

Marco Buongiorno Nardelli

# **String Quartet n. 1**

## **Circle Limits**

after M.C. Escher

**Violin II**

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**Movement n. 1 - Circle Limit II**  
*intersections on the hyperbolic plane*

**Movement n. 2 - Circle Limit III**  
*every line is a circle passing through infinity*

**Movement n. 3 - Circle Limit IV**  
*on the harmony of the celestial spheres*



## Movement n. 1 - Circle limit II

*intersections on the hyperbolic plane*

In this first movement, the violin and the cello trade “intersections” with each other in a free space of events. Each of the nine episodes evokes the dynamics of encounter and separation as for two curves that intersect in a point (the greek letter of the episodes’ titles) on a hyper-geometric space to then separate themselves to infinity. Inspired by the woodcut *Circle Limit II* by M.C. Escher.

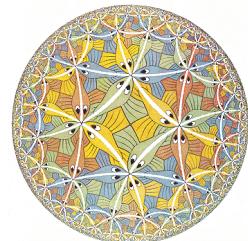


M.C. Escher,  
*Circle limit II*,  
woodcut, 1958.

## Movement n. 2 - Circle limit III

*every line is a circle passing through infinity*

The abstract hyperspaces of non-euclidean geometry are the inspiration for the second movement. As a traveller who accelerates to relativistic velocities will see the pattern of constellations as seen near the Earth continuously evolve according to infinitesimal transformation of dilations, translations and inversions, so the music follows a cyclic patterns where time and structure modulation displace the musical material in a continuously varying contrapuntal landscape. If we define a line to be a circle passing through infinity, then it can be shown that all these transformations map circles to circles, in a continuous, infinite series, as brilliantly exemplified in the woodcut *Circle Limit III* by M.C. Escher.

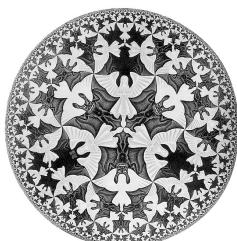


M.C. Escher,  
*Circle limit III*,  
woodcut, 1958.

## Movement n. 3 - Circle limit IV

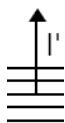
*on the harmony of the celestial spheres*

This last movement is based on a pitch set that encompasses all the musical intervals corresponding to the pythagorean definition of the music of the celestial spheres. From the Earth to the sphere of the fixed stars it goes like: Earth to the Moon, one whole step; Moon to Mercury, half step; Mercury to Venus, half step; Venus to Sun, minor third; Sun to Mars, whole step; Mars to Jupiter, half step; Jupiter to Saturn, half step; Saturn to fixed stars, a minor third. These intervals result in the so-called Pythagorean scale: C,D,Eb,E,G,A,Bb,B,D. Using these pitch classes, I have constructed a movement that reflects the equilibrium between darkness and light, from the Earth to the fixed stars, as symbolized by M.C. Escher in the wood-cut Circle Limit IV.



M.C. Escher,  
*Circle limit IV*,  
woodcut, 1958.

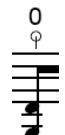
Performance notes:



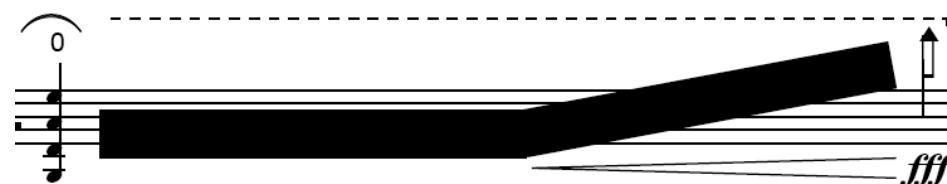
Highest possible note on the specified string



Open string



Snap pizzicato



Disordered arpeggiato on all four string  
- then disordered arpeggiato glissando on all four strings to highest possible cluster note



Artificial harmonic



"whip bow" - whip bow in air to produce a whistling sound



players should apply an increasing pressure on the strings to produce a "grinding" sound. The width of the "ribbon" should give indications on which strings to apply the increasing pressure.



disordered bow vibrato (here shown on an artificial harmonics)

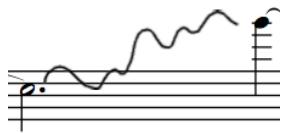
con la voce singing softly at arbitrary pitch while playing



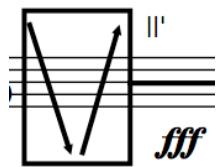
suck-in air with a gasping sound



arpeggiato on the four strings behind the bridge



irregular glissando (if between different notes) or wide irregular vibrato (if between the same notes). Performers should follow the indication of the line in the movement of the finger on the fingerboard.



