

狐の牡丹

Kitsune no Botan

(The Fox Peony)

For Sextet

Kenrick Ho

(2024)

Preface

This piece is inspired by Saijō Yaso's (西條八十) 1919 horror poem, titled 'Tomino's Hell' (トミノの地獄). This piece's title, 狐の牡丹 (*The Fox Peony*), is a reference to the tenth stanza, where Saijō juxtaposes the beautiful imagery of a blooming fox peony with the young protagonist, Tomino's entrance to eternal hell.

Tomino's Hell (excerpt)

Saijō Yaso

Translation by David Bowles

Spring is coming
to the valley, to the wood,
to the spiraling chasms
of the blackest hell.

The nightingale in her cage,
the sheep aboard the wagon,
and tears well up in the eyes
of sweet little Tomino.

Sing, o nightingale,
in the vast, misty forest—
he screams he only misses
his little sister.

His wailing desperation
echoes throughout hell—
a fox peony
opens its golden petals.

Down past the seven mountains
and seven rivers of hell—
the solitary journey
of sweet little Tomino.

If in this hell they be found,
may they then come to me, please,
those sharp spikes of punishment
from Needle Mountain.

Not just on some empty whim
Is flesh pierced with blood-red pins:
they serve as hellish signposts
for sweet little Tomino

トミノの地獄

西條八十

春が来て候林に谿に、
暗い地獄谷七曲り。

籠にや鶯、車にや羊、
可愛いトミノの眼にや涙。

啼けよ、鶯、林の雨に
妹恋しと声かぎり。

啼けば反響が地獄にひびき、
狐牡丹の花がさく。

地獄七山七谿めぐる、
可愛いトミノのひとり旅。

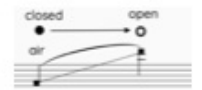
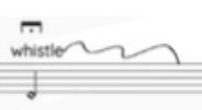
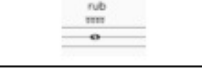
地獄ござらばもて来てたもれ、
針の御山の留針を。

赤い留針だてにはささぬ、
可愛いトミノのめじるしに。

(c. 7'00)

Performance Instructions:

	Three Stave Lines are used for musical materials without specific pitches but with defined register—low/medium/high—which is relative to the playing technique. For example, a note placed on the top line as air sound is a relatively high-pitched air noise, but not necessarily played on the highest pitch of the instrument.
	Glissandi are indicated by a diagonal line connecting headless stems to reflect the rhythmic precision of the slide. The stems are only meant to serve as a visual aid, so no metric pulse should be emphasised.
	Bisbigliandi should be interpreted freely as a means for musical expression, akin to the usage of vibrato in the traditional sense, where the speed, extent of pitch change, and its rate of change are left to be decided by the player depending on the note and its expressive context (unless specified on the score). For example, an expressive passage may call for a wider bisbigliando, sounding similar to a slow quartertonal trill.
	From left to right: shorter, medium, longer pauses.
	Arrow noteheads pointing upwards mean to play the highest pitch possible, relatively to the playing technique.
	Where there is a dash across the stems of a series of notes, play them as fast as possible, similar to grace notes, but starting on the beat.
	Notes with tremolo lines and marked fl. above should be played as Flutter Tongue.
	Air sounds are notated as square noteheads and should be played no pitch at all. Where audible pitch is needed, the notehead remains normal and is simply described breathy above.
	Arrows used in combination with square noteheads indicate the direction of the air sound, either Inhale or Exhale. If unspecified, air sounds should be played exhaling.
	Diamond noteheads indicate the note that should be sung while singing and playing.
	Key clicks are indicated as cross noteheads. For the trombone, this should be played by slamming slides instead.
	Percussive sounds are notated as triangle noteheads with a description above of either: Slap Tongue, Tongue Ram, or Tongue Pizz. These techniques should be played with as little pitch as possible, unless specified otherwise.

	Multiphonics are always notated with fingerings provided above it. These are always used as a timbral effect, so pitch precision should not be of concern. If needed, players are free to choose any other multiphonic using other fingerings, as long as the result is based on the same fundamental, and produces an unstable effect.
	Multiphonic Trill: Trilling between the fundamental and its partials by changing embouchure. Alternatively, if a new fingering with a dash is provided, use the dashed key to trill between two multiphonics.
	Flute— Open circle means playing with normal position, and closed circle means covering the hole with the entire mouth.
	Flute— Whistle Tone
	Flute— Jet Whistle
	Flute— Overblow on the given note to run through the harmonic spectrum rapidly, briefly hitting an unspecified high note on a high partial.
	Tub— Half Valve , moving pitch only by changing embouchure while depressing valves slightly to increase smoothness.
	Tuba— Harmonic Gliss , shifting pitch without using any valves, roughly following the shape of the graphic line.
	Percussion— Mallet symbols: Hard mallets, Triangle Beater, Bow, and Hand
	Percussion— Rubbing the surface of the instrument with varying speeds to create a quiet layer of 'hissing' sound.

