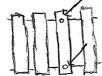
Notes for the Musicians:

Saxophones Play with a clean and smooth timbre throughout the piece,

Marimba & should be amplified. The signal chain should include a compressor.

All notes are to be played at one of the (two) places where the line runs through the bar:



The Sound produced in this manner of Playing will be flat and not very relonant. A note about two octaves higher can be heard, if the attack is hard enough.

The medium hard woolen mallet could be a "(halklin Medium"; the mollet needs enough 'core' to be really loud on the note hz, but at the same time it has to be soft enough to give nothing but a [pff] when played pp

Gran (assa: should be amplified. The signal chain should include a compressor.

The Gran (ussa is to be placed very close to the Piano; in this way the G.C. can make the strings of the plano vibrate.

The soft mallets should be soft enough to speate a roll where it is impossible to discern the individual beats.

In GP and I is called for the creation of harmonics on the G.C.8

Mute the G.C. with the left hand and play with the right hand (if you are right-handed). Just after the mallet has touched the Shin, release the muting left hand. If the muting is done halfway between the center of the Shin and the rim, harmonics can be heard. I have used this notation of = without harmonics.

Piano: A Grand Piano should be used. It should be amplified and the signal chain should include a compressor.

The Grand Piano and the Gran Cassa should be placed very close to each other.

Forte Pedal? _____ = shortly released, then depressed _____ = released

Compression: The compression of the Marimba, Gran Cossa and Piano should be hard, to ensure that the most quiet part of the music is amplified almost to same extent as the loudest Part.

Marimba: Medium-short ottach, Short release

G.C. : Short attack, medium release stack

Piano : Short attack, long release

