

EDGARD VARÈSE

AMERIQUES

Revised and edited by
CHOU WEN-CHUNG

E. Varèse

Duration: 23' ca.

Moderato poco lento (♩=60)

2 Piccolos

2 Flutes

Alto Flute (in G)

3 Oboes

English Horn

Heckelphone

Clarinet in E♭

3 Clarinets in B♭

Bass Clarinet in B♭

3 Bassoons

2 Contrabassoons

8 Horns in F

6 Trumpets in C

3 Tenor Trombones

Bass Trombone
Contrabass Trombone

Tuba

Contrabass Tuba

Harp 1

Harp 2

Timpani 1
2

Xylophone

Glockenspiel

Celeste

Lion's Roar (String Drum)

Rattle

Tambourine

Whip (Slap-stick)

Gong

Triangle

2 Bass Drums

Crash Cymbal

Castanets

Sleigh Bells

Cymbals

Snare Drum

Siren

Moderato poco lento (♩=60)

Violins 1
2

Violas

Cellos

Basses

* Timpanic Sounds - The right hand strikes the most sonorous part of the sounding board with the tip of the 3rd finger. The left hand plays normally.

COLT

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INSTRUMENTATION:

2 PICCOLOS

2 FLUTES

ALTO FLUTE (IN G)

3 OBOES

ENGLISH HORN

HECKELPHONE

CLARINET IN E^b

3 CLARINETS IN B^b

BASS CLARINET IN B^b

3 BASSOONS

2 CONTRABASSOONS

8 HORNS IN F

6 TRUMPETS IN C

3 TENOR TROMBONES

BASS TROMBONE

CONTRABASS TROMBONE

TUBA

CONTRABASS TUBA

2 HARPS

TIMPANI (2 SETS)

PERCUSSION: 9 *Players*

1. Xylophone
Chimes (Cloches)
Triangle
Sleigh Bells (Grelots)
Low Rattle (Crécelle) affixed to a solid base
2. Glockenspiel
Lion's Roar (Tambour à corde)
Low Rattle (Crécelle) affixed to a solid base
Whip (Fouet)
3. Tambourine (Tambour de basque)
Whip (Fouet)
Gong (Tam-tam)
4. Celesta
Bass Drum 2 (2^E Grosse Caisse) — head extremely tightened (la membrane extrêmement tendue)
Triangle
Gong (Tam-tam)
5. Bass Drum 1 (1^E Grosse Caisse)
Bass Drum 2 (2^E Grosse Caisse) — from [3] to [4], with wirebrush (balais métallique) (de [3] à [4], incorporer 2^E grosse caisse)
Crash Cymbal (Cymbale chinoise) attached to Bass Drum 1
Triangle
6. Castanets (Castagnettes)
Sleigh Bells (Grelots)
Gong (Tam-tam)
7. Siren (Sirènes) deep and very powerful, with a brake for instant stopping (grave et très puissante, à main avec bouton d'arrêt afin de couper net le son) affixed to a solid base
Sleigh Bells (Grelots)
8. Cymbal (Cymbales) — both suspended and struck together (suspendue et à deux)
9. Snare Drum (Tambour militaire)

STRINGS

The following parts are played alternately by two or three players:

Low Rattle by Players 1 and 2

Triangle by Players 1, 4 and 5

Sleigh Bells by Players 1, 6 and 7

Whip by Players 2 and 3

Gong by Players 3, 4 and 6

Bass Drum 2 by Players 4 and 5

Double-headed sticks are needed for rolls on Bass Drums.




A suspended cymbal is needed for rolls (with sticks) called for the Crash Cymbal part; for best results, it is desirable to have an additional player to play the complete Crash Cymbal part.

In the score, each player is identified by a circled number.

Offrandes

INSTRUMENTATION

Soprano Voice
Piccolo
Flute
Oboe
Clarinet in Bb
Bassoon
Horn in F
Trumpet in C
Trombone
Harp
Strings
Percussion
Ratsche
Snare Drum
Bass Drum (Mammoth)
Cymbals
Castanets
Tambourine *
Triangle
2 Gongs (Medium and Low)

*)  frapper (strike)  secouer (shake)  avec
le pouce (with the thumb).

To José Juan and Nena Tablada

HYPERPRISM



Edgard Varèse

Moderato poco Allegro

Flûte
Petite Flûte

Clarinet en mi b

1.
Cors en fa

2.
Cors en fa

3.

1.
Trompettes en ut

2.

Tenor

Trombone

Bass

Snare drum

Indian drum

Bass drum

Tambourine

Crash Cymbal

2 Cymbals

Tamtam

Triangle

Anvil

Slap Stick

high

2 Chinese blocks

low

Lion Roar

Rattle

Big Rattle

Sleigh Bells

Siren

subito molto crescendo

attacca pp subito molto

fff

Sord.

p

Sord.

p suivre le 1er

Sord.

ff

gliss.

gliss.

Sord.

p

mf

muffled

sourdement

mp-sf-mp

(1) sur rebord (2) membrane

long

fff

p sourd.

sf

ff

fff

long

Laissez vibrer et s'étendrez

L.V. et s'étendrez

frottées l'une contre l'autre

L.V.

ppp

mf

mf

aigu

grave

p

fff

f

mf

pp

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Instrumentation

Flûte (alternant avec Petite Flûte)	Flute (alternating with Piccolo)
Clarinette en Mi \flat	Clarinet in E \flat
3 Cors en Fa	3 French Horns in F
2 Trompettes en Ut	2 Trumpets in C
Trombone—Ténor	Tenor Trombone
Trombone—Basse	Bass Trombone

Percussion

Caisse Claire*	Snare Drum*
Tambour Indien	Indian Drum
Grosse Caisse (Grave)	Bass Drum (Mammoth)
Tambour Basque**	Tambourine**
Cymbale Chinoise (Grande)	Crash Cymbal (Big size)
2 Cymbales	2 Cymbals
Tam-Tam (ou Gong) (Très graves et sonore)	Tam-Tam (or Gong) (Very deep and rich)
Triangle	Triangle
Enclumes	Anvil
Fouet	Slap Stick
2 Blocs Chinois (Aigu et grave)	2 Chinese Blocks (High and low)
Tambour à Corde	String Drum (Lion's Roar)
Crécelle	Rattle
Grande Crécelle	Big Rattle
Grelots	Sleighbells
Sirène	Siren

* Snare Drum. The directions should be carefully followed when the head and the rim are to be played upon alternately: (1) Rebord—Rim, (2) Membrane—Head. When there is no number under the note, the normal manner of playing on the head is understood.