List of Percussion Instruments:

1x Bass Drum
 1x Cymbals
 1x Triangle
 1x Tom-tom
 1x Tam-tam
 1x Vibraphone

Mallets:

1x Hard mallet (with a wooden handle hard enough to scrape tam-tam and cymbals)
 1x Triangle Beater
 1x Soft mallets for Bass Drum
 1x Bow
 1x Superball

Score in C

狐の牡丹

Kitsune no Botan

(The Fox Peony)

♩ = 54 ...in the vast misty forest...

Kenrick Ho

Press keys with force to make key click noises while playing

4/4 jet whistle

3:2 pizz.

5:4

3:2

air in

pizz.

5:4

Flute

sfz *pp* *f* *pp*

breathy

air

Clarinet in B♭

ppp (barely audible)

fl, air, gliss

slap

air in

breathy

Tenor Saxophone

sfz *pp* *ppp*

fl, air, gliss

slam slides

3:2

air in

make audible slamming while playing

ex

3:2

Trombone

sfz *pp* *f* *f* *p* *f*

harmonic gliss.

air

Tuba

fff *p* *f* *p* *f*

tam-tam

cymbal

scrape

scrape (slowly)

Cymbals

Tam-tam

Tom

Bass Drum

Vibraphone

Triangle

sfz *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *pp*

This musical score is for 'The Firebird' by Igor Stravinsky, specifically the section from the 'Introduction' to the 'Flight of the Firebird'. The score is arranged for a full orchestra, with the following instruments and parts visible:

- Flute (Fl.):** Features a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *f*. It includes a 'ram' (3:2) and 'air in' (ex) markings.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Plays a sustained, low-register line with a 'bisb.' (slow) marking and a 'slap' dynamic.
- Saxophone (Sax.):** Features a melodic line with a 'bisb.' (slow) marking and a 'slap' dynamic.
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Plays a rhythmic, low-register line with dynamics ranging from *p* to *ff*. It includes 'in' and 'ex' markings.
- Tuba (Tba.):** Plays a low, sustained line with dynamics ranging from *p* to *ff*. It includes 'ex' and 'fl.' markings.
- Percussion (Perc.):** Features a rhythmic line with a 'motor on bowed' marking and a 'key click' dynamic.

The score is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*pp*, *p*, *f*, *ff*), articulation marks (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (e.g., 'air in', 'ex', 'slap', 'bisb. (slow)'). The woodwinds and brass parts are characterized by their sustained, low-register lines, while the percussion provides a rhythmic foundation.

6

Fl.

ord. → air

open O → closed ●

in ↑

ex ↓

3:2

5:4

ppp

pp

ff

p

Cl.

p

ffp

ppp

p

bisb.

(slow)

3:2

Sax.

p

f

pp

breathy

3:2

Tbn.

ex ↓

3:2

p

ff

p

ff

in ↑

fl. ex ↓

Tba.

key click

in ↑

ex ↓

in ↑

ex ↓

3:2

p

ff

pp

f

fl.

in ↑

Perc.

tam-tam

rub

pp

ff

tom

ord. rub

3:2

mp

pp

7

8

Fl.

8

open

pizz.

breathy

ppp

pp

p

Cl.

ppp

f

p

f

Sax.

breathy

bisb. (slow)

slap

ppp

p

f

Tbn.

in

slam slides

in

ex

p

f

pp

f

Tba.

ex

in

ex

in

ex

in

tr

ex

3:2

Perc.

ord.

rub

ord.

rub

ord.

p

pp

mp

pp

10 → air

Fl.

pp *f* *p* *fp* *pp*

3:2

air → breathy

Cl.

fp *fp* *fp* *pp* *fp*

breathy

ord,

Sax.

p *f* *p*

3:2

air

air 5:4

in ↑ ex ↓ in ↑ ex ↓ in ↑ ex ↓

Tbn.

ff *p* *ff* *p*

5:4

key click

Tba.

f *pp* *f* *pp*

3:2

rub

ord.

rub

3:2

in ↑

10

Fl.

12 → air

closed

in

ex

3:2

ppp

p

ff

p

f

Cl.

air

pp

f

slap.

3:2

3:2

3:2

Sax.

slap.

pp

(slow) bisb.

f

Tbn.

slam slides

3:2

f

air

ex

in

ff

p

5:4

Tba.

ex

5:4

f

p

in

ex

f

p

5:4

Perc.

cymbal ord.

