

Freeway Stopsign

for large ensemble

Christopher Luna-Mega

Instrumentation

Clarinet in Bb

Tenor saxophone

Trombone

Percussion (player 1)

Gong or Cymbal (suspended)

Bass drum

Marimba

Wood blocks

Snare drum

Percussion (player 2)

Gong or Cymbal (suspended)

Floor tom

Fire extinguisher

Marimba

Wood blocks

Electric guitar

Harp

Piano

2 Violins

2 Cellos

Electronics/field recordings

General instructions

Bowings

SP	on the bridge
ST	on the fingerboard
ORD	normal position
ORD----ST	gradual transition from normal position to fingerboard position, etc.

Accidentals

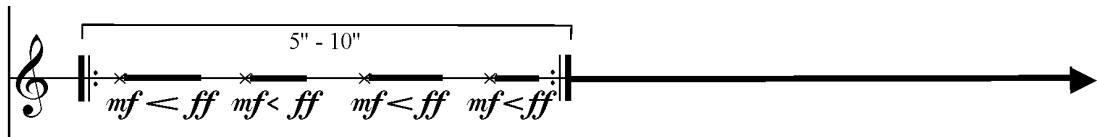
- ‡ quarter-tone higher
- # three quarters of a tone higher
- ¤ quarter-tone lower

The quarter-tones can be read approximately.

Accidentals apply to the whole measure in which they appear.

Toneless sounds

The “x” note-heads indicate toneless air-like sounds. The wind instruments can achieve this sound by blowing into their instrument and increasing the dynamics rapidly. The rest of the instruments may achieve this sound through bowing or scratching in particular areas of the instrument. The sound must be clearly audible and present, and tone must be avoided by all means.



Electronics

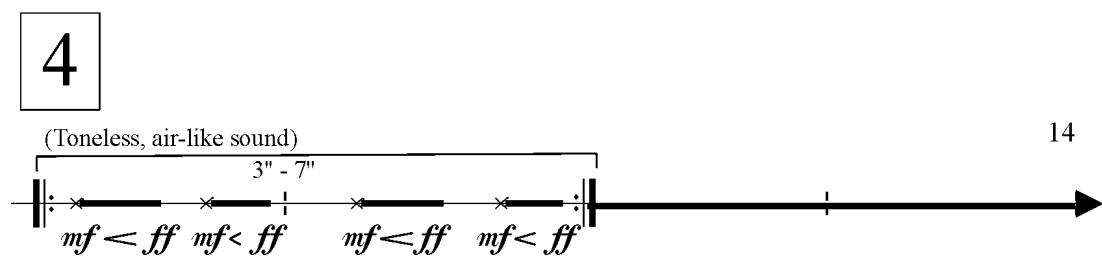
The electronic performer uses his/her own amp on stage throughout the entire piece. During the two electronic solo interludes, the sound is projected through the house speakers if available. The samples written in the score will be provided to the conductor and the electronic performer of the piece upon request. The performer may improvise with the samples through filtering, granulation, and other analog procedures. Request to: ch.luna.mega@gmail.com

Instructions for the first section

TIME

Non-pulsed proportional notation

The materials involving this notation are always cued by the conductor by showing the number of the sub-section to which they are assigned, activating them with a downbeat. The numbers of the sub-sections are in cycles of 5, in order to be easily cued with the hand. The players must repeat the material throughout until cued to silence or to execute different material in following sections (this is illustrated by a horizontal arrow). A duration span for each set of material is indicated; the players are to vary the duration of each repetition within the time limits provided. In the example below, the material must be repeated within the following durations: 3", 4", 5", 6", and 7", varying the order *ad libitum*.



