



## PERCUSSION **O**RCHESTRA

# Full Score

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#### **INSTRUMENTATION**

Crotales (2 octaves, C to c, sounding *15ma*). (Optionally bowed in Mvt. III) If you lack Crotales, try an aluminum Bell Lyra, laid flat with space under it (but then no brass mallets please) Player plays extra percussion in Movement II.

**Glockenspiel** (sounding *15ma*)–steel bars preferable

(Extra glockenspiel if available, muted with thick narrow felt strip wedged firmly between upper and lower bars for some staccato bits. *Best*: one pedal glockenspiel.)

**Celesta** (sounding 8va) (opt. sub: synth keyboard with good celesta patch, gentle amplification)

Vibraphone 1

Vibraphone 2

**Xylophone** (sounding 8va)

Marimba 1 (5-octave) (plus optional lines for second player)

Marimba 2 (may be 4-octave; part includes low notes for a 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>- or 5-octave) (*plus optional lines for second player*)

Additional marimbas may be used for the small-note "second parts" and the additional Movement III chorale parts where physical distancing is required.

**Timpani 1** (5 pedal drums, 28", 28", 26", 25", 23" recommended)

Timpani 2 (5 pedal drums 32", 30", 28", 26", 25" recommended)

Grand Piano, lid off

**5** Temple Blocks

#### PERCUSSION

(8-10 players)

High Concert Snare Drum	Guiro
High Marching Snare Drum (snares under top head)	Egg Shaker
Marching Field Drum (snares under top head)	Maracas
5 Tom-Toms	Cabasa (studio)
4 Roto-Toms (medium/high-or marching Quads)	Claves
Marching Bass Drum	Castanets (machine)
Large Concert Bass Drum (suspended in frame)	Anvil
	Vibra-Slap (opt.)
Suspended Splash Cymbal	Slapstick
Suspended Cymbal, also bowed	Glass Wind Chime
Marching Crash Cymbals	Mark Tree (metal tubes)
Concert Crash Cymbals	Large Rain Stick
Medium Tam Tam / water	Sleighbells (opt.)
Large Tam Tam, also bowed	Police or Referee's Whistle, loud
	Hand-cranked Fire Siren
Triangles (2 if available)	Wind Machine (opt.)
Tambourine	Lion Roar (opt.)
Cowbell	
High Wood Block	

### **PERFORMANCE NOTES**

- DOUBLING: If you have the extra duplicate instruments and extra players, the glockenspiel, xylophone, both vibraphones, and the two original marimba parts may be doubled—that is, on a second instrument (but see note below for *second* parts on Marimba 1 and 2). *However, if you double any you must double all.* a) Exception: Do not double exposed passages or those marked "solo".
- GLOCKENSPIEL player can use a second instrument set up for "staccato" for certain passages so marked in the finale, muted with a thick narrow felt strip wedged tightly between the upper and lower bars across the middle. Best to mount it behind and one level above the unmuted instrument for ease of reach. (Best: pedal glockenspiel.)
- 3) DRUID MASKS: If you wish to add a visual element to the first movement, the players may wear Druid Priest masks (as they or their maskmaker friends imagine them) throughout. Good big eyeholes. Remove before Mvt. II.
- 4) PREPARE BY SINGING: For the first movement's opening and closing unison chant, have all players try humming the melody to get used to feeling it as a "vocal" line. If you can sing it expressively, you can play it so. Similarly for the 4-part chorale that starts and ends the third movement; the marimbists can also prepare for that chorale texture by reading and refining Bach chorale harmonizations on their own.
- 5) MARIMBA PART DISTRIBUTION:
  - a) In the first movement, at letter A and at D, ideally (if physical distancing between players is not required–or you have extra duplicate instruments) the long 4-note *tremolando* chords in Marimbas will be more beautiful if they are distributed so that each pair of pitches is played as a gentle *tremolando* by a separate player (up to 8). Divide the note pairs low/high for distancing. A soft, organ-like effect, a singing hum, all. No rattle.
    - Percussionists assigned to the non-pitched parts elsewhere and who do not play in the first movement, may cover these additional marimba roll lines.
  - b) The third movement *requires* 4 (or even optionally 5) players on marimbas for the chorales (can be played by unoccupied non-pitched percussion players, again using extra instruments if available and if physical distancing is needed).
  - c) MARIMBA 1 must be a 5-octave instrument. There are also some passages in the bottom (fifth) octave in Marimba 2 (optional). (Extra duplicate marimbas–playing optional second upper parts–can be 4-octave.)
  - d) MARIMBA SECOND PARTS: Marimba parts generally have optional (small-note) passages for a second player (not used on the same instrument if physical distancing is needed, but will work on an extra instrument). If there can be two players on one marimba, they may further divide up the staves and share the main/first part for convenience of range/position (even where not so marked), sometimes ignoring the small-note (secondpart) designation (also to simplify mallet changes). Work it out.
    - i) Where there can be two players on one instrument, in passages where they would have to cross staves (trade positions) per the markings, each may stay on the staff they started on (this is always marked).
- 6) SMOOTH MALLET ROLLS: Mallet instruments, in soft lyrical sections, should make smooth starts to long-note rolls and tremolos, with a slight swell-in (not notated). (Not in *ff* or where accented). The intent is to produce real lyrical melody. Soft rolls should never be too fast (not producing a noticeable rattle or emphasizing the very high partial instead of the fundamental pitch), but just the right speed to produce a continuous mellow hum.
- 7) MALLET TYPE CHANGES: There are a lot of specific mallet indications, particularly in the KPI, but also in the percussion and timpani. Sometimes sudden, almost sleight-of-hand changes of mallet type are requested; do your best, be creative about holding mixed pairs of mallets; otherwise find a single compromise mallet hardness. Generally high range in marimbas should be played with smaller, harder mallets, usually rubber, middle range with medium hard cord mallets, and bottom octave with softer yarn, especially for slow rolls. Vibraphones similarly (though less critically so).
- 8) TREMOLOS INSIDE PIANO: At the start and end of the first movement, a spare percussionist plays octave low tremolos inside the piano on the bass strings with soft fat yarn marimba mallets; *this player need not be a pianist*. Mark the pitches with tape at the pins. This player should manage to stand 6 feet away from the pianist if needed, by playing at the middle or bottom third of the strings.
  - a) The pianist similarly plays the midrange opening and closing melody inside on the strings also, with medium soft cord marimba mallets. (Plus one phrase at the end of the third movement.) The pianist controls the pedal; sits to play on the keyboard later.
- 9) CELESTA is required, but you may substitute a synth keyboard with a convincing celesta patch, using gentle audiophile amplification. Acoustic celesta may require light amplification in large-scored passages.
- 10) PIANO AND CELESTA, 3- AND 4-NOTE TREMOLOS IN ONE HAND: These do not need to be played precisely back and forth between the pairs of notes, but can be more of a jumbled weebling of the four notes to keep them all ringing with pedal (like continuous sloppy nonlinear arpeggiation).
- 11) TIMPANI: The two timpani parts are provided combined in one 2-staff part. The players can work out their own tunings. They are often melodic and will be on the pedals much of the time. If they want to trade off some pitches to ease tuning crunches, fine. Many passages (4-note *ostinati* in particular) need to be played one drum for each pitch; other busy lines, especially scale-wise, are fine if pedaled (a number of these are indicated with horizontal brackets over the staff). No slides/glissandi except where so marked, just last-instant pedaling.
- 12) PERCUSSION: The nonpitched percussion parts are provided in score format. The parts can be covered by 8 adroit players with a few duplicates of the hand percussion instruments; you can keep up to 10 players occupied. They can work out who plays what when. Tom toms, temple blocks, snare drum, and bass drum stay largely on their parts (also marching cymbals, marching snare, field drum, and tenor drum, in the finale).,
  - a) In the two slow movements, unoccupied percussionists who are able can cover the additional individual marimba roll lines. Conversely, in the second movement, several of the mallet players (and the crotales player) can cover some hand percussion starting at letter 2F. (Other spots can be found.)
  - b) There are a number of licks and instruments marked "opt." that can be omitted with no harm, but if you can manage to cover them, they do add to the fun.
  - c) In the last movement, the extended drumline tattoos must be done with grim military precision; poker face. Here the concert snare drum player is the drumline section leader.
- 13) SIREN: will be very loud. It must rule. But if it is *too* loud for the ensemble to hear each other onstage, it may be played offstage or in a back room; give the player a way to see the conductor (silent cell phone video . . .).