3:2

mf

rub

pp

f

scrape w/ back of mallet

3:2

tom ord.

f

p

14

Fl.

ex

5:4

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

f *p* *ff* *f*

in

ram

Cl.

air

f

air

3:2

slap. air

3:2

Sax.

air

+ voice

fp

Tbn.

slam slides

air in

ex

f

ppp

f

in

ex

in

Tba.

in

ex

f

3:2

p *< f*

p

5:4

in

Perc.

f

3:2

p *< f*

p *< f*

p

5:4

Detailed description: This musical score page contains six staves for measures 14 and 15. The Flute staff (Fl.) features a series of trills in measure 14, marked with 'fp' and an 'ex' (expiration) breath mark. In measure 15, it plays a descending scale from F4 to D4, marked with 'f', 'p', 'ff', and 'f', with an 'in' (inhalation) breath mark at the start of the final note. The Clarinet staff (Cl.) plays a descending scale in measure 14, marked 'f', with 'air' breath marks. In measure 15, it plays a triplet of eighth notes, marked '3:2', followed by a 'slap. air' (slap, air) breath mark and another triplet, marked '3:2'. The Saxophone staff (Sax.) has a whole note in measure 14, marked 'air'. In measure 15, it plays a half note with a sharp sign, marked 'fp' and '+ voice'. The Trombone staff (Tbn.) plays a descending scale in measure 14, marked 'f', with 'slam slides' and 'air in' breath marks. In measure 15, it plays a half note, marked 'f', with 'in', 'ex', and 'in' breath marks. The Tuba staff (Tba.) plays a descending scale in measure 14, marked 'f', with 'in' and 'ex' breath marks. In measure 15, it plays a half note, marked 'p' and 'p < f', with an 'in' breath mark. The Percussion staff (Perc.) has a whole note in measure 14, marked 'f'. In measure 15, it plays a half note, marked 'p' and 'p < f', with a '5:4' time signature change indicated above the staff.

16

Fl.

in

open

pizz.

air.

$p < ff$

p

ff

Cl.

fl.

air. slap.

ff

$p < f$

Sax.

air.

in

ex

f

p

f

p

f

ff

Tbn.

ex

ff

f

ff

p

f

p

Tba.

ex

(strong key clicks)

key click

ff

p

f

p

Perc.

tam-tam

tom rim

cymbal

tam-tam

tom

ff

p

f

p

18

Fl.

in

f

ex

3:2

slap

pp

breathy bisb. (slow)

p

Cl.

3:2

(slow) bisb.

ppp

p

Sax.

in

f

p

f

3:2

(slow) bisb.

ppp

Tbn.

in

ex

f

p

f

pp

ff

pp

f

Tba.

in

ex

f

p

f

pp

ff

Bass Drum

Perc.

f

ppp

p

ppp

p

20

Fl. *ppp* *f* *pp* *p*

Cl. *ppp* *f* *pp*

Sax. *p* *ppp* *p*

Tbn. *pp* *p*

Tba. *pp* *f* *pp* *p*

Perc. *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *pp*

in ↑ ex ↓

in ↑ ex ↓

in ↑ ex ↓

ex ↓

in ↑ ex ↓

A

*...and tears well up in the eyes
of sweet little Tomino...*

22

♩ = 72

Fl.

Cl.

Sax.

Tbn. + voice

Tba.

Perc.

p

pp

air in ↑

triangle

pp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 22, 23, and 24. The Flute part has a whole note in measure 22 and rests in 23 and 24. The Clarinet part has a whole note in measure 22, marked with a piano (p) dynamic, and rests in 23 and 24. The Saxophone part has a whole note in measure 22, rests in 23 and 24, and a quarter note in measure 24 with an 'air in' instruction and an upward arrow. The Trombone part has a vocal line with lyrics '...and tears well up in the eyes of sweet little Tomino...' across measures 22, 23, and 24, marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The Tuba part has a whole note in measure 22 and rests in 23 and 24. The Percussion part has a half note in measure 22, rests in 23 and 24, and a triangle in measure 24 marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic.

25

Fl.

Cl.

Sax.

Tbn.

Tba.

Tri.

pp

ppp

ex

air in

triangle

[illegible]

31

Fl. *fl. air* *3:2* *ppp* *PP* *(slow) bisb.*

Cl. *ppp* *fl. air* *ppp* *(slow) bisb.*

Sax. *3:2* *ppp* *(slow) bisb.*

Tbn. *air in* *3:2* *ex* *f* *ppp* *f*

Tba. *air in* *3:2* *ex* *f* *ppp* *f*

Vib. *ord.* *3:2* *p* *Ped.*

34

Fl.

air

fp

Cl.

p

air

slap.

f

p $\triangleleft$ *f*

Sax.

p

ppp

Tbn.

ppp $\triangleleft$ *p* $\triangleleft$ *pp* $\triangleleft$ *f* $\triangleleft$ *pp*

Tba.

air in

ex

p

f

key click

f

Vib.

Ped.

breathy

37

Fl.

ppp

fpp

3:2

(slow) bisb.

Cl.

breathy

p

pp

ppp

ppp

Sax.