** Tambourine.

}	>	Frapper avec la main (Strike with knuckle)
}	≡	Agiter et secouer (Shake)
}	o	Frotter rudement membrane avec le pouce (Friction with thumb)

to José Juan and Nena Tablada

HYPERPRISM

(B)

for 9 Wind Instruments and 9 Percussion Players

Moderato, un poco allegro
longue

Flute (Piccolo)
Clarinet in Eb
Horns in F (1, 2, 3)
Trumpets in C (1, 2)
Tenor Trombones
Bass

Moderato, un poco allegro
longue

1. Sleigh Bells ①
Indian Drum
Lion Roar
4
to Lion Roar
L.R.
p
to Indian Drum
sf

2. [Anvil (to m.40)]
Tambourine
[Slap Stick ② (after m. 63)]
to Tambourine

3. Sleigh Bells ②
Bass Drum
[Anvil]
B.D.
fff
p sourdement
sf

4. Snare Drum
(Susp. Cymbal)
to Snare Drum

5. Susp. Cymbal
Ratchets
to Ratchets
Small
Large
f
mf

6. Slap Stick ①
Siren
to Siren

7. Triangle
Chinese Blocks
Slap Stick ②
[from m.40 to 63]
High
Low
to Chinese Blocks

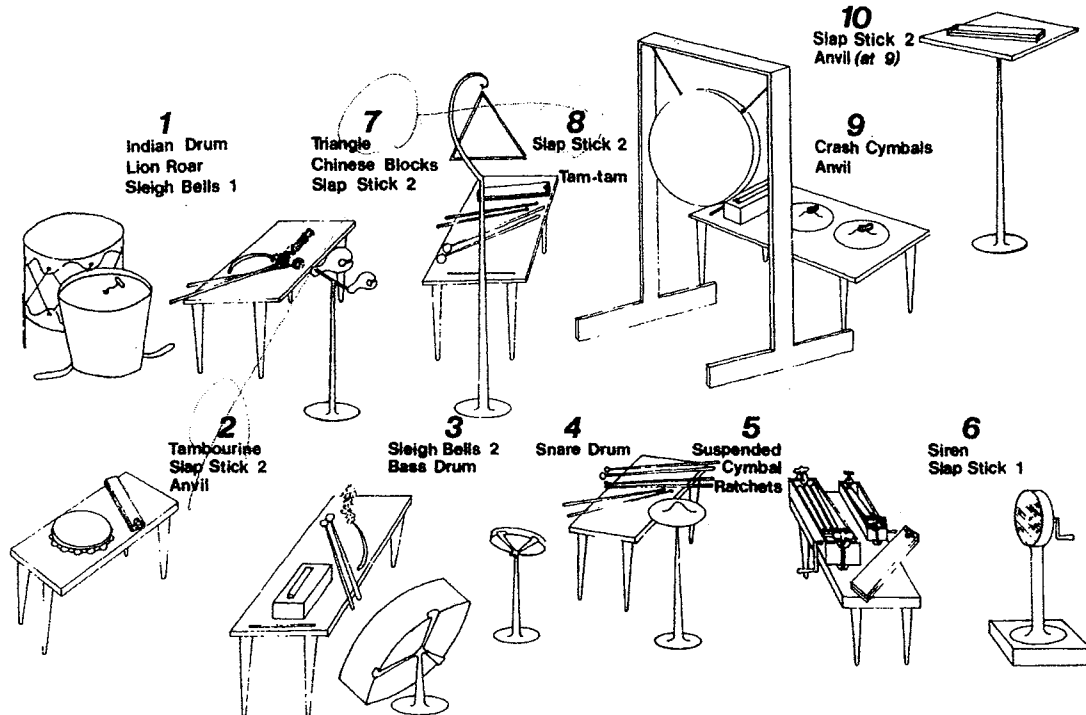
8. Tam-Tam
[Slap Stick ② (to m.40)]
[Triangle (Anvil)]
T.-t.
fff
laissez vibrer et s'eteindre
[to Slap Stick]

9. 2 Cymbals
Anvil (after m.40)
2 Cy.
l.v.
fff

Hyperprism B (1986)

The part of Percussion can be executed by nine Players, as indicated in the Score and in Parts 1 to 9. The task, nevertheless, becomes easier with the addition of a tenth Player who should perform, on the Anvil and the Slap Stick 2, those passages placed between square brackets in the Score and in Percussion Parts 2, 7 and 8, which constitute the (optional) Part 10.

SUGGESTED POSITION OF PERCUSSION PLAYERS AND INSTRUMENTS



PLAYER 1
INDIAN DRUM
 should be played with the hand
 or with a pair of very soft
FELT BEATERS
LION ROAR
SLEIGH BELLS 1
 on a handle

PLAYER 2
TAMBOURINE
 in the absence of a tenth player:
[SLAP STICK 2
 (to be obtained from Player 7 at
 m. 63)
ANVIL consisting of a metal
 tube about 9" long and 1 3/4"
 thick laying free on a wood
 block in an indentation lined
 with felt; to be hit with a **METAL**
ROD about 1/8" thick and 6"
 long; (to m. 40)]

PLAYER 3
SLEIGH BELLS 2
 on a handle
BASS DRUM
 as large and deep as possible

PLAYER 4
SNARE DRUM
 should be 6-7" deep; played
 normally on membrane except
 when otherwise indicated (M -
 membrane; R- rim; snares off)

PLAYER 5
SUSPENDED CYMBAL
 (Cymbals Chinoise) very large
2 RATCHETS (small and large)
 cranked

PLAYER 6
SLAP STICK 1
SIREN low, with brake
 mechanism

PLAYER 7
2 CHINESE BLOCKS
 (high and low)
TRIANGLE
 in the absence of a tenth player:
[SLAP STICK 2
 (from m. 40 to m. 63)]

PLAYER 8
TAM-TAM or GONG
 very deep and rich;
 in the absence of a tenth player:
[SLAP STICK 2
 (to m. 40)]

PLAYER 9
2 CRASH CYMBALS
 in the absence of a tenth player:
[ANVIL
 (after m. 40)]