### COMMISSIONING CONSORTIUM ENSEMBLES

#### NOTE: Please include this list in your concert program when performing this piece.

Eastern Michigan University Dr. Mary K. Schneider, Director of Bands

Eastern Kentucky University Dr. Andrew J. Putnam, Director of Bands

Kansas State University Dr. Frank Tracz, Director of Bands

Syracuse University Dr. Bradley P. Ethington, Conductor, University Wind Ensemble

University of North Texas Dr. Andrew Trachsel, Chair, Division of Conducting and Ensembles Mark Ford, Coordinator of Percussion

University of Oklahoma Dr. Michael Hancock, Conductor, Symphony Band

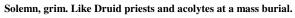
University of Texas Arlington Dr. Douglas Stotter, Director of Bands

University of Texas at Austin, SPONSOR Jerry Junkin, Head, Division of Conducting and Ensembles Tom Burritt, Prof. of Percussion

Yale University

Dr. Thomas C. Duffy, Director of University Bands Robert Van Sice, Professor of Percussion TOTAL DURATION: 32 MINUTES

1. Masked Dirge (For the Victims of Plague)







MARIMBAS: at letter A and again at letter D, ideally, if physical distancing is not required between players and you have extra players and instruments, the long tremolando chords will be even more beautiful if each pair of pitches is played as a slow tremolando by each pair of pitches is played as a slow tremolando by a separate player (up to 8). A soft, organ-like effect, a singing hum, all. No rattle.





