

Direction

Clin d'oeil

Roland Barras

♩ = 60 ♩ = 112

Tamb.

Tom-Tom

Gr. Caisse

p *f*

Cymb.

Perc.

Timbales

3 3 *f*

Ffife

version web

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The musical score consists of seven staves for percussion instruments. The top six staves (Tamb., Tom-Tom, Gr. C., Cymb., Perc., and Timb.) each contain a single horizontal line with four small black squares, one in each of the four measures, indicating a steady rhythmic pattern. The Fife staff is in the bass clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines, with double bar lines at the end of each measure.

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1

Musical score for 'Clin d'oeil' by Roland Barras. The score is for a percussion ensemble and includes the following parts:

- Tamb.** (Tambourine): Four measures of rests.
- Tom-Tom**: Four measures of eighth notes. The first two measures are marked *p* (piano) and the last two are marked *f* (forte). The notes are grouped in triplets (indicated by a '3' below the notes).
- Gr. C.** (Grande Caissone): Four measures of eighth notes, starting in the third measure. A hand playing a xylophone is visible in the background image.
- Cymb.** (Cymbale): Four measures of rests.
- Perc.** (Percussion): Four measures of rests.
- Timb.** (Tambour): Four measures of rests.
- Fifre** (Fife): Four measures of rests.

The background image shows a hand playing a xylophone with red and white striped mallets. The text "version web" is overlaid on the Percussion staff.

Direction

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2
f

Tamb.

Tom-Tom

Gr. C.

Cymb.

Perc.

Timb.

Fife

Direction

Clin d'oeil

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mf

Tamb.

mf 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Tom-Tom

mf 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Gr. C.

Cymb.

Perc.

mf

Timb.

Fifre

version web

Direction

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3 *f*

The musical score is arranged in seven staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. The instruments are labeled on the left: Tamb., Tom-Tom, Gr. C., Cymb., Perc., Timb., and Fife. The score is written in a 3/4 time signature, indicated by the '3' at the beginning. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is placed at the start of the first staff and above the first staff of the Grande Caisselle. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns: the Tambourin and Grande Caisselle play continuous eighth-note patterns; the Tom-Tom and Cymbale have rests with occasional accents; the Percussion staff has rests; the Timbale plays a pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth-note groups; and the Fife has rests. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

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Tamb.

Tom-Tom

Gr. C.

Cymb.

Perc.

Timb.

Fife

p *f* *p* *f*

9 5 9

version web

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4

The musical score is arranged in a multi-staff format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Tamb.**: Four measures of rests.
- Tom-Tom**: Four measures of rests, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents in measures 3 and 4.
- Gr. C.**: Four measures of rests, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents in measures 3 and 4.
- Cymb.**: Four measures of rests, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents in measures 3 and 4.
- Perc.**: Four measures of rests, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents in measures 3 and 4. The part is labeled "Maracas" and "Pandeiro".
- Timb.**: Four measures of rests.
- Fifre**: Four measures of music. The first measure starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and a slur. The second measure continues the melodic line. The third and fourth measures are rests.

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Musical score for 'Clin d'oeil' by Roland Barras. The score is for a percussion ensemble and includes the following parts:

- Tamb.
- Tom-Tom
- Gr. C.
- Cymb.
- Perc.
- Timb.
- Fifre

The score is written in 7/8 time. The background image shows a hand holding a mallet over a xylophone with red and white striped mallets.

version web

Direction

Clin d'oeil

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The musical score is arranged in seven staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The first two staves, Tambourin and Tom-Tom, feature complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and quintuplets. The Tambourin part includes a quintuplet of eighth notes followed by three triplets of eighth notes, and then another quintuplet followed by three triplets. The Tom-Tom part has a single eighth note followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter rest, and finally a series of eighth notes. The Gr. C. (Great Cymbal) and Cymb. (Cymbal) parts have a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter rest, and finally a series of eighth notes. The Perc. (Percussion) part has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter rest, and finally a quarter rest. The Timb. (Tambourine) part has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter rest, and finally a quarter rest. The Fife part has a quarter rest throughout. The score includes dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) with hairpins indicating crescendos and decrescendos. The Gr. C. and Cymb. parts have a *f p* marking followed by a crescendo to *f*. The Timb. part has a *f p* marking followed by a crescendo to *f*. The Tambourin part has a *f* marking at the end of the first two staves.

Direction

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5

Tamb.

Tom-Tom

Gr. C.

Cymb.

Perc.

Claves

version web

Timb.

Fifre

AA

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The musical score is arranged in seven staves, each labeled with a percussion instrument. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. A double bar line with repeat dots is placed at the end of the second measure in each staff. The first measure of the Tambourin staff contains a '6' above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking. The second measure of the Tambourin staff contains a '7' above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking. The third measure of the Tambourin staff contains a '7' above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking. The fourth measure of the Tambourin staff contains a '7' above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking. The Timbale staff features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking in the first measure, and a dynamic marking of *Λ* (crescendo) above a wedge-shaped dynamic marking in the second measure. The Fife staff contains a series of rests in all four measures.

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version web

The musical score is arranged for a percussion ensemble. The parts are as follows:

- Tamb.**: Snare drum part with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. It includes dynamic markings like mf and f .
- Tom-Tom**: Tom-tom drum part with a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Gr. C.**: Gong part with a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Cymb.**: Cymbal part with a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Perc.**: Percussion part with a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Timb.**: Timpani part in bass clef with a steady eighth-note pattern.
- Fifre**: Flute part in treble clef, which is mostly silent (indicated by dashes) with a few notes.

The score is divided into three measures by double bar lines. The first measure contains the main rhythmic motifs, the second measure is a repeat, and the third measure concludes the piece with a final rest.

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The musical score is arranged in seven staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. A large hairpin symbol at the top left indicates a crescendo. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the Tambourin staff. A measure rest with the number '7' above it is present in the second measure of the Tambourin staff. The score is divided into four measures by bar lines, with repeat signs in the second and fourth measures. The instruments are: Tambourin (Tamb.), Tom-Tom, Gr. C. (Grande Caisse), Cymb., Perc. (Percussion), Timb. (Tambourin), and Fife. The Fife staff is in the treble clef, while the others are in the bass clef.

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The image shows a musical score for a percussion ensemble. The score is written on seven staves, each labeled with an instrument: Tamb., Tom-Tom, Gr. C., Cymb., Perc., Timb., and Fife. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of four measures. The first measure has a double bar line, and the second measure has a repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like mf and f , and articulation marks like accents and slurs. A large number '8' is written above the first measure of the Tamb. staff. The background of the score is a photograph of a hand playing a xylophone with mallets. The text 'version web' is overlaid in the center of the score.

Tamb.

Tom-Tom

Gr. C.

Cymb.

Perc.

Timb.

Fife

version web

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The musical score is arranged in seven staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and triplets. The instruments are: Tambourin (Tamb.), Tom-Tom, Gr. C. (Grande Caisse), Cymb., Perc. (Percussion), Timb. (Tambourin), and Fife. The score is divided into four measures. The Fife part consists of whole rests in all measures. The other instruments have rhythmic patterns, with some measures containing triplets of eighth notes. The notation uses standard musical symbols for notes, rests, and articulation marks.