(slow) bisb.

p

ppp

pp

Tbn.

slam slides

air

3:2

pp

in

ex

in

ex

5:4

ff

p

Tba.

air

air

key click

key click

f

p

fpp

f

f p

Vib.

Fl. 40

air fl.

f *ppp*

Cl. (slow) bisb. air fl.

f *pp* *ppp*

Sax. *p* *pp* *p*

Tbn. fl. *f*

Tba. air

Vib. *p*

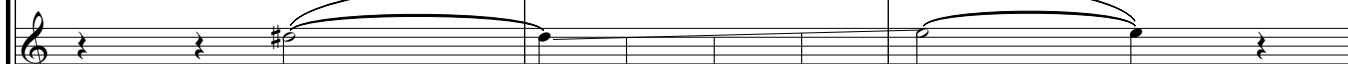
Lead.

breathy —————> air fl.

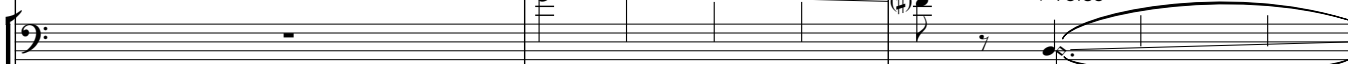
(slow) bisb. 

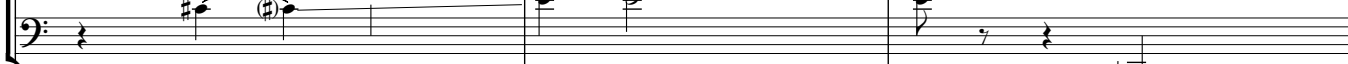
43

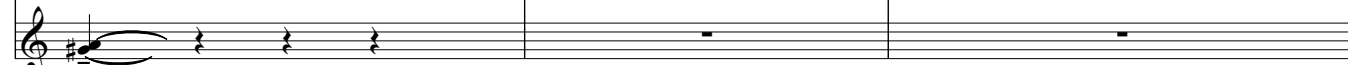
Fl. 
3:2 *fpp* *f* *pp*

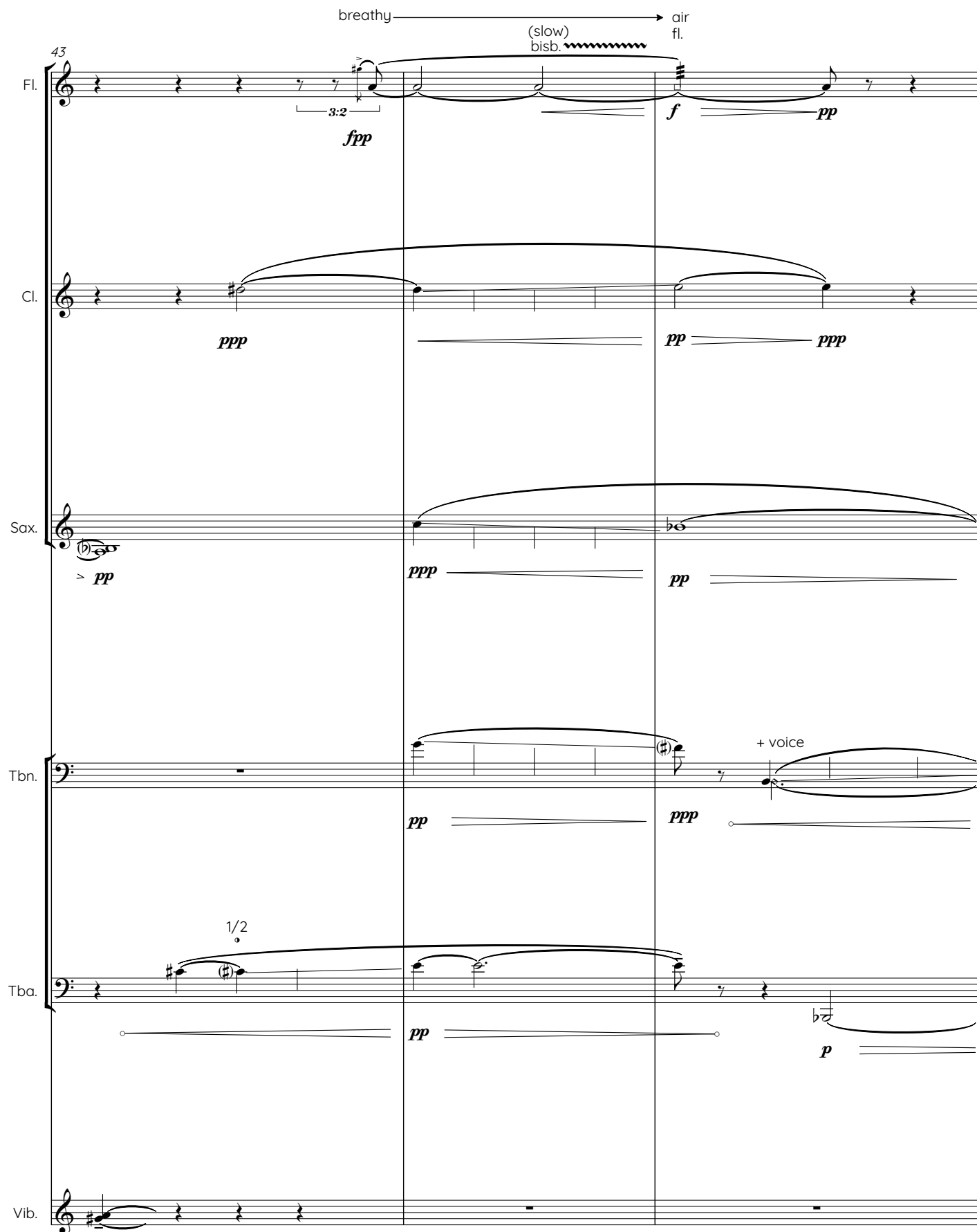
Cl. 
ppp *pp* *ppp*

Sax. 
pp *ppp* *pp*

Tbn. 
pp *ppp* + voice

Tba. 
1/2 *pp* *p*

Vib. 



46 *breathy* *overblow* *bisb.* *3:2* *pitch* *air* *5:4* *1/2* *triangle* *cymbal* *superball*

Fl. *p* *ppp* *p* *f*

Cl. *p* *pp*

Sax. *ppp* *p*

Tbn. *p* *ppp* *p* *mp*

Tba. *pp* *p* *p* *f*

Vib. *pp* *pp* *p*

(take breaths where necessary)

49

Fl. *p* *ppp* *p*

Cl. *ppp* *fp* *pp* *fp*

Sax. *p* *ppp* *p* *pp* *p* *slap.*

Tbn. *p* *mp* *pp* *f* *ff*

Tba. *> p* *f* *p* *f* *ppp* *ord.*

Perc. *> ppp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *p*

Tom
superball

breathy

3:2

air

key click

in

ex

ord.

52

Fl. *ppp* *p*

Cl. *pp* *p* *pp* *p*

Sax. *f* *p* *pp* *p*

Tbn. *f* *ff* *p* *fp*

Tba. *p*

Perc. *sfz* *p* *pp* *f* *pp* *p* *pp*

cymbal ord.

Tam-tam

Tam-tam superball

in

air fl.

ord.

5:4

3:2

55 fl. *sfp*

Fl. *pp* *f*

Cl. fl. *sfp* *ppp* *p* *pp* *f* (slap. 3:2) (3:2)

Sax. *p* *f* *pp* *f* (slap. 5:4)

Tbn. *f* *pp* air.

Tba. air *pp*