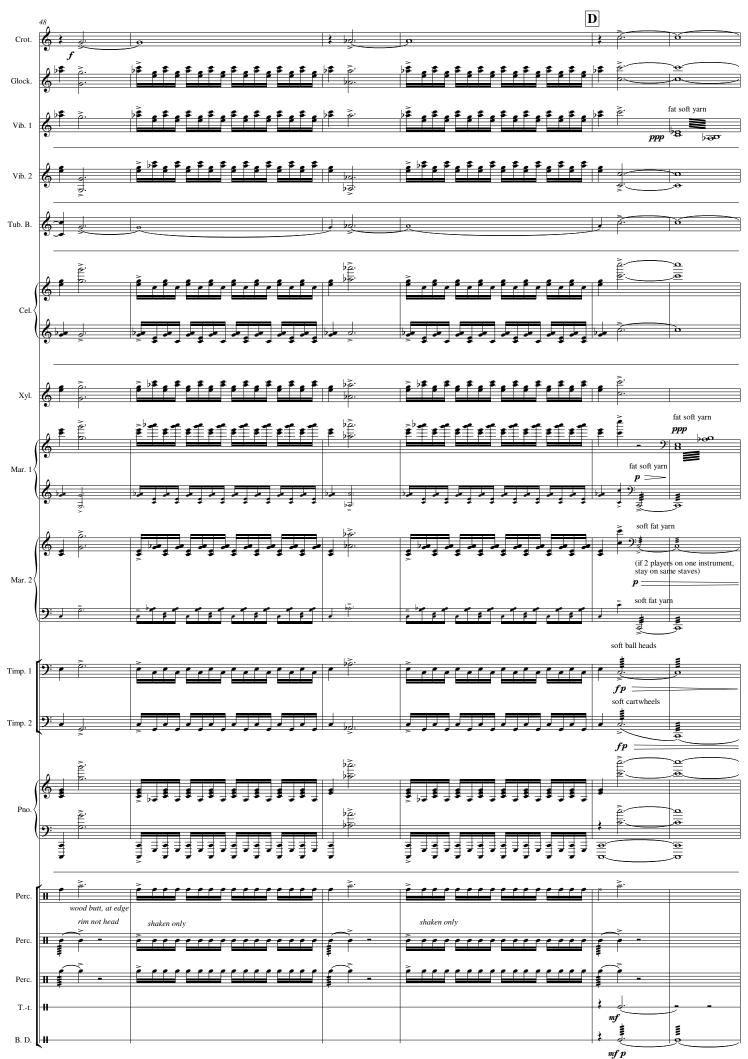






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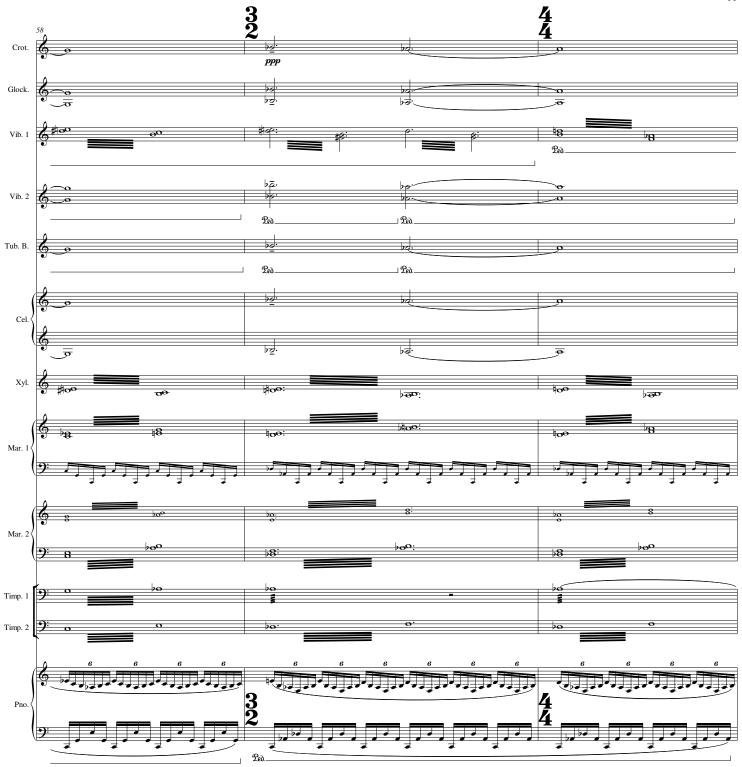






Tempo II















*mf* wood snare sticks, butts



**2**C hard fiber mallets (NOT plastic) Glock. Glock. Glock  $\beta$ Ż f ₽₽₽₽ ╛<sup>┝</sup>╛<sub>#</sub>╕<sub>╛</sub>╕╡ 6 ? Vib. 1 5 4 ÷. Ż Ż - 2 ##**\$** f Led Pa ட இல ച മഌ പമപ ନ୍ଦର டல Pa \$ **#**\$ \$<sup>1</sup>\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$<sub>#\$</sub> 6 ? Vib. 2 ÷. · #3 #3 29 ł ł \$ **f** മർ  $f_{\mathrm{Red}}$ Pa 1 Pa \_ 2ல Pa ப 2ல \_ £ல Led \_ 2ൽ Pa Tub. B. 6 #**2** 5 5 5 #15 45 S #2 } ▶**\$** #**\$ ⊳\$ ⊨\$** 8 1 - 5 Cel.  $\geq$ f (6 med. rubber mallets Xyl. Ġ Mar. 1 ed. yarn mallets 9 ) he ) la 20 . Ċ Mar. 2 hard cord mallets bebe 2 mj 9 Timp. 1 f Timp. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Ŧ be ere 1 Ł Dee - 10 bo ) be . ₣<sub>₿₿</sub>₽ - ≿ッ<sup>₽</sup>₿ **₽ §**#**₽** -mf Pno no pedal <u>\*</u>\* 9: 7 bebe 7 bebe be ₽<sup>′</sup> • • )-)-¥ ). ). 5. 8<sup>10</sup>.... **b**. ---Salsa! Clv. Ĩ₩ mf CABASA Perc. H f BONGOS f rattan handlee π 11 GUIRO N N N <u>b</u> b Perc.

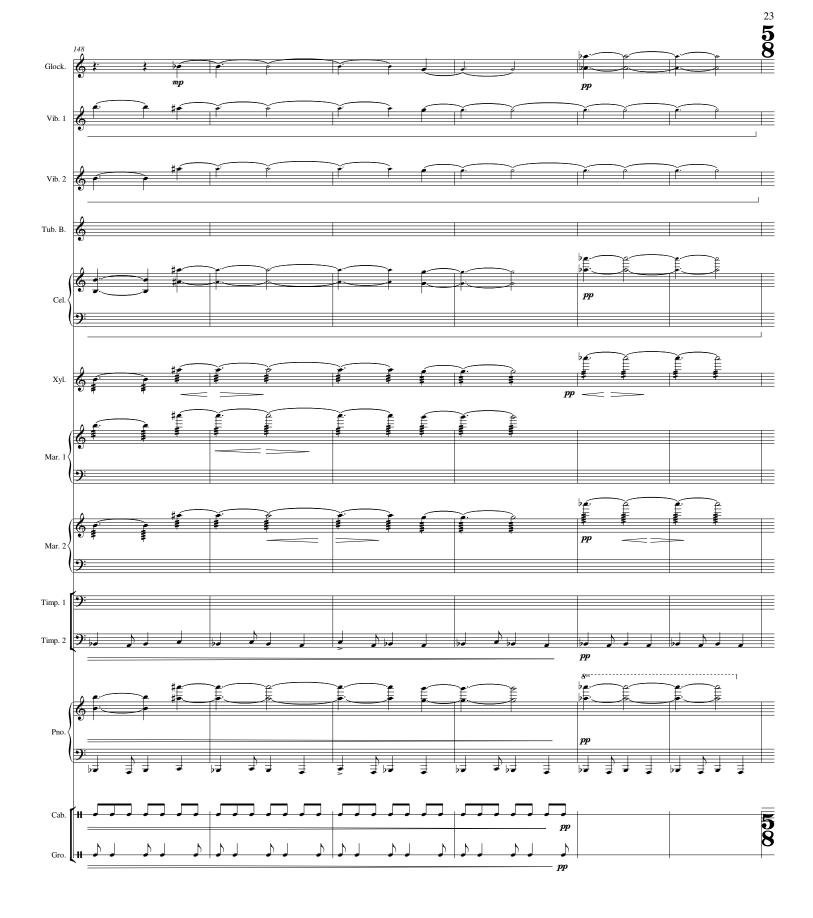
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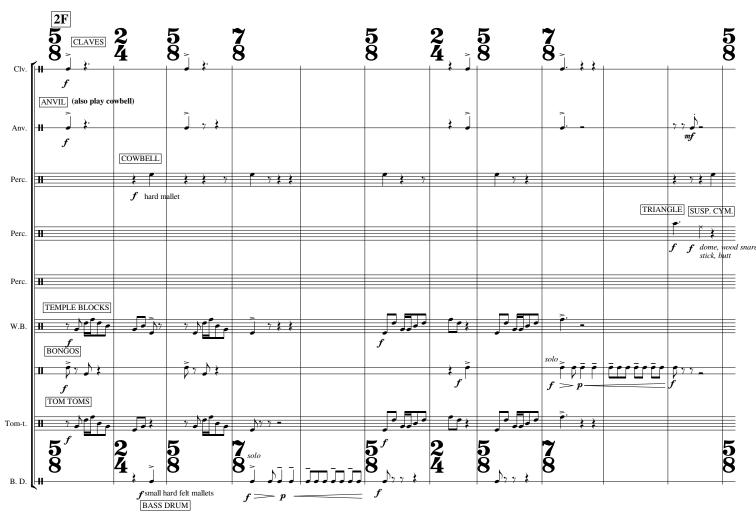






