

# Danse des Sauvages

from Les Indes galantes (1735)

arranged for saxophone ensemble

Jean-Philippe Rameau  
arranged by Nigel Wood

$\text{♩} = 80$

The score is for a saxophone ensemble in 2/2 time, marked with a tempo of quarter note = 80. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The instruments and their parts are:

- Sopranino Saxophone (optional):** Rests throughout.
- Soprano Saxophone 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a melodic line.
- Soprano Saxophone 2 (alternative to Alto 1):** Mirrors the Soprano 1 part.
- Alto Saxophone 1 (alternative to Soprano 2):** Mirrors the Soprano 1 part.
- Alto Saxophone 2:** Rests throughout.
- Alto Saxophone 3:** Rests throughout.
- Tenor Saxophone 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a melodic line.
- Tenor Saxophone 2:** Mirrors the Tenor 1 part.
- Tenor Saxophone 3:** Rests throughout.
- Baritone Saxophone 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a melodic line.
- Baritone Saxophone 2:** Rests throughout.
- Bass Saxophone (optional):** Rests throughout.
- Contrabass Saxophone (optional):** Rests throughout.
- Drum (optional):** Provides a steady rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

7

A

The musical score is arranged in 13 staves. The top staff is for the Soprano Saxophone (Sno), followed by the first three Alto Saxophones (S1, S2, S3), the first three Tenor Saxophones (T1, T2, T3), the first two Baritone Saxophones (B1, B2), the Bass Saxophone (Bs), and the Contrabass Saxophone (Cb). The bottom staff is for the Drum set (Dr). The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). A section marker 'A' is placed above the first measure of the second system. The dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo) is used throughout the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The drum set part consists of a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.

13 (rall 2nd time) Fine **B**

Sno

S1

S2

A1

A2

A3

T1

T2

T3

B1

B2

Bs

Cb

Dr.

20 C

The musical score is arranged in a system with 13 staves. From top to bottom, the staves are labeled: Sno (Soprano Saxophone), S1 (Soprano Saxophone), S2 (Soprano Saxophone), A1 (Alto Saxophone), A2 (Alto Saxophone), A3 (Alto Saxophone), T1 (Tenor Saxophone), T2 (Tenor Saxophone), T3 (Tenor Saxophone), B1 (Baritone Saxophone), B2 (Baritone Saxophone), Bs (Bass Saxophone), and Cb (Contrabass Saxophone). The Dr. (Drum) part is at the bottom. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains various melodic lines for the saxophones and a steady drum pattern. The second measure features a dynamic change to *fp* (fortissimo piano) and includes a **C** time signature change. The saxophone parts in the second measure are more active, while the drum part continues with a similar pattern.