

Drones Against Drones: Metadata 2012–2013

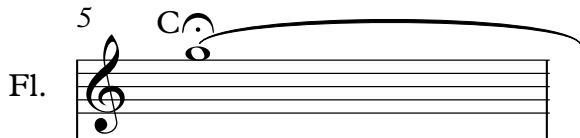
Each cell must be performed with subtlety with regard to entrances and decays.
 All performers must remain on Cell A for the majority of the piece. Dynamics can gradually
 move between *p.* and *mp.* When the percussionist has completely stopped, performers can
 gradually decrescendo one by one.

The musical score is organized into two systems. The first system consists of nine staves: Flt., B. Cl., Sax, F Horn, Trpt, Trmbn, Piano, E Gtr, and VC. The second system consists of eight staves: B, B, B, B, B, Piano, B, and B. The instruments are labeled on the left of each staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*. The score is written in treble and bass clefs. The first system uses a key signature of one sharp (F#) for the woodwinds and strings, and a key signature of one flat (Bb) for the piano and guitar. The second system uses a key signature of one sharp (F#) for the woodwinds and strings, and a key signature of one flat (Bb) for the piano and guitar. The score is written in 4/4 time.

Those performing on electronic instruments (sampler, synthesizer, etc) should play C or G in low registers.
 Subtle effects (delay, filters, etc) can be employed.

Full Score

Fl. ⁵ C

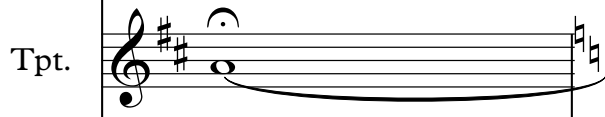


Full Score

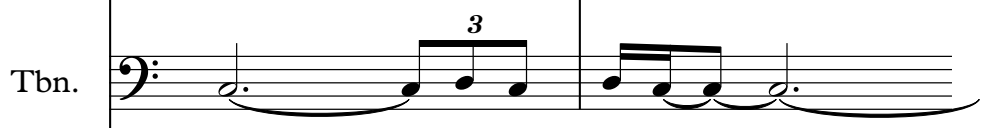
B. Cl.



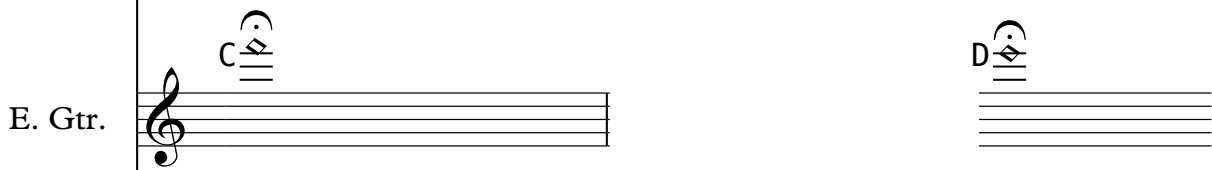
Tpt.



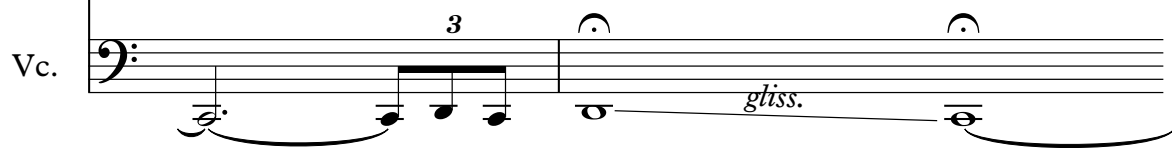
Tbn.



E. Gtr.



Vc.



E. Gtr.

p