

Rio Bravo

P.H. Wolters

Cha Cha ♩ = 112

Fluit 1-3 8va

Gr.Fluit 8va

Lyra (ad lib.)

Kl.Trom

Doffe trom

Bongo's (3)

Tom's (3) (ad lib.)

Claves

Cowbell

Maracas

Guiro

Tenor trom

Bekkens

Gr.Trom

f Gecomponeerd in opdracht van de L. B. T.

4 5

Flut

Gr. fl

Lyra

Kl. tr

Daf

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Cowbe

Marac

Guiro

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr

mf

f

mf

f

p

mf

sf

9

Fluit

Gr. fl

Lyra

mf

Kl. tr

p

Dof

p

Bongo

p

Tons

p

Clave

Combe

p

Marac

Guïro

p

Tenor

p

Bkns

Gr. tr

p

1

f *ff*

f *ff*

f *ff*

f

f

f *sf*

f

f *ff*

f

f *sf*

2 14

Fluit *f sf ff*

Gr. fl *f ff*

Lyra *f ff*

Kl. tr *f*

Dof *f*

Bongo *f*

Toms *f*

Clave
Cowbe *f*

Marac
Guiro *f*

Tenor *f*

Bkns
Gr. tr *f*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a percussion ensemble and woodwinds. The score is written for 12 staves. The first staff is for Flute (Fluit), the second for Grand Flute (Gr. fl), the third for Lyra, the fourth for Clarinet in B-flat (Kl. tr), the fifth for Double Oboe (Dof), the sixth for Bongo, the seventh for Tom (Toms), the eighth for Clave and Cowbell (Clave Cowbe), the ninth for Maraca and Guiro (Marac Guiro), the tenth for Tenor, the eleventh for Bells (Bkns), and the twelfth for Grand Triangle (Gr. tr). The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system starts at measure 2 and the second system starts at measure 14. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Flute part starts with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a sforzando (sf) dynamic, and then a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The Grand Flute part starts with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The Lyra part starts with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Double Oboe part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Bongo part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Tom part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Clave and Cowbell part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Maraca and Guiro part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Tenor part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Bells part starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The Grand Triangle part starts with a forte (f) dynamic.

17

Fluit

Gr. fl

Lyra

Kl. tr

Dof

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Combe

Marac

Guero

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr

1

This musical score page, numbered 6, contains measures 21 through 24. The instruments are arranged in a system with the following parts from top to bottom: Fluit (Flute), Gr. tr. (Grand Trombone), Lyr. (Lyra), Kl. (Clarinet), Dof. (Double Bass), Bongo, Toms (Toms), Clave (Clave), Combe (Cymbal), Marac (Maracas), Guiro (Guiro), Tenor, and Bkns (Bongos) and Gr. tr. (Grand Trombone). The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 21 starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). Measure 22 begins with a second ending bracket. Measure 23 contains a first ending bracket. Measure 24 concludes the section. Dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando) are indicated throughout the score. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks.

21 2 24

Fluit

Gr. tr.

Lyr.

Kl.

Dof.

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Combe

Marac

Guiro

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr.

mf

mf

mf

p

p

p

p

p

p

mf

sf

mf

p

25

Fluit

Gr. fl

Lyra

Kl. tr

Dof

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Cowbe

Marac

Guero

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr

[illegible]

[illegible]

39

Fluit

Gr. fl

Lyra

Kl. tr

Dof

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Combe

Marac

Guiro

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr

The musical score is written for a percussion ensemble. It begins at measure 39. The Fluit part starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. The Gr. fl part has a melodic line with some rests. The Lyra part plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The Kl. tr part has a series of eighth notes with accents. The Dof part has a series of eighth notes with accents. The Bongo part has a series of eighth notes. The Toms part has a series of eighth notes. The Clave part has a series of eighth notes. The Combe part has a series of eighth notes. The Marac part has a series of eighth notes. The Guiro part has a series of eighth notes. The Tenor part has a series of eighth notes. The Bkns part has a series of eighth notes. The Gr. tr part has a series of eighth notes. The score includes dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, and *mf*. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

This musical score page, numbered 11, contains measures 43 through 46 for a percussion ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Fluit, Gr. fl, Lyra, Kl. tr, Dof, Bongo, Toms, Clave, Conbe, Marac, Guiro, Tenor, Bkns, and Gr. tr. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 43 begins with a *ff* dynamic for the Lyra and a *f* dynamic for the Fluit and Gr. fl. Measures 44 and 45 continue with various dynamics including *f*, *mf*, and *f*. Measure 46 features a *f* dynamic for the Fluit and Gr. fl. The percussion parts include complex rhythmic patterns for the Bongo, Toms, Clave, Conbe, Marac, Guiro, and Tenor, as well as sustained notes for the Bkns and Gr. tr.

43

Fluit

Gr. fl

Lyra

Kl. tr

Dof

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Conbe

Marac

Guiro

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr

46

48

Fluit

Gr. fl.

Lyra

Kl. tr.

Dof

Bongo

Toms

Clave

Combe

Marac

Guero

Tenor

Bkns

Gr. tr.

ou!

D.C.
al
Fine
s. r.

This musical score page contains measures 48 through 51. The instruments listed on the left are Fluit, Gr. fl., Lyra, Kl. tr., Dof, Bongo, Toms, Clave, Combe, Marac, Guero, Tenor, Bkns, and Gr. tr. The vocal line is on the right, starting with 'ou!' in measure 50. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *f*. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The page ends with the instruction 'D.C. al Fine s. r.'.