

Stefan Streich

Atropos' Lied

Im Gedenken an Bettina

für Ensemble

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(2024 – 2026)

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Atropos' Lied (Atropos' Song)

In memory of Bettina
for ensemble
(2024 – 2026)

Aufführungshinweise

Performance Hints

Besetzung

Flöte – Oboe – Klarinette in Bb –
Sopransaxophon in Bb – Konzertflügel
- Schlagzeug (2 Bongos, Gran Cassa,
Glockenspiel) – 2 Violinen – Viola – 2
Violoncelli

Instrumentation

flute – oboe – clarinet in Bb – soprano
saxophone in Bb – grand piano –
percussion (2 Bongos, Gran Cassa,
Glockenspiel) – 2 violins – viola – 2
cellos

Die Partitur ist transponierend notiert.

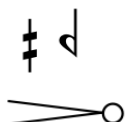
The score is written in transposition.

Allgemein

Immer ohne Vibrato, außer an explizit
bezeichneten Stellen.

General

Always without vibrato, except in
explicitly indicated passages.



1/4-Ton höher, tiefer.

1/4-tone higher, lower,

Decrescendo ins Unhörbare („Null“).
Gemeint ist damit die Geste des
Verschwinden und des vollständigen
Verlöschen (*estinguendosi*), nicht der
Versuch der realen Umsetzung. Der
Klang soll dabei seine Qualität
möglichst lange beibehalten und gut
hörbar bleiben.

Decrescendo to inaudibility ('zero').
This refers to the gesture of
disappearing and completely fading
away (*estinguendosi*), not the attempt
to actually implement this. The sound
should retain its quality for as long as
possible and remain clearly audible.



Schlagzeug und Streicher: Nachklang
des Instruments mit der Hand deutlich
rhythmisiert abdämpfen. Bei den
Streichern werden die Saiten bei
bestimmten Aktionen auch manchmal
vor der Klangerzeugung abgedämpft.

Percussion and strings: Mute the
instrument's resonance with your hand
in a clearly rhythmic manner. With
string instruments, the strings are
sometimes muted *before* sound is
produced in certain situations.



Bläser

(Oboe: ggf. ohne Mundstück.) Reines
Luftgeräusch auf dem angegebenen
Griff. Die notierte Tonhöhe ist im
Rauschen extrem leise und kaum zu
hören.

Winds

(Oboe: without mouthpiece, if
necessary.) Pure air sound on indicated
fingering. The notated pitch is
extremely faint in the noise and barely
audible.



Slap tongue (Zungenschlag). Immer
mit etwas Ton, aber extrem kurz.

Slap tongue. Always with some pitch,
but extremely short.



Flöte: Tongue ram. Zunge hart in das mit den Lippen vollständig abgeschlossenes Mundloch stoßen. Der perkussive Klang (Stichnote) liegt ca. eine Septime unter dem Griff (Dreieckskopf). Laute Klänge zusätzlich mit stärkerem Luftstrom unterstützen.

Flute: Tongue ram. Hit the tongue hard into the mouth hole, which is completely sealed with the lips. The percussive sound (stitch note) is about a seventh below the fingering (triangular head). Support loud sounds with a stronger airflow.

w.t.

Flöte: whistle tone exakt auf der notierten Tonhöhe (keine Obertonbewegungen!). Kann ggf. durch eine Piccoloflöte mit sehr dünner Tongebung ersetzt werden.

Flute: whistle tone exactly at the written pitch (no overtone movements). Can be replaced by a piccolo flute with a very thin tone if necessary.

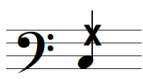


Klavier

Pedal wird durch eine eckige Klammer symbolisiert.

Piano

Pedal is symbolised by a squared bracket.



Saite im Klavier direkt am Steg leicht abdämpfen und mit der Taste anschlagen. Deutliche, aber etwas dumpfe Tonhöhe, glockenartig.

Mute the string inside the piano directly at the bridge slightly. Slightly muffled, but clearly pitched sound, bell-like.



Schlag mit der flachen Hand im Klavier auf die Saiten.

Hit the strings inside the piano with the flat of the hand.



Saite mit einem Gitarren- oder Bassplektrum im Klavier anzupfen („pizz“)

Pluck the string inside the piano with a guitar or bass plectrum ('pizz')



Mit weichen Schlegeln auf den Saiten im Klavier tremolieren.

Tremolo on the strings of the piano with soft mallets.



Schlagzeug

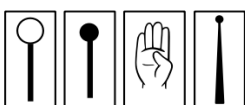
[2 Bongos] (Bo) – Gran Cassa (G.C.)

