

NANCY VAN DE VATE

PURA BESAKIH

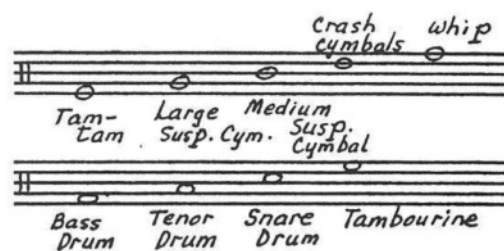
1987

Vienna Masterworks (BMI)
Kheslplatz 6, #2309
A-1120 Vienna, Austria

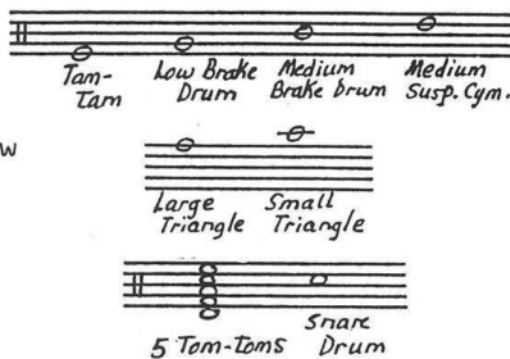
INSTRUMENTATION

Flutes 1, 2
 Flute 3/Piccolo
 Oboes 1, 2
 Oboe 3/English Horn
 Clarinets 1, 2, 3 in Bb
 Bassoons 1, 2
 Bassoon 3/Contrabassoon
 Horns 1, 2, 3, 4 in F
 Trumpets 1, 2, 3 in Bb
 Trombones 1, 2, 3
 Tuba
 Percussion 1, 2

1 Tambourine
 Snare Drum II (same pitch
 as S.D. I)
 Tenor Drum
 Bass Drum
 Bell Tree
 Cymbals
 Medium Suspended Cymbal*
 Large Suspended Cymbal
 Tam-tam *
 Whip
 Temple Blocks*
 Glockenspiel
 Vibraphone



2 Snare Drum I
 Five Tom-toms
 2 Triangles, small and large
 Medium Suspended Cymbal*
 2 Brake Drums, medium and low
 Large Tam-tam*
 Temple Blocks*
 Chimes
 Xylophone
 Marimba

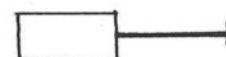


* Shared or duplicated.

Timpani
 Harp
 Piano/Celesta
 Violins
 Violas
 Violoncellos
 Double Basses

Score is in C. Piccolo, celesta and xylophone sound one octave higher than written. Glockenspiel sounds two octaves higher and double basses one octave lower.

 Repeat pattern for duration indicated.

 Improvise on pitches given, in random order.

Duration: 15 minutes

PROGRAM NOTES

Pura Besakih (Besakih Temple) is the largest and most venerated shrine on the island of Bali. It rests high on the slopes of Gunung Agung (Supreme Mountain--to the Balinese what Mt. Olympus was to ancient Greece). Built on seven rising terraces, the temple dates from before the 11th Century.

Besakih, the mother temple of Bali, is called the "navel of the world" by the Balinese. Consisting of dozens of pagoda-like buildings of many sizes, the temple complex contains a shrine representing every village on the island.

The upper reaches of Gunung Agung are often shrouded in white clouds, imparting to Besakih Temple an especially lovely and mystical atmosphere. However, the mountain is still an active volcano and last erupted in 1963 covering more than one-fourth of Bali with lava. This eruption, the first since 1350 A.D., occurred during the time of the greatest of Balinese sacrifices, Eka Dasa Rudra, held only once every 100 years. Hindu priests hurled themselves into the lava, hoping to placate the angry gods, and the ceremony was held again in 1979.

The serenity and loveliness of this great temple venerating the Hindu trinity is always threatened by the gods' anger--the eruption of Gunung Agung. Thus, Besakih's spirituality has two sides, one serene and the other menacing. Pura Besakih is not conceived as program music but rather as a work evocative of this lovely and interesting place. It was begun at the MacDowell Colony in May, 1987 and completed in Chevy Chase, Maryland the following November. Composed for the Bay Area Women's Philharmonic of San Francisco, Pura Besakih was made possible by grants from the AAUW Educational Foundation, the Money for Women/Barbara Deming Memorial Fund, Inc. and Meet the Composer.

PURA BESAKIH

Nancy Van de Vate
poco rit.

4/4 Slowly ♩ = 44-48

7/8 ♩ = ♩

4/4 poco rit.

1 2
Flutes
or Piccolo 3

1 2
Oboes
or English Horn 3

1 2
Clarinets 3

1 2
Bassoons
or Contrabassoon 3

1 2
Horns 3 4

1 2 3
Trumpets
*f marcato **
f marcato
** Double-tonguing is preferred.*
ff — pp

1 2 3
Trombones

Tuba

1 2
Percussion
Cymbals
f

Timpani
fp

Harp
E4 F4 G4 A4
D4 C4 Bb

Piano
or Celesta

4/4 Slowly ♩ = 44-48
con sordino, senza vibrato
open string

7/8 ♩ = ♩

4/4 poco rit.

Violins
P

2nd Violins
con sordino, senza vibrato
open string

Violas
P con sordino, senza vibrato

Cellos
P con sordino, senza vibrato
open string

Basses
P (con vib.)

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