Two Pieces for Orchestra
Nathan Wilks

Score
Instrument List

- Flute
- Oboe
- B-flat Clarinet
- Bassoon
- Horn in F
- B-flat Trumpet
- Trombone
- Tuba
- Timpani 32", 32", 29"
- Snare Drum
- Three Suspended Cymbals: 14", 16", 18-20"
- Cymbals
- Gong (medium to low)
- Vibraphone
- Xylophone
- Two Bass Drums: medium, large
- Piano
- Violin
- Viola
- Cello
- Bass

Notes

Timpani - The timpani part requires the player to place a suspended cymbal (18"-20") upside down on the head of the drum when indicated. The cymbal is rolled to achieve a mysterious, barely pitched sound.

Suspended Cymbals - The suspended cymbals are notated with a three-line staff. The bottom line represents the lowest, the top line the highest.

Bass Drums - The bass drums are notated with a two line staff, the bottom representing the larger drum, the top being the smaller drum.

Piano - The piano is primarily used for chromatic sweeps and its strings are to be played directly by the performer. The pads of the fingers are ideal but a soft yarn mallet will work as well. Notation is not precise and relies on the player's intuition. The wavy line represents approximate pitch. The desired effect is a wavy, sweeping, white noise-like sound. It is recommended that the performer mark octaves with pieces of colored tape.

Treatment of Divisi in the Score - The first movement makes use of extensive divisi in the strings. When staves are bracketed with a "divisi", that section should be divided as evenly as possible. When staves are bracketed with a more traditional division, such as "Vln. II", the traditional section should play those staves. For instance, in measure 13, Vlns I play the B5, Vlns II play the B harmonic, all Vlas play the A harmonic, and all VCs play the low B harmonic. Likewise, in measure 18, the entire violin section is divided into four staves.
Lots of air. A breathy, brittle sound finger given note and blow without pitch.

Fleeting tone

Cymbal on head

Lots of air, breathy, brittle tone.
II. Lunar Pastoral