

VINAIGRE

FOR WIND ORCHESTRA

(2016)



ØYVIND MÆLAND

VINAIGRE FOR WIND ORCHESTRA

BY ØYVIND MÆLAND

Instrumentation:

2 flutes (the 2nd playing the alto flute and piccolo)

1 oboe

1 clarinet in Eb

4 clarinets in Bb

1 bass clarinet in Bb

2 alto saxophones

1 barytone saxophone

1 bassoon

3 horns in F (the 1st horn player must be able to sing pitches as low as Bb2)

3 trumpets in Bb (high pitches may be performed on a C trumpet. Both cup and harmon mutes are called for)

3 trombones (both cup and harmon mutes are called for)

1 euphonium

2 tubas

3 percussion players:

1st player:

1 timpani (28")

A large, manual hedge trimmer (slightly rusty), or sim.

Xylophone

Glockenspiel (may be replaced by these crotalles; C#5, E5, F5, F#5). Must be placed so that the performer is able to play the xylophone simultaneously.

2nd player:

Cabasa (may be replaced by a high, non-pitched metal instrument, such as very high cymbals (f.ex. conical) rubbed against each other)

Bongo (high pair)

Bongo (medium)

1 tom (medium high, but should sound lower than the medium bongo)

Cowbells (C4, D4, F#4, B4, Eb5)

3rd player:

A large, manual hedge trimmer (slightly rusty), or sim. (Also possible to borrow from the 1st player1)

Cymbals (high, f.ex. conical), small gongs or sim., that can be rubbed against each other, creating metallic, yet warm "circular glissandi". One of them are preferably also to be rubbed across the tam tam.

Tamtam (large)

1 tom (low)

Vibraphone (2 bows + a coin (or sim.) are required)

VINAIGRE: PERFORMANCE NOTES

(August 2016)

Microtonal notation:

\sharp raises the note by a quarter tone. \flat lowers the note by a quarter tone. $\sharp\sharp$ raises the note and $\flat\flat$ lowers the note by 3 quarter tones.

1/8-tone notation: $\flat\flat\downarrow\uparrow\sharp\sharp\downarrow\uparrow$ If the number "7." is placed above the note (using $\flat\flat$ or $\sharp\sharp$), it refers to the 7th harmonic (approx. a 1/6-tone "too low"). ACCIDENTALS LASTS THE WHOLE BAR.

General information:

In this piece, the tones which succeed one another without legato slurs, should sound "almost legato", yet "tenuto, non legato", always entering the next without accentuation - unless otherwise specified.

New dynamics are to performed "subito", if not a cresc./dim. is called for.

All tremoli are unmeasured.

When two or more notes of the same pitch are tied together, where the final has a staccato, the staccato-note should not be played; it only indicates where the sound is to be immediately damped ("as if cut off").

Diamond-shaped note heads are tones to be sung through the instrument (see further below).

Square note heads indicate noise.

Right triangle-shaped note heads indicate local rit./accel. (see explanation further below).

Glissandi last the full length of their duration.

Horizontal arrows refer to a gradual change (for example from "open" to "closed" on a harmon mute).

Bisb. = bisbigliando. Trilling between alternative fingerings for the same pitch (pitch deviations are welcomed, but should not exceed a 1/6-tone).

Harmonics:

Occasionally, numbers such as "5.", "7." and "11." appear above the notes for some brass instruments, referring to natural harmonics. In such cases, one should play in the manner of a natural horn, natural trombone, etc.; one should not correct the intonation with the lips, right hand (horns), or adjusting the valve/slide positions. The position (f.ex. "in G") should not be changed until a new fundamental tone shows up, or until it says "in X" (no specific position). Be aware of that even in the parts for the transposing horns, these position indications are not transposed.

