

Matti Heininen

**towards the extraordinary
adventures of Baron Munchausen**

for orchestra

2019

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commissioned by the Finnish Broadcasting Company
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Instrumentation:

1 piccolo
1 flute
1 alto flute in G

3 oboes

2 clarinets in B flat
1 bass clarinet in B flat

2 bassoons
1 contrabassoon

4 horns in F *)
3 trumpets in C
3 trombones [1 and 2 tenor, 3 bass]
1 contrabass tuba

harp **)
grand piano [with sostenuto (middle) pedal!] ***)

3 percussion [1 (timpani) + 2]

14 violins I ****)
12 violins II
10 violas
8 cellos
6 double basses [all five-stringed] *****)

strumenti dell' orchestra:

ottavino [flauto piccolo]
flauto grande
flauto contralto in sol

3 oboi

2 clarinetti in sib
clarinetto basso in si,

2 fagotti
contrafagotto

4 corni in fa
3 trombe in do
3 tromboni [1 e 2 tenori, 3 basso]
tuba contrabbassa

arpa
gran pianoforte

3 percussione [1 (timpani) + 2]

14 violini I
12 violini II
10 viole
8 violoncelli
6 contrabbassi [tutt' i contrabbassi suonano strumenti à cinque corde]

*) ... and a fifth lower also in the bass clef

...) ... use a triangle beater (or a metal stick of similar size)

...) ... rubber hammer, a plastic card, a jazz-brush and a small crotale that will be placed inside the piano

...) ... players is not be available, the work can be performed with minimum strings of

...) ... with more strings than suggested (preferably with more). In each case, the number of players

...) ... vln I 9-14) will be changed accordingly

...) ... sses sounding an octave lower

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Percussion/Percussione:

Perc. 1 (Timpani +)

timpani
guiro (medio)
2 styrofoam discs
maracas
2 stones *)

Perc. 2

triangle/triangolo (small/piccolo) ****)
suspended cymbal / piatto sospeso
(large/largo)
vibraphone/vibrafono (with motor) ***)
cow bell / campanaccio [F#4,American]
tambourine / tamburello
[with drumhead/-skin and steel jingles]
campanelli / glockenspiel
[G5–C8, American]
drinking glass **)
crotales / crotali
[highest octave: C7-C8, American]
tam-tam (medium/medio)
2 bell plates/2 campane di lastra
[D#2 and E2, American]
2 styrofoam discs
sandpaper blocks
2 stones *)

Perc. 3

3 bongos / 3 bongo (small, medium,
large) /
(piccolo, medio, largo)
tam-tam (large / largo molto) [the largest
available]
tubular bells / campane (tubolari)
[C4–F5, American]
crotales / crotali
[highest octave: C7-C8, American]
cow bell / campanaccio / [A4, American]
suspended cymbal / piatto sospeso
(small/picc.)
snare drum (largo)
drinking glass **)
triangle/triangolo (medium/medio)
2 bell plates / 2 campane di lastra
[Ab2/G#2 and D2, American]
water-gong (piccolo)
2 styrofoam discs
sandpaper blocks
2 stones *)

Equipment

in addition to ordinary mallets and drumsticks the players should have the following:

superball mallet (a mallet with a rubber
ball as its head)
2 bass drum mallets
(drumsticks)

superball mallet (a mallet with a rubber
ball as its head)
metal stick
double bass bow
clothes/cleaning brush
sizzle chains
aluminium rod

