

### **Jonathan Wall; Metronome Study for String Quartet.**

Each player in *Metronome Study* uses a digital metronome set at a tempo independent from the other players.

The first violin's metronome is set at **126** bpm.

The second violin's metronome is set at **112** bpm.

The viola's metronome is set at **88** bpm.

The cello's metronome is set at **72** bpm.

The composite rhythm of the four parts is roughly 100 bpm; however, the musicians should be careful to synchronize only with their own metronome.

The violist cues the beginning of the piece, as the four metronomes must start simultaneously. Players should wear headphones until the end of the piece, where the metronomes become audible.

Since the players are not coordinating their rhythms, a more open layout may be useful to avoid unwanted synchronization.

The notated meter is used only for timekeeping and should not be accented in any way. Playing should be at a moderate volume and without much vibrato throughout.

Violin 1

# Metronome Study

Jonathan Wall

(viola cues metronomes to begin piece)

metronome in headphones at  $\text{♩} = 126$

*sempre mezzo forte, poco vibrato*

## Metronome Study (Violin 1)

Pizz.

The musical score consists of five staves of music for violin 1. Staff 1 starts with a measure of two eighth-note chords followed by a measure of rests. Staff 2 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. Staff 3 features eighth-note patterns. Staff 4 contains sixteenth-note patterns. Staff 5 concludes the study with a sixteenth-note pattern. The first staff includes a dynamic marking "Pizz." above the staff and a figure "8" indicating eighth-note time.

unplug headphones  
from metronome;  
viola cues metronome  
cutoff after 15-20"

Violin 2

# Metronome Study

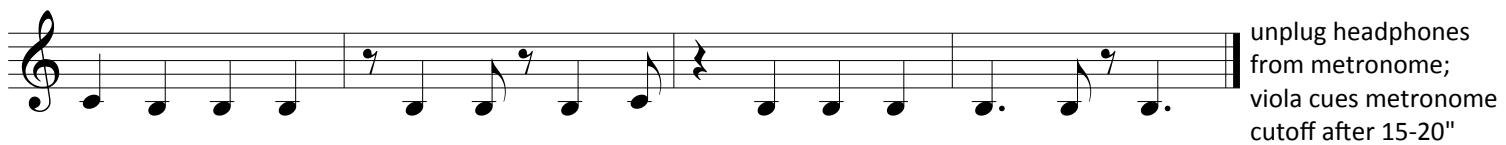
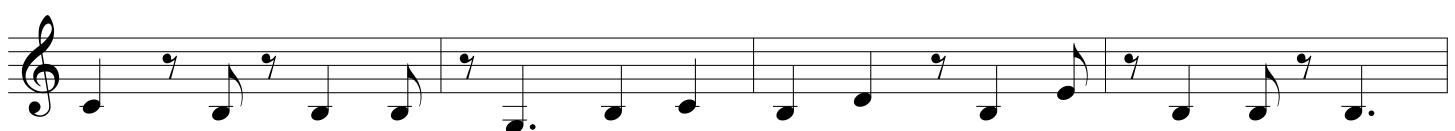
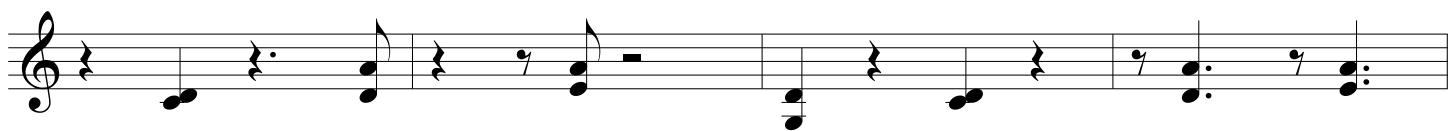
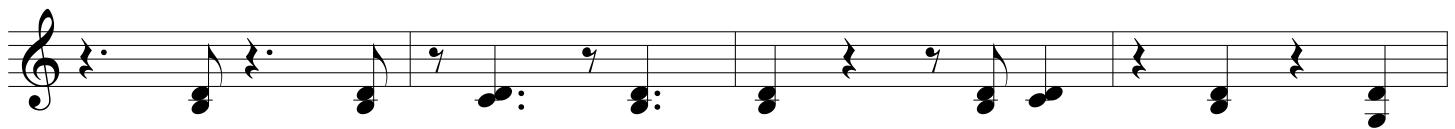
Jonathan Wall