Perc. *p* *f* *pp* (Bass Drum 3:2) *p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 55, 56, and 57. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 55 with a *sfp* dynamic, followed by a rest in measure 56 and a *pp* to *f* crescendo in measure 57. The Clarinet (Cl.) part also starts with *sfp* in measure 55, then has a *ppp* to *p* to *pp* crescendo in measure 56, and a *f* dynamic with a slap. 3:2 rhythm in measure 57. The Saxophone (Sax.) part features a *p* to *f* crescendo in measure 55, a *pp* dynamic in measure 56, and a *f* dynamic with a slap. 5:4 rhythm in measure 57. The Trombone (Tbn.) part has a *f* dynamic in measure 55, a *pp* dynamic in measure 56, and an 'air.' (air) instruction in measure 57. The Tuba (Tba.) part has an 'air' instruction in measure 56 and a *pp* dynamic in measure 57. The Percussion (Perc.) part has a *p* to *f* to *pp* crescendo across measures 55-56, and a Bass Drum part with a 3:2 rhythm and *p* dynamic in measure 57.

58

Fl.

p *f* *ppp* *p*

3:2

bisb.

Cl.

p *f* *p*

bisb.

Sax.

p *f* *p*

bisb.

Tbn.

fp *f* *p* *fp* *f*

7:4

5:4

Tba.

fp *fp*

ogd.

B. D.

f *sfz pp* *fpp* *p*

[illegible]

63

Fl.

p *f* *p* *f* *pp*

ram 3:2

Cl.

bisb.

f *p* *f*

Sax.

p *f* *p*

Tbn.

p *fp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

air ex in

Tba.

f *fp* *sfz* 3:2

Perc.

Toms
superball

ord.

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

(slow) bisb.

66

Fl.

p *pp*

p *pp*

Cl.

p *f* *p*

Sax.

slap.

sfz *p* *f* *p*

5:4 3:2

Tbn.

ex

ff ord.

fp

Tba.

fp *ff* *fp*

Perc.

fpp *f* *fpp*

5:4

Bass Drum

68

Fl.

p

7:4

fff

Cl.

bisb. ~~~~~

5:4

5:4

7:4

ff *f* *fff*

Sax.

slap

5:4

ff *f* *fff*

Tbn.

air

ord.