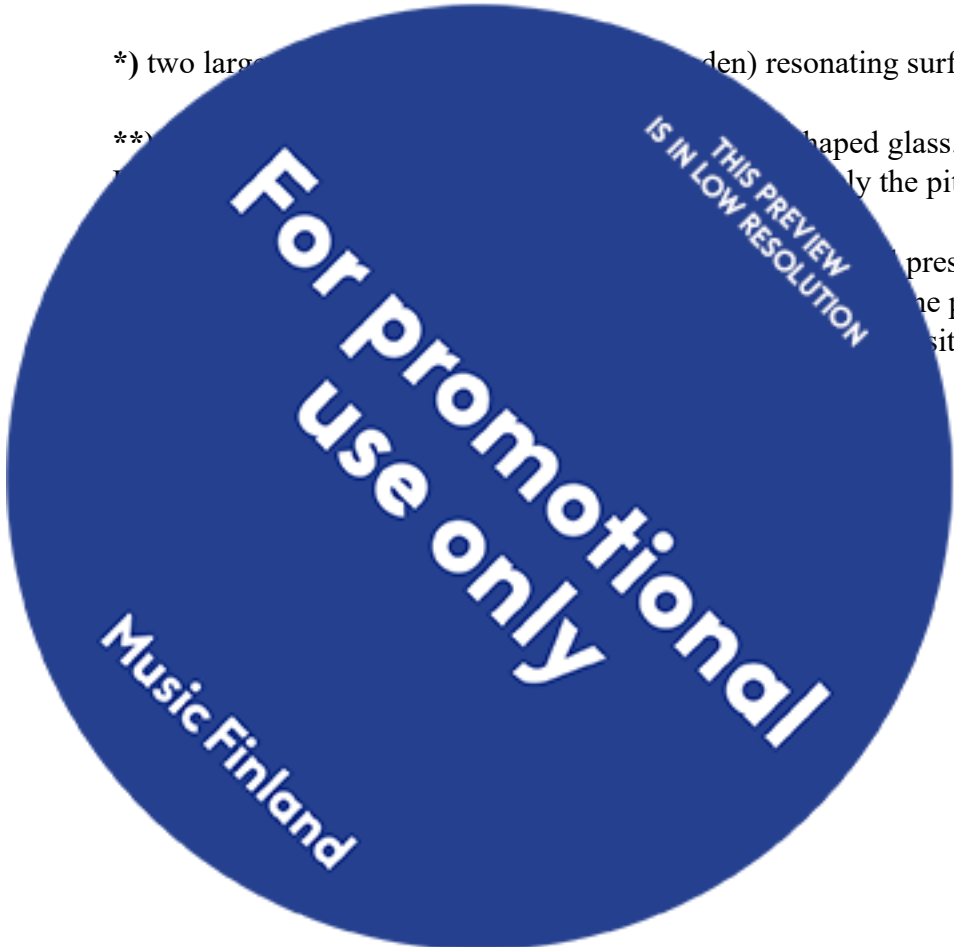
superball mallet (a mallet with a rubber
ball as its head)
metal stick
double bass bow
clothes/cleaning brush
sizzle chains

All skin instruments preferably with natural skins so that the brushing actions can be shaped and made as clearly as possible.
Players 2 and 3 should have enough space on a resonating surface (such as a wooden table or desk) to execute actions with the stones, sandpaper
blocks and glasses.

*) two large (approx. 10 cm diameter) resonating surface (e.g. a table or a desk)

**) a glass with a wide rim and a narrow base, preferably a shaped glass. If available, the preferred model is the "Kartio" drinking glass by Iittala [design by
Timo Saarela] which has a pitch Bb.

***) the pedal is pressed down, and sometimes other instruments are played while the vibraphone is still
the pedal depressed for extended periods of time, for example by placing a heavy weight
on the position where it stays depressed.



Notes on Performance and Notation

General:

tempi Tempi are to be understood as ideal values and may thus in practice be treated flexibly. Tempi relationships, however, are more absolute. A modification of a tempo implies a corresponding change of all others.

double barlines	Double barlines do not generally stand for any pause or break in the music. Where a pause between two bars is called for, a dot and/or fermata is used to indicate it.
-----------------	--

↓ only the beginning of a bar conducted

quarter-tones

0 +1/4 +1/2 +3/4 (0) -1/4 -1/2 -3/4 0

All quarter-tones are to be understood as tempered intervals.

$\flat \sharp$ etc. = Non-tempered secondary accidentals, slightly modifying the indicated pitch in the direction of the appended arrow.

All accidentals (including micro-tones) apply for the duration of a whole bar.

