

SOMETHING NEW
-BELOW GROUND
b
a concerto for ~~A~~ brass band

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS:

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Glass chimes | Vibraslap | Glockenspiel |
| Crotales | Snare Drum | Xylophone |
| 3 cymbals | 3 tom toms | Marimba |
| Tam tam (very large) | Bass drum | Tubular Bells |
| | Congas | |
| | Timpani | |

DURATION:

1. movement: 7'00"
 2. movement 5'30"
 3. movement 4'30"
- Total dur.: 17'00"

The score is transposed for all instruments concerned.
Accidentals apply only to the bar in which they appear.
They are occasionally repeated within a bar for clarity.

EIN BONDE frå Kyrkje-Byrkjeland i Fana som m.a. hadde stads-musikant KROEPELIEN til kunde på smør og mjølk, kom ein dag i vika fyre jol som elles med varone sine. Han venta no berre på uppgjerd hjå husbonden. Denne og nokre andre musikantar sat nett og øvde inn eit musikkstykke som skulde spelast i Domkyrkja i jolehelgi. Medan dette stod på, sat bonden i eit siderrrom og lydde på spelet og gav seg god tid. Og då musikkstykket endeleg var gjennomspela, kom Kroepelien inn til honom og sa på skjemt: "Idag får du ingen penger for melken og smøret ditt, for du har jo fått overvære så herlig en konsert, at det kan være betaling nok. Så deilige musikk har du nemlig aldri hørt før". "Å, eg hev no høyrt likso fin musikk før, og det både ein og two gonger", svara bonden byrgt og rolegt. "Jeg skulde gjerne ønske at vite, i hvilke av Bergens musikalske huser du vanker, siden du kan tale så overlegent om vår musikk", sa Kroepelien noko forbina og ikkje fritt såra med på vegner av sin eigen musikk.

Men bonden hadde svaret ferdigt: "Det er ikkje i noko hus eg hev høyrt den musikken", sa han. "Og ikkje er det i Bergen heller. Men i fri luft, eit lite stykke veg frå heimen min på Kyrkje-Byrkjeland".

Både Kroepelien og dei andre musikarane vart no forvitne etter å få høyra meir um den påstådde musikken hans. Og frette honom ut best dei kunde. Han fortalte då at han kvar jolaftan høyrdé den herlegste musikk i eit fjell som låg nær garden hans. Det var ein musikk som var mykje venare enn den han nett hadde høyrt av desse bymusikarane, let han. Men då lo kararne seg ein godlått og tala litt hådlegt um "bondens uvidenhed og overtro". Men bonden stod fast på sitt og heldt fram: "Ja, ja, de treng ikkje plent tru det eg segjer. Men um de ynskjer det, kan de lett verta yvertydde um at eg talar sant. De kann få høyra denne musikken med dykker eigne øyro. I dag um ei vika hev me jolaftan. Og um de so vil, so kann me saman gå dit der me pla høyra denne musikken. Han hev lydt der kvar jolekveld so langt attende som nokon kann minnast. Og ikkje trur eg at dei underjordiske spelemennene vil halda seg i ro i år heller, sjølv um so flinke folk som de vil lyda på. For dei kann trygt kappspela med dykk, etter mitt skyn då", sa bondemannen til slutt.

Musikarane som var tilstades ved dette høvet, var, umframt stadsmusikant Poul Kroepelien og ein lærresvein av honom, heitte Henrich Meyer, ein organist og ein kantor. Og dei vart samde um at mjølkemannen skulde henta dei jolaftan, so dei kunde få høyra dei "underjordiske" sin jolekonsert.

Jolaftan kom. Det var fint sledeføre og kaldt. Kararne pakka seg godt inn i pelsar og plagg. Og til singlante dumbjølle-klang bar det til Kyrkje-Byrkjeland ved Vallaheiane. Dei vart godt mottekte der. Det var jolaftan og det var ikkje skort antan på vått eller turt. Dei vart sessa til eit velduka bord. Og me fær nøgje greida på kva bordet hadde å by. Maten var som han hev vore i hundredtals år, når det var jol: lutefisk og graut. Etter gamal kristeleg skikk song husbonden fyrst ein salme. Dotteri i huset las ei bordbøn, og måltidet tok til. Og etter at dei hadde ete, las husfaren joleevangeliet.