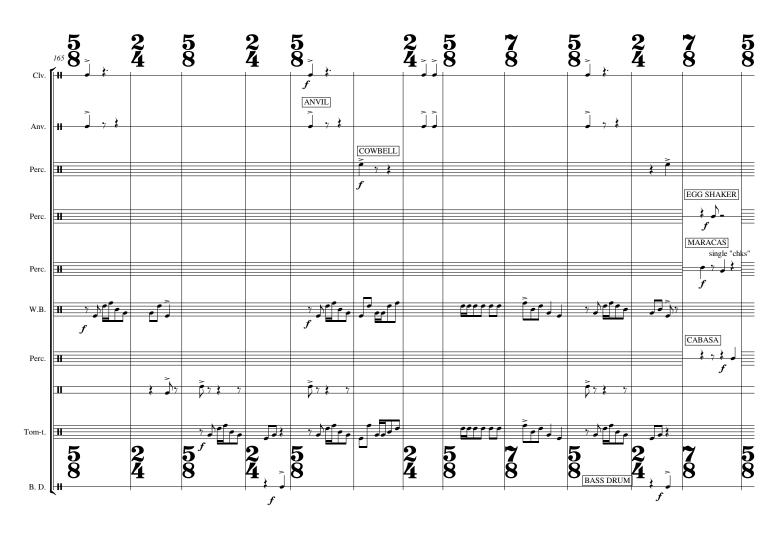






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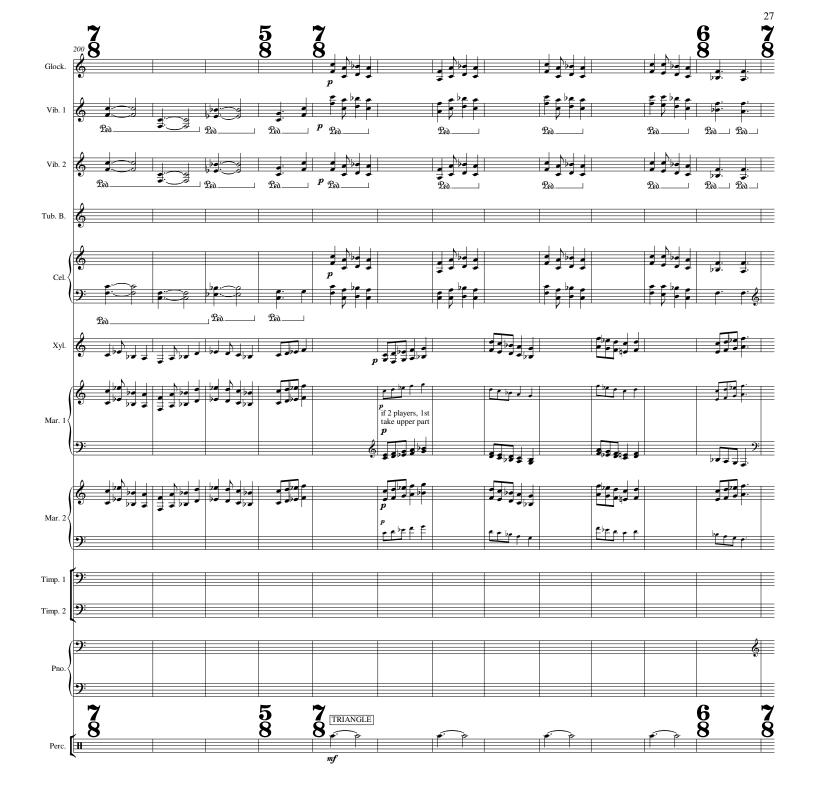
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#### Symphony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra























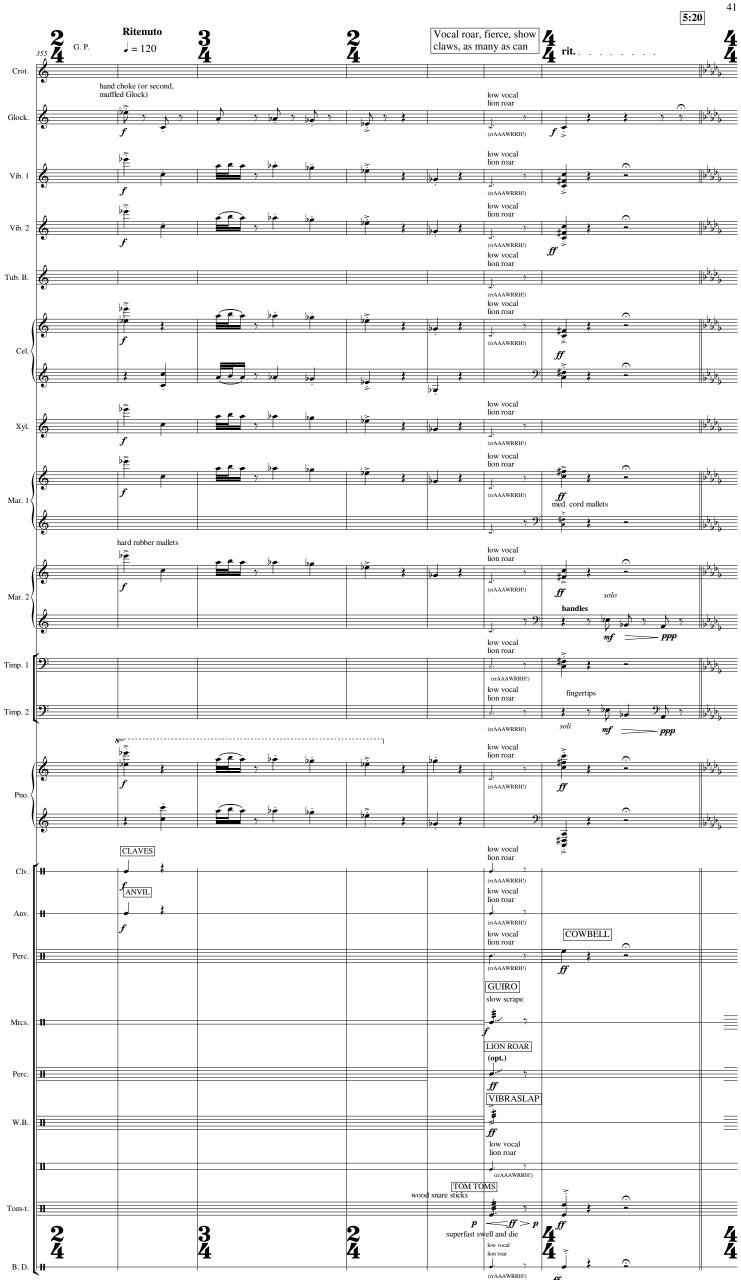












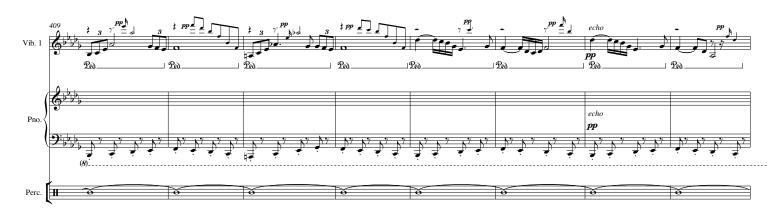
ff

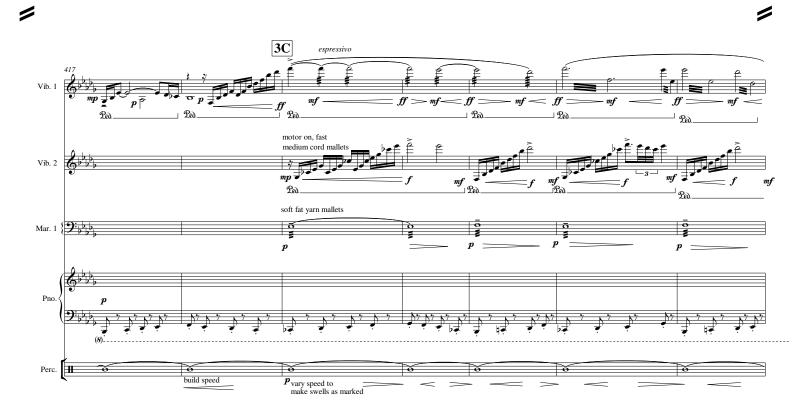


bow slowly back and forth for a while, build up sound gradually, never loud, then release and let ring a while (notation approximate)