(PLAYER 10)
SLAP STICK 2
ANVIL

Arcana

Edgard Varèse

♩ = 132

1. 2. Piccolos

3. Flûtes

1. 2. Hautbois

1. 2. 3. Cor Anglais

Heckelphone

1. 2. Clarinettes Mi \flat

1. 2. Clarinettes Si \flat

1. 2. Cl. contrebasse Si \flat

1. 2. 3. Bassons

1. 2. Contrebassons

1. 3. 5. 7. Cors en Fa

2. 4. 6. 8. Trompettes en Ut

1. 2. 3. 4. Trombones

Tuba

Contrebasse Tuba
sonne à l'8^e inférieure

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. Timbales

1. Gong
Cymbale chinoise
Tam-tam claire
1^{re} Grosse caisse

2. Tam-tam grave
Fouet
2^e Grosse caisse

3. Caisse claire
Guitre
Triangle
2 Blocs chinois

4. Caisse roulante
Tamboure basque
Cymbale suspendue

5. Cymbales
Tamboure à corde
Coques

6. Xylophone
Clackenspiel
2 Blocs chinois
Crécelle



1. 2. Violons

Altos

Violoncelles

Contrebasses

INSTRUMENTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3 Piccolos | 6 Pedal Tympani |
| 2 Flutes | (<i>smallest head goes to  .</i>) |
| 3 Oboes | Percussion: (6 performers) |
| 1 English Horn | 1. Medium gong (gng.); cymbale chinoise (Chinese or crash cymbal) (cy. ch.); tam-tam clair (high tam-tam) (t.t.c.); grosse caisse I (bass drum) (1 g.c.); triangle (trngl.). |
| 1 Heckelphone | 2. Tam-tam grave (low tam-tam) (t.t.g.); fouet (slap stick); grosse caisse II (bass drum) (2 g.c.); triangle; tambour basque (tambourine) (t.b.). |
| 2 Clarinets in E \flat | 3. Caisse claire (snare drum) (c.c.); guiro; triangle (trngl.); 2 blocs chinois (Chinese blocks) (b. ch.), <i>high and low with drumsticks.</i> |
| 2 Clarinets in B \flat | 4. Caisse roulante (side drum) (c.r.); tambour basque (tambourine) (t.b.); cymbale suspendue (suspended cymbal) (c.s.) with drumsticks. |
| 1 Bass Clarinet
(<i>sounding a ninth lower</i>) | 5. Cymbals (cymbs.); tambour à corde (string drum) t.c.); 2 coques (coconuts). |
| 3 Bassoons | 6. Xylophone (xp.); glockenspiel (glop.); 2 blocs chinois (Chinese blocks), (b. ch.) <i>high and low with metal sticks</i> ; crécelle (rattle) (créc.); tambour basque (tambourine) (t.b.); cloches (bells)  ; guiro; cymbales; triangle (trngl.) |
| 2 Contrabassoons | |
| 8 Horns in F | |
| 5 Trumpets in C | |
| 2 Tenor Trombones | |
| 1 Bass Trombone | |
| 1 Contrabass Trombone | |
| 1 Tuba | |
| 1 Contrabass Tuba
(<i>sounding an octave lower</i>) | |

16 Violins I

16 Violins II

14 Violas

12 Violoncellos

10 Basses

(*tuned to low C.*)

NOTES ON PERFORMANCE

General:

Harmonics sound at the octave above, as indicated.

Strings:

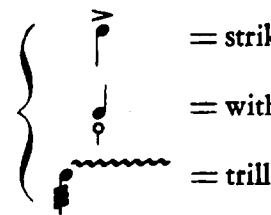
N.P. indicates to return to normal position.

Percussion:

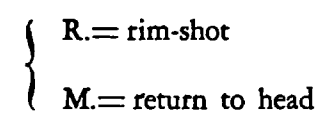
All instruments should be let vibrate the exact duration indicated.

Performers 1 and 2: when it is necessary to strike two instruments simultaneously use two sticks, one in each hand.

Tambourine: the indications



Snare drum and side drum



 = strike normally
 = with the thumb
 = trill
 R.= rim-shot
 M.= return to head

Definitions:

Tambour à corde (string drum): A single-headed drum; a piece of heavy twine is attached to the center of the membrane. The sound, approximating a lion's roar, is produced by drawing a piece of leather or canvas along the string, causing the membrane to vibrate.

Coques (Coconuts): 2 hollow cylinders of wood, height 2 inches, diameter 2½ inches, covered at one end, one in each hand. A wooden board covered with felt of graduated thickness on one side is placed on the percussion table, felt side down, and the open ends of the instruments are struck against the board. The differing thicknesses of felt permit a graduated scale of intensities.

Important Note:

Beat the two bars of silence before ④② and do not start beating the four beats of the sixth bar after ④② until the resonance of gongs, tam-tams and cymbals has died out completely.

Place the six percussion players in such a way that during the two bars of rest before ④② they may easily join other players to play instruments indicated in their parts. They should take their parts with them.

1. — remain as placed.
2. — remain as placed.
3. — join 2, take low gong.
4. — remain as placed.
5. — join 1, take tam-tam.
6. — join 1, take medium gong and Chinese cymbal.

INTÉGRALES



Edgard Varèse

Andantino.
(♩ = 72-)

Petites Flûtes.

Hautbois.

en mi_b

Clarinettes.

en si_b

Cor en fa.

en ré

Trompettes.

en ut

Trombone-ténor.

Trombone-basse.

Trombone-contrebasse.

Andantino.
(♩ = 72-)

Cymbale suspendue.

1 Caisse claire. } 3)

1 Caisse roulante. }

Tambour à corde.

2 Castagnettes.

2 Cymbales.

Blocs chinois.¹⁾ 1)

3 Grelots.

3 Chaines.

3 Tambour basque.²⁾

Gong.

Tam-tam.

Triangle.

4 Cymbale chinoise.

4 Verges et Fouet.

Grosse caisse.

1) h-high, m-medium, l-low. 2) >frapper, ♯= agiter, ♯ avec le pouce. 3) M—Membrane (head), R—Rebord (rim), C—Caisse (shell).

Instrumentation

2 Petites Flûtes Hautbois Clarinette en Mi \flat Clarinette en Si \flat Cor en Fa Trompette en Ré (Aiguë) Trompette en Ut Trombone—Ténor Trombone—Basse Trombone—Contrebasse	2 Piccolos Oboe Clarinet in E \flat Clarinet in B \flat French Horn in F Trumpet in D (High) Trumpet in C Tenor Trombone Bass Trombone Contrabass Trombone
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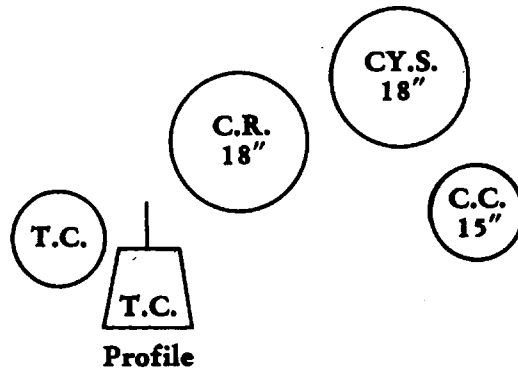
Percussion: 4 Exécutants — 4 Players