3:2

ff *sfz* *ff* *fff*

Tba.

3:2

ff *fp* *ff* *fff*

B. D.

Cymbals

Toms

Bass Drum

ff *fp* *f* *fff* *p* *fff*

70

Fl. *pp* 30" (stagger breaths) whistle *pp* do not move

Cl. *ppp* repeat irregularly for 30" 5:4 5:4 do not move

Sax. *pp* repeat at varying speeds (stagger breaths) 30" do not move

Tbn. *ppp* (stagger breaths with tuba) 30" do not move

Tba. *ppp* (stagger breaths with tbn) 30" do not move

B. D. *ppp* (aiming to sustain a constant pitch with staggered bows) 30" bow do not move

B

...A fox peony opens its golden petals...

72

Fl.

bisb. 

p

Cl.

bisb. 

p

simile (all notes fade in and out)

Sax.

bisb. 

p

simile (all notes fade in and out)

Tbn.

air

p

Tba.

air

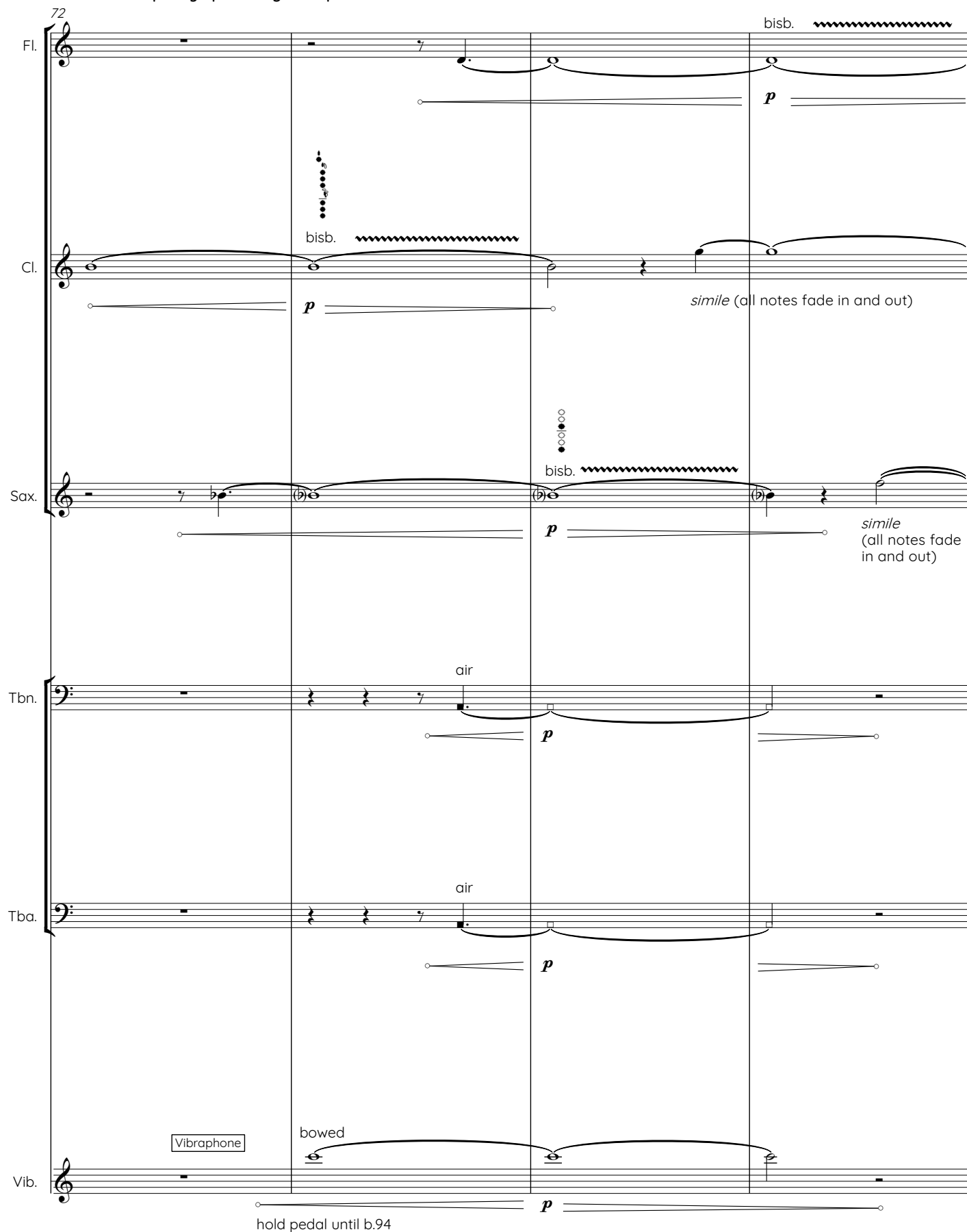
p

Vibraphone

bowed

p

hold pedal until b.94



76

Fl.

simile (all notes fade in and out)

bisb.