wide up-down glissando on the string indicated

arco, S.P.-----> Sul tasto-----> S.P.---

move the position of the bow from the *ponticello* to *tasto* and back



**Movement n. 1 - Circle Limit II**  
*intersections on the hyperbolic plane*

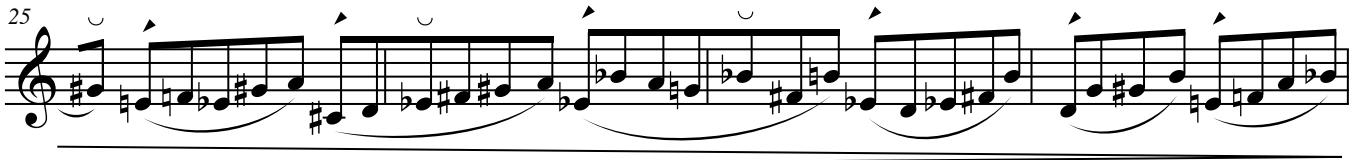
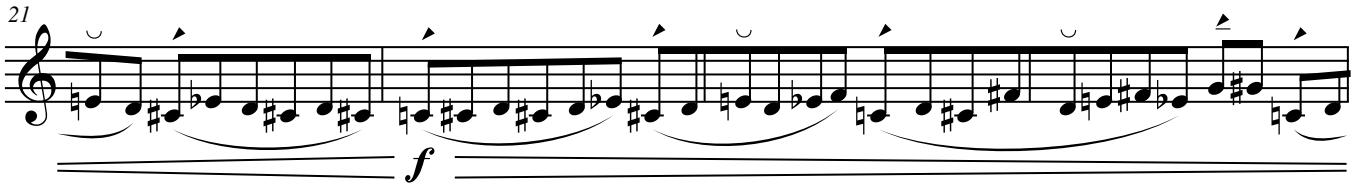
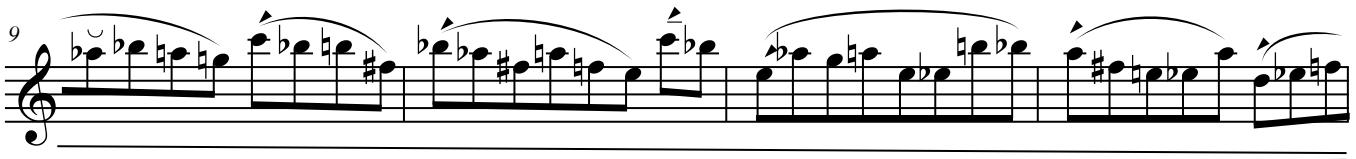
Violin II TACET

# Movement n. 2 - Circle limit III

*every line is a circle passing through infinity*

vivo, with metronomic precision throughout  $\text{♩} = 280$

Violin II



29

*p*

33

*f*

37

41

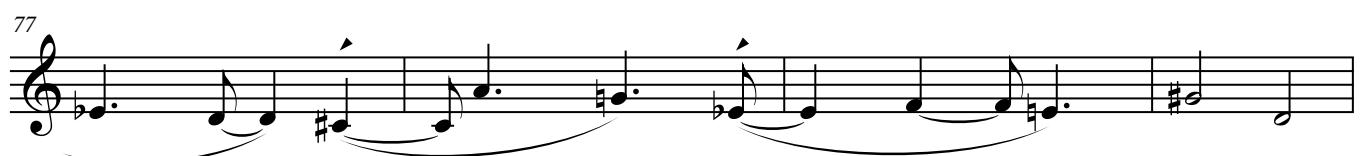
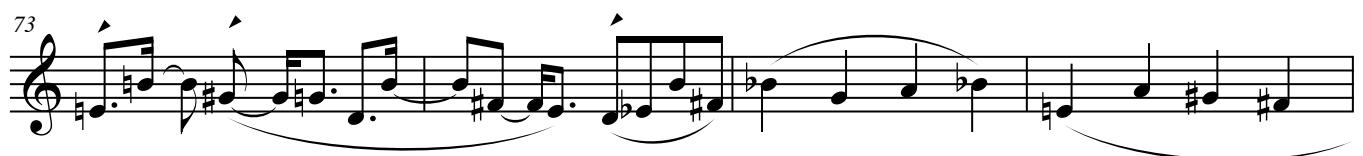
*p*