1.)	Cy.S	Cymbale Suspendue	Suspended Cymbal
	C.C.	Caisse Claire	Snare Drum
	C.R.	Caisse Roulante	Tenor Drum
	T.C.	Tambour à Corde	String Drum/Lion or Bull Roar
2.)	Cts.	Castagnettes	Castanets
	Cymps.	Cymbales	Cymbals
	B.Ch.	Blocs Chinois (3)	Chinese Blocks (3)
3.)	Grls.	Grelots	Sleighbells
	Ch.	Chaines	Chains
	T.B.	Tambour Basque	Tambourine
	Gng.	Gong	} (Grave)—(Deep)
	T.T.	Tam-Tam	
4.)	Trgl.	Triangle	Triangle
	Cy.Ch.	Cymbale Chinoise	Crash Cymbal
	Vrg.	Verges (Rute)	Twigs (Wire Brush)—To be played on shell of Bass Drum
	Gr.C.	Grosse Caisse	Bass Drum
	F.	Fouet	Slap Stick

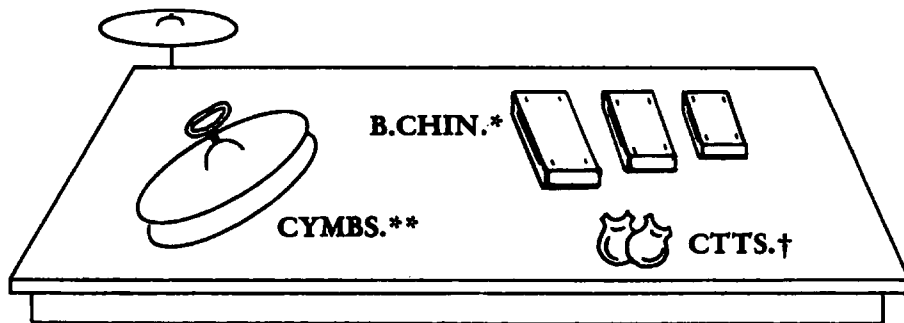
• INTEGRALES •

Chart for disposition of percussion suggested by Morris Goldenberg,
Instructor of Percussion, Juilliard School of Music.

PLAYER I

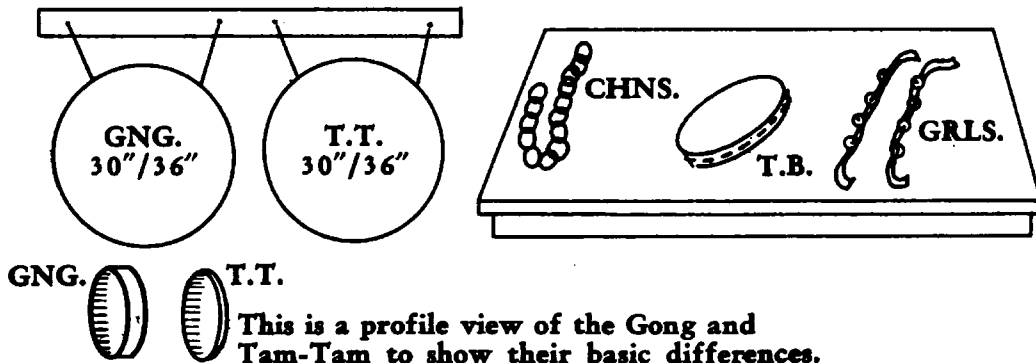


PLAYER II CY.S. 18"

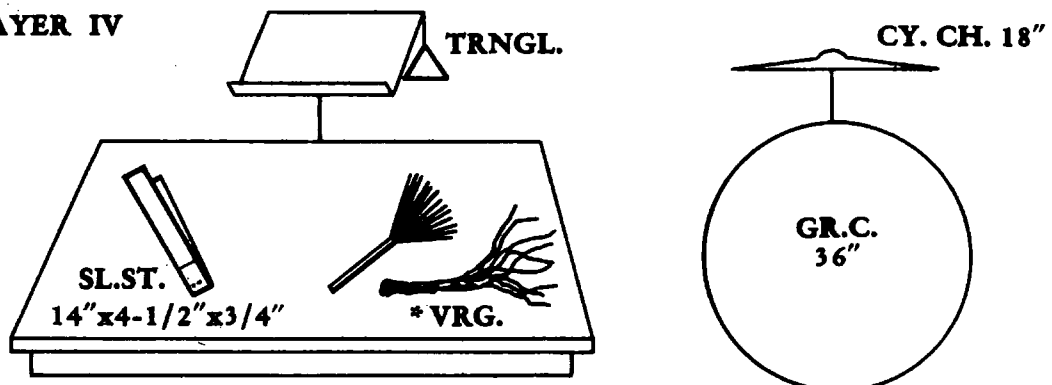


*Chinese blocks are better known as wood blocks in this country.
**Must use both suspended and hand cymbals. Use hand cymbals where possible
†Use pair of castanets for each hand or mounted castanets.

PLAYER III



PLAYER IV



*Both wire brush and twigs should be used.

INTÉGRALES

(B)

for 11 Wind Instruments and Percussion

Andantino (♩ = 72)

1 Piccolos

2 Oboe

Clarinet Eb

Clarinet Bb

French Horn

Trumpet D

Trumpet C

Tenor Trombone

Bass Trombone

Contrabass Trombone

Andantino (♩ = 72)

1 Suspended Cymbal
Snare Drum } 1)
Tenor Drum }
String Drum }

2 Castanets
Cymbals
Chinese Blocks high
medium
low

3 Sleighbells
Chains
Tambourine 2)

Gong

Tam Tam

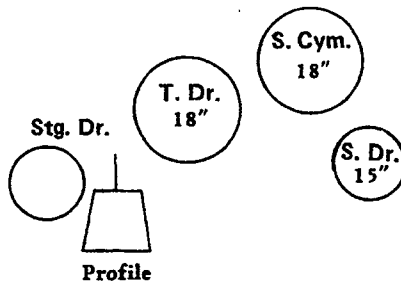
4 Triangle
Crash Cymbal
Twigs and Slapstick
Bass Drum

1) M = Membrane (head); R = Rebord (rim); C = Caisse (shell). 2) > = frapper; ≡ = agiter; ♯ = avec le pouce.

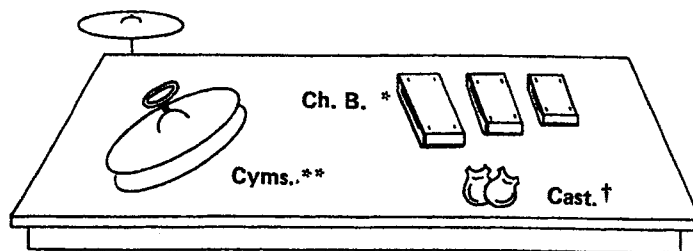
INTÉGRALES

Chart for disposition of percussion suggested by Morris Goldenberg,
Instructor of Percussion, Juilliard School of Music.