However, the horns still often use natural horn playing in combination with half-stopping the horn (+ = stopped, small circel = open, small circle with a vertical line through it = half-stopped). Half-stopping lowers the pitch and changes the colour, and the accidental next to it (inside the parentheses) shows how much the hand should lower the pitch.

Ex.: If a 5th harmonic "in Eb" (a G being already slightly low) is to be played half-stopped and lowered by an 1/8-tone, the pitch results in almost a quarter tone low G.

Percussion:

⊕ = fully damped with the hand or the arm.

◐ = semi-damped. Damped, but with some resonance.

l.v. = let ring.

When "l.v." is called for in the timpani part, it should still match the rest of the orchestra, so the timpanist might sometimes need to "help out" making a quicker diminuendo.

"Ricochet": Local rit./accel. of impulses:

↖ or ↘ note heads = a local ritardando

↗ or ↛ note heads = a local accelerando

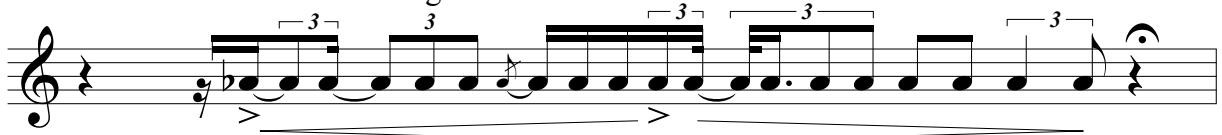
Sometimes there are numbers above these signs suggesting approximately how many strokes there should be within each duration.

X = 10 or more strokes.

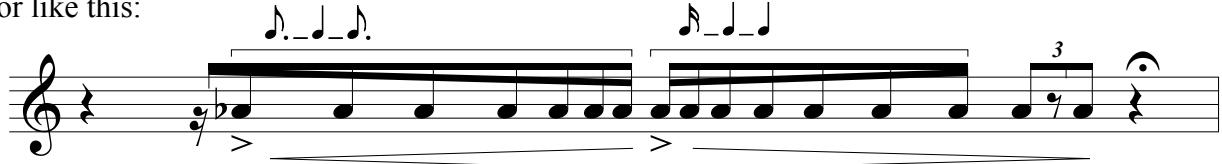
Therefore, the following bar...



...could have been notated something like this:



...or like this:



Signs as "(*rit.)" or "(*accel.)" doesn't affect the global tempo (bpm); it is simply written as a reminder of the abovementioned local rit./accel., most often if such a pattern changes.

Remember that accelerandi always should end at a very high speed, and the ritardandi should start at a similarly high speed.

≋ = performed staccato. Timpani/drums always use this articulation for the "ricochets".

≡ = performed legato (but tongued)

Gradual transitions between these two articulations occur, when indicated by an arrow.

Use of the voice through the instrument:

The wind orchestra consist of both female and male voices, but in general the voices should still seek to sing the actual pitches, and not transpose up or down an octave.

There are exceptions where the pitch is less important than pitch *contour*, as with the indication:

"Vc: Approx. p." (Voice: Approximate pitch). And with an added exclamation mark:

"Approx. p!'" - which is only used with some glissandi, only the *direction* matters; it is more important to make such a glissando work (usually as a cluster within a group of musicians) than beginning/ending on the notated pitches. The glissandi should not become sounding dramatic.

Every similar instrument, such as f.ex. the 3 trombones, play from a part showing all three staves. If it simply isn't possible to sing the pitches (f.ex. because the voice isn't low enough), one may swap the bars in question with a colleague. From letter K, there is a larger section where only the two tenor trombones are busy with playing/singing, meaning that the bass trombone is free to "help", if needed. Because of such matters, "voice distribution" should be discussed within the group as early as possible before a performance.

If there happens to be nobody in the group able to do it, please discuss it with the conductor.

In most cases, there are other related instruments available that could solve it, though of course resulting in a slightly different sound.

For transposing instruments, the voice pitches in the parts are also transposed; so when reading a fifth, this should sound like a fifth.