“*f*” dynamics in quotation marks describe the intensity of the performance manner, not the acoustical result.

1.v. lasciare vibrare / let vibrare

ord. ordinario: return to standard playing (e.g. bow position)

↻ circular (or quasi circular) motion/bowing

Strings:

flaut. (flautando): without any vibrato and with very little bow pressure

ponte (sul ponticello): at the bridge

estrem. vic. al ponte. (estremamente vicino al ponte): very close to the bridge (practically on the bridge). The desired acoustical result should be a mixture of pitch and noise sounds.

tasto (sul tastu): at the fingerboard

capotasto at the nut

◇ -notehead ◇ -finger pressure

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and "harmonic" l.h. finger pressure

g directly on the bridge (for ex. on the right side of the bridge)

wood of the bow

ing both the hair and the wood of the bow



arpeggio between the given notes



behind the bridge on the given string

Winds and brass:

frull.

frullato / flutter-tongue

[U], [O] [t], [k] etc.

speak the vocals/consonants into the instrument. All vocals and consonants articulated in English. The given vocals serve as colourings of toneless or almost toneless air noise / breath sounds. The given consonants are reinforcing toneless or almost toneless attacks.

◆ -notehead

flutes and clarinets: con molto soffio = breathy and diffuse sound

oboes and bassoons: ”weak” / timbre fingerings (see below)

◇ -notehead

toneless blowing (only air noise without clear pitch content)

air noise sounds are notated either with clef (♩ or similar) and a given fingering, or without clef ([♩] or similar). In the latter case the coloration of the air noise (”dark”, ”clear”) is relative (according to the placement of the notes in the staff).

Sometimes a transition from pitched to toneless sounds (or sim.) is notated above the staff:

without tone	little tone	full tone	
○	●	●	[above the staff]

①, ② etc.

oboes and bassoons: ”weak” / timbre fingerings. The larger the number, the more distant, soft and noisy should the fingering be. Sometimes exact fingerings are given (as suggestions).

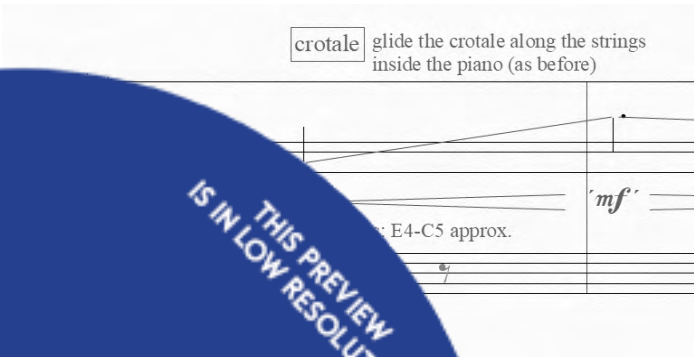
Oboe:

the oboe fingerings are taken from (and can be found in) the following book: *The Techniques of Oboe Playing* by Peter Veale and Claus-Steffen Mahnkopf (Bärenreiter: Kassel, Germany 1994). The notation/order numbers for the fingerings in the score are those used in the book cited above.

Piano:

“locatimi”

a separate staff (“locatimi”) schematically reproduces the interiors of the instrument between the dampers and hitchpins. It does not indicate any certain pitches to be performed, but the position on the indicated strings where an action is to be performed:



the strings indicated by the lower staff (see pic) and glide it along the strings in the “locatimi” staff. The aim is to produce a hollow noise-like sound without any specific timbre. Sometimes some shrieking overtones will be heard every now and then. This is intended.

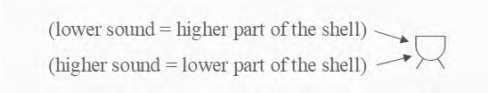
movement of the crotale along the indicated strings. A lateral movement across the strings is also possible. This is indicated in the “strings” staff. Where these two directions of movement appear together a smooth transition is aimed at.

the white keys with a plastic card (credit card or similar.). No pitch, only a disjointed noise is produced. This is aimed at.