PLAYER I

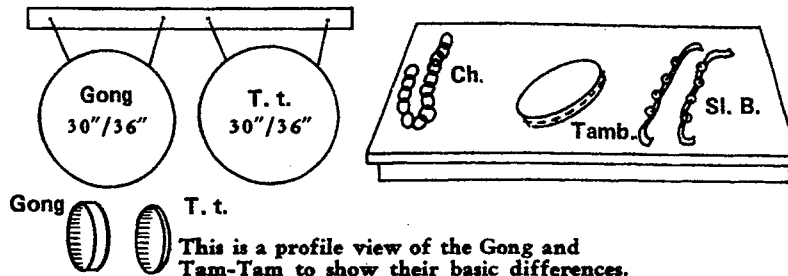


PLAYER II S. Cym. 18"

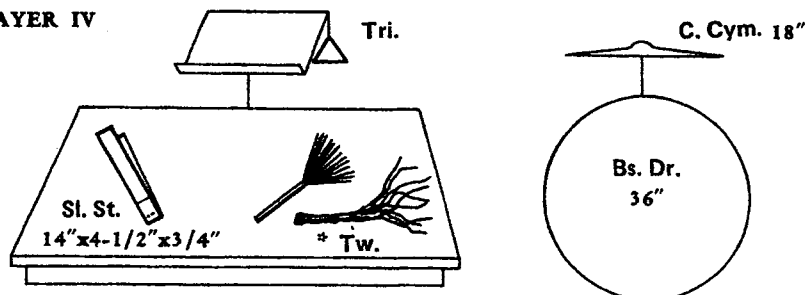


*Chinese blocks are better known as wood blocks in this country.
**Must use both suspended and hand cymbals. Use hand cymbals where possible.
†Use pair of castanets for each hand or mounted castanets.

PLAYER III



PLAYER IV



*Both wire brush and twigs should be used.

to Nicolas Slonimsky

IONISATION

(for Percussion Ensemble of 13 Players)

Edgard Varèse

$\text{♩} = 69$

1. Grande Cymbale Chinoise
(Grosse Caisse (très grave))

2. Gong
Tam-tam clair
Tam-tam grave

3. 2 Bongos clair
grave
Caisse roulante
2 Grosse Caisse clair
grave

4. Tambour militaire
Caisse roulante

5. Sirène claire
Tambour à corde

6. Sirène grave
Fouet
Güiro

7. 3 Blocs Chinois clair
moyen
grave
Claves
Triangle

8. Caisse claire (détrimbrée)
2 Maracas Claire
Grave

9. Tarole
Caisse claire
Cymbale suspendue


10. Grelots
Cymbales

11. Güiro
Castagnettes

12. Tambour de Basque
Enclumes

13. Piano

Nomenclature des instruments pour les treize exécutants

1. Grande Cymbale Chinoise – Grosse Caisse (tres grave) ^{e)} de 7 a 9 Cencerro (sourдино) ^{k)}
2. Gong – Tam-tam clair – Tam-tam grave ^{b)} de 7 a 9 Cencerro (sourдино)
3. 2 Bongos (aigu & grave) ^{c)} – Caisse roulante ^{d)} – 2 Grosses Caisses à plat (moyenne & grave)
4. Tambour militaire – Caisse roulante'
5. Sirène claire ^{f)} – Tambour à corde ^{e)}
6. Sirène grave ^{f)} – Fouet – Güiro ^{g)}
7. 3 Blocs chinois (clair, moyen & grave) – Claves ^{h)} – Triangle
8. Caisse claire (detimbrée) – 2 Maracas ⁱ⁾ (clair et grave)
9. Tarole ^{j)} – Caisse claire – Cymbale suspendue
10. Cymbales – Grelots – à partir de [13] Cloches 
11. Güiro – Castagnettes – à partir de [13] Glockenspiel a clavier
12. Tambour de Basque – Enclumes (1^{re} plus aigüe) à partir de [13] Grand Tam-tam (très profond)
13. Fouet – Triangle – Grelots; à partir de [13] Piano

^{e)} une mailloche dans chaque main-à [13] prenez Tam-tam clair à la place de la Cymbale chinoise.

^{b)} une mailloche dans chaque main-attaques toujours très clustiques-meme dans les *ff* n'user que le poids combiné du bras et de la mailloche - Ne pas assommer le son.

^{c)} Bongos: Tambours des Antilles, généralement joués avec de petites baguettes, ou avec les doigts.

Suivre strictement les indications de la partition pour les baguettes de timbales à employer.

^{d)} selon indications baguettes Timbales en peau-en bois-en feutre - en éponge

^{e)} Le signe $\frac{B}{x}$ signifie pour Tarole-Tamb mil-Caisses claire et roulante sur le rebord.

^{e)} Tambour à corde: Sorte de seau en bois; l'anse fixée à terre par un crochet; le fond remplacé par une membrane tendue, au centre de laquelle est fixée une corde retenue à l'intérieur par un noeud. On produit le son en entourant la corde d'une pièce de toile à voile ou de cuir, serrant légèrement la main et tirant de bas en haut vers soi. Avoir soin de bien colophaner la corde.

^{f)} Sirènes: Sterling Type H (Part No. 73 PU-PB) Opérées à la main avec bouton d'arrêt instantané. Aucune autre espèce de Sirène (comme sirène à bouche etc.) ne doit être employée. Si les sirènes spécifiées ne peuvent être obtenues, se servir d'instruments à ondes Thérémin (ou similaires). Dans ce cas se référer à la version ci-joint.

^{g)} Güiro: Calebasse striée sur une partie de sa surface, frottez au moyen d'un tige de metal ou de bois.

^{h)} Claves: Baguettes au bois très dur et très dense (cubaines). Une d'elle posée sur une main, délicatement soutenue par les doigts, une extrémité reposant sur le poignet: à sa naissance, la paume de la main aussi concave que possible afin de former cavité résonnante. Frapper légèrement a mi-longueur avec l'autre clave.

ⁱ⁾ Maracas: Gourdes remplies de cailloux ou de petit plomb, munies d'un manche (une pour chaque main). Agiter ou secouer rythmiquement.

^{j)} Tarole: Petite caisse plate d'une sonorité aigüe.

Les signes  indiquent que tous les degrés

chromatiques compris entre les 2 notes écrites doivent être attaqués simultanément en se servant de tout l'avant bras. L'attaque souple, sans raideur et sans brutalité.

^{k)} Cencerro — cloche de vache — sans battant, fixée par l'anse — et frappée avec baguette tambour assourdissez en introduisant mouchoir ou morceau d'étoffe.

