

# Game of Hymns

## Rock of Ages

E♭ Transposition

Arr Bret Battey

We will call each area between double bars “segments”. Each segment has a number (as indicated inside a circle). A segment can be repeated as many times as desired. Arrows from one event to another event indicate what order events can occur in. A line pointing back to a segment and labeled “dim.” means that each repetition should be quieter than the previous. If it becomes too quiet to play, one might continue to play silently, or make ancillary noises from the instrument in the indicated rhythm. The centre option is 6 beats of rest. An adventure-some ensemble may wish to explore the option of 2 or 4 beats of rest here.

It is recommended that the piece be performed “in 2”, that is, with beats on the half note rather than the quarter note.

The ensemble will determine its own rules for jumping to interjection A and B.

For interjection A, play as written.

For interjection B, performers may play any notes of the scale, as indicated. The circled notes should be given particular emphasis. The rhythmic incipits can be repeated as often as desired in any order, finally ending with the whole note(s). This might function as the end of the piece.

The musical score is organized into a central loop structure. At the center is a circle containing the text "6 ♩", indicating a 6-beat rest. Four arrows radiate from this central circle to four musical segments, each consisting of four staves (two treble and two bass clefs) in E♭ major. Segment 1 is at the bottom left, Segment 2 at the top left, Segment 3 at the top right, and Segment 4 at the bottom right. Each segment is enclosed in a double bar line and has a circled number (1, 2, 3, or 4) in the top left corner. Arrows indicate a clockwise flow from Segment 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 back to 1. Additionally, curved arrows labeled "dim." point from each segment back to itself, indicating a decrescendo over repetitions. Below the central loop are two interjection options, A and B, each in a box. Interjection A is a four-staff musical phrase. Interjection B consists of a four-staff musical phrase with circled notes for emphasis, followed by a rhythmic incipit on a single staff with a "dim." marking and a dashed line with an arrow indicating it can be repeated.