A FARMER from Kyrkje-Byrkjeland in Fana (SW Norway) had, amongst others, a customer named Kroepelien (a musician) to whom he supplied butter and milk. One day about a week before Christmas, the farmer came along with his wares and of course expected to be paid for them. He found Kroepelien and some other musicians practising music which was to be played in the cathedral at Christmas, so he sat down and took his ease in an adjoining room and listened to the music. As soon as it was finished Kroepelien came in and said jokingly to the farmer: "Today you will get no money for your milk and butter; having heard a fine musical concert, you have received payment enough and you certainly have never heard such beautiful music before." "Ah! as a matter of fact I have heard just as fine music before and not only once either", replied the farmer both proudly and quietly. "I would be glad to hear which of the musical circles in Bergen you frequent, since you talk with such superiority about our music", said Kroepelien, surprisingly, being rather offended on account of his own music. But the farmer had a ready answer: "I did not hear the music I speak of in any house or in Bergen either, but in the open air and only a short way from my home in Kyrkje-Byrkjeland."

Kroepelien and the other musicians were rather curious to hear more of this singular music and questioned the farmer as well as they could. He related that every Christmas Eve he heard the most beautiful music in the hills not far from his farm and it was finer than that played by the town musicians he added teasingly. They laughed in turn and spoke somewhat scornfully of the farmer's 'ignorance and superstition'. He stood fast by what he had said and added: "Well, well, you do not believe what I say, but if you wish you can easily be convinced that I speak the truth and you can hear this music with your own ears. Today-week I shall be celebrating Christmas Eve at home and, if you will, you may accompany me to the place where I have heard the special music for as long as I can remember I doubt that the players will be silent this year, even if clever people like you are there to listen; in my opinion they can truly match your playing", was the farmer's closing remark.

The musicians were the well known Poul Kroepelien, his friend a teacher named Henrich Meyer, an organist and a choral singer. It was decided that on Christmas Eve the 'milkman' would take them to hear the 'Underworld' Christmas concert.

Christmas Eve arrived, cold and with a good snow surface for the sledge. All were well tucked-in with furs and rugs and with a tinkling bell they drove out to Kyrkje-Byrkjeland and Vallaheiane, where they were well received. Being Christmas Eve there was little restraint on food and drink and they found seats aplenty at the heavily laden table. It was difficult to find room for special dishes which had been customary for hundreds of years, such as lutefisk (codfish steeped in potash solution and served boiled) and porridge. Following old Christian tradition the farmer first sang a hymn, his daughter read a prayer and so the meal began. When all were finished the farmer read the Gospel for Christmas.

NB
noter

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Dei fire musikarane sat der i spaning - som ein lett kan skyna - og tenkte på "konserten" dei skulde få høyra. Ølbollen gjekk imedan rundt og verten skjenkte dram. Då klokka var so elleve, sa kona og borni god natt. Og husbonden og bykarane gjekk ut og før til staden der dei "underjordiske" snart vilde lata seg høyra. Det var måneskin. Og staden der ein kunde få lyda på spelet, var ein fjellhamar eller stor stein ikkje langt frå garden. "Jeg måtte gå med og bære en flaske brendevin, for det var meget kaldt," skreiv Meyer. Og vidare fortel han: "Efter at vi havde siddet et kvarters tid paa bjerget blev vi utolmodige og spurgte bonden, hvorlænge vi skulde sidde her. Især var organisten meget utolmodig og udlod sig med, at det dog kun var narreri. Men bonden bad os ha tolmodighed endnu en stund. Kort derpaa begyndte det at klinge i bjerget ganske tæt ved os. Først blev en akkord anslaat, derpaa angaves en tone, som for at stemme instrumenterne. Nu fulgte forspillet paa orgel, og straks derpaa hørte vi syngestemmer, basuner, violiner og andre instrumenter, uden dog at det minste lod sig se.

Alle lyttet betagne. En af de tilstedeværende siger, at "jeg indsuget de berusende toner og turde knapt drage min pust, thi jeg ængstedes for, at jeg skulde miste en eneste af disse toner. Det overnaturlige, som her kom mig for øren, fyldte mig med en følelse, jeg aldri vil glemme. Det lød for mine øren og for min bævende sjæl omrent som et kor af cherubernes røster og seraernes harper. Da vi lange havde hørt til, ropte organisten: 'Tilhører I Gud, da lad Eder se. Men tilhører I djævelen da hold op!' Straks blev det stille, men organisten faldt om som rørt af slag. I denne tilstand bragte vi ham ind i bondens hus, - for nu ilte vi med dyp angst bort fra denne underjordiske musik og konsert. Først den neste morgen kom organisten til sig selv og vi kunde bringe ham tilbage til byen."

