

SCHLAGZEUG 1

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TENTATIVE MUSIC

für 19 Instrumentalisten

Vor allem hören spielen!

Wenn Sie fühlen, daß Sie schon zu lange auf einem Instrument spielen, dann wechseln Sie (schnell) zu dem nächsten Instrument! *B. Schaeffer*

Die graphische Notation

wie 
und 
oder 

(z.B. Klavier 1, S. 7-8, Harfe 1, S. 9-10 usw.) ist als freie Improvisation zu verstehen (Punkte, schnelle Passagen). Große Buchstaben, z.B. C CIS G (Flöte 1, S. 11) gelten als beliebig gereiht ausgewählte Töne (in allen möglichen Registern) - sie werden frei gestaltet, z.B. so:



In der Klavierstimme (z.B. Klavier 1, S. 7-8) sind STR und KB die Bezeichnungen für Strings und Keyboard.

Viel leichter zu interpretieren wären andere (unübliche) Notationen, die sich stets auf drei Tonhöhen beschränken; so etwa bei Viola 1 (S. 18, 3. Zeile): FIS G CIS. In der angegebenen Zeitproportion präsentiert die Viola z.B. folgende Lösungen:



Auf ähnliche Weise löst man das Problem einer längeren Tonhöhenreihe: man spielt zuerst die ganze Tonreihe durch, in relativ einfachen Rhythmen, beim zweiten Mal nur die Noten, die sich im größeren Rechteck befinden, beim dritten nur die, die im kleineren Rechteck platziert sind. Spielt man die Reihen irgendwann wieder, dann ist es ratsam, die Noten in sehr unterschiedlichen Rhythmen zu interpretieren; die

IV

rhythmischen Verhältnisse dürfen bis zu 1 : 15, also z.B.

 : 
gestaltet werden.

So kann also eine Konstellation wie diese (Flöte 4, S. 18)

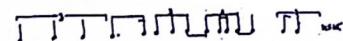


folgendermaßen interpretiert werden:



Es gibt im Notentext auch bloße rhythmische Reihen: der Rhythmus muß dann proportional eingehalten werden, die Tonhöhen sind beliebig, man kann aber einige Noten nacheinander mit denselben Tonhöhen spielen, wodurch die rhythmischen Figuren noch deutlicher zum Vorschein kommen. Wenn nur der Rhythmus aufgezeichnet ist, ist er das wichtigste Element dieses Teils (deshalb also z.B. durch Tonwiederholungen zu unterstreichen); ein größerer Teil der Tonhöhen soll aber durch freie Interpretation (in allen Oktavlagen) bereichert werden.

So ist z.B. der angegebene Rhythmus bei Flöte 3 (S. 18)



V

so zu gestalten:



oder so:



oder so:



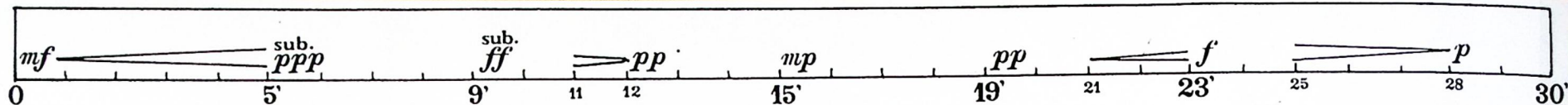
Darüber hinaus gibt es auch Stellen, an denen nur Zahlen und die Bezeichnungen H (=High), M (=Middle) oder DS (=Deep Sounds) stehen, so z.B. auf Seite 18 bei Flöte 2:

 Dies bedeutet, dass in der hohen Lage des Instruments elf (womöglich verschiedene, aber auch teilweise sich wiederholende) Töne im freien Rhythmus und freien Artikulation gespielt werden, z.B. so:



Die Tempobezeichnungen bei den normal notierten musikalischen Phrasen sind nur für die approximative Orientierung gedacht; man soll einfach ungefähr in diesem Tempo denken und die Musik gestalten.

VI



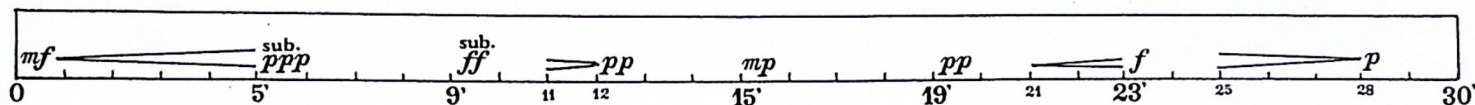
ADESB

First staff of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The dynamics start with *p*, followed by *pp*, then *p*, *ppp*, and finally *mp*. The staff contains various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. A large black circle is at the end of the staff.