Nomenclature of instruments

1. Crash Cymbal - Bass Drum - (very deep) ^{a)} from 7 to 9 Cencerro (muffled) ^{k)}
2. Gong - Tam-tam (high) Tam-tam (low) ^{b)} from 7 to 9 Cencerro (muffled)
3. 2 Bongos ^{c)} - Side-Drum ^{d)} - 2 Bass Drums (medium size and large) laid flat
4. Tambour Militaire - Side-Drum
5. Siren (high) ^{f)} - String-drum ^{e)}
6. Siren (low) ^{f)} - Slapstick - Güiro ^{g)}
7. Chinese blocks (high, middle register, and low) - Claves ^{h)} - Triangle
8. Snare-drum (with snares relaxed) - Maracas ⁱ⁾ (high and low)
9. Tarole ^{j)} - Snare-drum Suspended cymbal
10. Cymbals - Sleigh bells, and later Tubular Chimes
11. Güiro - Castagnettes, and later Glockenspiel a clavier (with resonators)
12. Tambourine Anvils (high and low), and later Grand Tam-tam (very deep)
13. Slapstick - Triangle - Sleigh-bells, and later Piano

a) A drumstick in each hand: at [13] change to light tam-tam instead of crash cymbals.

b) A drumstick in each hand; give very elastic strokes; even in the *ff* the combined weight of arm and stick are sufficient - do not kill the tone.

c) Bongos are West Indian twin drums with parchment heads. They may be played either with small wooden sticks, or with fingers.

d) Use, according to indications, the different kettle-drum sticks: (skin ordinary), wooden, felt, or sponge. For tarole, military-drum, snare-drum, or tenor drum, where the notation $\overset{R}{x}$ occurs, play on the rim.

e) String-drum, also known under the name lion-roar, - a medium sized wooden barrel, with parchment head, through which a rosined string is drawn. The sound is produced by rubbing the string with a piece of cloth or leather.

f) Sirens: Sterling Type H (Part No. 73 PU. PB.), operated by hand, with a button for instantaneous stopping, (thumb brake). If unobtainable, substitute Theremin's electric instruments, or any similar instruments (see special score). Mouth sirens not to be used.

g) Güiro, - a Cuban desiccated gourd, serrated on the surface to be scratched with a wooden stick.

h) Claves. - Cuban sticks of hardwood. In order to obtain desired sonority, one stick must be held loosely between the fingers with the palm of the hand curved to form a sort of sounding box, the other stick must strike rather lightly about the middle.

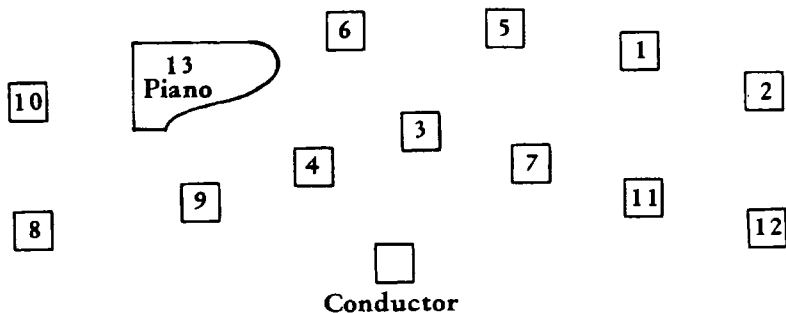
i) Maracas are Cuban rattles (best with ammunition inside the gourd).

j) Tarole is a flat military drum, with snares.

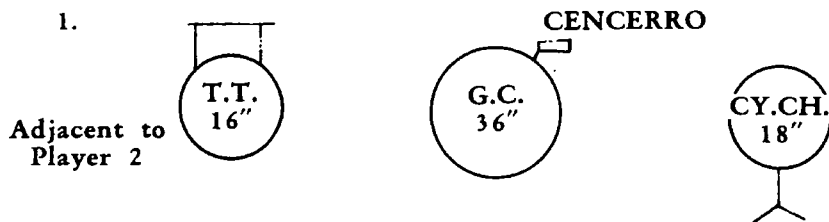
k) Cencerro - a cow bell with no clapper - fastened by the handle and struck with drum stick - muffle by sticking handkerchief in bell.

• IONISATION •

Chart for disposition of Percussion Ensemble suggested by Morris Goldenberg,
Instructor of Percussion, Juilliard School of Music.



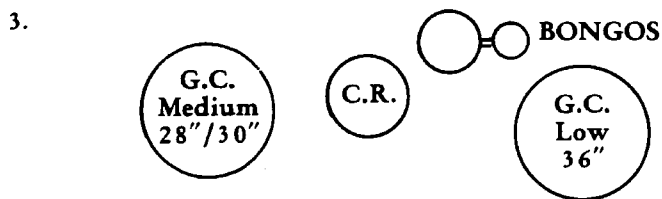
Charts for Individual Multiple Percussionists



Footnote: Use soft Timpani mallet at outset. After ⑦ use Bell mallet in R.H. for Cowbell and Timpani mallet in L.H.



Footnote: See prototypes for Gong and Tam-Tam at end of section.

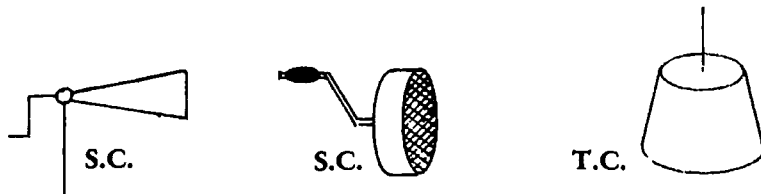


Footnote: Both Bass Drums are to be laid flat.



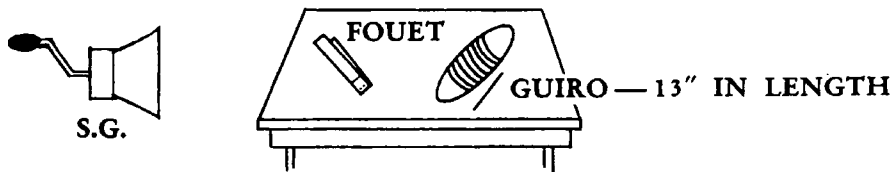
Footnote: The Caisse Roulante or Tenor Drum has no snares and is almost like a small Bass Drum. The Tambour Militaire, known also as either the Field or Parade Drum, has adjustable side snares.

5.



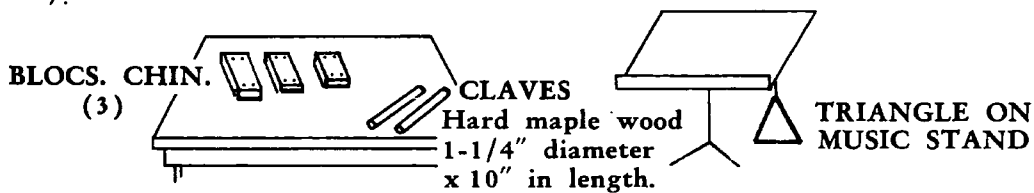
Footnote: See protoypes of High Siren and String Drum at end of Section.