Symphony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra

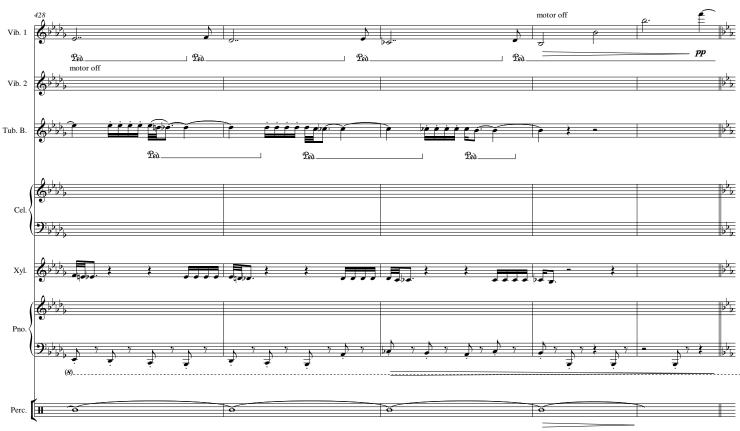




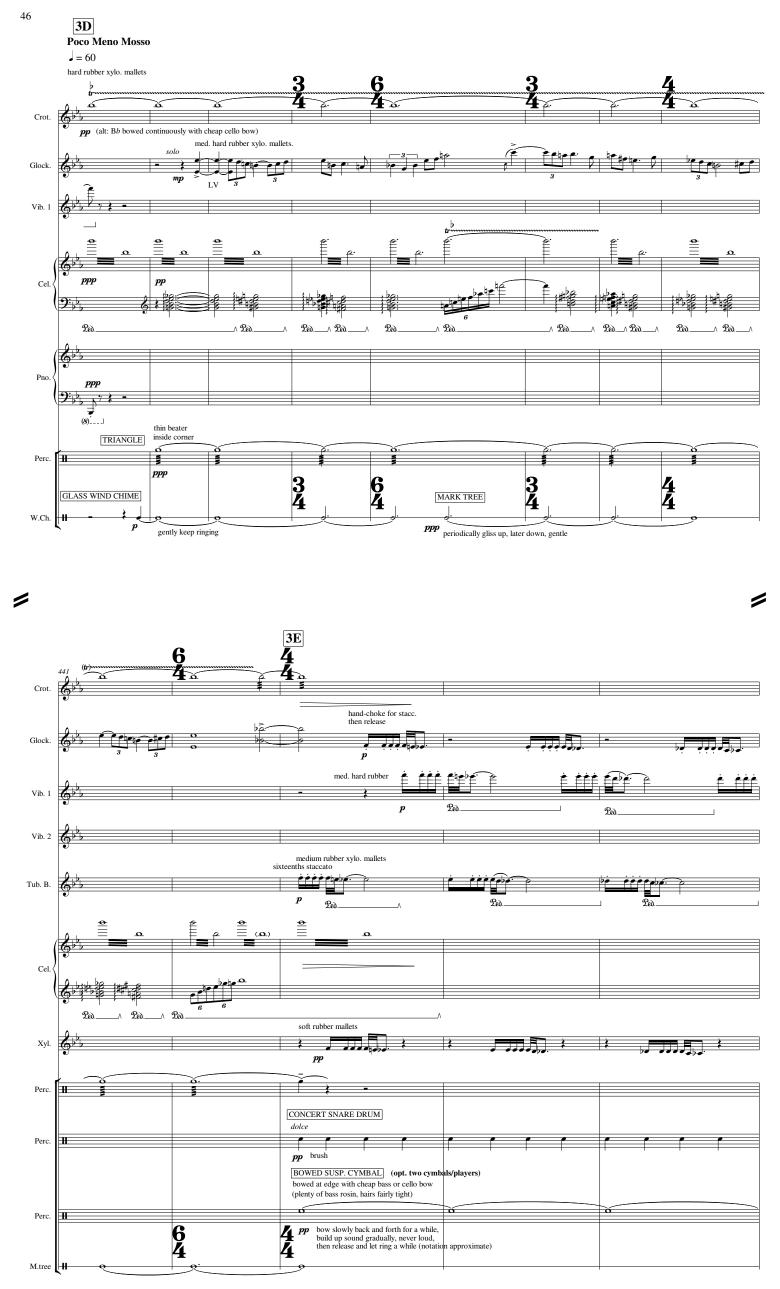
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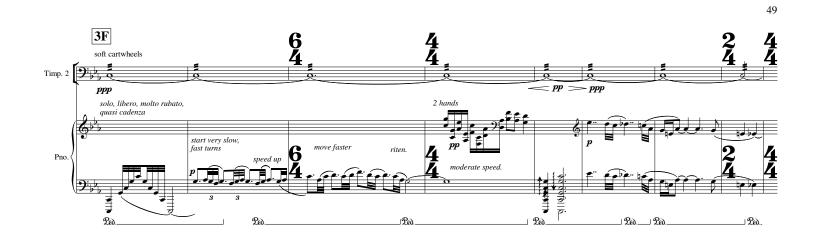


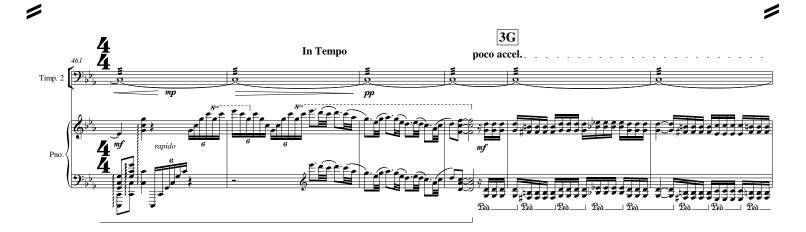
release handle, let it wind down

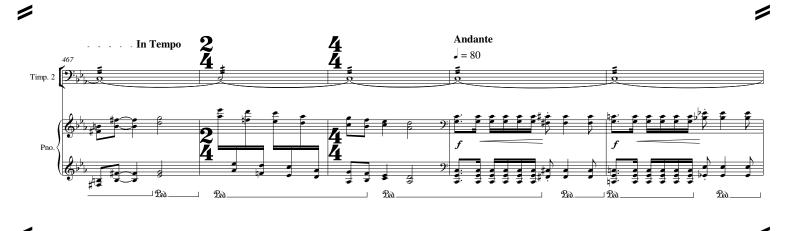


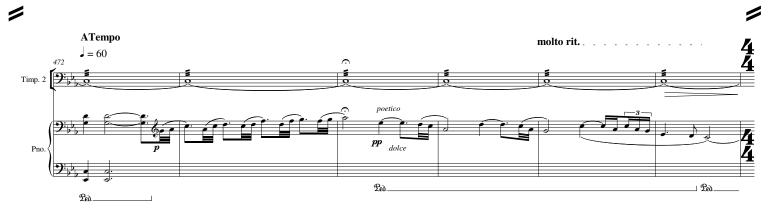


























4A

motor off pedal up, stace.

f

\$ Glock.

Ş Vib. 1

> Ģ Cel.

> > **)**:

 $f_p$ 

f

Vib. 2

Tub. B.

Xyl.

Mar.

Mar. 2



4B hard fiber mallets (NOT plastic) 523 i be 7 be e f L Ś ý • • • • 1 50 Glock. b. 7 LV ff hard rubber ma €þ≥ pedal up, stace , **þ** be Ē Ş 2 mp \$ Vib. 1 ז *f*f f Led. 1 Por Led. n Por Pa ٨ ٨ pedal up, stacc. oli soli Þ mp · 7 77 ) Jof Vib. 2 \* 6 f Led Led. Led. n Led Led. Tub. B. soli be be y P be Per be F Ć f ff Cel. ₽. 1 502 ₽<u></u>₽₽ **b** ff Led • bə . 4 6, Xyl. ff Ć Mar. 1 ŧ **┊** <u>╞</u>╺╞╒╒╒<mark>╞</mark>╺╞╒╒┍<sub>┙</sub>╞╒╸<mark>┝</mark> **•** • • • • 9: 7 C 4 (hard rubber mallets) med. cord mallets ff Mar. 2 тp be 6 --9 ŀ mp m med, hard felt ball sticks <u>→</u> 9 Timp. 1 тp 9: ₹ gliss. ł >7 2 07 .)7 ≹ 37 Timp. 2 >72 Ì ÷;; <u>نه</u>ر ۲ Ē <u>خ</u>ر ح è È Ė ŧ • 9: · 1. Pn тp Ĵŧġġġġ<sup>Ĺ</sup>ĭġţġ<sup>ŗ</sup>Ĵţġġ<sup>Ĺ</sup>ĭŀġŀġŀġŀġ<mark>Ĺġŀġŀġ</mark>ĹŢŢŢŢ 4. ,