(viola cues metronomes to begin piece)

metronome in headphones at  $\text{♩} = 112$

*sempre mezzo forte, poco vibrato*

## Metronome Study (Violin 2)



Viola

# Metronome Study

Jonathan Wall

cues metronomes to begin piece

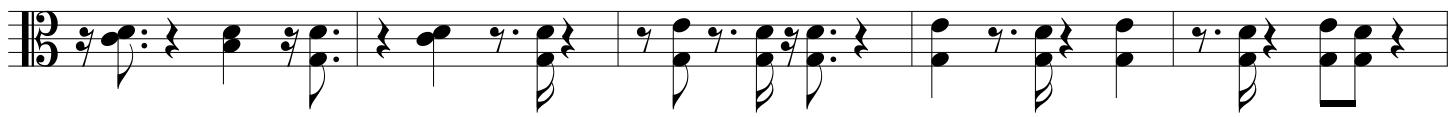
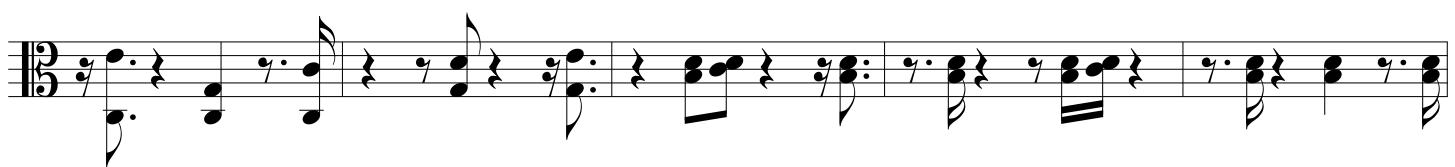
Musical score for the first measure of the Metronome Study. The score is in 3/4 time, common bass clef, and consists of a single staff. The first four measures are silent, indicated by a horizontal bar with four 'X' marks. The fifth measure begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note. The tempo is marked as  $\text{metronome in headphones at } \text{♩} = 88$ . The dynamic instruction *sempre mezzo forte, poco vibrato* is placed above the notes.

Musical score for the second measure of the Metronome Study. The staff continues from the previous measure. It features a series of eighth-note pairs connected by slurs, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note.

Musical score for the third measure of the Metronome Study. The staff continues from the previous measure. It features a series of eighth-note pairs connected by slurs, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note.

Musical score for the fourth measure of the Metronome Study. The staff continues from the previous measure. It features a series of eighth-note pairs connected by slurs, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern: a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a sixteenth note.

## Metronome Study (Viola)

**Pizz.**

unplug headphones  
from metronome;  
**cue metronomes to**  
**cut off after 15-20"**

## Cello

# Metronome Study

Jonathan Wall

(viola cues metronomes to begin piece)

A musical score for a bassoon, showing two measures of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. Measure 12 begins with a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, and so on.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The left staff uses the bass clef and the right staff uses the treble clef. Measure 11 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. The right hand then plays a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 12 starts with a bass note, followed by a treble note, and then a series of eighth-note chords. The score continues with more complex harmonic patterns.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The left staff uses the bass clef and the right staff uses the treble clef. Measure 11 begins with a bass note followed by a dotted half note. Measure 12 starts with a bass note followed by a dotted half note, which is tied to the beginning of a treble line. The treble line consists of eighth-note pairs connected by slurs, with a fermata over the second note of each pair.

## Metronome Study (Cello)

**Pizz.**