45

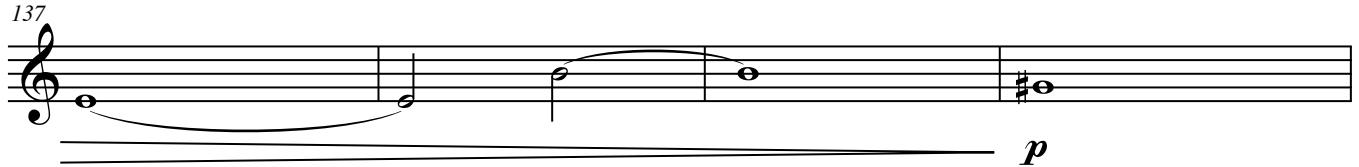
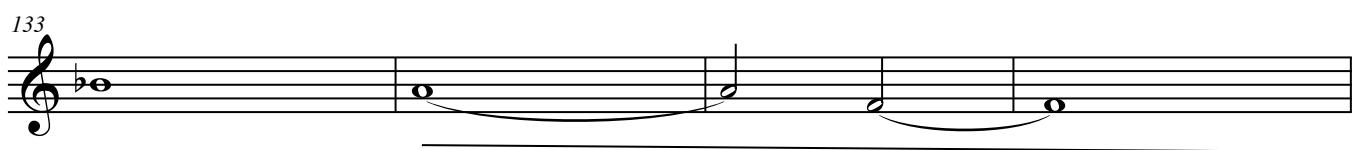
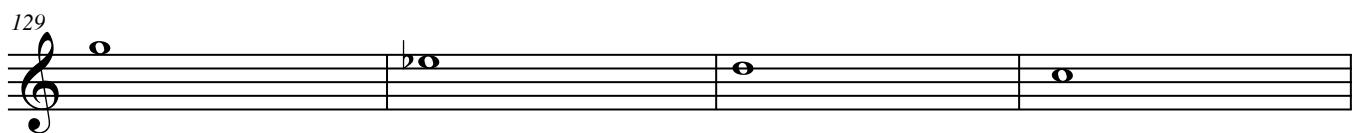
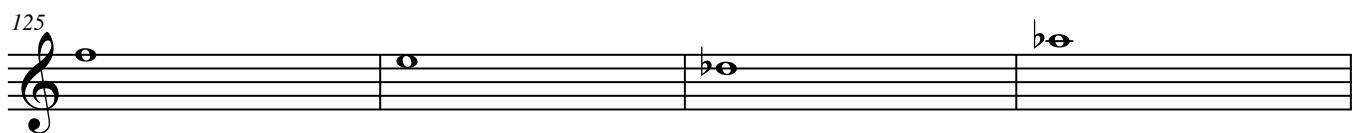
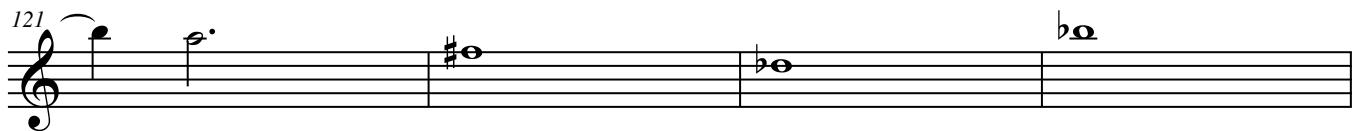
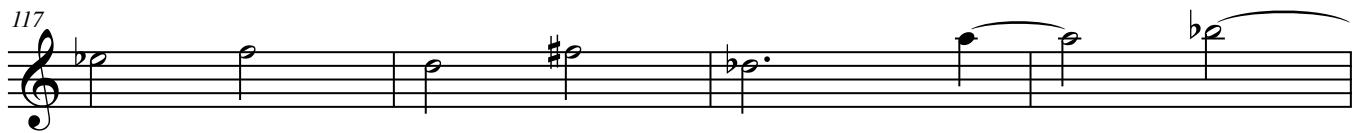
49

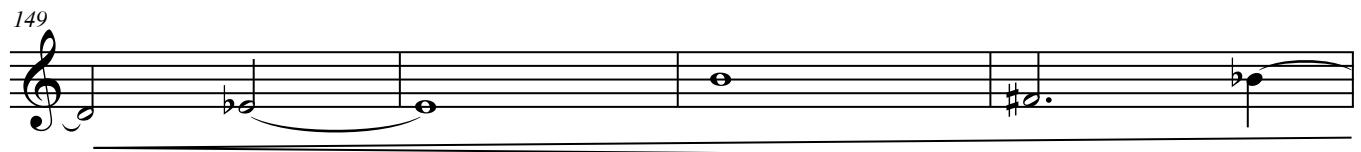
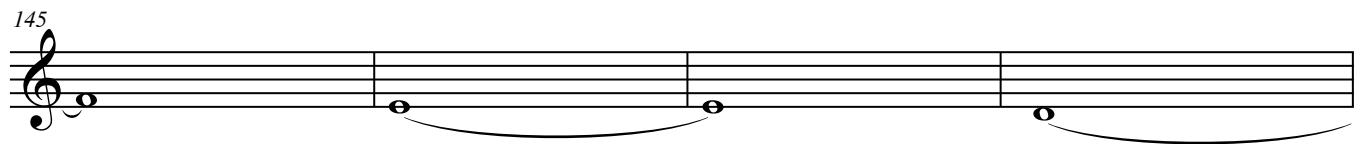
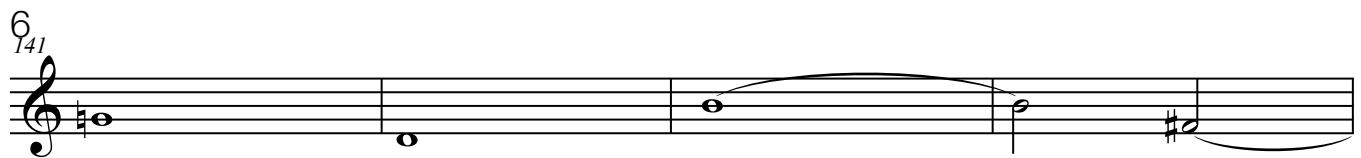
*f*

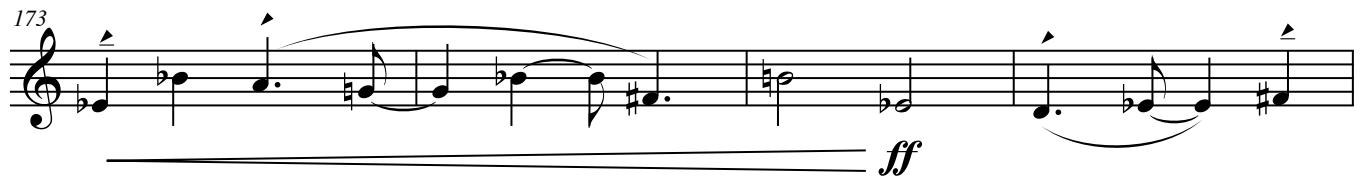
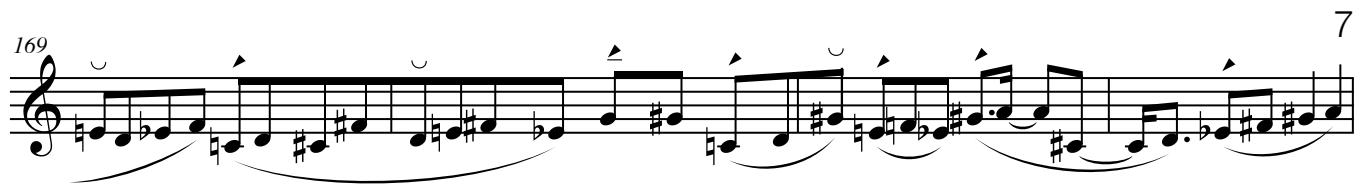
53











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# Movement n. 3 - Circle Limit IV

*on the harmony of the celestial spheres*

Violin 2

$\text{♩} = 90$  *con freddezza*  
arco, sul pont.

**fpp**

arco, S.P.

Violin 2

$\text{♩} = 90$  *con freddezza*  
arco, sul pont.

**fpp**

arco, S.P.

8 S.P.

arco, S.P.

**fpp**

arco, S.P.

16 S.P.

arco, S.P.

**fpp**

arco, S.P.

pizz.

**f** 5 5 **mp**

31 S.T. → S.P.

arco, S.P.

**f mp**

arco, S.P.

**f mp**

2  
39

S.P. -----> S.T. -----> S.P. ----->

*molto animato*

47

52

accel.

$\text{♩} = 120$  incalzando, sempre a tempo

56

*f*

58

A musical score for piano, page 3, measure 60. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time. The music features a series of eighth-note patterns with various accidentals (flat, sharp, natural) and rests. Measure 60 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line, indicating a return to a previous section.

67

**fff**

**10"**

**4"**

**Col legno battuto**

**ppp p**

**con la voce [toh]**

**10"**

**6"**

Musical score excerpt showing dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- Measure 71: Dynamic ***fff***, Articulation **10"**, Performance instruction **6"**.
- Measure 72: Dynamic ***ppp***.
- Measure 73: Dynamic ***sfp***, Articulation **15"**.

**♩ = 90** senza vibrare, almost with a digital sound

4  
79

83

87

calmo, sereno  
91

95

98

rit.

fff

sfz