

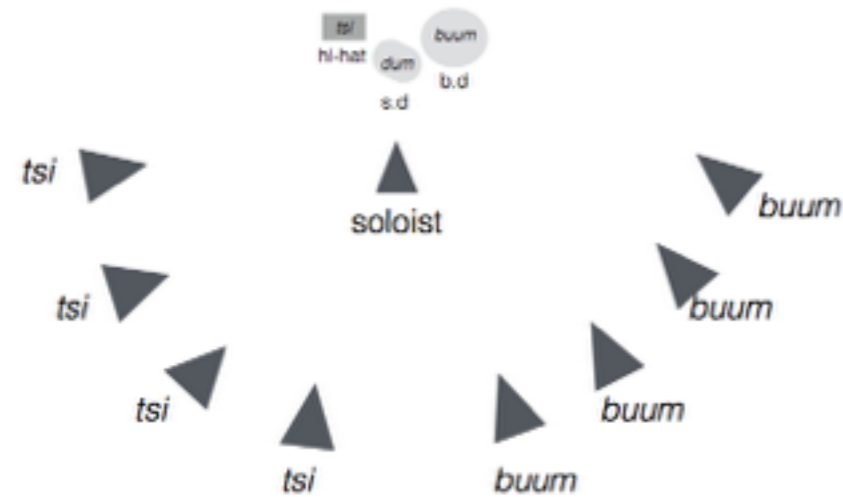


there are three parts used in the piece, each characterised by a sound quality which are outlined below.

*dum* : soft and firm clear sound - soloist hands [snare drum with cloth over]

*tsi* : short sharp sound - soloist left foot [hi-hat]

*boom* : long resonant sound - soloist right foot [bass-drum]



▲ indicates direction that performer is facing

place performers in the centre of the space with audience free to be spread around them  
ensure that players can clearly see the movement of soloist - to follow part.

#### **soloist:**

be physical in your actions so as to make is most clear to the other players their parts.

use the score in rehearsing but not in performance

- = note length should be slightly shorter than normal
- = but not recognisable as a sub-division of the beat
- + = note length should be slightly longer than normal
- + = but not recognisable as a sub-division of the beat

**parts should fall in relation to each other. with no sense of a unified pulse.**

instead , a tempo marking is given and maintained by one of the parts

part 1 ♩ = 100

part 2 ♩ = 55

the other parts are to fall in relation to hits in this part.

#### **other people:**

**do not follow the score.** instead follow the movements of the soloist/s to conduct your *hits*.

find a way of producing this on your instrument without using notes eg. only by percussive means

**duration:** approx. 4 mins

#### **focus on:**

producing an intense and monotonous tone throughout

#### **piece structure with key feelings:**

- A**
- B** in a single motion

rudimentary dripping

*confident and intense monotonous rhythmic [groove]  
without any phrasing or variation in sound produced*

all parts *mp* throughout

solist/s

hi-hat  
[tsi]

snare  
[dum]

bass drum  
[buum]

= 100

The musical score consists of two systems of three staves each. The top staff is for the hi-hat, the middle for the snare, and the bottom for the bass drum. The tempo is marked as 100. The notation is rhythmic and repetitive, with various note values and rests. The first system includes dynamic markings like '-' and '+'. The second system continues the rhythmic pattern.

**1st time:** only part 1  
**2nd time:** soloist only , adds in parts 2 + 3  
**3rd time:** other players free to join (one-by-one) on their part  
**continue until all players are in**  
then move to next section

[breath length pause]

*weighty, in a single motion*

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a series of sixteenth-note chords, with orange wedges indicating a dynamic shift from *f* (forte) to *p* (piano) between the first and second chords, and between the third and fourth chords. The lower staff contains a series of notes, with a tempo marking of  $\bullet = 55$  at the beginning. Below the staves, the instruction "maintain *f* dynamic throughout" is written on the left, and "slowing down to a stop" is written on the right.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a few notes, and the lower staff contains a series of notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.