

## nomenclature

( ou placement des différents instruments de la batterie sur la portée ).

### Les Peaux

caisse claire      rimshot      tom alto      tom medium      tom bass      grosse caisse

A musical staff with six horizontal lines. From left to right: a solid black note head on the first line; a 'crossed-out' note head (an 'x') on the second line; a solid black note head on the third line; a solid black note head on the fourth line; a solid black note head on the fifth line; and a solid black note head on the sixth line.

### Les Métaux

charleston      charleston semi-ouvert      charleston ouvert      cymbale crash      cymbale ride      charleston au pied

A musical staff with six horizontal lines. From left to right: a crossed-out note head (an 'x') on the first line; a note head with a small circle on the second line; a note head with a small circle on the third line; a note head with a small circle on the fourth line; a note head with a small triangle on the fifth line; and a crossed-out note head (an 'x') on the sixth line.

#### - Abbreviations :

- Tom alto = T1
- Tom medium = T2
- Tom bass = T3
- caisse claire = C.C.
- grosse caisse = G.C.
- rimshot = R.S. (caisse claire frappée sur le bord).
- charleston = h.h.
- cymbale ride = C.R.

# message in a bottle

= 150

compositeur: police

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation, likely for a wind ensemble or similar group. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs. The staves are organized into measures separated by vertical bar lines. The first few staves show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Subsequent staves introduce more complex patterns, including sixteenth-note groups and rests. The final staves conclude with a series of eighth-note pairs.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with five horizontal lines. The notation uses various symbols to represent different notes and dynamics:

- Crosses (X):** Represent quarter notes.
- Open circles (○):** Represent eighth notes.
- Vertical dashes (—):** Represent sixteenth notes.
- Vertical dots (·):** Represent thirty-second notes.
- Vertical bars (|):** Indicate measure endings.
- Brackets ():** Group notes together.
- Braces ({}):** Group measures together.
- Colon (:) and double bar line (||):** Indicate repeat endings.
- Vertical stems (↑, ↓):** Indicate pitch changes.
- Small vertical marks (e.g., ♩, ♪):** Indicate specific note heads or dynamics.

The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some measures contain multiple notes, while others contain single notes. The notes are distributed across the staves, with some appearing on the top line and others on the bottom line of each staff.

The musical score consists of eight staves, each representing a measure of music. The patterns are as follows:

- Staff 1:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 2:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 3:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 4:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 5:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 6:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 7:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.
- Staff 8:** A continuous sequence of eighth-note pairs (two vertical bars) followed by a sixteenth-note pair, a quarter note, and another sixteenth-note pair.

Each staff contains various rhythmic markings, including 'x' (crosses), 'o' (circles), and '●' (dots). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a marimba or xylophone, consisting of eight staves of music. Each staff has five horizontal lines. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by various symbols: solid black shapes, crosses ('x'), dots ('.'), and circles ('o'). Some notes have stems pointing up or down, while others are simple shapes or dots. The first staff begins with a solid black shape, followed by four crosses, a dot, another solid black shape, and then a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The second staff starts with a cross, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The third staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The fourth staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The fifth staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The sixth staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The seventh staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right. The eighth staff starts with a series of six crosses with stems pointing right, followed by a dot, a solid black shape, and a series of six crosses with stems pointing right.

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