

Gilberto Agostinho

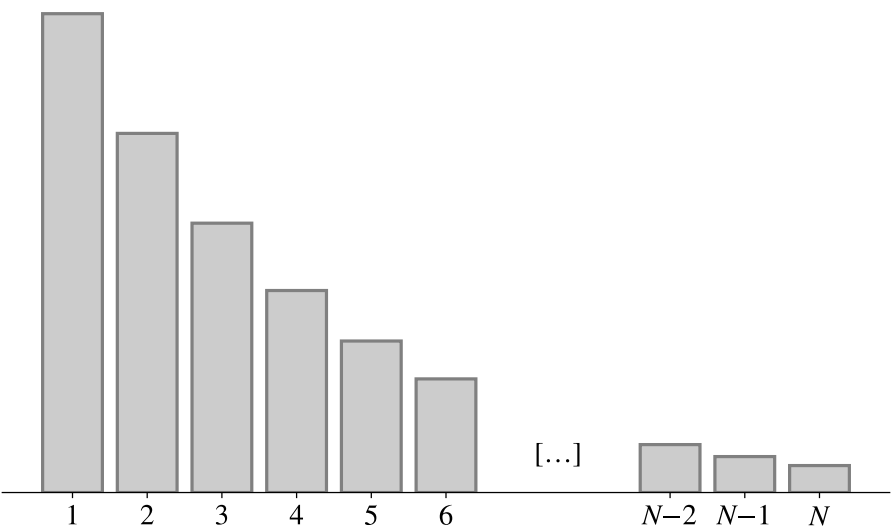
Cartography #12

for flute, clarinet, violin, viola, and violoncello

2019

Full Score

All pieces in this series were composed using the following distribution:



$$P(n) = (3/4)^k \times P(n - k)$$

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Mapping and rules

pitches		looping mechanism	
set size	$N = 6$	window size	$16 \times \text{♪}$ (post-loop)
transformation period	$1 \times \text{bar}$ (pre-loop)	shift container	[print position, ignore position]
transformation mechanism	$[a, b, c, d, e, f] \rightarrow [b, c, d, e, f, g]$, with $g \bmod 12 = (f \bmod 12) - 1$, and g at a uniformly randomly selected octave transposition.	mechanism	the algorithm first creates a non-looped version of the music using the maps and transformation mechanisms previously described. Next, it applies a 16 semiquavers-long window which is shifted to the right by a semiquaver. The algorithm then decides whether to print or ignore the current window using the container above, and then continues shifting by a semiquaver. Effectively, this creates window shifts of arbitrary sizes. The process ends at the first bar in which all instruments have a rest at the 16th position of a window.
initial set	[F4, E4, Eb4, D4, C#4, C4]		
durations		constraints	
set size	$N = 5$		
transformation period	$4 \times \text{bars}$ (pre-loop)		
transformation mechanism	$[a, b, c, d, e] \rightarrow [b, c, d, e, f]$, with $f = e - 1$.		
initial set	[12, 11, 10, 9, 8]		
appoggiaturas			
set size	$N = 6$		
transformation period	$4 \times \text{bars}$ (pre-loop)		
transformation mechanism	$[a, b, c, d, e, f] \rightarrow [b, c, d, e, f, g]$, with $g = \text{'no'}$.		
initial set	[yes, no, yes, no, yes, yes]		
notation	appoggiaturas are always a semitone higher than the note they apply to and last for a semiquaver. They are always slurred.		
			• number of bars (pre-loop): 20. • ranges: flute C4–F#6, clarinet D3–F#6, violin G3–F#6, viola C3–C6, violoncello C4–F5. • dynamics: constantly <i>pp</i>. • harmonic range: violin Bb5 and above, viola F5 and above, violoncello full range. • the flute, clarinet, and cello alternate between rests and pitched notes for every selected duration.

General performance notes

- the dynamic level should remain at ***pp*** throughout the entire piece.
- all performers should play without vibrato.

This score was automatically generated by a computer program.

to Ensemble Terrible
Cartography #12

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Score in C

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 72$

Flute

Clarinet in Bb

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

12

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

17

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

22

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Measures 22-26 of the musical score. The Flute (Fl.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts feature melodic lines with slurs and ties. The Violin (Vln.) part has a fast, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The Viola (Vla.) part has a slower, more melodic line. The Violoncello (Vcl.) part has a bass line with many ties and rests.

27

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Measures 27-31 of the musical score. The Flute (Fl.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts continue their melodic lines. The Violin (Vln.) part continues its fast, repetitive eighth-note pattern. The Viola (Vla.) part continues its slower, more melodic line. The Violoncello (Vcl.) part continues its bass line with many ties and rests.

32

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

37

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

42

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

47

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

52

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Measures 52-56: The Flute (Fl.) part features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, often tied across measures. The Clarinet (Cl.) part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The Violin (Vln.) and Viola (Vla.) parts play a sustained harmonic texture with eighth and quarter notes. The Violoncello (Vcl.) part has a bass line with sustained notes and some movement.

57

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

Measures 57-61: The Flute (Fl.) part continues its melodic line. The Clarinet (Cl.) part has a more active role with eighth and quarter notes. The Violin (Vln.) and Viola (Vla.) parts continue the harmonic texture. The Violoncello (Vcl.) part has a more active bass line with eighth and quarter notes.

62

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

67

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

72

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

76

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

80

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

84

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

88

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

92

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

96

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

100

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

104

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

108

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

113

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

118

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

123

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

127

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

131

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

136

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

141

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

146

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

150

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

155

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

160

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.

165

Fl.

Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcl.