# I sat, I listened... for string quartet and lockdown soundcape 

Sam Cave

During the Covid-19 UK lockdowns in 2020-21 I took some field recordings from the window above my composing desk as I was fascinated by the absence of the normally prolific human sounds of everyday life. This piece is built from one of those recordings with the live string quartet melding with the recorded soundscape. I have tried to capture the natural beauty of the wind in the trees, the birdsong and, in the distance, the trains going by.

The more I listened to the sounds I was hearing and capturing in these recordings the more I realised that many things we think of as 'musical constructs' were present and, in fact, optimally expressive, in these natural soundscapes. In this piece phrasing, structure, contour and pacing are all derived from the flow of the natural events I captured in my field recording.

Some of the birdsong transcriptions are my own and others were adapted from the extraordinary transcription work of Alexander Liebermann.
S.C, London, 2021

Violin 1 starts the pre-recorded soundscape on the downbeat of b. 1 and, if necessary, beats the remainder of $b .1$ to establish the tempo. The synching of the quartet with the recording does not need to be absolutely precise but try to stay within 2-3 seconds of the timecode of the recording. Timecode markers have been added to the score to aid rehearsal. The balance of the quartet and the recording should be such that the quartet 'inhabits' the soundscape, blending with it, rising out of it, and disappearing into it. Aim for some 'distance' in the overall feel of the piece, as if the audience is listeneing through an open window.

Notes with round bracketed noteheads are lightly muted with the left hand as close as possible to the notated pitch. For open strings, mute the string as close to the nut as possible. For fingered pitches, finger the note as usual and then use the next finger of the left hand to lightly mute the string as close as possible. The resulting sound should be a blend of the notated pitch and some 'white noise' from the muting finger.

Notes with sqaure bracketed notesheads are performed with the bow so close to the bridge, or perhaps on it, that the bow acts as a mute and almost no pitch is produced.
'Col legno battuto' is usually accompanied by an instruction of where to strike the string with the bow (e.g. bb.13-27). In these diagrams the vertical dotted line represents the entire string length from the nut at the top to the bridge at the bottom. The solid horizontal line represents the position of the bow on the string. The three main striking positions are: in the middle of the string (around the node of the 2 nd partial), a 'sul pont.' position, and a 'molto pont.' position. This technique is usually combined with the round bracket muting described above and the resulting sound should be a blend of the muted open string and the very high pitches produced by the wood of the bow bouncing off the string.

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written for the Ligeti Quartet's Workout scheme



















