## It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer

A piece for three players on extended drum kit by Jamie Howell

The kit is arranged so that it can be played when standing in one of four stage locations (A, B, C \& D):
A
B


A large crash cymbal sitting flat on a stand is placed in the centre. This cymbal and the other instruments must be playable from the four locations as follows:

| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Woodblock | High Tom | Hi-Hat | Kick Drum |
| Low Conga | High Conga | Clave | Tambourine |
| Cowbell | Cowbell | Shaker | Triangle |
| Snare | Snare | Low Tom |  |
|  | Low Tom |  |  |

Where the same instrument is indicated for more than one location it should not be duplicated but instead players should reach over the kit where necessary. Each location also requires a music stand holding the relevant part and access to drum sticks (DS) and soft beaters (SB). In addition, at location $A$ brushes (BR) are required. Playing by hand is indicated with $(H)$.

The players are assigned an icon and begin the piece at the stage location indicated:

- = Player 1 (start at location A)
- Player 2 (start at location B)
- Player 3 (start at location C)

Beginning: the work begins with one of the performers starting to play their loop pattern at rehearsal figure 1. As this part is marked independently (see below), the other two players begin playing their first loop pattern at a moment of their choosing. Once all players have entered, each loops their pattern.

Moving between sections: after a pattern has been established for sometime, any player may stop playing their loop pattern (at any point in the pattern) and move on to next part. Moving on to the next part always involves each player moving to a new stage location; this is indicated at the end of each player's stave by a letter A, B, C or D in a circle. Once in the new position, the player begins to play their loop material at the next rehearsal figure. The other players move to their next positions in their own time and begin playing their loop material at the next rehearsal figure. Players move independently in a staggered fashion, resulting in overlapping musical sections. Another consequence may be that two players are simultaneously at one location. In this situation the players should accommodate each other by moving and reaching where necessary; in cases where this impossible (such as the kick pedal) players may use their discretion and substitute sounds with alternative (e.g. playing the kick head with a beater). No player may move again until all three have moved to their new positions and established the new pattern for that section.

Independently/together: In parts marked independently, the length of each player's pattern is different, creating overlapping, polyrhythmic, repetitions. Consequently, players may begin at any point as there is no correct alignment, and they need not start on the downbeat (i.e. the downbeats for each player may be different). In parts marked together, the length of the unit is the same for each player, and the pattern should be played in alignment. In such parts, the first player who arrives may need to help the other two players by indicating where beat 1 of the pattern is, by for instance nodding on this beat.

Ending: upon reaching the final section (indicated by FINE at the end of the stave) the players should establish the loop and then drop out one at a time. The piece ends when the final player stops.

Tempo: the tempo is crotchet $=95$ throughout.
Score/parts: the score below provides a reference, showing the pattern that each performer plays in each section; the stage location for each player in that section; and whether the group plays that section independently or together. There are no individual players parts for this piece. Instead, there are four parts, which are labelled $A, B, C$ and $D$, which correspond to the four stage locations. Each page lists each of the patterns played from that location in order. Triangle, circle and square icons indicate which player performs a given pattern.

It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer
Full Score


$3{ }^{\substack{\text { TOGETHER } \\ \text { Cowbell (SB) }}}$

$4 \begin{aligned} & \text { INDEPENDENTLY } \\ & \text { Cymbal (edge - DS) }\end{aligned}$
(C)
 $\underset{\boldsymbol{m p}}{\text { Kick }}$

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## It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer

Jamie Howell
d= 95

## Stage Location A

1 INDEPENDENTLY


3
TOGETHER
Woodblock (SB)


Conga (shell - SB)

4 INDEPENDENTLY

Cymbal(bell-DS)

TOGETHER Swing d


Low Conga (SB)

6 TOGETHER $\begin{aligned} & \text { Woodblock (DS) }\end{aligned}$


8 INDEPENDENTLY


## It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer

Jamie Howell
Stage Location B

1


2 TOGETHER Swing d


3 TOGETHER $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Towbell (SB) }\end{gathered}$


5 TOGETHER Swing of
5 High Tom (SB)

$6 \begin{aligned} & \text { TOGETHER } \\ & \text { Cowbell (DS) }\end{aligned}$


High Conga (H)

Cymbal (bell - DS)

- II:


High Tom (DS)

# It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer 

Jamie Howell

$$
d=95
$$

## Stage Location C



2 TOGETHER Swing


4 INDEPENDENTLY
4 le:
6) TOGETHER

- II


7
TOGETHER Swing ${ }^{d}$
Hi-Hat (half open - DS)


8
INDEPENDENTLY
8 Cymbal (DS)


## It Is Vain To Do With More What Can Be Done With Fewer

Jamie Howell
d= 95

## Stage Location D

$(2$ TOGETHER Swing d
Tambourine (SB)


3 Kick Drum (Shell - DS)
II:

Kick Drum (hold foot pedal to dampen - SB)

INDEPENDENTLY
II:
Kick Drum (Rim - DS )

Tambourine (SB)

- II:


7 TOGETHER Swing d
Cymbal (edge - DS)


8
INDEPENDENTLY


FINE

Cymbal (edge - DS)