Freeway Stopsign

1 | A

c.a. 30"

B

c.a. 25"

1

Cl. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

T. Sax. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

Tbn. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

Perc. 1 *p*

Perc. 2 *p*

E. Gtr. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

Hrp. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

Pno. *mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff mf < ff*

Tape *p*

(dim. in c.a. 10", starting when conductor announces cue 1A)

3" - 7"

4" - 9"

5" - 8"

7" - 15"

5" - 10"

5" - 10"

53

C

c.a. 30"

D

c.a. 15"

3

Three motorcycles

54

2 A

c.a. 15"

B

c.a. 30"

5 $\text{♩} = 30$

Cl. $\text{mf} \leftarrow \text{f}$

T. Sax. $\text{mf} \leftarrow \text{f}$

Tbn. $\text{b} \text{ gliss.}$ $\text{mp} \leftarrow \text{f}$

Perc. 1 $\text{mp} \leftarrow \text{mf} \leftarrow \text{p}$

Perc. 2 $\text{mp} \leftarrow \text{mf} \leftarrow \text{p}$

E. Gtr. * f 6th string (sustain with e-bow)
E2
D#2
D2
(no attack; gliss with tuning peg)

Hrp.

Pno.

Vln. I $\text{mf} \leftarrow \text{f}$

Vln. II $\text{mf} \leftarrow \text{f}$

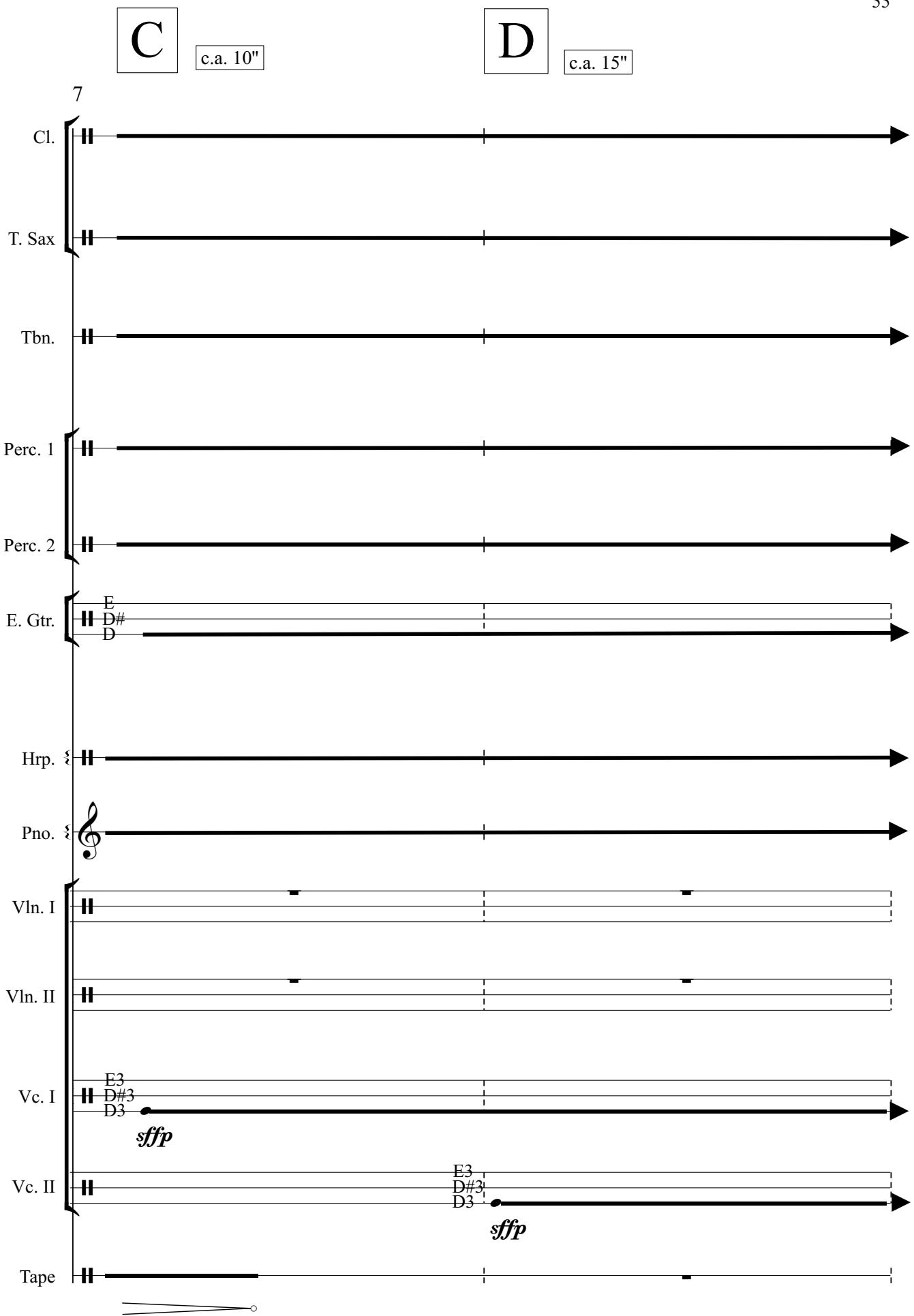
Vc. I $\text{b} \text{ gliss.}$ ff

Vc. II $\text{b} \text{ gliss.}$ ff

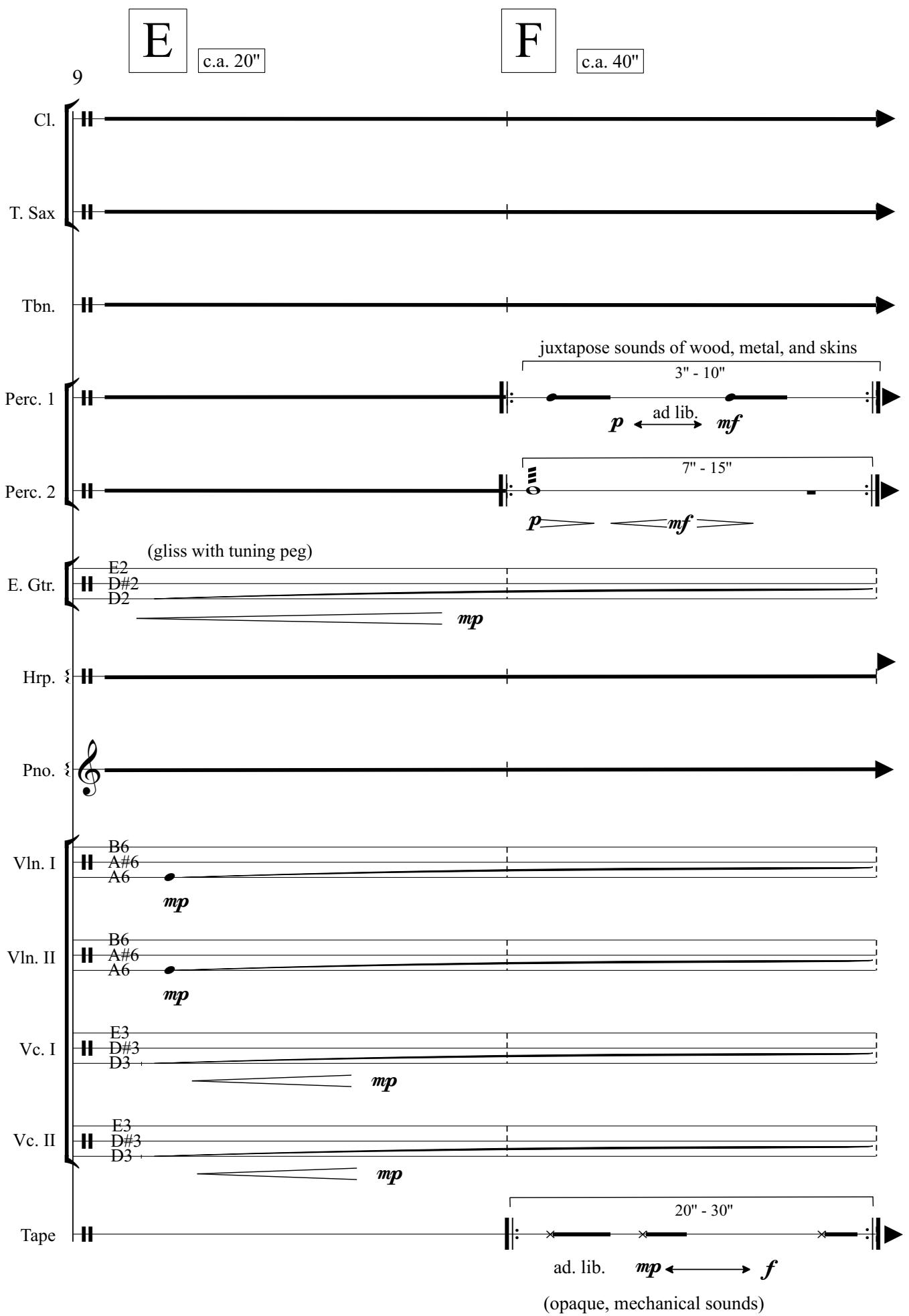
Tape mf

p

* scordatura on 6th string: major 2nd down, to D



Inductor



3	A
---	---

c.a. 5"

B

c.a. 10"

11

Cl.

T. Sax
Tbn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

E. Gtr.

Hrp.

Pno.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc. I

Vc. II

Tape

C

c.a. 15"

D

c.a. 10"

13

Cl. *mp* *mf* *mf ff* *mf ff* *mf ff*

T. Sax.

Tbn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

E. Gtr. E₂, D_#2, D₂

Hrp. *f* *mf ff* *mf ff* *mf ff*

Pno.

Vln. I B₆, A_#6, A₂

Vln. II B₆, A_#6, A₆

Vc. I E₃, D_#3, D₃

Vc. II E₃, D_#3, D₃

Tape

3" - 7"

3" - 7"

E

c.a. 15"

F

c.a. 25"

59

15

Cl.

T. Sax

Tbn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

E. Gtr.
E2
D#2
D2

Hrp.

Pno.
f