If no changes are made, the following instruments require a certain voice range:

Flute 1: Medium high

Flute 2: Medium low

Eb clarinet and Bb clarinets: Medium low/high or high (though mostly "approx p!'"')

Bass clarinet: Low

Alto sax 1: High

Alto sax 2: Medium high

Barytone sax: Medium low

Bassoon: Low

F Horn 1: Low-medium high. Requires flexibility!

F Horn 2: Medium high

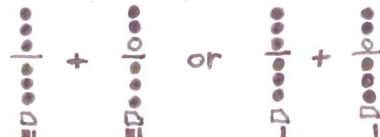
Trombone 1 and 2: Low/medium low

Euphonium: Low

Tuba 1: Low

*bisb. = A trill used only when *singing* through the instrument. Find and use fingerings that affect the voice the most (making it sound like it's the voice that is trilling), though the voice in fact should be sung rather statically.

Flutists should completely cover the embouchure hole while using one of these trill



combinations:

For clarinets, the tremolando between G3 and C4 (on the instrument) is recommended.

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SCORE IN C

VINAIGRE

ØYVIND MÆLAND

 $\text{♩}=\text{c. } 72$

A

Flute 1

Flute 2 ALTO FL.

Oboe

Clarinet in E_b

Clarinet in B_b 1 pp

Clarinet in B_b 2

Clarinet in B_b 3

Clarinet in B_b 4

Bass Clarinet pp *slow bish.

Alto Sax 1

Alto Sax 2

Baritone Sax pp

Bassoon

Horn in F 1 (in Eb) pp

Horn in F 2 pp

Horn in F 3

Trumpet in B_b 1

Trumpet in B_b 2

Trumpet in B_b 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Bass Trombone

Euphonium

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Percussion 1 MANUAL HEDGE TRIMMER or sim. (cliss-open) pp

Percussion 2

Percussion 3 VIB With bow. pp

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B

Fl. 1 *p* *slow bish.

Fl. 2 *p* *slow bish.

Ob. *p* *slow bish.

E♭ Cl. *p* *slow bish.

B♭ Cl. 1 *p* *slow bish.

B♭ Cl. 2 *p* *slow bish.

B♭ Cl. 3 *p* *slow bish.

B♭ Cl. 4 *p* *slow bish.

B. Cl. *p* *slow bish.

A. Sx. 1 *p* *slow bish.

A. Sx. 2 *p* *slow bish.

B. Sx. *slow bish.

Bsn. *p* *slow bish.

Hn. 1 *p* (in E) *p* (in E) *p* (in X) (Sing and play)

Hn. 2 *p* (in E) *p* (in E) *p* (in X) (Sing and play)

Hn. 3 *p* (in E) *p* (in E) *p* (in X) (Sing and play)

B♭ Tpt. 1 *p* Cup mute *slow bish.

B♭ Tpt. 2 *p* Cup mute *slow bish.

B♭ Tpt. 3 *p* Cup mute *slow bish.

Tbn. 1 *p* *slow bish.

Tbn. 2 *p* *slow bish.

B. Tbn. *p* *slow bish.

Euph. *p* *slow bish.

Tuba 1 *p* *slow bish.

Tuba 2 *p* *slow bish.

Perc. 1 *p* COWB. Soft, Slow trem. (Cut resonance) *slow bish.

Perc. 2 *p* (Cut resonance) sim.

Perc. 3 *slow bish.

