

In a large, open space, within which the audience is able to move freely, for any 12 or more sustaining instruments.

James Tenney, Berlin, 1994

The musicians should be distributed in the space as widely and evenly as possible, with instruments of lower tessitura located more centrally, higher ones more peripherally. Each player plays one after another of the “available pitches” within the range of his/her instrument (see the notation below), very quietly (*pp*), with a soft attack, for some 30 to 60 seconds. After a breath or short pause, another pitch is chosen (generally trying to avoid duplicating a pitch already sounding on another instrument), and the same process is repeated, again and again, for the duration of the performance or installation.

The notation shows two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Above the top staff, a dashed line is labeled '8ve--'. Numbers above the notes indicate deviations from the tempered pitch in cents. The notes are numbered 1 through 32.

Instrument	Pitch Number	Cent Deviation
Treble Clef (8ve--)	17	+5
	18	+4
	19	-2
	20	-14
	21	-29
	22	-49
	23	+28
	24	+2
	25	-27
	26	+41
	27	+6
	28	-31
	29	+30
	30	-12
	31	+45
	32	
Bass Clef	1	
	2	
	3	+2
	4	
	5	-14
	6	+2
	7	-31
	8	
	9	+4
	10	-14
	11	-49
	12	+2
	13	+41
	14	-31
	15	-12
	16	

Available pitches for In a large, open space. The numbers above each notated pitch indicate deviations from the tempered pitch in cents (hundredths of a tempered semitone). In order to achieve the required accuracy of intonation, players of instruments with variable intonation should be equipped with an electronic tuning device. Instruments of fixed pitch (e.g. accordion, vibraphone (arco), etc.) may play only pitches which differ by no more than 5 cents from the tempered pitch.