- + dampen the string (inside the piano)
-  rubber hammer. Strike rubber hammer against interior metal frame

Perc:

-  (noteheads) rubbing, brushing or sweeping
- drinking glass it is recommended to use a relatively large, cone shaped glass. If available, the preferred model is the "Kartio" drinking glass by Iittala [design by Kaj Franck] with 40cl of volume, producing approximately the pitch Bb.
- tap on glass (with metal) tap the drinking glass, sitting on a resonating surface, with a small/light metal object (a spoon, a triangle beater or similar) ideally producing the pitch Bb.
- sizzle chains sizzle chains (metal) are dropped on the surface/skin of a bongo, or inside/on the glass. This action can be executed slowly, "pearl by pearl" ["pianissimo"]. Alternatively, the chain(s) can be thrown forcefully at the object ["fortissimo"].
- shell attacks (timpani) shell attacks are executed with drumsticks. The higher sounds are played in the lower part, and the lower ones in the higher part of the copper surface of the shell.



-  hard (vibraphone-) mallet(s)
-  soft (vibraphone-) mallet(s)
-  hard tam-tam / bass drum beater(s)
-  large and soft tam-tam / bass drum beater(s)
-  double bass bow
-  jazz-brush
-  with hand



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*) the mouthpiece is entirely covered with the palm of the right hand (the left hand is moving a triangle beater along the strings in glissando); **the left hand** is plucking the string in between the triangle beater and the neck (i.e. in the upper part of the string). The pitches are totally random.

**) gently glide along the indicated strings inside the palm (avoid any other soft brush)

[illegible]

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[illegible]

34

$\text{♩} = 96$
4/8

$\text{♩} = 112 \text{ sub.}$
3/8

7

fl. picc. p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ pp

fl. gr. p p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ $(poco \text{ glass.})$ mf f mp ff

fl. c. p (p) ff p $ord.$ f $ppp \text{ poss.}$ mf

ob. 1 p ff p f $ppp \text{ poss.}$ mf

ob. 2,3 p ff p mf f

2 cl. p f p mf f

clar. basso p mf ff p mf f

2 fg. p ff p f p

cfig. ff p

cor. 1,2 (1^a) p f $(con \text{ sord.})$ p 1^a f p

cor. 3,4 (3^a) p f $(con \text{ sord.})$ p 3^a f p

tr. 1 (p) mf p f $A 7.$ ff f ff

tr. 2,3 (p) mf p p f ff $(a 2)$ mf ff pp

2 trb t. ff p

trb. b. ff p

tuba cb. ff p

arpa mf $L.v.$ $ord.$ $L.v.$ ff

pfie. p f p $L.v.$

(timp.) 1 $guiro (medio)$ $accel.$ f

2 $piatto sospeso$ $L.v.$ $vibrafono$ (motor on fast) $L.v.$ f

perc. $(vibrafono)$ p f $snare drum (large)$ $rim-shot$ mf f pp f pp

$\text{♩} = 96$
4/8

1-2 $(ord.)$ p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ mf f

3-4 $(ord.)$ p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ mf f

vln. 1 5-6 $(ord.)$ p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ mf f

7-8 $(ord.)$ p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ mf f

9-14 $(ord.)$ p ff p ff $p \text{ sub.}$ mf f

vln. 1-2 III $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ mf mp

3-4 $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ f mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ mf mp

units mf f

units mf f $snap pizz.$ ff $snap pizz.$ ff

ve. 5-6 pp mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ pp mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ pp mp

7-8 pp mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ pp mp $estremamente \text{ vicino al ponte}$ pp mp

1-2 mf f $7-6$ $(arco)$ ff

cb. 3-6 mp pp mf ff

[illegible]

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*) downbow directly on/over the bridge. damp

*** the given multiphonic is only a suggestion. choose any multiphonic that speaks easily within the given dynamics
**** glide the crotale up extremely slowly along the indicated strings inside the piano (aim to produce a "shrieking" sound)

***** sweep across the large timpani in a circular motion with a superball mallet. aim to produce a soft and low, humming sound. avoid distortion

***** glide over the front surface of the white keys with a plastic card (credic card or similar). no pitch, only a disjointed noise made by the gaps between the keys

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**) let the sizzle chain(s) drop slowly on/inside the glass. Aim to produce the sound produced by the single "pearls" of the chain dropping on the glass.