Percussion

[2 Bongos] (Bo) – Gran Cassa (G.C.)

Glockenspiel (Glsp), klingt zwei Oktaven höher. Immer mit den üblichen Holzkopfschlegeln gespielt.

Glockenspiel (Glsp), sounds two octaves higher. Always played with the usual wooden mallets.



Schlegel für Bo und G.C.:
weich // hart // Mit der Hand, bzw. mit den Fingern // Trommelstöcke

Mallets for Bo and G.C.:
soft // hard // With your hand or fingers // drumsticks

M / R

Schlagstellen auf dem Fell:
M = Mitte, bzw. normale Schlagstelle /
R = am Rand (hell, hart)

Hitting positions on the drumhead:
M = center, or normal hitting position /
R = near the rim (light, hard)

estr. pont

pont
ord
tasto
molto tasto



Streicher

Bogenkontaktstellen:

Estremamente al ponticello. Extrem am bzw. fast auf dem Steg. Viele und deutliche Obertonanteile.

Traditionelle Bogenkontaktstellen:
al ponticello / ordinario / alla tasteria.

Molto alla tasteria = extrem am bzw. über dem Griffbrett, möglichst genau in der Mitte zwischen Griff und Steg. Sehr weicher, extrem obertonarmer Klang.

Col legno battuto. Die notierte Tonhöhe bezeichnet *nicht* den Griff der linken Hand, sondern die genaue Position, an der das Bogenholz beim Schlag auf die Saite trifft. Alle Saiten sind dabei mit der linken Hand am Sattel gedämpft.

Hartes Pizzicato mit dem Fingernagel, ohne Fingerkuppe. Evtl. auch mit der Nageloberfläche „schnipsen“.

Feines, dünnes Rattern mit gepressten Bogen. Geräuschhaft mit sehr wenig Ton. Möglichst keine Untertöne und tiefe Resonanzen. Der quadratische Notenkopf bezeichnet die Bogenposition = Klang.

G Ausführung Violine und Viola: Dämpfgriff (Rautenkopf) der linken Hand knapp unter der Bogenposition.

G Ausführung Violoncello: Saite ca. 2 Oktaven über der Leersaite mit Daumen und Zeigefinger festhalten und etwas vom Griffbrett weg, nach oben ziehen.

Atripos' Lied

dauert ca. 22 Min. und entstand im Auftrag des *ensemble mosaik*.

Uraufführung: 18.7.2026 in Berlin durch das *ensemble mosaik*.

Strings

Bow contact points:

Estremamente al ponticello. Extremely close to resp. almost on the bridge. Many and clear overtones.

Traditional bow contact positions:
al ponticello / ordinario / alla tasteria.

Molto alla tasteria. Extremely on or above the fingerboard, as exactly as possible in the centre between the fingerboard and bridge. Very soft sound with extremely little overtones.

Col legno battuto. The noted pitch does *not* refer to the fingering of the left hand, but to the exact position where the bow wood strikes the string. All strings are muted with the left hand at the saddle.

Hard pizzicato with the fingernail, without fingertip. Possibly also "flick" with the nail surface

Fine, thin rattling with pressed bow. Noisy with very little tone. As few undertones and deep resonances as possible. The square note head indicates the bow position = pitch.

→ *Violin and viola technique*: left hand damping finger (diamond head) just below the bow position.

→ *Violoncello technique*: Hold the string approximately two octaves above the open string with your thumb and index finger and pull it slightly upwards, away from the fingerboard.

Atripos' Lied

lasts approx. 22 min. and was commissioned by *ensemble mosaik*.

Word premiere: 18.7.2026 in Berlin by *ensemble mosaik*.

Im Gedenken an Bettina.

Stefan Streich (2024 – 2026)

♩ = 50 Portato grave

1
VI
2
Va
1
Vc
2

4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 4/4 3/4

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *p* *pp* *pp* *pp*

11



15

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1
VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

fff

p

mp

p

p

pizz norm.
ord

p

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

38

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

ff *ff* *p* *mf* *ff*

ff *ff* *p* *mf* *ff*

f *8va loco*

p *f* *3* *3*

mf *pp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *ff*

mf *pp* *f* *p* *f* *p* *ff*

mf *p*

mf *p*

pizz ord arco *mf* *p*

pizz ord arco *mf* *p*

The musical score is for the piece "L'Espresso" by Luciano Berio. It is written for a woodwind quintet (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Saxophone, and Bassoon), piano, and a string quartet. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of five systems. The woodwind parts are in treble clef, while the piano and string parts are in bass clef. The piano part includes a section marked "Senza Ped." (without pedal) and "R secco" (dry reed). The string parts are divided into first and second violins, violas, and first and second violas. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *ff* (fortissimo), *fff* (fortississimo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and a variety of articulations.