VINAIGRE

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

Es Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

B♭ Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

VINAIGRE

5

VINAIGRE

VINAIGRE

7

♩ = c. 54

H

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
E♭ Cl.
B♭ Cl. 1
B♭ Cl. 2 *poco e poco cresc.*
B♭ Cl. 3
B♭ Cl. 4
B. Cl.
A. Sx. 1
A. Sx. 2 *poco e poco cresc.*
B. Sx.
Bsn.
Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Hn. 3
B♭ Tpt. 1
B♭ Tpt. 2
B♭ Tpt. 3
Tbn. 1 *poco e poco cresc.*
Tbn. 2
B. Tbn.
Eup.
Tuba 1
Tuba 2 *poco e poco cresc.*
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

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TAM TAM muta in alto **fff**
TAM TAM Trem. with a tam tam beater **fff**
TAM TAM Circular mv. **fff**

Move to the 3rd player's tam tam.
Damp immediately!
Damp immediately!
Damp immediately!

VINAIGRE

I

62

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

B♭ Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1 (in X) (d)

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1 [TIMPANI] Soft. l. v. sim.

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

**bisb.*

[ALTO FL.]

p

Scrape with a plectrum against the skin.

BONGO (medium)

(impulse accel. →)

(sustained) (impulse rit. →)

pp

mp

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VINAIGRE

K $\text{♩} = \text{c. 54} = \text{♪} = \text{c. 108}$

Fl. 1 *#bisb.* *p* Air tone *p* Air tone *p*

Fl. 2 *p*

Ob.

E♭ Cl. Vc: Approx. p! *pp* Air tone *pp*

B♭ Cl. 1 Vc: Approx. p! *pp*

B♭ Cl. 2 Vc: Approx. p! *pp*

B♭ Cl. 3 Vc: Approx. p! *pp*

B♭ Cl. 4 Vc: Approx. p! *pp*

B. Cl. *pp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *< > <>* *pp* *< > <>*

A. Sx. 1 Vc: Approx. p! *pp* Air tone *pp*

A. Sx. 2 Vc: Approx. p! *pp*

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1 (in E) *p*

Hn. 2 *p* *f* *p*

Hn. 3 *p*

B♭ Tpt. 1 *p* *mf* *mp*

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 Cup mute *pp* *p*

Tbn. 2 Cup mute *pp*

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1 *pp* *p* *mp*

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *sust.* *mp*

Perc. 3

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VIB.
Scrape with metal (f.ex. a coin) sliding on the metal bar.

L

86

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

Vc. Approx. p.!

B♭ Cl. 1

Vc. Approx. p.!

B♭ Cl. 2

Vc. Approx. p.!

B♭ Cl. 3

Vc. Approx. p.!

B♭ Cl. 4

Vc. Approx. p.!

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

Vc. Approx. p.!

A. Sx. 2

Vc. Approx. p.!

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

(in X)

pp

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1

pp

B♭ Tpt. 2

Harmon mute

B♭ Tpt. 3

pp

Tbn. 1

pp

Tbn. 2

p >

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

pp

Tuba 2

p >

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

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109

**bisb.* *Air tone*

Fl. 1 *p* *mp* *ppp*

Fl. 2 *p* *mp*

Ob.

E-Cl.

B-Cl. 1 *pp*

B-Cl. 2 *pp*

B-Cl. 3 *pp*

B-Cl. 4 *pp*

B. Cl. *mf* *<mf*

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2 *pp*

B. Sx.

Bsn. *mf* *<mf*

Instrumental parts: Flutes, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinets (E-flat, B-flat), Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Bassoon, Horns (Horn 1, 2, 3), Trombones (B-flat, C, Bass), Euphonium, Tuba, Percussion (Percussion 1, 2, 3).

N.B.
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Hn. 1 *pp*

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B-Br. Tpt. 1 *ppp*

B-Br. Tpt. 2 *ppp* (Change to cup mute)

B-Br. Tpt. 3 *ppp* (Change to cup mute)

Tbn. 1 *mp pp*

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph. *p*

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Instrumental parts: Horns (Horn 1, 2, 3), Trombones (B-flat, C, Bass), Euphonium, Tuba.

109

MANUAL HEDGE TRIMMER or sim.

