## performance notes

## List of mallets/implements:

- Standard DS mallets (4 SW-2s)
- Drumsticks (2)
- Brushes (2)
- Bass drum beater (1)
- Vespertine mallet (1)
- Superball mallet (1)


## Stage setup:

- The recommended stage setup is pictured below:

- Alterations may be made with the following in mind: the kick drum should be accessible at all times, and the double seconds should be centered in front.


## General:

- Dynamics should be read as effort dynamics. When transitioning between techniques and dynamics, the player should expect to hear differences in volume between real and effort dynamics.
- Many dynamic changes are subito. If there is a passage with multiple subito dynamic changes in a row, the entire section will be marked subito.
- Accidentals only apply to individual notes; they do not apply to all octaves. Accidentals persist for the entire measure.
- Arrows above the staff indicate a gradual transition from one technique to another.
- Playing techniques persist until cancelled by another technique.
- Whenever there is a mallet/implement change, this is specified with pictograms and text.


## Score order:

- Score order is as follows: Double Seconds, Toms, Concert Bass Drum, Metal Plates, Kick Drum. This follows a clockwise pattern, with leftmost instruments placed highest and the Kick always listed lowest.
- When the DS are split into two staves, the left pan will be first in score order.
- When electronics are notated, they will always be placed lowest in the score order, with surface transducers placed above fixed media.


## Noteheads:

- X noteheads indicate a kick.
- Oval (Re) noteheads indicate to sustain a brush sound for the duration of the notehead. They look like this:

- Sideways triangle noteheads indicate to swipe from the center to the rim. Direction will be specified, but final decisions on direction are left to the performer. These sideways triangle noteheads look like this:

- Upwards triangle noteheads indicate to strike the skirt of the steelpan. If paired with a tremolo, this indicates to scrape the skirt. These upwards triangle noteheads look like this:


## Damping:

- There are two types of damping notation: damp on rests and damp on noteheads. This allows for specific timing and for fewer symbols on the page when space is limited. Examples of both notation are given below:


Ex. 1: rest


## Electronics:

- The piece calls for two surface transducers to be mounted on the Double Seconds. They should be placed underneath the drum, on the outer edge of the skirt, not touching the inner bowl.
- The piece also calls for two L\&R speakers, to be set up on either side of the player.


## Routing Channels:

1-2. Channels $1-2$ contains the click and fixed media for the player. These should be routed to headphones with a long cord for ample movement.
3-4. Channels 3-4 contain the output for the surface transducers. These should be routed directly to the transducers.
5-6. Channels 5-6 contain fixed media for the L\&R speakers. These should be routed directly to the speakers.
*All other techniques, if not outlined here, are somewhat self-explanatory within the score (i.e. swapping mallets between L\&R hands)

## i. INCANTATION

Alternate swelling between brushing the DS-R pan and the bass drum for twenty seconds.
At the end of this aleatoric time, you'll be given 2 count-in bars to prep for hitting the low tom, (ff). During this count-in, trade the bass drum brush for a drum stick.

After hitting the tom, wait another 10 seconds before beginning this pattern.
lst run dynamic range:
$p p-p$
2nd:
3rd;
$p-m p$
$p-f$

FOCUSED VIEW


## PLAY:

## Graphic representation:



## HEAR:



## TALOS



$\delta=120$
( $d=60$ )
$\lambda=200$
( $d=100$ )
precise, like clockwork


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4





$$
d=120 \quad d=90 \quad d=60
$$






$$
d=50 \text { accel. }
$$



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accel. -

$d=120$


fff

sim., add ocassionally muting
L pan (and resonator) with palm, ad libitum


## TALOS

iii. kyrie

Coral Douglas
$d=120$

use fingertip to keep note muted


# TALOS <br> iv. steel (message:medium) 



2




4


D.S.

Fixed Media




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6
Bell Toll (langsam, espressivo)







Srf. Trs.

Fixed Media

ppp


## v. overload

Coral Douglas


2


$$
d=60
$$

Elec. $\boldsymbol{H}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}$ $\qquad$ 10 $\qquad$ $\theta$ $\qquad$


