INSTRUMENTATION

<u>Timpani</u>

Use **four (4) timpani with tuning pedals** in the following sizes: 32" (D-A), 29" (F-c), 23" (c-a), 23" (c-a). Roman numerals from I through IV enumerate each timpano from lowest to highest.

The piece calls for two tunings, distinguished by a change in key signature:



<u>Chimes</u>

Use a rack of chimes with a dampener pedal that spans one and one-fourth (1 & 1/4) octaves. Only ten (10) tubes will be used. These must be hung in the "white note" rank of the chime rack, from lowest to highest. (Discard the unused tubes, or store behind in the "black note" rank.) This arrangement is necessary to expose the chosen tubes such that they may be played upon directly.

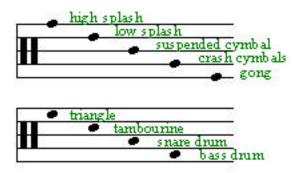
The ten pitches are given below, in the same key scheme as that used for the timpani tunings:



Cymbals, Triangle and Skins

Cymbals are notated using lines on a neutral staff. From top to bottom, the lines indicate **high splash**, **low splash**, **suspended cymbal**, **crash cymbals**, and **gong**.

Triangle and skins are notated using spaces on the neutral staff. From top to bottom, the spaces indicate **triangle**, **tambourine**, **snare drum** and **bass drum**.



Some instruments must be doubled to facilitate ease of performance. Specifics of type and the minimum number of each instrument are as follows:

high and low splash cymbals	three (3) pairs
suspended cymbal — medium	two (2)
crash cymbals — medium	two (2) pairs
gong	one (1)
triangle	two (2)
tambourine — medium size with head	two (2)
snare drum — medium	one (1)
bass drum -3 ' to 4' in diameter, on swivel stand	one (1)

See below for details about mallet choice and a suggested arrangement for all instruments.

NOTATION

Glissandi in the timpani part are associated with a specific timpano as indicated by roman numerals.

Both the timpani and chime parts will occasionally call for performance on other instruments. Bracketed cues are given in each part and the neutral clef is used to indicate the instrument.

Special notation is sometimes used to indicate specific means of playing a given instrument:



Special attack is specific to the instrument:

suspended cymbal	play on bell of cymbal
tambourine	play with knuckles
gong	play on edge (use either point or shaft of stick)
OTHERWISE	dampen instrument while playing

"Ghosted" note is only used with snare drum: play loud enough to keep the rhythm clear, but ghosted notes sound markedly softer than the stated dynamic.

Single slash indicates the slashed note should be subdivided into two notes of half the duration. Eg, quarter becomes two eighths, eighth becomes two sixteenths, etc. Play with single sticking or a bounce as appropriate.

Double slash indicates a medium closed roll.

Double slash with "zee" (z) indicates a buzz roll. On tambourine, play a finger roll.

PERFORMANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Bass Drum

Bass drum beater may be replaced with one or more soft mallets at the discretion of the performer, but only if using the beater as marked is prohibitively difficult.

The bass drum part is an important indicator of the time changes at sections A and C. For this reason the bass drum should be well distinguished amongst the other instruments in the following passages:

- Player #4 (triangle) approaching section A
- Player #3 (cymbal) approaching section C

Dampening Rules

Rests following ringing notes strictly indicate when the note should be dampened. Notes within a phrase should not be dampened unless followed by rests.

Doubling Instruments

When instruments are doubled, care should be taken that all instruments of a given type sound at roughly the same pitch. This is especially true of the bass drum. In particular, do not double bass drum with the bass of a trap set, and do not play any bass drum with a foot pedal.

Choice of Sticks and Mallets

Mallets and sticks are usually indicated in association with a specific instrument. When a mallet or stick type given without association, use this mallet on all instruments unless an exception is noted, or until the general mallet or stick designation is changed.

INDEX OF PLAYERS AND INSTRUMENTS

Each player has a primary instrument, but all players perform on more than one instrument.

A list of players, instruments and required mallets and sticks is as follows. The primary instrument for each player is given first.

Player #1	timpani crash cymbals	hard and soft timpani mallets
	gong	gong beater
Player #2	chimes crash cymbals	rawhide mallets (default), rattan sticks
	triangle	triangle beater
	bass drum	bass drum beater, soft mallets, rattan sticks
Player #3	cymbals (in general)	
	splash cymbals	snare sticks, soft mallets, rattan sticks
	suspended cymbal crash cymbals	snare sticks, soft mallets, rattan sticks
	gong	gong beater, brushes, rattan sticks
	bass drum	bass drum beater, soft mallets
Player #4	triangle	triangle beater (default)
	splash cymbals	snare sticks, soft mallets
	suspended cymbals crash cymbals	soft mallets, rattan sticks
	gong	gong beater, rattan sticks
	bass drum	bass drum beater
Player #5	tambourine	hands (default), soft mallets, rattan sticks
	splash cymbals	snare sticks, rattan sticks
	suspended cymbals crash cymbals	rattan sticks
	gong	bass drum beater, rattan sticks
	triangle	triangle beater
	bass drum	bass drum beater, soft mallets
Player #6	snare drum	snare sticks (default), rattan sticks
	splash cymbals	snare sticks, rattan sticks
	tambourine	snare sticks, rattan sticks

SUGGESTED INSTRUMENT ARRANGEMENT