Perc. 1 *pp*

Perc. 2 *ppp*

Perc. 3 *ppp*

Instrumental parts: Percussion (Percussion 1, 2, 3).

not "dead stroke"

*With bow
(remove coin, or sim.)*

pp

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17

135

Fl. 1
Fl. 2
Ob.
Es Cl.
B-Cl. 1
B-Cl. 2
B-Cl. 3
B-Cl. 4
B. Cl.
A. Sx. 1
A. Sx. 2
B. Sx.
Bsn.

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Hn. 1
Hn. 2
Hn. 3
B-TpT. 1
B-TpT. 2
B-TpT. 3
Tbn. 1
Tbn. 2
B. Tbn.
Euph.
Tuba 1
Tuba 2
Perc. 1
Perc. 2
Perc. 3

135

VINAIGRE

R
=c. 60

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

B♭ Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

3♭ Tpt. 1

3♭ Tpt. 2

3♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

(Sust.)

muta in alto

f

ff

p

pp

(in E)

pp

MANUAL HEDGE TRIMMER or sim.

Damp!

f poss.

f poss.

f poss.

VINAIGRE

19

S

150

VIB. Air tone

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E. Cl.

B. Cl. 1

B. Cl. 2

B. Cl. 3

B. Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

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Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B. Tpt. 1

B. Tpt. 2

B. Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

X

9

p

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

Tbn. 2

8

X

p

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

B. Tbn.

5

5

p

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

150

VIB. With bow.

p

TIMPANI

p

TOM (medium high)

TOM (medium low)

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

VINAIGRE

T

160 ord.

Fl. 1 *pp*

Fl. 2 *pp*

Ob. *ppp* — *p*

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1 *ppp* — *p*

B♭ Cl. 2 *ppp* — *mp*

B♭ Cl. 3 *ppp*

B♭ Cl. 4 *ppp*

B. Cl. *ppp* — *p*

A. Sx. 1 *pp*

A. Sx. 2 *ppp*

B. Sx. *p* — *ppp*

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1 *pp*

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 (Change to harmon mute)

Tbn. 2 (Change to harmon mute)

B. Tbn. (Change to harmon mute)

Euph. *pp*

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1 sim.

Perc. 2 sim.

Perc. 3 sim.

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U

V

176

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E. Cl.

B. Cl. 1

B. Cl. 2

B. Cl. 3

B. Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Bb Tpt. 1

Bb Tpt. 2

Bb Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

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W

(pitch from the trombone) *bis.

Fl. 1

Fl. 2 (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2 (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

B♭ Cl. 3

B♭ Cl. 4

B. Cl. (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2 (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

B. Sx. (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

Bsn. (pitch from the trombone) *bis.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

3♭ Tpt. 1

3♭ Tpt. 2

3♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 + → m6° → + → ppp → m6° → + → f

Tbn. 2 + → m6° → + → ppp → m6° → + → f

B. Tbn. + → m6° → + → ppp → m6° → + → f

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1 ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → ppp → ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → f

Perc. 2 ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → f

Perc. 3 ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → Lv. → ♦ → f

VINAIGRE

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 198, section X. The score includes parts for Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Eb Clarinet, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Bassoon 3, Bassoon 4, Bassoon, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Bassoon, and Bassoon. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = c. 80$. The score shows various dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *ff*, and *f*, along with specific performance instructions like *bisb.* and grace notes. The bassoon part features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the lower register.

NB note
This mu

VINAIGRE

Y

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

sim.

B♭ Cl. 4

sim.

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

3♭ Tpt. 1

Cup mute

3♭ Tpt. 2

3♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

pp

Tbn. 2

pp

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

p

Perc. 1

COW BELLS

pp

Tub. 3

VIB.