♩ = 64 / ♪ = 128

ord. "dark" pp $\rightarrow$ "c'clear" $\rightarrow$ poco frull. ad libitum p

ord. "dark" pp $\rightarrow$ "c'clear" $\rightarrow$ poco frull. ad libitum p

♩ = 96 sub.

♩ = 64 / ♪ = 128

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(timp.) 1

perc.

(pppp)

(lv.)

frcd crotali

l.v.

L.H.: R.H.:

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***) "bow" the cow bell with a hollow aluminium rod in a continuous, quasi circular motion. aim to produce a smooth, continuous sound. pitch barely audible.



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The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert piece. The score is written for multiple instruments, including flutes, oboes, violins, and cellos. The music is in 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ / $\text{♪} = 144$. There are also markings for $\text{♩} = 90$ / $\text{♪} = 180$. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *ppp*, *pp*, *mf*, and *mp*. A large blue circular watermark is overlaid on the left side of the page, containing the text "For Promotional use only" and "Music Finland". The watermark also includes the phrase "THIS PREVIEW IS IN LOW RESOLUTION". At the bottom of the page, there are two footnotes:
*) transition into the indicated multiphonics
**) make a large circular movement with the tip of the tongue, causing a high, randomly shrieking sound.



156

ca. 2"

fl. picc.

fl. gr.

fl. c.

ob. 1

ob. 2,3

2 cl.

clar. basso

2 fg.

c fg.

cor. 1,2

cor. 3,4

tr. 1

tr. 2,3

2 trb.

trb. b.

tuba cb.

arpa

pfte.

(timp.) 1

2

perc.

3

1-2

3-4

vln. I

5-6

7-8

9-14

1-2

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uniti

[illegible]

The image displays a detailed musical score for a symphony orchestra and percussion ensemble. The score is written in standard musical notation, including staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass (horns, trumpets, tubas), strings, harp, and various percussion instruments. Key elements include:

- Tempo and Meter:** The score begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 48 / \text{♩} = 96$ and a meter change to $\frac{4}{4}$. Later, it changes to $\frac{3}{8}$ and then to $\frac{5}{8}$ (with a 2+3 pattern). A final tempo marking shows $(\text{♩}) = 60 / (\text{♩}) = 120$.
- Dynamics:** The score uses a wide range of dynamic markings, including *ppp*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *sf*.
- Performance Instructions:** Numerous annotations provide guidance for performers, such as "breathe where necessary," "execute a forceful movement across (and along) the strings," and "scrape the superball mallet slowly across the tam-tam."
- Percussion Section:** This section includes parts for tam-tam, bell plates, and a large brush, with specific techniques like "circular motion ad libitum" and "extremely slow circular (brushing) motion" indicated.
- Watermark:** A large, semi-transparent blue circle is overlaid on the bottom left of the page, containing the text "For Promotional use only" and "MusicFinland".

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fl. picc.

fl. gr.

fl. c.

ob. 1

ob. 2,3

2 cl.

clar. basso

2 fg.

cfig.

cor. 1,2

cor. 3,4

tr. 1

tr. 2,3

2 trb. t.

trb. b.

tuba cb.

arpa

pfte.

timpani

(timp.) 1

2

perc.

3

1-2

3-4

vn. I

5-6

7-8

9-14

1-2

3

vn. II

5-6

7-8

9-14

1-2

3

cb.

3-6

3/8

5/8

4/4 accel.

3/8

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**) quasi whistle tones, without the reed. Imagine the reed is not there. Accordingly and open mouth a little to let the air flow. Create an interference btw. lips, buccal and airflow. Adjust lip and air pressure.

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