Og Meyer segjer til slutt: "Alt dette er den rene sandhed, og melodien har jeg selv med egne øren hørt paa dette fjeld og dypt indpreget i min hukommelse".

Det var Johann Mattheson (1681-1764), ein kjend tysk tonediktar og forfattar å takka at me fekk vedkomande slått og soga um denne på prent. Den vart utgjeven i 1740. Prentet fekk eit heller sensasjonelt utstyr. Og titelen var kravstor og skrikande: "Etwas neues unter der Sonnen! oder Das Untererdeische Klippen-Consert in Norwegen."

(Arne Bjørndal: "Då ein høyrd "underjordisk musikk" på Kyrkje-Byrkjeland i Fana - eit musikhistorisk hende frå 1695 som gav utgangspunktet for granskingsi av norsk folkemusikk", Bergens Museums Årbok 1945)

The four musicians sat in obvious suspense, thinking about the 'concert' they were about to hear. The alebowl continued to be passed around the company and their host filled the glasses with aquavit and brandy. At eleven o'clock, the farmer's wife and children having bidden everyone "Good night", the musicians and their host left the house and set off in the moonlight for the place where the 'Underworld' concert was to be heard. This was not far away and on a hilltop. "I had to carry a bottle of spirits as it was so cold", wrote Meyer afterwards, and further: "After we had been sitting there on the hill for about a quarter of an hour we became impatient and asked the farmer how much longer we had to wait. The organist in particular was most impatient and declared that all this must be a joke, but the farmer asked us to be patient and stay a little longer. Shortly afterwards there began a ringing sound, deep in the ground and quite close to us. At first a chord then a tone sounding like the tuning of instruments. It developed into an organ prelude, joined immediately afterwards by voices in song with trumpets, strings and other instruments, and all in spite of our being unable to get even a glimpse of them.

"We listened captivated. One of those present said: 'I drew the intoxicating sounds into myself and could scarcely draw breath, being afraid of missing any of them. The 'supernatural' now filling my ears gave me a feeling I will never forget. It sounded so deep in my hearing and within my innermost soul, like a choir of cherubic singers and seraphic harps. After we had heard all this for a time the organist shouted: 'If this is from God then appear before our faces. But if it is from the devil then stop it!' At once all became still but the organist fell as though he had had a stroke and in that condition we brought him to the farmer's house, we eagerly hastening to be away from the underworld's concert. Early next morning the organist had recovered and we brought him back to town." And Meyer makes this conclusion: "All of this is absolute truth and the melody heard with my own ears is deeply embedded in my memory."

It was Johann Mattheson (1681-1764), a well known poet and author, who should be thanked for having ensured that this folk-melody and saga were preserved in print. It was published in 1740 and given a sensational presentation, the title being both demanding and arresting: - this was either "Something New under the Sun" - or an Underworld Mountain Concert in Norway"! (Translation by W.J.Carroll).

Etwas Neues unter der Sonnen!
oder
Das Unterirdische
Klippen-Concert
in Norwegen,
aus glaubwürdigen Urkunden
auf Begehr angezeigt,
von
Mattheson.

Gelsensted unsichbarer Geschöpfe.



HAMBURG, im Brachmonath, 1740.
Gedruckt bei Thomas von Witting Erben, im gütigen A. B. C.

-3-

15 5 20

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion

I

II

NB
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J = 96 Tam tam + cymb.

PP *l.v.* *mp* *b.drum* *mp* *p* *lv.* *mf* *p* *mp* *l.v.* *f* *l.v.*

21

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

25

—5—

(27) (30) 6 7

Soprano Cornet
Solo Cornets
Repiano Cornet
2nd Cornets
3rd Cornets
Flugelhorn
Solo Horn
1st Horn
2nd Horn
1st Baritone
2nd Baritone
Solo Trombone
2nd Trombone
Euphoniums
Eb Basses
Bb Basses
Percussion I
II

(45)

Soprano Cornet: *mp*³ *leggiero*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*

Solo Cornets: *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *pp*

Repiano Cornet: *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *mp*, *mf*, *3*, *pp*