mf ff mf < ff
3" - 6"
mf < ff

Vln. I
B6
A#6
A6

Vln. II
B6
A#6
A6

Vc. I
E3
D#3
D3

Vc. II
E3
D#3
D3

Tape

* leap on cue 4A

4 A

c.a. 20"

B

c.a. 5"

17

Cl. * 3" - 7" * 3" - 5"

T. Sax * 3" - 7" * 3" - 5"

Tbn. * 3" - 7" * 3" - 7"

Perc. 1 * 3" - 7" * ad lib. f

Perc. 2 * 7" - 15" *

E. Gtr. E2 D#2 D2 * 3"

Hrp. * 3" - 6" * 3" - 6" * 3" - 6"

Pno. * 3" - 6" * 3" - 6" * 3" - 6"

Vln. I B6 A#6 A6 * 3"

Vln. II B6 A#6 A6 * 3"

Vc. I E3 D#3 D3 * 3"

Vc. II E3 D#3 D3 * 3"

Tape * 3" - 7" * ad. lib. mp ← → f (opaque, mechanical sounds)

* Choose among these pitches, varying them throughout the repetitions.

A. Gtr., pno. and hrp. may play simultaneous collections of these pitches.

Omar

61

C cue following the saxophone

19

Cl.

T. Sax $\text{d}=70$ (saxophone only) (d)

Tbn.

Perc. 1 juxtapose sounds of wood, metal, and skins -i m p r o v i s e 3" - 7" mp ad lib. f

Perc. 2 juxtapose sounds of wood, metal, and skins -i m p r o v i s e 3" - 7" mp ad lib. f

E. Gtr. E2
D#2
D2

Hrp.

Pno.