Cl.

bisb.

Sax.

bisb.

Tbn.

simile (all notes fade in and out)

Tba.

simile (all notes fade in and out)

Vib.

bowed

simile (all notes fade in and out)

The musical score is arranged in six staves. The Flute (Fl.) staff begins at measure 76 with a note, followed by a rest, and then a series of notes with a slur and a wavy line above it labeled 'bisb.'. The Clarinet (Cl.) staff has a similar pattern with a 'bisb.' marking. The Saxophone (Sax.) staff also features a 'bisb.' marking. The Trombone (Tbn.) and Tuba (Tba.) staves have a 'simile (all notes fade in and out)' instruction. The Vibraphone (Vib.) staff has a 'bowed' marking and a 'simile (all notes fade in and out)' instruction. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

82

Fl.

bisb. 

Cl.

bisb. 

Sax.

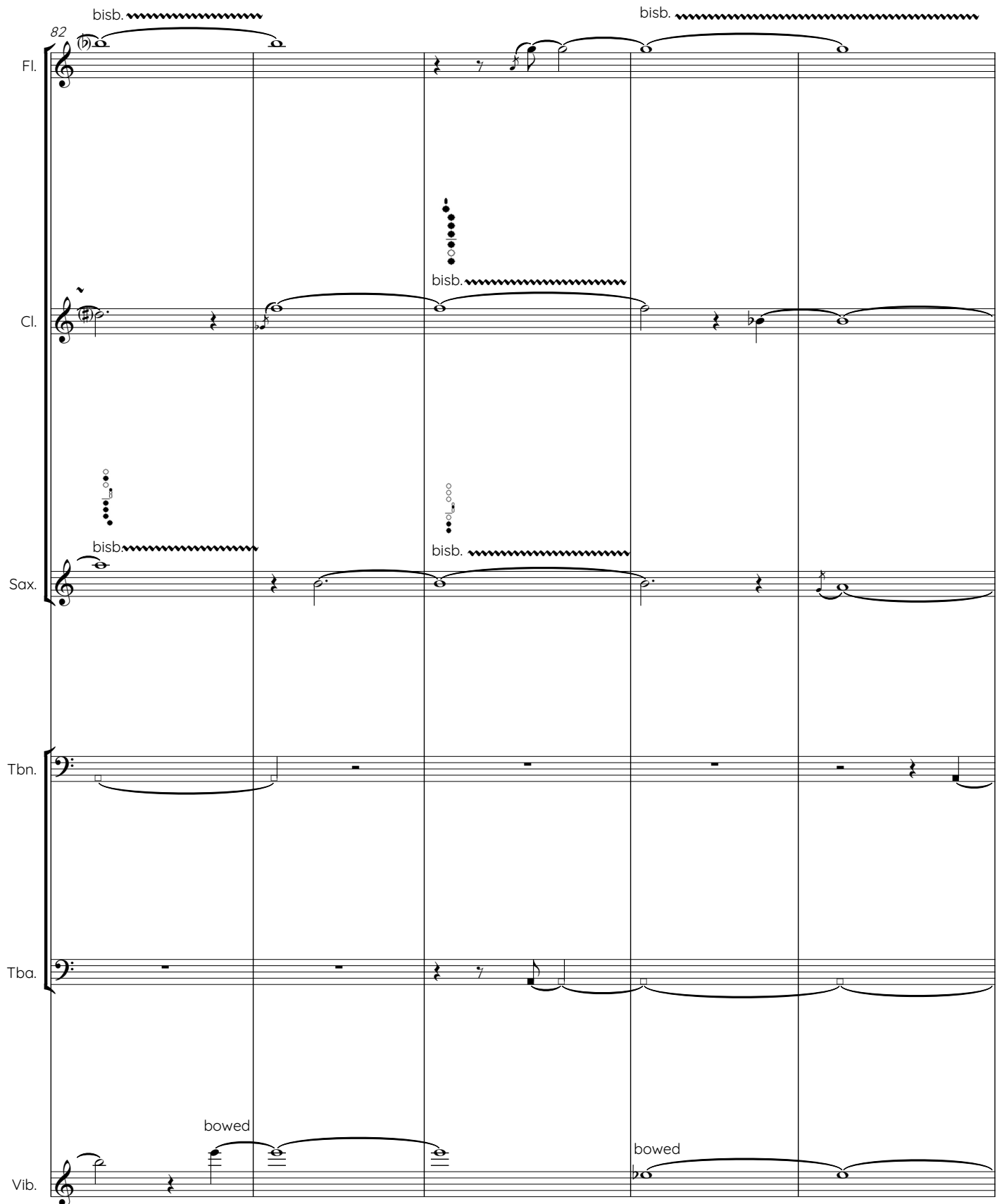
bisb.  