2nd Cornets: None

3rd Cornets: None

Flugelhorn: *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *mp*

Solo Horn: *pp*, *fP*, *P*, *fP*, *mp*, *fP*, *pp*, *fP*

1st Horn: *pp*, *fp*, *p*, *fp*, *mp*, *fp*

2nd Horn: None

1st Baritone: *pp*, *fP*, *P*, *fp*, *mp*, *fP*

2nd Baritone: None

Solo Trombone: None

2nd Trombone: None

Bass Trombone: None

Euphoniums: *open solo (1 pl.)*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mp*

E♭ Basses: None

B♭ Basses: None

Percussion I: *mf*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*

Percussion II: *2 cymb.*, *pp*, *mp*, *damped*, *P*, *pp*, *mp*, *mf*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*

1+ = suddenly damped with fingers

(55)

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

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58

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

1st Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

II

Timpani

66

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

70

75

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion

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The musical score consists of 18 staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the band. The instruments listed on the left are: Soprano Cornet, Solo Cornets, Repiano Cornet, 2nd Cornets, 3rd Cornets, Flugelhorn, Solo Horn, 1st Horn, 2nd Horn, 1st Baritone, 2nd Baritone, Solo Trombone, 2nd Trombone, Bass Trombone, Euphoniums, E♭ Basses, B♭ Basses, and Percussion. The score is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp. Measures 75 through 80 are shown. Measure 75 starts with Soprano Cornet and Solo Cornets playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 76 begins with Repiano Cornet and continues with various patterns for different sections. Measure 77 features Flugelhorn and Solo Horn. Measures 78 and 79 show patterns for 1st Horn, 2nd Horn, 1st Baritone, and 2nd Baritone. Measure 80 concludes with Bass Trombone, Euphoniums, E♭ Basses, B♭ Basses, and Percussion. Dynamics such as *p*, *mp*, *f*, and *pp* are used throughout the score.

79

80

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

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The musical score consists of two systems of music. System 79 begins with a rest followed by measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1-3 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 4-6 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like *mp*, *p*, and *pp*. Measures 7-9 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-12 show eighth-note chords. Measures 13-15 feature eighth-note patterns with dynamics like *mf*, *pp*, *p*, and *PPP*. Measures 16-18 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 19-21 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 22-24 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like *p* and *niente*.

84

Soprano Cornet muted 3

Solo Cornets muted pp 3

Repiano Cornet muted pp 3

2nd Cornets muted mp 3

3rd Cornets muted pp

Flugelhorn muted mp

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion

I

II

mp PPT

(l.v.)

mf

(dome) P

(triangle beater)

(dome)

mp

pp

mf

(dome) P

(dome)

mp "scrape" with triangle beater

pp

mf

(dome) P

(dome)

(l.v.)

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90

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

(dome) PP (dome) mf (trgl beater on the dome)

104 105

Soprano Cornet muted mp muted pp

Solo Cornets muted p (sim.) pp

Repiano Cornet muted p pp mp

2nd Cornets muted mp (simile) pp

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn pp p mp

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone pp p mp

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone pp p mp

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I M pp p mp II

114

Soprano Cornet

115

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

II Timpani

This page contains musical notation for a brass band or orchestra. It includes parts for Soprano Cornet, Solo Cornets, Repiano Cornet, 2nd Cornets, 3rd Cornets, Flugelhorn, Solo Horn, 1st Horn, 2nd Horn, 1st Baritone, 2nd Baritone, Solo Trombone, 2nd Trombone, Bass Trombone, Euphoniums, E♭ Basses, B♭ Basses, and Percussion. Measure 114 starts with Soprano Cornet and Solo Cornets playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 115 begins with Repiano Cornet and continues with various brass instruments including Flugelhorn, Solo Horn, and Trombones, with dynamic markings like mf, mp, fp, and f. The percussion part includes instructions for Timpani. Measure numbers 114 and 115 are circled at the top left of their respective staves.

= 76

-26-

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

BB♭ Basses

Percussion

(123)

(125)

ff + = damped gradually

(1.v)

A musical score page featuring a staff of five black lines. In the upper right corner, there is a dynamic marking "mp" above a vertical bar line. A large, semi-transparent gray diamond shape is positioned in the lower-left area, containing several white and dark gray circular dots of varying sizes. A red diagonal watermark reads "This music is copyright protected".