6.



Footnote: See protoypes of Low Siren at end of section.

7.

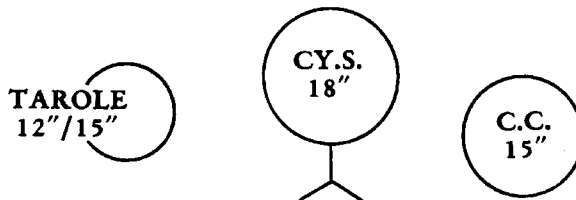


Footnote: Use Chinese Blocks (or the equivalent Wood Blocks) of 3 different pitches. Do *not* use Temple Blocks.

8.

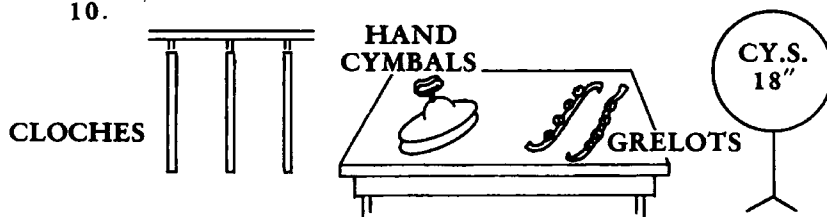
NO DIAGRAM NECESSARY

9.



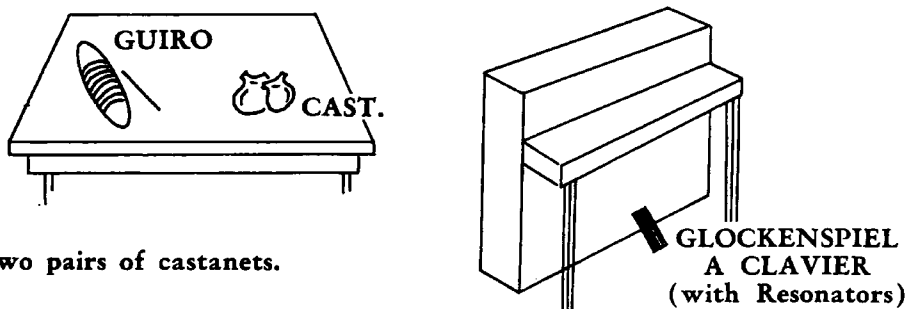
Footnote: The shell of the Tarole is extremely shallow.

10.



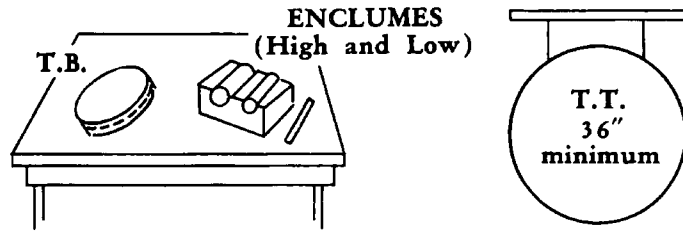
Footnote: Use Hand Cymbals wherever possible. The Suspended cymbal is only an alternative.

11.



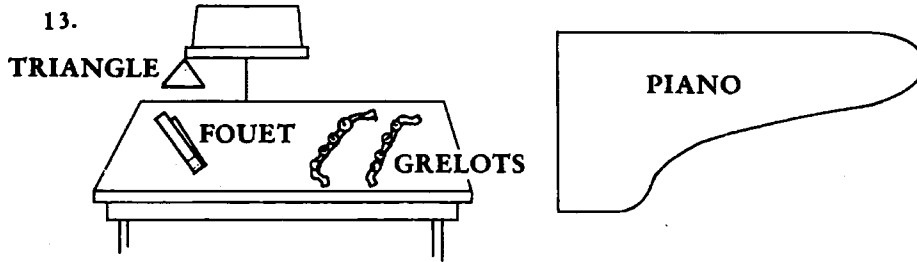
Footnote: Use two pairs of castanets.

12.

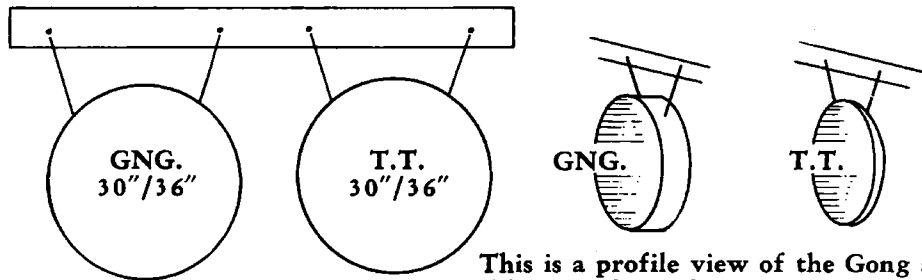


Footnote: See prototype of Anvils at end of page.

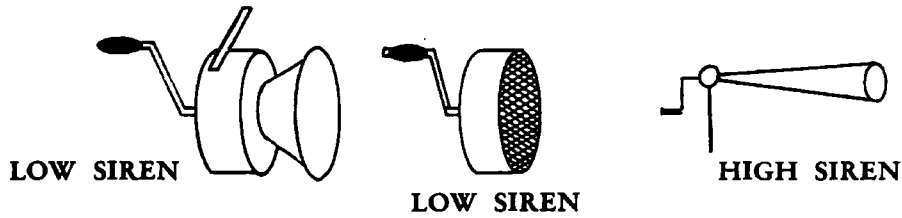
13.



Prototypes

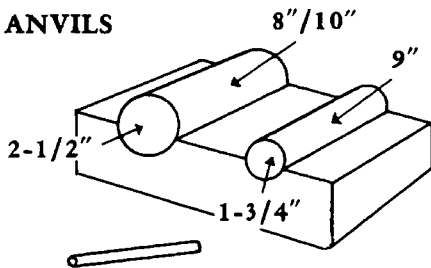


This is a profile view of the Gong and Tam-Tam to show their basic differences.



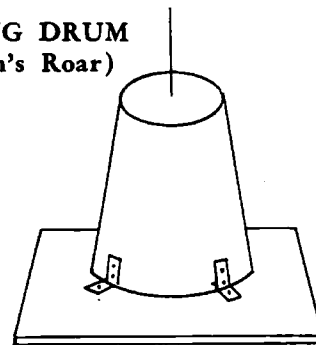
Footnote: With brake equipment.