Perc. 2

p

Perc. 3

VINAIGRE

Z $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 60$

Fl. 1 Air tone ♩ *mp* *abib.* muta in piccolo PICCOLO staccatissimo

Fl. 2 ♩ *mp* pp

Ob. ♩

E♭ Cl. ♩ staccatissimo pp

B♭ Cl. 1 ♩ Slap tongue - staccatissimo ♩ pp

B♭ Cl. 2 ♩

B♭ Cl. 3 ♩

B♭ Cl. 4 ♩

B. Cl. ♩

A. Sx. 1 ♩

A. Sx. 2 ♩

B. Sx. ♩

Bsn. ♩

Hn. 1 221 ♩

Hn. 2 ♩

Hn. 3 ♩

B♭ Tpt. 1 ♩

B♭ Tpt. 2 ♩

B♭ Tpt. 3 ♩

Tbn. 1 (Closed harmon) ♩ *p* (accel. *, start slowly) ♩ *pp* (rit.) ♩ *mf* (rit.) ♩ *pp*
 (Closed harmon) ♩ *p* ♩ *pp* (accel. *, start slowly) ♩ *pp* (rit.) ♩ *mf* (rit.) ♩ *pp*

Tbn. 2 ♩ *p* ♩ *pp* (accel. *, start slowly) ♩ *pp* (rit.) ♩ *mf* (rit.) ♩ *pp*

B. Tbn. ♩ *p* ♩ *pp* (accel. *, start slowly) ♩ *pp* (rit.) ♩ *mf* (rit.) ♩ *pp*

Euph. ♩

Tuba 1 ♩

Tuba 2 ♩

Perc. 1 221 ♩ *pp* (accel. *, start slowly) ♩ *pp* (rit.) ♩ *pp*
 Perc. 2 ♩ (Damp) (Damp) CYMB. (or sim.) Rub symbols against each other (down-up). Only one direction per note.

Perc. 3 ♩ *pp*

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228

Fl. 1 Jet whistle 

Fl. 2

Ob.

E Cl.

B Cl. 1 

B Cl. 2

B Cl. 3

B Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

sim.

sim.



228

Hn. 1

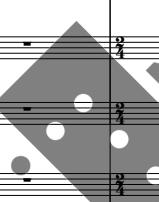
Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1 

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

(accel.)  

Tbn. 2 

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

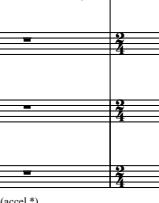
(accel.)  

B. Tbn. 

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1 

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

(accel.)  

(rit.)  

(accel.)  

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 

sim.

sim.

VINAIGRE

CC

245

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E Cl.

B Cl. 1
Slap tongue - staccatissimo

B Cl. 2

B Cl. 3

B Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1
p poss.

A. Sx. 2
p poss.

B. Sx.

Bsn.

246

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

Bb Tpt. 1
p poss.

Bb Tpt. 2
p poss.

Bb Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2
mp pp mp

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1
mp > pp

Perc. 2
mp > pp

Perc. 3

247

Rub cymbals against each other (down-up). Only one direction per note.

CYMB. (or sim.)

BONGOS (high pair)

COWB.

Scrape on cowb. Normal mallets from the tremolo.

muta in alto

ord.

NB Noter
This music is copyright protected



VINAIGRE

251

Fl. 1

Fl. 2

Ob.

E♭ Cl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

B♭ Cl. 4

B. Cl.

A. Sx. 1

A. Sx. 2

B. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 3

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Euph.

Tuba 1

Tuba 2

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

ALTO FL.

p poss.

p poss.

NB *This music is copyright protected*

VIB.
Serp with metal (f ex. a coin) on the metal bar. — 3 — Move to the 2nd player's med. high tom.

TOM (medium high)

(Damp) $\frac{9}{5}$
p

(Damp) $\frac{X}{5}$
p

(accel.) $\frac{8}{5}$
ppp $\frac{p}{p}$

(accel.) $\frac{X}{5}$
ppp $\frac{p}{p}$

(accel.) $\frac{5}{3}$
ppp $\frac{p}{p}$

pp