[illegible]

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

p *f* *p* *f*

p *p* *f*

p *p* *f*

p *p* *f*

f *mp*

p *f* *mp*

pp *p* *f*

p *f* *mp*

mp *f* *mp*

pizz *arco*

pizz *arco* *norm.*

57

rit. ----- a tempo

Fl *f*

Ob *f* 3 *pp < mp* senza vib.

Kl *f* molto vib. *pp < p* senza vib.

Sax *f* molto vib. *pp < p* senza vib.

rit. ----- a tempo

Pno *mp* 8va

Bo G.C. *f*

rit. ----- a tempo

1 *pp* *ff* pont ord *p*

VI 2 *ff* pont 3 *p*

Va *ff* pont *p* senza vib. *p*

1 *ff* 3 *p* pont

Vc 2 pizz *f* arco *ff* molto vib. senza vib. pizz *f*

12

66

Fl *pp* *fff*

Ob

Kl *ff* *p*

Sax

Pno *fff* *f* *p*

Bo
G.C. *ff* *p*

1 *pp* *fff* *fff* poss. *pont*
grob/rough

2 *pp* *fff*

Va *pp* *fff* *mp*

1 *p* *ff* *mp* *pp*

Vc *ff* *mp* *pp*

2 *ff* *mp* *pp*

71

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp

fp>

p

pp < *mf*

fff

f

pont
grob/rough

fff poss.

pont
grob/rough

fff poss.

>

ff — *pp*

>

ff — *pp*

77

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

w.t.

p

ff

ff

Gls

pont
grob/rough

sim.

ord. 8va

ppp

non arp.
tasto

non arp.
tasto

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 77-80 are in 4/4 time, and measure 81 is in 3/4 time. The Flute part has a melodic line starting in measure 81 with a 'w.t.' (with trill) instruction and a *p* dynamic. The Oboe, Clarinet, and Saxophone parts have rests in measures 77-80 and a *ff* dynamic in measure 81. The Piano part has rests in measures 77-80 and a *ff* dynamic in measure 81. The Bassoon/Great Cornet part has rests in measures 77-80 and a *ppp* dynamic in measure 81. The Violin 1 part has a melodic line starting in measure 81 with a 'pont grob/rough' instruction and a *ppp* dynamic. The Viola part has a melodic line starting in measure 81 with a 'pont grob/rough' instruction and a *ppp* dynamic. The Violoncello 1 part has a melodic line starting in measure 81 with a 'pont grob/rough' instruction and a *ppp* dynamic. The Violoncello 2 part has a melodic line starting in measure 81 with a 'pont grob/rough' instruction and a *ppp* dynamic. The 'sim.' instruction is above the Violin 1 part in measure 80. The 'ord. 8va' instruction is above the Violin 1 part in measure 81. The 'non arp. tasto' instruction is above the Viola part in measure 81. The 'non arp. tasto' instruction is above the Violoncello 1 part in measure 81.

16

87

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Glsp

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp < *mp*

pp < *mp* > *pp* *mp*

mp > *pp* *mp* >

mf

p

mp

p

p

mp

p

pp

mp

mp

ord

tasto

tasto

pont

ord

tasto

tasto sempre

poco rit. - - - -

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

4/4

3/4

2/4

pp

mp

p

pp mp

p > pp mp pp

poco rit. - - - -

Pno

Glsp

mf

poco rit. - - - -

- - - - - a tempo

- - - - - a tempo

Violin I (Vl I): 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *mp*, *pp*, *mp*. Articulation: *ponte*, *estr. pont*.

Violin II (Vl II): 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*, *mp*. Articulation: *ponte*, *estr. pont*.

Viola (Va): 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *mp*. Articulation: *estr. pont*.

Violoncello I (Vc I): 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*, *mp*, *mp*. Articulation: *ponte*, *ord*.

Violoncello II (Vc II): 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *pp*, *mp*, *mp*. Articulation: *ponte*, *ord*.

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

(estr. pont) → pont

p *pp* *p*

(estr. pont) → pont

pp

(estr. pont) → pont

pp

tasto

ppp

tasto

ppp

tasto

ppp

8^{va}

p

pp

ppp

ppp

[illegible]

112

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Glsp

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp

pp $\leq$ *p*

pp $\leq$ *p*

mp

pp $\leq$ *p*

mp

pp $\leq$ *p*

mp

f

f

p

molto tasto

molto tasto

poco pont, poco vib.
grob/rough

sim.

molto tasto

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

p

f

pp

f

pp < f > pp

pp < f > pp

pp < f > pp

p

p

f

ppp <

pp

mp

p

pp

mp

pont

sim.

ord

pont

ord

pont

ord

124

FI: Griff/stop Klang/sound *mp* t.r.

