

David Reeves

Until Morning Sings

for percussion ensemble and rhythm section



Until Morning Sings by David Reeves

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Composer Notes

First, I highly recommend using a conductor. Much of the piece is groove and pattern-oriented, and the players can simply listen to the drummer and each other to stay together. There are, however, a few spots where the individual parts do little to suggest steady time (e.g., letter E – *Begin the Night*), and some simple “beat guidance” will be helpful. Movement 2, *Quiet Conversations*, is in an odd meter and a slow tempo, and here again a conductor will prove useful.

As with any nonpitched percussion music, there are inevitably variations in the notations used. Instead of including a separate and cumbersome notation key, I have simply indicated a few helpful hints in the individual part as to the desired sounds and techniques where they appear. These are usually indicated the first time they are seen in the music.

Concerning the bass instruments: Ideally the first and third movements should be played with an acoustic string bass, while the second movement should be played with either an electric 5-string (to accommodate the low D) or with an electric 4-string with the E string tuned down a whole step. This is a “perfect world” scenario. It will still sound fine with either instrument, but if a choice has to be made, I’d lean toward the electric instrument. Note that if an acoustic bass is used, it should always be played pizzicato. Longer note values simply dictate the amount of sustain.

I. Begin the Night

The intro is all about the atmosphere and setting the mood. Vibe 1 leads bars 1–5. Vibe 2 quietly echoes and then takes over the lead line at measure 6 while the chimes and crotales “tinkle” in the distance. Bars 10–11 are worth special mention: Though the rhythms are clearly written, neither of these figures should sound rigid or metronomic. Artistic expression and performer discretion is encouraged.

Letter A to C is straightforward melody/accompaniment/groove, starting with the simple statement of the melody and building to bar 44 where brilliance and color bring the music to new heights of intensity. There are a few moments (e.g., bar 37) that call for timbale or conga licks. These should remain tasty and appropriate and never take over the ensemble from a content or volume standpoint.

All single grace notes in the vibraphone voices should be “dry” (dead strokes), and the rhythmic interpretation should err on the “wide” side.

Letter C opens the form for solos between the drumset and congas. The length of each solo is up to the performer. The score shows one example of how these solos can be structured in a way where the two players will come together for the final unison lick/cue (bar 87) and bring the ensemble back in, arriving at letter D.

Similar to the opening section, letter E should sound improvisatory. No single player or part is the designated “time keeper,” so the conductor will be crucial in keeping the ensemble together.

II. Quiet Conversations

The greatest challenge in this movement is achieving a perfect balance between the lead line (always heard) and the counter lines (always appreciated). Mallet selection and touch on the instrument is key here. It would be an oversimplification to try and dictate the musical focus solely through dynamic hierarchy, but it is at least worth providing a rough outline of how to prioritize:

- Letter A to bar 12: Vibraphone 2
- Bar 12 to letter B: A warm mixture of all mallet voices (*Note: The xylophone player should always use hard mallets.*)
- Letter B to bar 27: Bass solo (*Note: It is not indicated in the score, but I could easily hear and welcome an extended bass solo/improvisation following measure 25 and then returning to measure 26 to signal the end of the solo.*)
- Bars 28–29: Vibe 1 and Glock
- Bars 30–31: Vibe 2 and Bass
- Bars 33–35: Crotales/Glock and Vibe 1
- Letter D to the end: Vibraphones and Bass

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep

Although some of the rhythms in the solo sections might look intimidating (e.g., offbeat triplets and quintuplets), this was simply to highlight the improvisational quality of the lines. When learning these solos, I recommend first figuring out where the accents fall (e.g., bar 30—beat 1, the “and” of 2, and the “and” of 4) and then filling in the other notes accordingly.

Similarly, the percussion soli at letter E looks much harder than it actually is. It doesn’t have to be played verbatim. Use it as a guide and make it your own!

Also, in keeping with the style of many salsa charts, the final two eighth notes in the piece should be “opened up.”

If available, I suggest using a second set of timbales and the needed bells and blocks for the third movement. There is no drumset part in this movement, and it might be easier to get around the timbales if they were situated away from the drumset with the player standing. Alternatively, the timbales could simply be moved away from the kit after the second movement concludes.

Lastly, remember that this is *salsa*...it should be a party!