Vln. I B6
A#6
A6

Vln. II B6
A#6
A6

Vc. I E3
D#3
D3

Vc. II E3
D#3
D3

Tape

D

20 [1" - 3"]

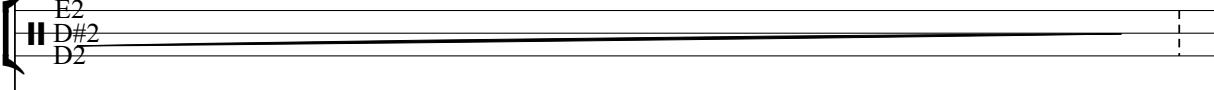
Cl. 

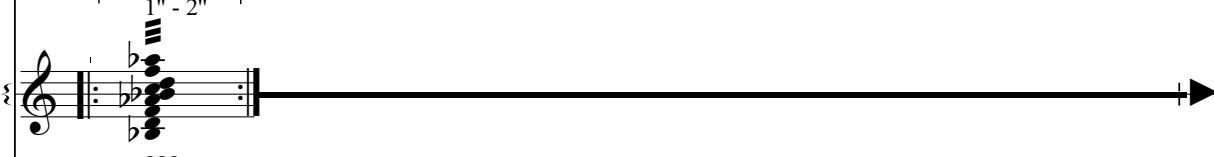
T. Sax 

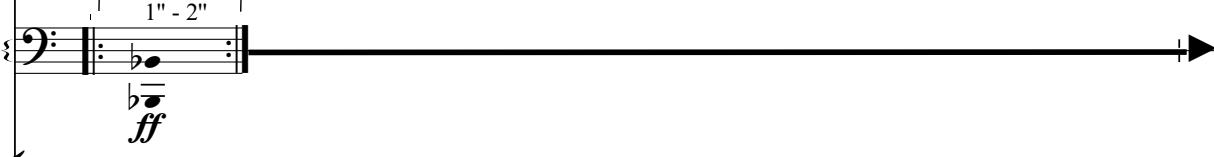
Tbn. 

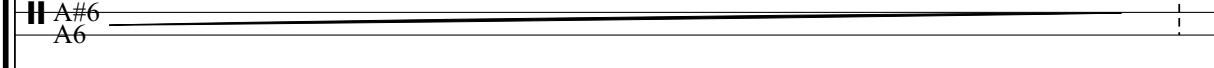
Perc. 1 

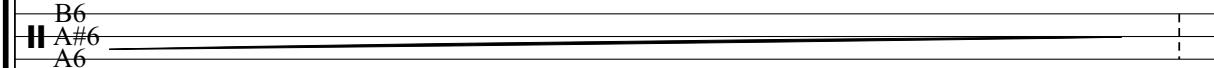
Perc. 2 

E. Gtr. 

Hrp. 

Pno. 

Vln. I 

Vln. II 

Vc. I 

Vc. II 

Tape 

21

A musical score page showing ten staves. The staves are: Clarinet (Cl.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax), Trombone (Tbn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Electric Guitar (E. Gtr.), Harp (Hrp.), Piano (Pno.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello I (Vc. I), Cello II (Vc. II), and Tape. The Clarinet and Trombone have long horizontal stems ending in arrows pointing right. The Tenor Saxophone has a sixteenth-note pattern with dynamics ff and ffff. The Electric Guitar, Harp, and Piano also have long horizontal stems. The Violins, Cellos, and Tape have stems ending in vertical double bar lines. The page number 21 is at the top left, and the page header 63 is at the top right.

Cl.

T. Sax

Tbn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

E. Gtr.

Hrp.

Pno.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc. I

Vc. II

Tape

f
ff

fff

=75 (saxophone only)

B6
A#6
A6

B6
A#6
A6

E3
D#3
D3

E3
D#3
D3

f
ff

Stop sign (acoustic version)

64

22

E c.a. 25" **5** **A** c.a. 40"

Cl. *ffff*

T. Sax: *fffff* (saxophone only) *rall.** (to silence until next cue)

Tbn. *ffff*

Perc. 1 *ff*

Perc. 2 *ff*

E. Gtr. E2, D#2, D2 *fffff* (attack not longer than 1"; let resonate)

Hrp. B#/C *fffff* *mp* *f*

Pno. (attack not longer than 1"; let resonate) (inside the piano, with metallic object) *fffff*

Vln. I B6, A#6, A6 *fffff* *mp* *p* *f* *pp*

Vln. II B6, A#6, A6 *fffff* *mp* *p* *f* *pp*

Vc. I E3, D#3, D3 *fffff* *mp* *p* *f* *pp*

Vc. II E3, D#3, D3 *fffff* *mp* *p* *f* *pp*

Tape *fffff* *mp* Sample: stop sign field recording

* Distribute the rallentando and diminuendo gradually throughout c.a. 5 repeats

B c.a. 30"

Cl.