Ob:

KI: Slap *mf*

Sax: Slap *mp*

Pno: 3 *mp* *p* Senza Ped.

Glsp:

1: pont *pp* *mf* molto tasto

VI 2: pont *pp* *mp* molto tasto

Va: *mf* *ppp* *p*

1: ord *mf* molto tasto

Vc 2: molto tasto

128

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Glsp

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

t.r.

pp

pp

pp

norm.

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

ord

ff

This musical score is for the piece 'L'Espresso' by Luciano Berio. It is a full orchestral score with woodwinds, strings, and piano. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl), Saxophone (Sax), Piano (Pno), Glass (Gls), Violin I (Vl 1), Violin II (Vl 2), Viola (Va), Violoncello I (Vc 1), and Violoncello II (Vc 2). The score is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the piano plays a complex, textured accompaniment. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, strings, and piano. The score is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning. The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the piano plays a complex, textured accompaniment.

137

153

(w.t.)

t.r.

ff

pp

ff

ff

Slap

ff

Slap

mf

pizz hart mit Plektrum

norm.

ff

Gls

Bo

R

mf

secco

f

secco

f

secco

f

pp

pizz

f

159

Fl *t.r.*

Ob *Luft*

Kl *"ff"* *Slap* *fff* *ff*

Sax *Slapz* *fff*

Pno *norm.* *fff* *f* *8va*

Bo *R* *f*

G.C.

1 *pp* *pizz* *f*

VI *pp* *pizz* *f*

2 *pp* *pizz* *f*

Va *pp* *pizz* *f*

1 *pizz norm. tasto* *ff*

Vc *pizz norm. tasto* *ff*

2 *ff*

165

Fl

Ob

Cl

Sax

Pno

Bo

G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

Weiches, aber klar konturiertes
Rattern entlang der Saite, ca. im
Tempo des Bongo-Wirbels

Weg vom Steg

Hin zum Steg

pp
Secco, ohne Pedal!

estr. pont

8va

estr. pont

8va

c.l.batt.

c.l.batt

 $\oplus f$ [illegible][illegible]

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Population	76.0	80.0	83.0	85.0	87.0	88.0	89.0	90.0	91.0
GDP per capita	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600
Life expectancy at birth	65	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82
Urban population (%)	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Employment rate (%)	55	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72
Unemployment rate (%)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Government expenditure as % of GDP	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Private consumption as % of GDP	45	48	50	52	54	56	58	60	62
Investment as % of GDP	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Exports as % of GDP	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Imports as % of GDP	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
Trade balance as % of GDP	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Current account balance as % of GDP	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Capital account balance as % of GDP	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Financial account balance as % of GDP	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Reserve assets as % of GDP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Public debt as % of GDP	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Private debt as % of GDP	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total debt as % of GDP	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Government revenue as % of GDP	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
Government expenditure as % of GDP	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Primary deficit as % of GDP	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Interest payments as % of GDP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Debt service as % of GDP	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Net capital flows as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net financial flows as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net current transfers as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net income from abroad as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net investment income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net interest income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net dividend income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net tax income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net social security contributions as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net government grants as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net private transfers as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net foreign aid as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net remittances as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net tourism receipts as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net exports of goods and services as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net imports of goods and services as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in services as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding travel as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding transport as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding communication as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding other as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding net factor services as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding net primary income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding net secondary income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding net tertiary income as % of GDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net trade in goods and services excluding net quaternary income as % of GDP	0	0	0						



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Musical score for measures 174-180. The score includes parts for Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Saxophone, Piano, Bassoon/Great Cornet, Violin I, Viola, Violin II, and Violoncello. Measures 174-176 are in 3/4 time, and measures 177-180 are in 4/4 time. The piano part features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes. Dynamics include ppp, pp, p, and f. Performance instructions like "Luft", "arco", and "ord" are present.

Fl *Luft*
pp *f* *pp* *f*

Ob *pp* *mf*

Kl *pp* *mf*

Sax *p* *pp* *f* *pp* *mf* *norm.*

Pno *Trem. auf den Tasten*
p

Bo
G.C.