-David Reeves, 2013

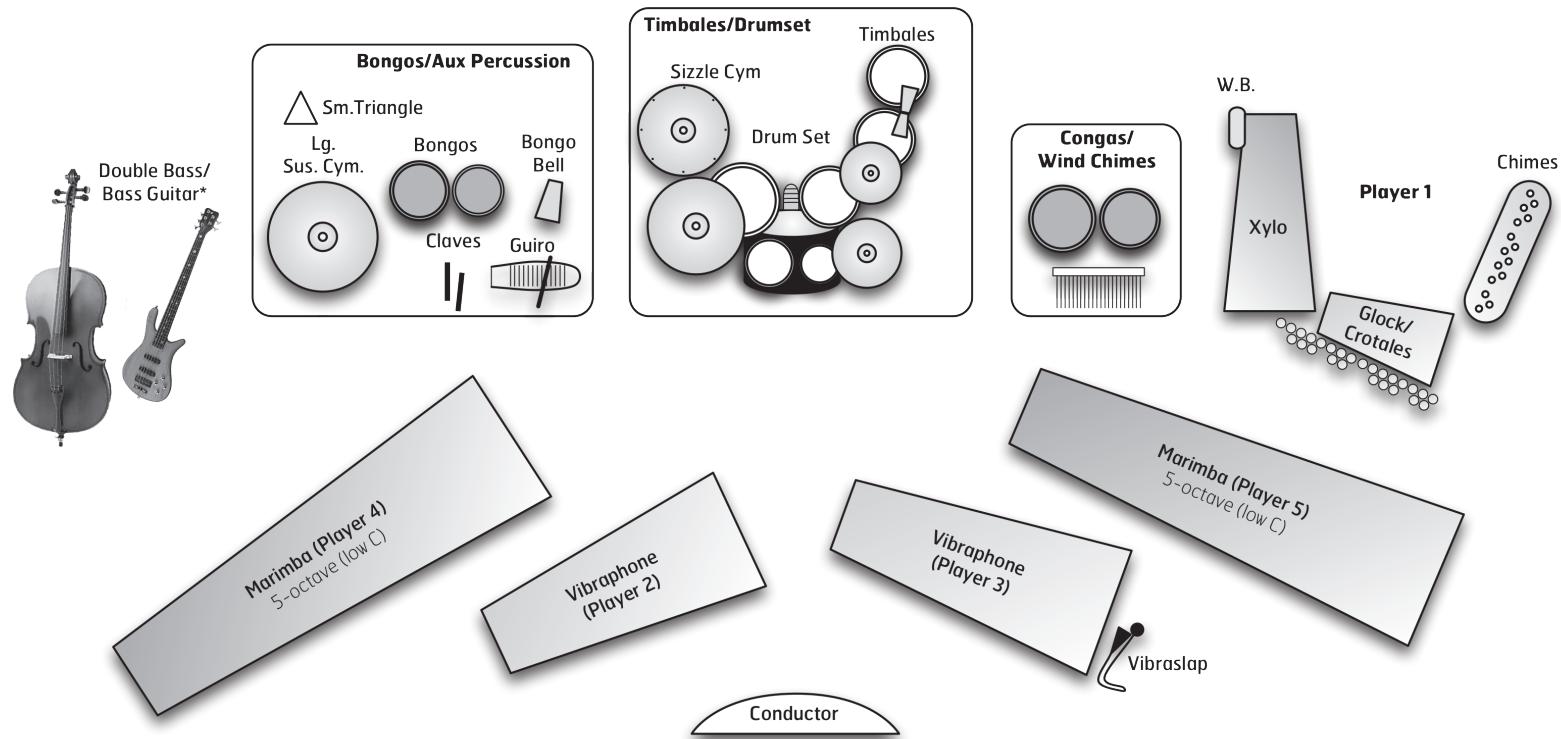
Players and Instrumentation

Until Morning Sings requires **9 players** with the following instrumentation:

- Player 1) Xylophone, Chimes, Glockenspiel, Crotales (2 octaves), Woodblock
- Player 2) Vibraphone
- Player 3) Vibraphone, Vibraphone
- Player 4) Marimba (5.0-octave, low C)
- Player 5) Marimba (5.0-octave, low C)
- Player 6) Double Bass (and/or bass guitar)*
- Player 7) Timbales, Drumset (incl. 5-piece kit, 2 timbales, mambo bell, cha bell, woodblock, sizzle cymbal, splash cymbal, crash, HH, and ride)
- Player 8) Congas and Wind Chimes
- Player 9) Bongos and Auxiliary Percussion (incl. large suspended cymbal, small triangle, guiro, bongo bell, and claves)

*See Composer Notes.

