piano cue below, move on.



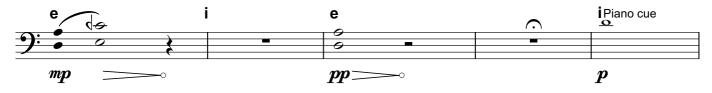




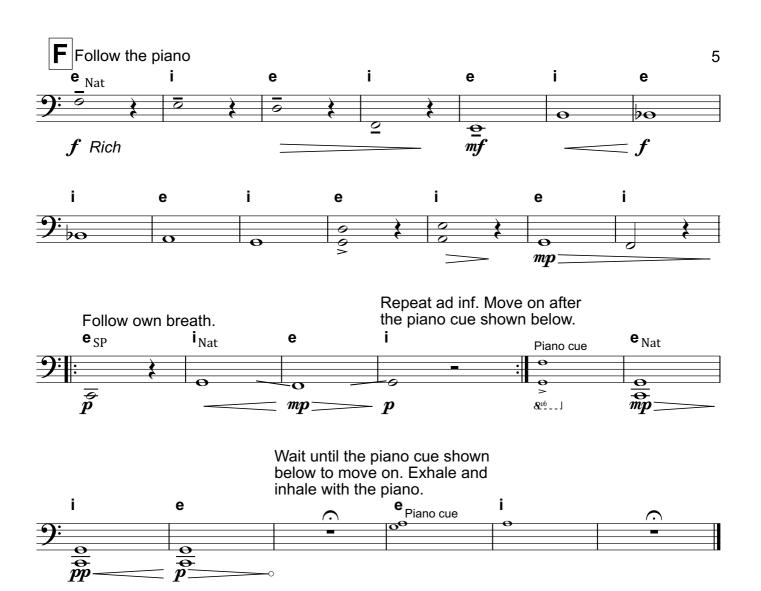




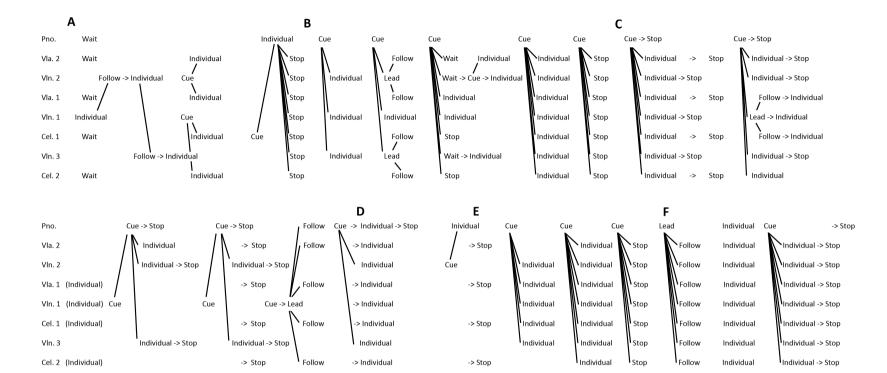
Wait until the piano cue shown below to move on. Inhale and exhale with the piano into C.







Ocean Waves Logistical Diagram



-> = A change that occurs within an individual part that is not in response to a cue.

'Individual', 'Lead', 'Follow' and 'Cue' refer to the performance directions included before each part. Lines illustrate which instruments respond to cues or follow a leader. If 'Individual' appears multiple times in a row, it indicates that a performer moves onwards to new material in response to a cue.

This diagram only roughly portrays the time proportions of the piece.