1 *arco* *pp* *p* *mp* *pont* *mf* *p*

VI 2 *arco* *pp* *p* *mp* *mf* *pont*

Va *arco* *pp* *mp* *f* *pont* *mf* *p*

1 *pp* *f* *mp* *f* *mf*

Vc 2 *pont* *pp* *f* *mp* *f* *p*

185

norm.

Fl

mp

mf

Ob

pp

mp

Kl

pp

mp

Sax

norm.

pp

mp

Pno

ppp

Bo

G.C.

ppp

mf

1

(pont)

ord.

pp

mp

p

2

(pont)

ord.

mp

p

Va

(pont)

ord.

p

mp

1

(pont)

ord.

p

mp

Vc

(pont)

ord.

p

mp

2

(pont)

ord.

p

mp

Tremolo auf den Saiten mit weichen Schlegeln

Fl

Ob

Cl

Sax

Pno

Bo

G.C.

1

Vl

2

Va

1

Vc

2

p

f

f *pp*

mf *pp*

mf

f

p

f *mp*

f *mf*

3/4

5/4

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

f *pp* *ff*

f *pp* *f* *ff*

f *pp* *f* *pp* *p*

f *mf* *ff*

f *mf* *ff*

con vib.

III

pizz arco

pizz arco

[illegible]

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

mf

p *p > pp* *fff* poss.

p *pp* *fff* poss.

mp *p* *pp* *fff* poss.

p *pp* *fff* poss.

p *pp* *fff* poss.

214

$$pp \triangleleft fff$$

220

w.t.

Fl

pp

Ob

Kl

(2)

Sax

(2)

Pno

mf

Glsp

1

pont

estr. pont

3

fff

ppp

VI

2

pont

3

fff

Va

pont

fff

pp

1

pont

ppp

kräftig mit Resonanz

f

Vc

2

pont

238

norm.



Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1
VI

2

Va

1
Vc

2

pp

ppp

f

ppp

f

norm. auf den Tasten

mp

f

ff

p

mf

ppp

p

f

pp

f

pp

f

f

f

Fl *f* *ppp* < *f*

Ob *f* *pp* *ff*

Kl *pp* *f* *p* *pp*

Sax *pp* *ff*

Pno

Bo
G.C. *p* *f*

1 VI

2 VI

Va *pp* *ff*

1 Vc

2 Vc *pp* *ff*

243

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

extrem am Rand

ff

pp

ppp

f

pp

ff

p

ff

p

ff

255

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo
G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

norm.

ppp $\leq$ *mf*

pp $\longrightarrow$ *mf* *f* $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\leq$ *pp*

ppp $\longrightarrow$ *mf* *f* $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\leq$ *pp*

ppp $\longrightarrow$ *mf* *f* $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\leq$ *pp*

ff $\triangleright$ *p* $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\longrightarrow$ *mp*

ff $\triangleright$ *p* $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\longrightarrow$ *mp*

ff $\longrightarrow$ *ppp* $\longrightarrow$ *mp*

ff $\longrightarrow$

ff $\longrightarrow$

260

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo

G.C.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp

f

mp

mf

ff

1/8 höher

(p)

ord

(pont)

pp

mf

ff

53

272

w.t. -----

Fl *pp* 3

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Bo G.C. Glsp

1 *ppp* 3

VI 2 *ppp* 3

Va *ppp*

1 *ppp*

Vc 2 *ppp*

277

283

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

fp fp fp pp

fp fp fp pp

fp fp fp pp

mf mp

mf

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

mp *p* *pp*

299

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp

mf

p

p

pp

pp

con sord.

arco

con sord.

arco

pp

pp

305

[illegible]

312

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Glsp

senza sord.

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

w.t.

norm.

pp

mf

pp

mp

ppp

319

w.t.
b.Ω.
—
—
—

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Glsp

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

pp

mf *mp* *p*

mf *mp* *p*

(c.s.)

tasto

pp

(c.s.)

tasto

pp

(c.s.)

tasto

pp

324

329

Fl

Ob

Kl

Sax

Pno

Gls

1

VI

2

Va

1

Vc

2

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system contains staves for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Kl), Saxophone (Sax), Piano (Pno), and Guitar (Gls). The second system contains staves for Violin 1 (1), Viola (VI), Violin 2 (2), Violoncello (Vc), and Double Bass (2). Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4 in the second measure of each staff. The woodwind and string parts (Fl, Ob, Kl, Sax, 1, VI, 2, Vc, 2) are mostly rests, with some notes in the final measure. The Piano (Pno) and Guitar (Gls) parts have more active notation, including chords and melodic lines. The Piano part has a fermata over the final measure. The Guitar part has a fermata over the final measure. The Violin 1 and Violoncello parts have a fermata over the final measure.