Suggested Setup



Level: Advanced
Approx. playing time: 9'20"

Until Morning Sings

I. Begin the Night

David Reeves

J = 48 mysterioso

Xylo/Chimes
Glock/Crotales

Vibraphone 1

Slur markings indicate pedaling
hard cord *mf* 3 + = deadstroke

Vibraphone 2

medium cord *mf* Slur markings indicate pedaling *pp*

Marimba 1

very soft yarn *mp* *p* niente

Marimba 2

very soft yarn *p* niente

Timbales Drums

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

$\text{♩} = 52$ slightly faster

Crotales
Chimes

X/Ch G/Cr
l.v.
p Chimes

rit.

Chimes rit.

$\text{♩} = 48$ a tempo

rit.

VI f
+ = deadstroke
p mf

V2 6 3 3
3 3
mf

M1
5
go to 1 soft, 2-4 medium hard
niente

M2
5
niente

Bs pizz. *sempre*
mp

TB DS

C

B l.v.
=mp

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

II **accel.**

X/Ch **Crotales** **I.v.**

A **92**

V1 **p**

V2 **mf**

M1 **f** **p** **mf** **mf**

w/fingers **l.v.**

mp

p < mp

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

19

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

M1

M2

Bs

TB DS

C

B

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

Sample Image

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

36

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

MI

M2

Bs

TB DS

C

B

Crotales Xylo

ard cord

1 soft, 2-4 me m ha

secco

conga lick

I.v.

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

44 **B**

X/Ch **Glock.** I.v.

V1 *p* *mf*

V2 *p* *f*

M1 *p* *f* *mf* *p sempre* *mf*

f *mf*

mambo bell

Cr. Lv. ride bell

conga lick

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

51

X/Ch G/Cr VI V2 MI M2 BS TB DS C B

Crotales *Glock.*

f *mf* *p* *f*
f *p* *f*
f *f*
mf *mf* *f* *mf*
mf *mf*
mf
mf

p sempre

Sample Image

59

X/Ch
G/Cr

I.v.

Crotales

Glock.

V1

V2

M1

I.v.

Bongo Bell

W.C.

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

66

X/Ch G/Cr l.v.

VI *mp*

V2 *mp*

M1 *p sempre* *mf*

M2 *p sempre* *mf*

Bs *mp*

TB DS Spl. w/fingers *mp* l.v.

C

B *mp*

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

73 C open solo section (drums & congas)

X/Ch G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

mf

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

82

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

M1

M2

Bs

TB
DS

C

B

D Crotales

f

f

f

f

p

solo

t

solo

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

13

89

X/Ch G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

Chimes

f

mf — *mp* — *mf*

mf

l.v. fill

l.v.

p — *f*

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

94

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

M1

M2

Bs

TB DS

C

B

E

solo

p *mf*

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

l.v. *l.v.* *cross-stick* *improvise behind vib mostly light cymbal*

mp

mp

p

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

15

102

X/Ch
G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

(Percussion)

I.v. continue improvisation slightly busier/more aggressive (4)

Sample Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

113

X/Ch G/Cr

F

Crotales

p

VI (end solo) f mp

V2 medium cord mp

M1 soft yarn mf mp mp

M2 f

Bs

TB DS l.v.

C

B

Sample
Image

I. Begin the Night – Reeves

17

123

X/Ch G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

rit.

mp

mf dim

p

mp

mp

w/fingers

p

pp < *mp*

I.V.

Sample Image

II. Quiet Conversations

N = 112

Xylo/Chimes
Glock/Crotales

Vibraphone 1 soft cord *mp*

Vibraphone 2 medium cord *mp*

Marimba 1

Marimba 2

Electric Bass 5-string/4-string electric bass:
tune the E down to a D

Drumset

Congas (+ Windchimes)

Bongos (+ Aux Perc)

Sample
Image

II. Quiet Conversations – Reeves

19

8

X/Ch G/Cr

Crotales

p no cresc.

VI

V2

medium yarn

M1

soft yarn

mf

Sample Image

TSPCE-91

II. Quiet Conversations – Reeves

14

X/Ch G/Cr Xylo. *p* 3

VI *mf* *p*

V2 *mf* *p*

M1 *mf* *p* < *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

M2 *mf* *p* 3

EB *mf* solo

DS hats - splash with foot *pp* *mp* *p* 'z' = long, one-handed buzzes muted

C *pp* *mp*

B l.v. *mp* (Optional: lightly i)

Sample Image

II. Quiet Conversations – Reeves

21

22

X/Ch G/Cr Crotales Glock. Crotales Glock. l.v.

