Performance Notes

Instrumentation

1 Alto Flute
1 Bass Clarinet
2 Horns in F
1 Tenor Trombone
1 Bass Trombone
1 Tuba
4 Percussionists

Percussion 1: Metal 1
- Crotales
- Vibraphone
- Tubular Bells
- Cymbals (share with Perc. 2)
- Large Tam-Tam (share with Perc. 2)
- Large Thundersheet (share with Perc. 2)

Percussion 2: Metal 2
- Cymbals
- Large Tam-Tam
- Large Thundersheet

Percussion 3: Skin 1
- 3 Tom-Toms
- Snare Drum
- Kick Bass Drum (with double-pedal)
- Bass Drum (on side)

Percussion 4: Skin 2
- 4 Timpani
- Bass Drum (on side; share with Perc. 3)

2 Violas
2 Cellos
2 Basses w. C-Extensions (fourth string detuned to B-natural)
Continuum of 1/4 Accidentals

3/4 sharp 
1/4 sharp 
1/4 flat 
3/4 flat 
Lip Down (for winds)

Continuum of dynamic markings by strength; the performers should be as critical to dynamic nuance as possible.


Amplification of Discrete Sounds:

A simple amplification process of the quiet sounds of the string instruments (bowing on the bridge or tailpiece, etc.) should be instated to ensure the overall balance of the ensemble. However, one should take note not to over-amplify these sounds, which would produce a sense of aural artificiality.

Strings

MSP – molto sul ponticello; extremely abrasive with unfocused partials sounding above the fingered pitch

MST – molto sul tasto; bowed on the fingerboard as close to the left hand as is possible for the performer

Indicates col legno battuto; the indication arco col legno indicates the action of bowing with the wood of the bow (i.e. col legno tratto)

Indicates a gradual change from state x to state y

Overpressure (measured on the “y-axis” as pressure and on the “x-axis” as duration)

The non-standard clefs (the “Tailpiece clef” and the “Bridge clef”) are to be treated as tablature clefs that indicate where on the instrument the action is to be performed.

Square note heads or note heads extended horizontally by a beam are to be performed tonelessly. The indication should be taken literally.

It is to be performed by bowing directly on the bridge while lightly covering the strings. In order to obtain an intensive result, the bow pressure and the speed of bowing must be sensitively balanced. However, when asked to be performed at a louder dynamic or with unusual bow pressure, the result is not unlike that of “molto sul ponticello (MSP)”.

Indicates a vibrato for artificial harmonics.
Move the left hand up and down, around the desired pitch à la normal vibrato.
The string clef does not indicate pitches, but the strings on which one is to play.

Pressed bowing (extreme bow pressure) behind the bridge should be performed near the tailpiece—the result should sound “perforated” and shrill.

**Mute Symbol**: indicates that strings are muted; when the mute symbol is attached to a note-stem, it indicates that the note sounding is to be muted.

Natural harmonics notated with quarter-tones indicates that the player should finger the node yet approximate around the particular node to find a timbre that results in a particular, “multiphonic-like” effect. The tone should be scratchy and coarse.

**Winds**

Upside-down triangle note heads with/without beams extending from them are toneless air sounds.
- Blow directly into the instrument with a narrow mouth opening
  - For clarinets: Should the effect be too weak, use a second instrument without mouthpiece, or without mouthpiece and socket.
  - For flutes: Finger notated pitch; however, timbre should be totally “airy” with a hint of unfocused pitch.

Pitches with triangles on the stems should be “airy,” yet pitched.

Indicates a suggested breath. When it occurs, the wind player should take a quick breath—especially in long passages with sustained tones.

Indicates a graphic representation of the dynamic envelope associated with the notated pitch (i.e. a short dynamic swell)

Multiphonic fingerings for the flute are taken from *Flûtes au present* by Pierre-Yves Artaud and Gérard Geay, while the bass clarinet multiphonics are take from *New Directions for Clarinet* by Philip Reinfeldt.

**Percussion**

- Drumsticks
- Drumsticks using butt-ends/grip-ends
- Timpani Mallets
- Switch/Rute
- Brushes
- Guiro Scraper (metal)
- Soft-Yarn Mallets
- Hard-Yarn Mallets
- Large Mallets (for Bass Drum, Tam-Tam, or Thunder Sheet)
- Bell Hammers (used to play tubular bells)
Scrub-Brush

Triangle Beater

Sheets of paper (the more coarse the paper, the better the timbral effect)

Mute Symbol: percussion instrument is choked.

from bottom - top: Bass drum (on side), 22" Kick Bass drum (w. double-pedal), 16"-18" Tom-Tom, 14" Snare Drum, 12" Tom-Tom, 10" Tom-Tom [NOTE: drums MUST have coated heads to provide the proper timbre for scratch tones]

from bottom - top: Large Suspended Thunder Sheet, Large Tam-Tam, 14"-16" Suspended China Crash Cymbal, 18"-20" Suspended Crash/Ride Cymbal, 12" Suspended Crash Cymbal

CrotaleS required

4 Timpani are required—23", 26", 29", 31"

Misc. Percussion Notation

\(\text{Indicates that the instrument is still ringing. The parenthesized rest is usually notated with a tie from the attack.}\)

\(\text{Laissez-vibrer/Let vibrate is often used in lieu of the above notation}\)

\(\text{Drag mallet/stick/paper/brush across the instrument in the direction of the arrow}\)

\(\text{Similar to above, except that the mallet/stick is dragged around the perimeter of the tam-tam}\)

\(\text{A tam-tam drag that begins in the middle and moves outward in a manner that produces a shrieking and perforated scratch tone}\)

\(\text{Brush the instrument in a circular manner. The size of the swirl notation is proportional to the size of the actual action.}\)

\(\text{The jagged line indicates that the beater is to be dragged across the surface of the instrument, creating a scratch tone}\)

\(\text{Indicates a "rim-shot" on the drum}\)

\(\text{Indicates a "dead" stroke}\)
Indicates that the action is to take place on the perimeter of the tam-tam and should be attacked as a "dead stroke."

(On the snare drum's resonant/snare side) Indicates a snap pizzicato. SNARES MUST BE ACTIVATED FOR THIS EFFECT.

(On the snare drum's resonant/snare side) Indicates strumming the snares a la guitarra. SNARES MUST BE ACTIVATED FOR THIS EFFECT.

Disposition of Instruments

AUDIENCE
\[ j = 112 \text{ precise & frantic} \]