Fear of the Hunted

For multi percussion & digital audio

Dustin R. Lowes

Fear me.
Respect me.
Drop to your knees and bow to me:
For I am Death
and I'm coming for you.

Influenced by Alfred Rethel's Death as a Cutthroat (1851)

Near the beginning of the 19th century, an illness infected Europe in waves - cholera. Alfred Rethel drew Death as a cutthroat, and later engraved it. Rethel was inspired by the celebrated poet Heinrich Heine who had written about the sudden outbreak of cholera, in the year 1832 at a masquerade during the carnival of Paris.

Imagine yourself standing in the middle of the mall. Suddenly, the person next to you drops their bags. Before you can say anything, you notice others dropping their bags and running. In the midst of your own panic, you hear an announcement over the loud speakers.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we ask that you please remain calm. The President of the United States has announced that we are under a nuclear attack. Everyone is to take immediate..."

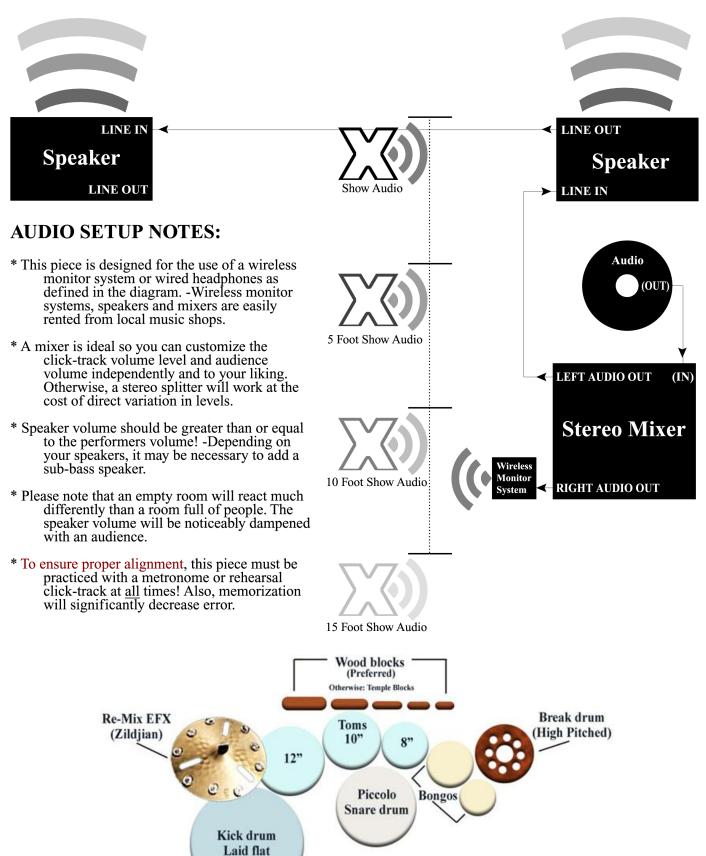
Fear of the Hunted starts your journey from that very moment.

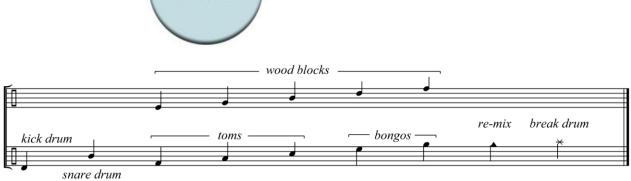
In the first movement, *The Hunted*, time unravels slowly. In the nuclear attack, much like an outbreak of cholera, you have time to fear Death. Moments of denial and sheer panic overwhelm your every move. You watch in terror, as Death arcs overhead. As the first movement ends, bombs explode on the nearest major city.

Thousands of souls wash over you as Deaths angels start the second movement, *The Arrival*. Much like an epidemic, friends and family members begin to die from contamination. You realize that even your own survival is no longer a possibility. Your body becomes a slave to Death's angels, for you have been infected as well. Your heart pounds with panic as death lifts you by the throat into the air. His grip steals your last breath.

~No one dies peacefully, not in their final moments, not with their last breath.

Approximate time 8:03





NOTATION:

- * A marcato (^) accent always means rim shot
- * E, ½, and C indicate Edge, Halfway, and Center
- * A slashed note suggests a diddled sticking (RR/LL)
- * Dynamic markings separated by a slash (/) indicate accented and non accented notes -All dynamics stay constant until a new one is introduced
- * Staccato (.) notes represent a dead/flat sound, whereas a tenudo () mark represents the most tone
- * (//) Following a note indicates a choke: stopping the sound produced immediately following the attack

Special Thanks to: Chad Heiny





