♩ = 54

(132)

Soprano Cornet
Solo Cornets
Repiano Cornet
2nd Cornets
3rd Cornets
Flugelhorn
Solo Horn
1st Horn
2nd Horn
1st Baritone
2nd Baritone
Solo Trombone
2nd Trombone
Bass Trombone
Euphoniums
Eb Basses
Bb Basses
Percussion

(135) molto rit

I

II

Musical notation for a brass band score, measures 132 and 135. Measure 132 starts with dynamic *f*. Measures 133-134 show various dynamics including *ff*, *fp*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *fff*, *sff*, *sfz*, and *mf*. Measure 135 begins with *molto rit.* and *ff*, followed by *fff*, *sfz ff*, *sfz mf*, *sfz*, *f*, *sfz ff*, *sfz ff*, and ends with *fff* and *B.dr.+tomtoms*.

lento — accelerando

— 29 —

137

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

140

f possibile

molto pesante

sfz

sub pp

sub 8va

ff

B. drum

ff

3

sfz

loco

sfz

sfz

3

sfz

$\text{♩} = 60$

II

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

NB
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The musical score consists of 18 staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a '4'). The first 12 staves (Soprano Cornet through Bass Trombone) have treble clefs. The last 6 staves (Euphoniums through Percussion II) have bass clefs. Measures 1-4 show mostly blank staves. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of PP and a sixteenth-note pattern in E♭ major. Measures 6-8 show a similar pattern with dynamics mf , P , and f . Measures 9-12 show a continuation of the pattern with dynamics f and v .

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

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accelerando - - - - - a tempo

(to page 33)

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-32-

| | I | II | III | IV |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Soprano Cornet | | | | |
| Solo Cornets | | | | |
| Repiano Cornet | | | | |
| 2nd Cornets | | | | |
| 3rd Cornets | | | | |
| Flugelhorn | | | | |
| Solo Horn | A PP 3 | A PP | C PP | B PP |
| 1st Horn | | | | |
| 2nd Horn | | B PP | | |
| 1st Baritone | A PP | | | |
| 2nd Baritone | B PP | | | |
| Solo Trombone | C PP | | | |
| 2nd Trombone | C PP | | | |
| Bass Trombone | | | | E PP |
| Euphoniums | | | E PP | |
| E♭ Basses | | E PP | | |
| B♭ Basses | E PP | | | |
| Percussion | I D PP Jam tam (trgl beater) | II D PP (trgl beater) | Glockensp. Cymb + trgl F PP (trgl beater) | Grotales Glass chimes G PP (trgl beater) |

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♩ = 60

-34-

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

This music is copyright protected

$\text{♩} = 96$

35

三

5

8/4

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

7

(10)

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

N.B. Notes copyright protected

Tom toms

Siren

-57-

13 half valves

15

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

B♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

19 (Soprano Cornet) - 20 (Solo Cornets, Repiano Cornet, 2nd Cornets, 3rd Cornets, Flugelhorn, Solo Horn, 1st Horn, 2nd Horn, 1st Baritone, 2nd Baritone, Solo Trombone, 2nd Trombone, Bass Trombone, Euphoniums, Eb Basses, BB_b Basses, Percussion I, Percussion II)

Measure 19: Soprano Cornet (mf), Solo Cornets (solo mp), Repiano Cornet (solo mp), 2nd Cornets (solo mp), 3rd Cornets (mp), Flugelhorn (muted), Solo Horn (mf), 1st Horn (mf), 2nd Horn (mp), 1st Baritone (mf), 2nd Baritone (mf), Solo Trombone (mf), 2nd Trombone (mf), Bass Trombone (mp), Euphoniums (mf), Eb Basses (mf), BB_b Basses (mf), Percussion I (mf), Percussion II (mf).

Measure 20: Solo Cornets (mf), Repiano Cornet (mf), 2nd Cornets (mf), 3rd Cornets (mf), Flugelhorn (mf), Solo Horn (f), 1st Horn (f), 2nd Horn (mp), 1st Baritone (mf), 2nd Baritone (mf), Solo Trombone (f), 2nd Trombone (mp), Bass Trombone (mf), Euphoniums (mf), Eb Basses (mf), BB_b Basses (mf), Percussion I (mf), Percussion II (mf). The Percussion II part includes "vibraslap" and "Siren" effects.