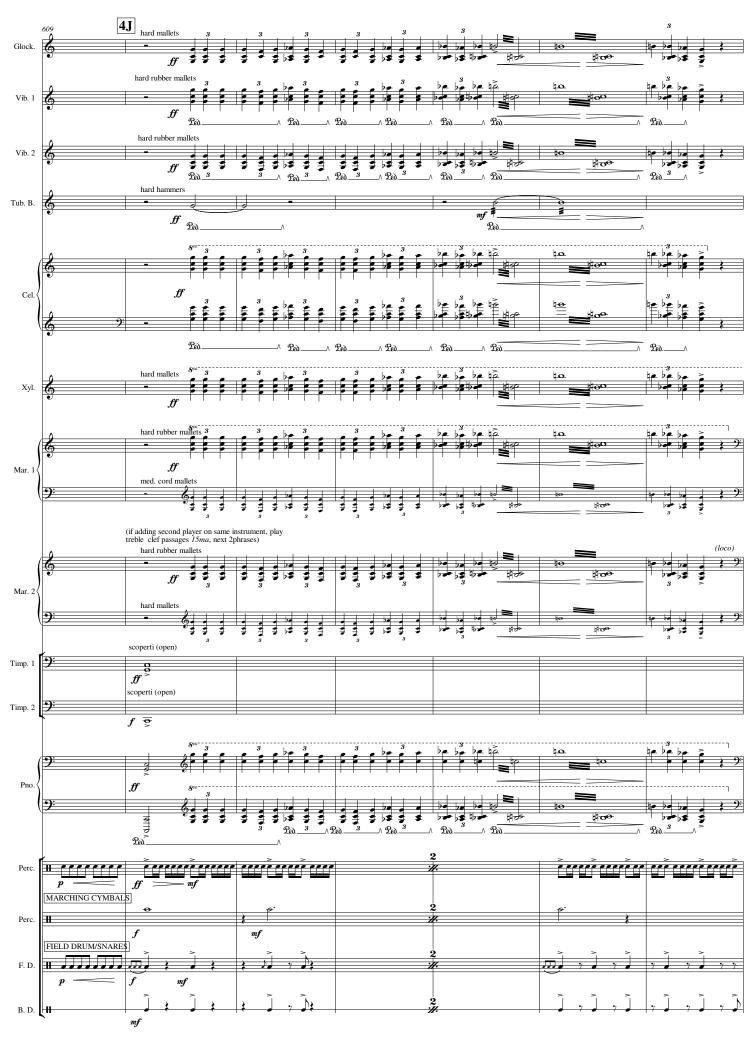












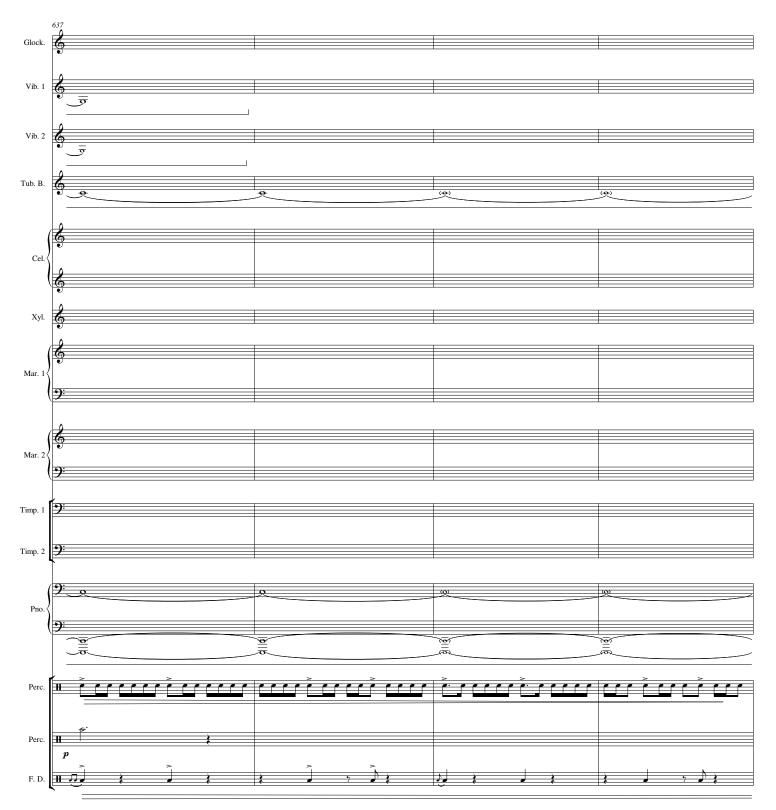


Symphony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra





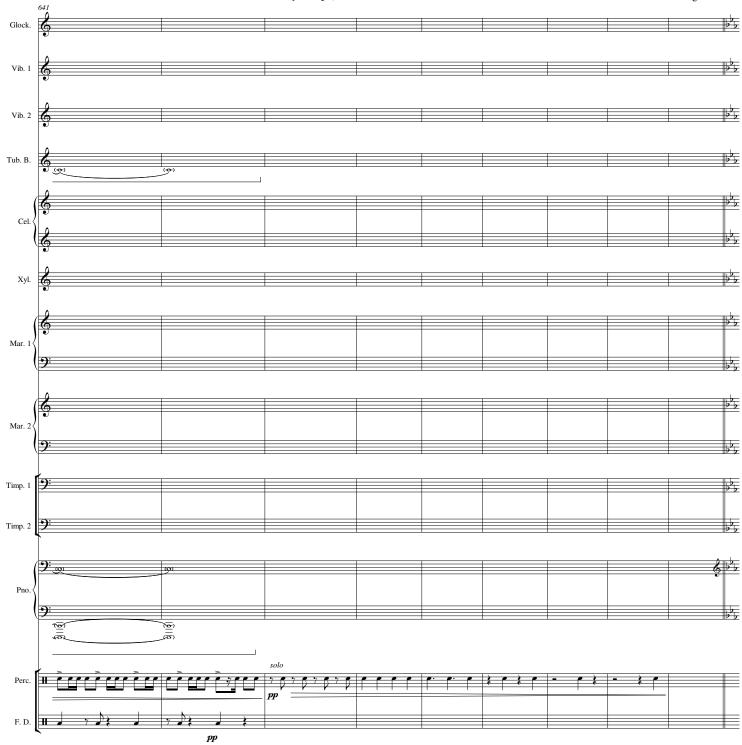




Symphony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra

#### Steady Tempo, no Rit.

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nphony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra





B. D. **H** 



phony No. 2, Percussion Orchestra







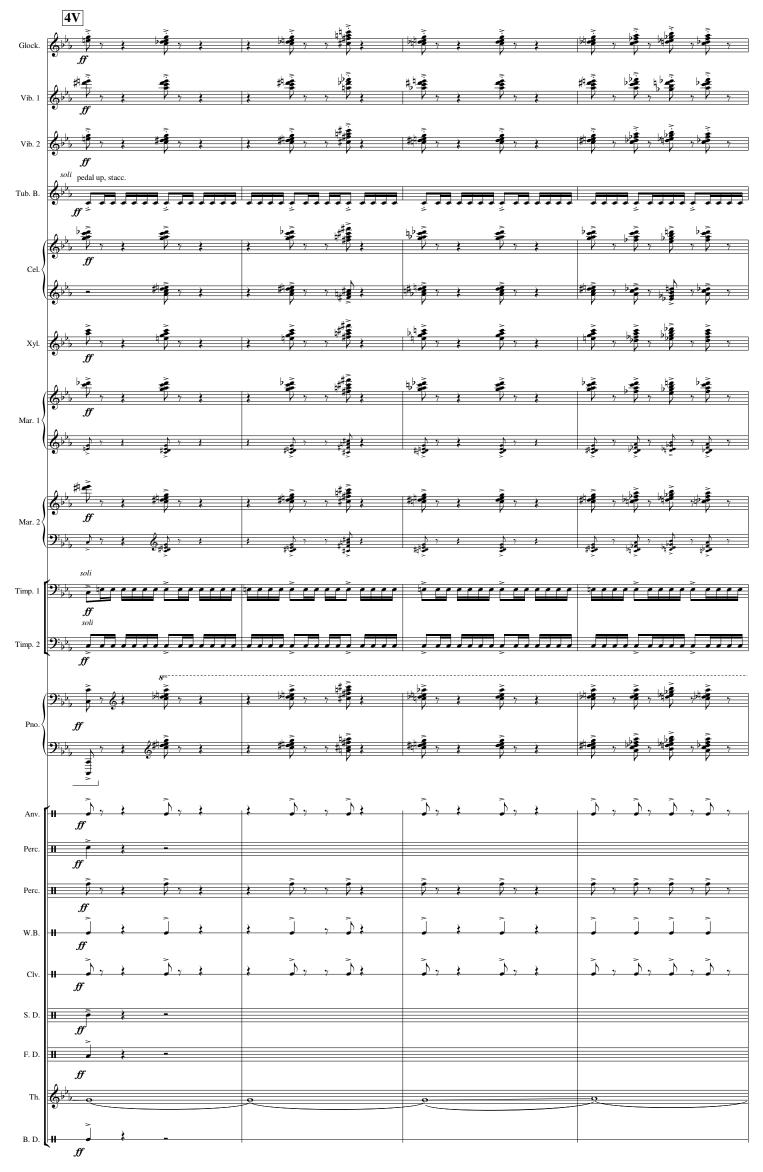














# DAVID AVSHALOMOV

### Works for, or featuring Percussion

Symphony No. 2 "Lost Year" (large percussion orchestra) [31]

*Concerto con Timpani–Battaglia* (baroque style) 6 (or 7) drums with strings and harpsichord [12] (*nom de guerre*, "G. F. Salomon")

*Glockenspiel March* novelty for marching or concert band featuring the glockenspiel or bell lyra section [3]

*Diversion* Violin and 5 pedal Timpani [5] *Grand Prize*, 2017 Solo and Chamber Timpanist's Initiative's Competition

Allegro pitched percussion quartet (Glock, Vibr, Mar, Timp) [5] First Prize, Aspen Festival Competition

Chiaroscuro pitched percussion quartet [5]

*Drum Role* from Lifeboat Variations, all non-pitched percussion instruments, 5-8 players. [2] (*Finalist*, Korg contest 1990)

*Temple Goddess* (Angkor Wat) (Glock, Xylo, Mar, opt. Vibr, 2 Tamtams (flat), Timp [1']

**Bach, Sinfonia to Cantata No. 129**, transcribed for solo Marimba and band (or Xylo, or duet) [3]

**Transcriptions:** short keyboard works by Bach, Schumann, Bartok, Schoenberg, Ravel, for pitched and mixed percussion ensembles, 2-10 players (list overleaf).

Performance materials and complete list of works available through *Raven Music* <u>davshalomov@earthlink.net</u> - <u>www.davshalomov.com</u> (310) 480-9525

## DAVID AVSHALOMOV

#### Transcriptions for pitched and mixed Percussion Ensembles

Schumann Prophet Bird, 5 players [3] **Debussy** Feu d'artifice (Fireworks), 9-10 players [5:10] **Bartok** [2 to 8 players] Grasshoppers' Wedding [1:45] Song of the Feast [1] Bear Dance [1:45] From Mikrokosmos: 83 Interrupted Melody 97 Notturno 107 Melody in the Mist 109 From the Island of Bali 110 Clashing Sounds 112 Variations on a Folk Tune 113 Bulgarian Rhythm 118 Triplets in 9/8 120 Fifth Chords 124 Staccato 125 Boating 126 Change of Time [also for perc. with brass] 129 Alternating Thirds 137 Unison 138 Bagpipe 139 Merry Andrew 144 Minor 2nds, Major 7ths 146 Ostinato 148 Dance in Bulgarian Rhythm No. 1 153 Dance in Bulgarian Rhythm No. 6

Schoenberg Op. 19, Nos. 1. 2. 3. [3]