

Instrumentation

Piccolo
2 Flutes
2 Oboes
2 Bassoons
Contrabassoon

3 Clarinets in Bb
Bass Clarinet in Bb
Contrabass Clarinet in Bb

2 Alto Saxophones in Eb
Tenor Saxophone in Bb
Baritone Saxophone in Eb

3 Trumpets in Bb
4 Horns in F
3 Trombones (3rd is Bass Trombone)
Euphonium
Tuba

Timpani
3 Percussion
1. Crotales, Xylophone, Vibraphone, Snare Drum
2. Marimba, Medium Chinese Cymbal, Large Suspended Cymbal, Bass Drum
3. Temple Blocks, Tam-tam, Whip, Bass Drum (share with 2)

Piano
Double Bass

Performance notes

- All glissandos should smoothly fill the entire duration of the rhythm of the note.
- Musicians should lean into all glissandos, exaggerating the dynamic swells, as they should always be a prominent part of the overall sound.
- Trumpet glissandos should be played either with lip or by adjusting the tuning slide, whichever creates a more satisfactory pitch bend and allows the performer to land on the target pitch forcefully.
- The boxed figures that begin in m. 165 should be repeated, legato, extremely quickly at first and should all gradually slow down until the performer has almost stopped by the end. This applies even if the dynamic begins quietly and crescendos – the tendency may be to speed up as it gets louder, but the dynamic and speed of repetition are independent of each other.
- While multiple players are playing the boxed gestures simultaneously, their rhythms should be independent of one another, especially as the rhythm slows towards the end. They should make a conscious attempt to avoid synchronizing in any rhythmic way with any other performers.
- At m. 203, the tempo changes, and a handful of instruments are continuing their aleatoric gesture. They should continue slowing down their rhythms independent of the tempo change. The duration of their aleatoric gesture and when to stop playing is, however, determined by the new tempo.

Duration: ca. 11'
Grade 6
Score is transposed

For more information, please visit www.rogerzare.com

Cover photograph: Gordon Dam, Southwest National Park, Tasmania
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Program notes

Hydrostatics refers to the branch of mechanics that is concerned with the hydrostatic properties of liquids – that is, the study of how liquids at rest react to changes in pressure. Water is so necessary for life as we know it, but also amazingly versatile with its many physical states and properties that occur within a relatively small temperature range that we experience in its entirety on earth on a regular basis. It seems to be extremely flexible when it is flowing, but as soon as it is contained and at rest, its incompressible nature transmits immense power when pressure is applied to it. Application of hydrostatics gives us hydraulic presses and lifts, as well as aqueducts, water turbines, and hydroelectric dams. Hydraulics channel the power of water to move extremely heavy objects with ease. Hydroelectric dams are some of the most impressive manmade structures on the planet, holding back giant volumes of water and creating artificial lakes in order to control the flow of water to create renewable energy.

The music opens with a violent explosion of tension between the instruments of the ensemble. Slow, straining glissandos in the brass bend one pitch into another to create thick and clashing harmonies. Eventually, this texture yields a quick and more rhythmically oriented music. Underpinned with a constant flow of repeated notes, aggressive gestures made of similarly dense harmonies as heard in the first section sporadically rise and fall, with pointed and uneasy percussive interjections. At a clearing in the texture, a solo horn states the piece's first melody, bringing together a series of gestural fragments from earlier in the music into a declamatory statement. As the pressure builds, a persistent high trumpet note emerges and is accompanied by a series of cataclysmic outbursts that represent the strength of water's immutability.

The central section of *Hydrostatics* is a slow rhapsodic section, featuring an extended solo for the clarinet amidst rapidly fluttering but unmoving textures that emerge from different instrument groups. The slow-moving brass glissandos return in this new environment to create imposing waves of sound. The music closes with a reprise of the quick rhythmic and temperamental texture and a final restatement of the persistent high trumpets and cataclysmic outbursts from the whole ensemble. While the ending may sound a bit triumphant, there is still much unresolved tension. Humanity has done much to harness the strength of water for its benefit, but in today's changing climate, we continue to see many examples of how water still controls us. Floods have become more frequent and devastating, hurricanes and thunderstorms more powerful. Water has the power to give us life as well as take it away.

Hydrostatics is the recipient of the Atlantic Coast Conference Band Directors Association James E. Croft Grant for Young and Emerging Wind Band Composers 2020 Award.

B

Picc. *ff* *p*

Fl. 1.2. *ff* *p*

Ob. 1.2. *p* *f* *3* *p* *f* *3* *p* *mf* *f* *6*

Bsn. 1.2. *ff* *p* *f* *3* *p* *mf* *f*

Cbsn. *ff* *p*

Cl. 1.2.3. *ff* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *p*

B. Cl. *ff* *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf* *f* *p*

Cb. Cl. *ff* *p*

Alto Sax. 1.2. *ff* *p* *ff* *f* *ff* *f* *6* *mf* *6* *p*

Ten. Sax. *ff* *p* *ff* *f* *6* *5* *f* *p*

Bari. Sax. *ff* *p*

B

Tpt. 1.2.3. *ff* *pp* *pp* *pp* *f* *pp* *f* *2.*

Hn. in F 1.2. *pp* *p* *f* *f* *p*

3.4. *pp* *p* *f* *p*

Tbn. 1.2.3. *ff* *f*

Euph. *ff* *p* *p* *f* *p*

Tba. *ff* *p*

B

31

32

33

34

35

36

Picc.

Fl. 1.2.

Ob. 1.2.

Bsn. 1.2.

Cbsn.

Cl. 1.2.3.

B. Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Alto Sax. 1.2.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1.2.3.

Hn. in F

Tbn. 1.2.3.

Euph.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1
S. D.

Perc. 2
B. D.

Perc. 3
T.-t.

Pno.

Db.

This musical score page contains measures 31 through 36. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute 1 & 2, Oboe 1 & 2, Bassoon 1 & 2, Contrabassoon, Clarinet 1, 2, & 3, B♭ Clarinet, Contrabass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1 & 2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, 2, & 3, Horn in F, Trombone 1, 2, & 3, Euphonium, Tuba, Timpani, three types of Percussion (S.D., B.D., T.-t.), and Piano/Double Bass. The score is written for a symphony orchestra. Measures 31-32 show woodwinds and strings with various dynamics and articulations. Measures 33-36 feature more complex woodwind and brass passages, including trills, slurs, and dynamic changes. A large 'PERUSAI' watermark is visible across the center of the page.

Picc.

Fl. 1.2.

Ob. 1.2.

Bsn. 1.2.

Cbsn.

Cl. 1.2.3.

B. Cl.

Cb. Cl.

Alto Sax. 1.2.

Ten. Sax.

Bari. Sax.

Tpt. 1.2.3.

Hn. in F

Tbn. 1.2.3.

Euph.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1
S. D.

Perc. 2
B. D.

Perc. 3.
T.-t.

Pno.

Db.

PERUSSA