ANVILS



Footnote: Indentations in holder must be lined with soft felt to obtain maximum of resonance. To obtain resonance hit both tubes simultaneously with beater (small piece of tubing) held by the middle. Damping is obtained in the same fashion but keeping the contact with the two tubes.

STRING DRUM
(Lion's Roar)



to L. V.

ECUATORIAL

Edgard Varèse

$\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, the tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The score includes the following parts:

- Oboes:** Two staves (1 and 2) with a key signature of one sharp and a 4/4 time signature.
- Organ:** Two staves.
- Trumpets:** Four staves (1, 2, 3, 4). The first staff includes dynamic markings *con sord.*, *p*, *f*, *ppp*, and *mp*. The second staff includes *(open)*, *pp*, *p*, and *mf*. The fourth staff includes *mp*.
- Trombones:** Four staves (1, 2, 3, 4).
- Voices (Basses):** Two staves.
- Piano:** Two staves. The right hand includes *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *mp*. The left hand includes *ped.* and $\text{♩} = 60$.
- Percussion:** Multiple staves including Timpani (ped.), Snare dr., Tenor dr., Gong, Tam-Tam, Temple Bks., Cymbals, and Tambourine.

Instrumentation:

- 4 Trumpets
- 4 Trombones
- Piano
- Organ
- Ondes Martenot
- Percussion:
 - Timpani
 - 2 Snare Drums
 - 2 Tenor Drums
 - 3 Bass Drums
 - 2 Tam Tams
 - Gong
 - Cymbals
 - Suspended Cymbal
 - Temple Blocks
 - Tambourine

ORGAN: Since some conductors are not familiar with the organ, in the orchestral score the organ part is written as it should come out for the ear. The organist's part is written as it should be played. The stops, however, are not indicated, as all organs are not the same, and the choice is left to the conductor and organist, with the exception of the *vox celesta*, the *vox humana*, and other similar effects, which must never be used.

Dur.: 13'20" (instr.)
10'08" (interp.)
23'28"

TO RED HELLER

DÉSERTS

EDGARD VARÈSE

1 $\text{♩} = 92$ 2 3 4 5 6

Piccolo *fmp* *mp* *sfp* Take Fl. *sfp*

Flute *sfp*

B \flat Clarinet *p* *p* *sfp*

B \flat Bass Clarinet *p* *p* *sfp*

2 Horns I. in D I. Sord. *p* *open*

3 Trumpets II. e III. in C II. Sord. *p* *pp*

3 Trombones *p* *pp*

Bass Tuba
Contra Bass Tuba

Piano *p* *pp*

1. Timpani $\text{♩} = 92$

2. 2 Suspended Cymbals high *p* *pp* *l. v.* *l. v.*
low *sonoro*

3. Chimes (Tubular Bells) *f* *pp* *l. v.*
Keep vibrating

4. Vibraphone *loco* *p* *l. v.*

5. Xylophone *loco* *pp* *p*

All instruments sound as written except piccolo sounding an octave above

INSTRUMENTATION

- 2 Flutes (Alt. Piccs.)
- 2 Clarinets in B \flat (one Alt. E \flat Cl., one Alt. Bass-Cl.)
- 2 Horns
- 3 Trumpets
 - 1st in D
 - 2nd and 3rd in C
- 3 Trombones
 - Bass Tuba
 - Contra-Bass Tuba
 - Piano

Percussion:

- I. 4 Timpani (with pedals) — Vibraphone — 2 Suspended Cymbals (high and low) — Side Drum — Claves
 - II. Glockenspiel — Snare Drum — Field Drum — Side Drum — 2 Timbales or Tom-toms — 2 Suspended Cymbals (high and low) — Cencerro — Tambourine — (take Chinese Blocks from V. at Bar 200)
 - III. 2 Bass Drums (medium and low) with Attached Cymbals — Field Drum — Side Drum — Cencerro — Guiro — Claves — Tambourine — Chimes (Tubular Bells)
 - IV. Vibraphone — 3 Gongs (high, medium and low) — 2 Lathes — Guiro — Tambourine
 - V. Xylophone — 3 Chinese Blocks — 3 Wooden Drums (Dragon Heads) — Guiro — Claves — 2 Maracas — (take 2 Lathes from IV. at Bar 135)
- 2 Magnetic Tapes of electronically organized sounds transmitted on 2 channels by means of a stereophonic system.

The instruments and the interpolations of organized sound are never heard simultaneously, but must follow each other without a break, alternating as follows:

- 1. Instruments — from beginning to bar 82
- 2. 1st interpolation of organized sound enters on 4th beat of bar 82
- 3. Instruments enter bar 83 ($\frac{3}{4} = \text{♪} = 100$)
- 4. 2nd interpolation of organized sound enters on 2nd beat of bar 224
- 5. Instruments enter bar 225 ($\frac{7}{4} = \text{♪} = 132$)
- 6. 3rd interpolation of organized sound enters on 4th beat of bar 263
- 7. Instruments enter bar 264 ($\frac{5}{4} = \text{♪} = 84$)

The engineer at the magnetophone will signal the conductor for entrance of instruments.

This work may also be performed instrumentally without the interpolations of the tapes (electronically organized sound) if these are not available.

Nocturnal

INSTRUMENTATION:

PICCOLO

FLUTE (alt. PICCOLO 2)

OBOE

CLARINET IN E^b

CLARINET IN B^b

BASSOON

HORN

TRUMPET IN D

TRUMPET IN C

3 TROMBONES: Tenor Trombone
Bass Trombone (or Tenor-Bass Trombone)
Contrabass Trombone (if not available, the part should be played by the first Bass Trombone player)

PERCUSSION:

1. 5 Pedal Timpani — Sandpaper — Metal Sheet (shared with 6) — Cymbals (shared with 6)
2. Snare Drum — Field Drum — Tenor Drum (Side Drum) — Medium Bass Drum
3. 2 Wood Blocks (high and very low) — 5 Wooden Tubes (may be substituted by Temple Blocks) — 2 Cencerros (high and low) — 2 Ratchets (high and low) — 3 Gongs (high, medium, low) — (also plays Snare Drum of 2 at m.143)
4. Maracas — Guiro (very low) — Large Sleighbells (on a strap) — Flexatone — (also plays Field Drum of 2 at m.143, Low Gong of 3 at m.164)
5. 2 Bongos (high and low) — Low Bass Drum — Twigs — Maracas (shared with 4) — Guiro (shared with 4)
6. Claves — High Suspended Cymbal — Cymbals — Metal Sheet — (also plays Tenor Drum and Medium Bass Drum of 2 at m.82, and Gongs of 3 at m.145)

PIANO

SOPRANO

CHORUS OF BASS VOICES

STRINGS

(All instruments sound as written except piccolo sounding an octave above and double basses sounding an octave below.)