T. Sax

Tbn.

Perc. 1 (super ball or fingers) 7" - 15"
f rub the surface of a bass drum, concert tom or any instrument capable of producing low frequencies with a relative high dynamic range when rubbed.

Perc. 2 (super ball or fingers) 7" - 15"
f rub the surface of a bass drum, concert tom or any instrument capable of producing low frequencies with a relative high dynamic range when rubbed.

Hrp.

Pno. ♩=40 (*piano only*)
 attack the string inside the piano with a soft beater
p
♩d.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc. I

Vc. II

Tape

C c.a. 25"

66

D

c.a. 30"

E

c.a. 40"

Cl.



f

T. Sax



f

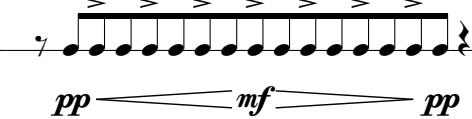
Tbn.



f

$\downarrow=40$ (percussion 1 only)
snare drum

Perc. 1

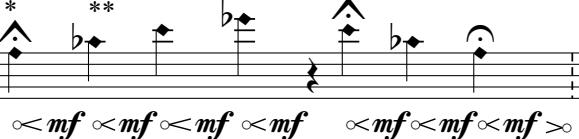


pp — mf — pp

Perc. 2



E. Gtr.



Hrp.



Pno.



ppp

Vln. I



fff

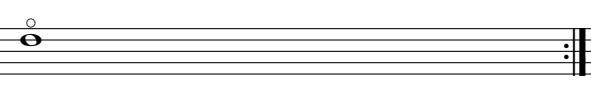
10"-15"



Vln. II



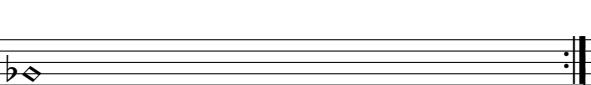
fff



Vc. I



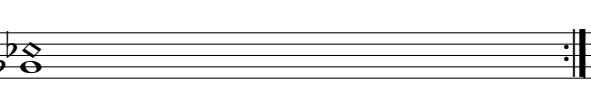
fff



Vc. II



fff



Tape



* the duration of the fermatta is slightly longer than the quarter notes

** attacks should not be heard. 1. attack the harmonic with volume knob of e. guitar in "0";
2. control the crescendo with the volume knob; 3. repeat technique in successive notes.

F
c.a. 30"

6 A

28

Hrp. (let resonate) *fff*

Pno. (let resonate) *ff*

Vln. I *pp* *fff*

Vln. II *pp* *fff*

Vc. I *pp* *fff*

Vc. II *pp* *fff*

Tape Coda - solo
 c.a. 20" c.a. 25"
f
 (House speakers -quad- fade in)

B

30

Cl.

T. Sax

Tbn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

E. Gtr.

Hrp.

Pno.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc. I

Vc. II

Tape

A musical score page for orchestra and tape. The score is divided into ten staves. The first five staves represent the orchestra: Clarinet (Cl.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax), Bassoon (Tbn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The next five staves represent the tape: Electric Guitar (E. Gtr.), Harp (Hrp.), Piano (Pno.), Violin I (Vln. I), and Violin II (Vln. II). The final staff is for Tape. The tempo is marked as 30. The score includes rests and a dynamic marking of *f*. A bracket under the Vln. II and Vc. I staves is labeled "c.a. 30''".