Tbn.

Tba.

Vib.

bowed  bowed 



87

Fl.

bisb.

pizz.

5:4

breathy

fp

Cl.

bisb.

bisb.

air in. ↑

f

Sax.

bisb.

bisb.

Tbn.

p

Tba.

bowed

bowed

Vib.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 87-90. The Flute (Fl.) part starts with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, then a half note B4, and a half note C5. The Clarinet (Cl.) part starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3, then a half note E3, and a half note D3. The Saxophone (Sax.) part starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3, then a half note E3, and a half note D3. The Trombone (Tbn.) part starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note F2, then a half note E2, and a half note D2. The Trombone (Tba.) part starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note F2, then a half note E2, and a half note D2. The Vibraphone (Vib.) part starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3, then a half note E3, and a half note D3. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

91

Fl.

f *pp* *ord.* *f*

3:2 pizz. 5:4

Cl.

ex. *fp* *f* *p* *pp*

slap. 3:2

Sax.

slap *pp* *p* bisb.

Tbn.

> pp *f*

Tba.

f *pp*

air in.. ex. *ord.*

Vib.

bowed

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 91, 92, and 93. Measure 91: Flute (Fl.) enters with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (pp) section. Clarinet (Cl.) enters with a fortissimo piano (fp) dynamic. Saxophone (Sax.) has a slap articulation and a piano (pp) dynamic. Trombone (Tbn.) has a piano (pp) dynamic with an accent (>). Tuba (Tba.) has a forte (f) dynamic. Vibraphone (Vib.) is bowed. Measure 92: Flute (Fl.) continues with a piano (pp) dynamic. Clarinet (Cl.) continues with a forte (f) dynamic. Saxophone (Sax.) continues with a piano (pp) dynamic. Trombone (Tbn.) continues with a piano (pp) dynamic. Tuba (Tba.) continues with a forte (f) dynamic. Vibraphone (Vib.) continues with a bowed articulation. Measure 93: Flute (Fl.) enters with a forte (f) dynamic. Clarinet (Cl.) has a slap articulation and a piano (p) dynamic. Saxophone (Sax.) has a bisb. articulation and a piano (p) dynamic. Trombone (Tbn.) continues with a forte (f) dynamic. Tuba (Tba.) has an air in.. articulation, followed by an ex. articulation, and then an ord. articulation with a piano (pp) dynamic. Vibraphone (Vib.) continues with a bowed articulation.

94

Fl. pizz. *p* *f* *p* ord. → air

Cl. (slow) bisb. (fast) *f* air in. ex. in. ex. slap.

Sax. slap 3:2 air in. 5:4 *f* *p*

Tbn. *fp* *f* air

Tba. *p*

Vib. cymbal bowed *p* *f*

96

Fl. *f* *p* $\triangleleft$ *f* *p* *pp* pizz. air

Cl. *p* *f* *p* slap air in. ex. in. 5:4

Sax. *f* *f* *pp* 3:2 3:2 air 5:4

Tbn. *p* in ex in ord. *f* slam slides 3:2 *pp*

Tba. key click *ppp* ord. *fp* *f* *pp* air in. ex. in. ex.

Perc. Tam-tam bowed *p* *f* tom superball *p* *f* *ppp* Tam-tam scrape

100

Fl. *f* pizz. *p* air fl. *f* 5:4

Cl. slap air *p* *f* in. ex. 3:2 slap *p*

Sax. *f* *p* slap 3:2 *f* *p* air. ex. 3:2 *f* *ff*

Tbn. 3:2 air in *f* ex *f* *pp* in ex in

Tba. ord. key click air *f* key click air in ex in ex 3:2

Perc.

102

Fl.

air in

p *f* *p* *f* *p*

slap.

Cl.

air

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *p* *f*

5:4

air fl.

Sax.

p *f* *p*

in

slap

3:2

Tbn.

in

ex

slam slides

air

ff *p* *f* *p* *f*

5:4

Tba.

fl.

ff *pp* *f*

in

ex

in

ex

in

ex

in

ex

in

ex

3:2

Tam-tam

superball

Perc.

p *f* *p*

42

repeat freely at different speed and durations,
getting gradually quieter each time until silence

air

jet whistle

Fl.

105

fff

air

fl.

Cl.

fff

slap.

3

air

Sax.

5:4

slap

fl. air, gliss

Tbn.

fff

in

ex

ex

repeat freely at different speed and durations,
getting gradually quieter each time until silence

harmonic gliss.

fl.

1/2

air+key clicks

3:2

Tba.

repeat freely at different speed and durations,
getting gradually quieter each time until silence

tam-tam

tom

Cymbals

scrape

Perc.

fff

5:4

3:2

scatch