V1 soft cord V2 M1

(if available) (end solo)

(8) (12)

The musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is for X/Ch G/Cr, featuring two sets of crotale and glockenspiel parts. The second staff is for V1, showing sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics and grace notes. The third staff is for V2, with a dynamic of *p* and a marking 'soft cord'. The fourth staff is for M1, showing eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the piano, featuring a bass line and a treble line with various note heads and rests. Performance instructions include 'Crotales' and 'Glock.' above the first staff, 'soft cord' above the third staff, 'l.v.' above the top staff, '(if available)' below the piano staff, and '(end solo)' above the piano staff. Measure numbers 22 and 23 are indicated at the beginning of each staff. Dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *mp*, and *mf* are used throughout the piece.

Sample
Image

II. Quiet Conversations – Reeves

X/Ch G/Cr 30

C

Chimes Crotales Glock.

p mf [Glock.] p

V1 hard cord p p mf p

V2 medium cord p mf p

M1 3 mf > p mf

M2 3 mf > p mf

EB p

DS 2 3 l.v.

C W.C.

B end optional improvisation l.v. p mp

Sample Image

II. Quiet Conversations – Reeves

23

X/Ch G/Cr **D** = 60

Crotales

V1 medium cord **mp**

V2 soft cord **mp**

M1 **mp**

p **pp** **rit.**

let all notes ring **pp**

mp **p**

mp **p**

w/fingers l.v. **mf** **mp**

p

3 l.v. **p**

Sample
Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep

Salsa! $\text{♩} = 104$

Xylo/Chimes
Glock/Crotales

Vibraphone 1

Vibraphone 2

Marimba 1
medium hard yarn
 f

Marimba 2
hard yarn
 8^{va}
 f

Acoustic Bass (or E. Bass)
(standard tuning)

Timbales
W.B.
 f

Congas (+ Windchimes)

Bongos (+ Aux Perc)

Sample
Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

25

9

X/Ch
G/Cr

Glock.

f

mp

l.v.

VI

hard cord

f

f

V2

hard cord

f

f

M1

f

mp

f

f

mp

f

(4)

f

f

Sample
Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

X/Ch
G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

17

mp

f

3

mp

f

2

mf

mf

simile

l.v.

Sample Image

Sample Image

X/Ch
G/Cr

A

25

solo

VI

V2

M1 *mp*

(4) (8)

2

2

Sample Image

The musical score consists of six staves. The top staff (X/Ch) has a treble clef and is mostly blank. The second staff (G/Cr) also has a treble clef and is mostly blank. The third staff (VI) starts with a treble clef, then changes to a bass clef. It features a 'solo' instruction and contains a series of eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. The fourth staff (V2) has a treble clef and is mostly blank. The fifth staff (M1) has a treble clef and is marked 'mp'. It shows a continuous eighth-note pattern with various dynamics and rests. The bottom staff (bassoon) has a bass clef and is mostly blank. There are two endings indicated at the bottom: ending 1 (4 measures) and ending 2 (8 measures). Both endings feature eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

33

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

vibes soli

vibes soli

2

(4)

Sample Image

B

41

X/Ch
G/Cr

l.v.

1.v.

l.v.

VI

f

V2

f

M1

mf

(4)

2

2

2

(4)

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

X/Ch G/Cr

49

V1

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

(8)

(12)

(16)

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

31

C

X/Ch G/Cr

V1 end soli *p* *f* *p*

V2 end soli *p* *f* *p*

M1 *p* *f* *p*

Bongo Cowbell *p* *f*

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

X/Ch G/Cr

D

65

X/Ch G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

Sample Image

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

87

X/Ch G/Cr

V1

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

X/Ch G/Cr

95

E W.B.

V1

V2

Vibraslap

M1

end soli

end soli

f

percussion soli

percussion soli

percussion soli

Sample
Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

X/Ch G/Cr 105 2 2

Xylo.

mf

V1 *f*

V2 *f*

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

Sample Image

X/Ch
G/Cr

F

114 [Glock.] *p* *f* *mp* *f* *f* *f* *f*

VI V2 M1

1.v.

f *mp* *f*

f *mp* *f*

(4)

Sample Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

121

X/Ch G/Cr

VI

V2

M1

M2

Bs

T

C

B

Sample
Image

III. Until Morning Sings the Night to Sleep – Reeves

open up last
two 8th notes

Sample Image



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