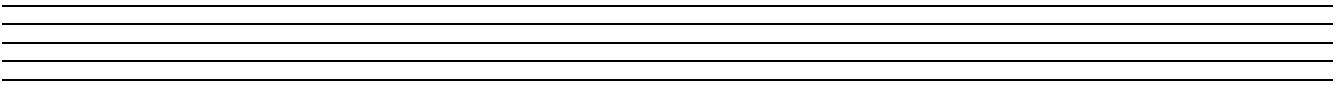


Rogue Waves

open score for chamber ensemble

Jordan Nobles



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About the Piece

Rogue Waves was premiered by the Aventa Ensemble, directed by Bill Linwood on December 4, 2012. The original performance included *Quicken*, *Surface Tension* and then *Rogue Waves* all played attacca.

Performance Notes

- each of the 50 cells of *Rogue Waves* has a set of pitches which are to be performed very freely and expressively
- each set can be performed ascending, descending, ascending then descending, or descending then ascending, but not continuously, just play it once, hold the last note, and fade out. Then proceed to another set of pitches.
- play cells in any octave as long as the range is comfortable for your instrument
- only play cells that work well for your instrument, if it is awkward ignore it and play another
- what cells to play, and when to play them, should be decided by each musician independently as long as they are responsive to the other players. A good rule is to stop after completing a cell and listen for a moment before joining in again. Musicians in smaller ensembles can play more often but in larger ensembles should play less frequently to give space throughout the performance.
- there is no pulse or synchronization required or desired

For example:

The image shows five musical staves. The first staff, labeled '26', contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, a eighth note, and a sixteenth note. This is followed by the text 'could be...'. The second staff shows a melodic line with dynamics: a quarter note at dynamic *p*, a eighth note at *mp*, a sixteenth note at *p*, and a eighth note at *mp*. Above this line is a bracket labeled '3' indicating a three-note group. The third staff shows a similar melodic line with dynamics: a quarter note at *p*, a eighth note at *mp*, a sixteenth note at *p*, and a eighth note at *mp*. The fourth staff shows a melodic line with dynamics: a quarter note at *p*, a eighth note at *mf*, a sixteenth note at *p*, and a eighth note at *mp*. The fifth staff shows a melodic line with dynamics: a quarter note at *p*, a eighth note at *mp*, a sixteenth note at *p*, and a eighth note at *mp*. Above the first and second staves is the text 'or...', and above the fourth and fifth staves is the text 'or...'. Brackets labeled '3' are placed under groups of three notes in the second, third, and fifth staves.

Instrument Specific Notes

Percussion: please perform on mallets instruments, vibraphone, marimba, glockenspiel, etc...

Guitar, vibraphone and glockenspiel: please allow as many notes to ring as possible

Strings: no more sul ponticello

Rogue Waves

Score in C

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score consists of ten staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The staves are numbered 1 through 50 from left to right across the pages. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes indicated by small stems. The key signature changes frequently, including major and minor keys with sharps and flats.

Rogue Waves

Score in C - Bass clef

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score is composed of ten staves, each containing five measures. The measures are numbered 1 through 50. The music is written in bass clef (C). The patterns involve arpeggiating various pitch sets across different octaves and directions (up, down, up-down, down-up) without repeating them. Measures 1-5, 8-12, 14-18, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-38, 39-42, 43-46, 47-50 all contain unique patterns. Measures 6-7, 13, and 19 contain repeated patterns from previous measures.

- Measures 1-5: Bass clef, C key signature. Measures 1-5 show various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, often with accidentals like sharps and flats, illustrating the instruction to arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up.
- Measures 6-7: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 8-12: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 13: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 14-18: Bass clef, one flat (Bb) key signature.
- Measures 19: Bass clef, one flat (Bb) key signature.
- Measures 20-24: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 25-29: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 30-34: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 35-38: Bass clef, one flat (Bb) key signature.
- Measures 39-42: Bass clef, one flat (Bb) key signature.
- Measures 43-46: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.
- Measures 47-50: Bass clef, one sharp (F#) key signature.

Rogue Waves

Score in C - alto clef

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score consists of 50 numbered measures of music for a single bassoon or cello part. The music is written on a single staff with a bass clef. The key signature is C major. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains one or more note heads (black, white, or gray) connected by horizontal stems, forming arpeggiated patterns. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. The measure numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Rogue Waves

Score in B♭

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score consists of ten staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The staves are numbered 1 through 50. The music is in B-flat major, indicated by the treble clef and the key signature of one flat. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. The score includes various key changes indicated by sharps and flats. The music is designed for a flexible performance style, encouraging arpeggiation and non-repeating note sequences.

Rogue Waves

Score in E♭

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score consists of ten staves of music, each representing a cello part. The parts are numbered 1 through 7 across the staves. Staff 1 starts with a quarter note, staff 2 with an eighth note, staff 3 with a sixteenth note, staff 4 with a quarter note, staff 5 with an eighth note, staff 6 with a sixteenth note, staff 7 with a quarter note. The music is in common time, with various note heads (solid black, hollow white, and black with a white center) and stems (upward or downward). The key signature is E♭ major (one flat). The music requires the players to arpeggiate pitches in various patterns, such as up, down, up and down, or down and up, without repeating any notes. The parts are to be played in any order and in any octave.

Rogue Waves

Score in F

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The musical score for "Rogue Waves" is a collection of ten staves of music, numbered 1 through 50. Each staff is in treble clef. The key signatures vary across the staves, including G major (one sharp), A major (two sharps), D major (one sharp), E major (two sharps), C major (no sharps or flats), B major (one sharp), F# major (one sharp), G# major (two sharps), D# major (two sharps), and A# major (three sharps). The music consists of short, rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily arpeggiated. The score is organized into five columns and two rows of five staves each.

Rogue Waves

Score in G

- quietly and very freely arpeggiate pitches up, down, up and down, or down and up (do not repeat)
- play cells in any order, in any octave,

Jordan Nobles

The score consists of 50 measures of music for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument. The music is written in G clef and consists of five staves of five measures each. The notes are primarily quarter notes, with some eighth and sixteenth notes appearing in certain measures. The music is intended to be played quietly and freely, with arpeggiated patterns and various note heads (solid, hollow, with stems) and rests. The cells can be played in any order and in any octave.