25 (Soprano Cornet) [Soprano Cornet part]

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses

BB♭ Basses

Percussion I

Percussion II

Congas

Siren

(Congas)

attacca bar 31

(vamp is activated from bar 31)

2x

1) 3rd Cornets (A)
Flugelhorn (A)
Solo Horn (B)
1st Horn (D)
2nd Horn (D)
1st Baritone (B)
2nd Baritone (D)
Solo Trombone (C)
2nd Trombone (C)
Bass Trombone
Euphoniums (2°) solo (2°)
Eb Basses (2°)
Percussion (I, II)

Percussion (I, II)
Soprano Cornet

Soprano Cornet
Solo Cornets
Repiano Cornet
2nd Cornets

Euphoniums (1°)
Eb Basses (1°)
BBB Basses
Siren

1) the cornets not employed in the rest of the movement may play together with 3rd corn.

- 71 -

33 Soprano Cornet
Solo Cornets
Repiano Cornet
2nd Cornets
3rd Cornets (A)
Flugelhorn (A)
Solo Horn (B)
1st Horn (D)
2nd Horn (D)
1st Baritone (B)
2nd Baritone (D)
Solo Trombone (C)
2nd Trombone (C)
Bass Trombone
Euphoniums (D)
E♭ Basses (C)
B♭ Basses
Percussion (I)
(II)

35

- 43 -

Soprano Cornet (45)

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets (A)

Flugelhorn (A)

Solo Horn (B)

1st Horn (D)

2nd Horn (D)

1st Baritone (B)

2nd Baritone (D)

Solo Trombone (C)

2nd Trombone (C)

Bass Trombone

Euphonium (D)

E Basses (C)

BB Basses

Percussion (III)

(I) (II) Siren

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-44-

51

Soprano Cornet
Solo Cornets
Repiano Cornet
2nd Cornets
3rd Cornets (A)
Flugelhorn (A)
Solo Horn (B)
1st Horn (D)
2nd Horn (D)
1st Baritone (B)
2nd Baritone (D)
Solo Trombone (C)
2nd Trombone (C)
Bass Trombone
Euphonium (D)
E♭ Basses (C)
B♭ Basses
Percussion (I) (II)

55

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*Tom toms TACET
Congas activated*

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Tom toms TACET
Congas activated

Percussion III (Xylophone) TACET.

1) Mobile continues.

2° Euphonium + 2° E^b-bass omitted

75

Piccolo Trumpet B_b

Soprano Cornet

Solo Cornets

Repiano Cornet

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets A

Flugelhorn A

Solo Horn B

1st Horn D

2nd Horn D

1st Baritone B

2nd Baritone D

Solo Trombone

2nd Trombone

Bass Trombone

Euphoniums

Eb Basses

BB b Basses

Percussion I

II

III

80

*Gradually going apart: A and D pulling ahead
B and C falling behind*

NB
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various rhythmic & melodic patterns

various rhythmic & melodic patterns

91

Piccolo Trumpet B♭ ff

Soprano Cornet ff

Solo Cornets ff

Repiano Cornet ff

2nd Cornets

3rd Cornets

Flugelhorn

Solo Horn

1st Horn

2nd Horn

1st Baritone

2nd Baritone

Solo Trombone b♭ ff

2nd Trombone b♭ ff

Bass Trombone b♭ ff

Euphoniums

E♭ Basses + B♭ Basses

I Percussion ff

II Percussion mf f ff fff possibile

III Percussion f ff fff possibile

95

100

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non rit.

pp sempre

1) Suddenly damped

Quod si diabolo sitis,
facete finem! Pinsedaa 1985

The score consists of 16 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are Piccolo Trumpet, Soprano Cornet, Solo Cornets, Repiano Cornet, 2nd Cornets, 3rd Cornets, Flugelhorn, Solo Horn, 1st Horn, 2nd Horn, 1st Baritone, 2nd Baritone, Solo Trombone, 2nd Trombone, Bass Trombone, Euphoniums, Eb Basses + Bb Basses, and Percussion. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 91 shows entries for Piccolo Trumpet, Soprano Cornet, Solo Cornets, Repiano Cornet, and 2nd Cornets. Measure 95 begins with a dynamic ff. Measure 100 concludes the page. The Percussion section is particularly active, featuring multiple staves with various dynamics and performance instructions like 'non rit.', 'pp sempre', and '1) Suddenly damped'. A large red watermark reading 'This music is copyright protected' is diagonally placed across the center of the page.