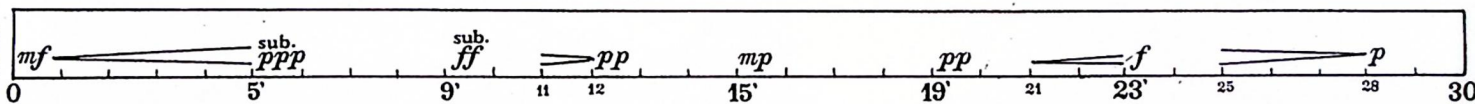
Second staff of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 60$. The dynamics start with *ppp*, followed by *p*, then *ppp*, and finally *ppp*. The staff contains various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. A large black circle is at the end of the staff.

Third staff of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 54$. The dynamics start with *p*, followed by *mf*, then *mp*, *p*, and finally *ppp*. The staff contains various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. A large black circle is at the end of the staff.

Fourth staff of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 38$. The dynamics start with *ppp*, followed by *mp*, then *ppp*, *f*, *p*, *no.*, *sub. p*, and finally *p*. The staff contains various musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. A large black circle is at the end of the staff.



Three staves of musical notation for VIBR 69. The first staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 54$ and a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 72$ and a dynamic of *f*. The third staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a dynamic of *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*, *p*, *ppp*, *ff*). There are also some markings like *l=72*, *l=60*, *l=46*, *l=37*, and *l=48*.



Three staves of musical notation for PTT 74. The first staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 64$ and a dynamic of *mp*. The second staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 56$ and a dynamic of *mf*. The third staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 60$ and a dynamic of *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*, *p*, *ppp*, *ff*). There are also some markings like *l=72*, *l=56*, and *l=60*.

TM TIMPANI

1=66

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in bass clef. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat), a tempo marking of quarter note = 66, and dynamic markings of forte (f) and pianissimo (pp). The melody is written on a single staff with various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplets.

$$J = 50$$

Handwritten musical score for 'The Wind' by Gustav Mahler. The score is written on a single staff in bass clef. It begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'ff' (fortissimo) and '5' (fingerings). This is followed by a section marked 'sub. pp' (sub-pianissimo) with a dotted line indicating a sustained or glissando effect. The tempo is marked '♩ = 50'. The score includes various dynamics such as 'p' (piano), 'm.' (mezzo), and 'mp' (mezzo-piano). There are also markings for 'gliss.' (glissando) and '3' (triplets). The piece concludes with a final note marked '(1)'.

$$I = 70$$

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" on a single staff. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 70. The score begins with a bass clef, a key signature change to one flat, and a forte (f) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. Dynamics range from fortissimo (pp) to forte (f). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

$$I = 60$$
$$\text{rall.} - - - - - = 38$$

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. It begins with a half note G4 (marked 'pp'), followed by a quarter note A4 (marked 'ppp'), and then a half note B4 (marked 'ppp'). A tempo marking '♩ = 60' is written above the staff. The second section starts with a quarter note C5 (marked 'p'), followed by a quarter note D5 (marked 'ppp'), and then a quarter note E5 (marked 'ppp'). A tempo marking 'rall. - - - - - ♩ = 38' is written above the staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a final note G4 (marked 'pp').



Dynamic markings: *mf*, *sub. ppp*, *sub. ff*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *f*, *p*

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 52$, $\text{♩} = 60$, $\text{♩} = 58$, $\text{♩} = 52$

Measure numbers: 0, 5', 9', 11, 12, 15', 19', 21, 23', 25, 28, 30'

Section title: **+GNG CIN**

Other markings: *mp*, *ppp*, *mf*, *p*, *fff*, *pp*, *ppp*, *mf*, *mp*, *mf*, *ppp*, *pppp*

Handwritten notes: *6 G. CIN*, *6 6 4 6 6 CIN*



Dynamic markings: *mf*, *sub. ppp*, *sub. ff*, *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *f*, *p*

Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 60_6$, $\text{♩} = 52_6$, $\text{♩} = 58$, $\text{♩} = 32$, $\text{♩} = 60$, $\text{♩} = 52$, $\text{♩} = 60$

Measure numbers: 0, 5', 9', 11, 12, 15', 19', 21, 23', 25, 28, 30'

Section title: **TTO 1**

Other markings: *f*, *ppp*, *mp*, *p*, *pp*, *sf*, *ppp*, *mp*, *pp*, *p*

Handwritten notes: *9:8*

JAZZ SET 1=60

BT1 JAZZ SET 1=60

13

ppp →

fff

mp

f

sk ff

mf

J=70

mf

p

ff

pp

mp

mf

pp

mp

pp

mf

f

mf

p

ppp

ppp

f



Handwritten musical score on three staves, featuring dynamic markings, tempo markings, and performance instructions.

Staff 1:

- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 60$
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Performance instruction: *sub. ppp* (subito pianissimo)
- Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 44$
- Dynamic: f (forte)
- Dynamic: p (piano)
- Dynamic: pp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: mp (mezzo-piano)
- Dynamic: pp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: f (forte)
- Dynamic: p (piano)

Staff 2:

- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 52$
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Dynamic: ppp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: p (piano)
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Dynamic: p (piano)
- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 66$
- Dynamic: pp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Dynamic: mp (mezzo-piano)

Staff 3:

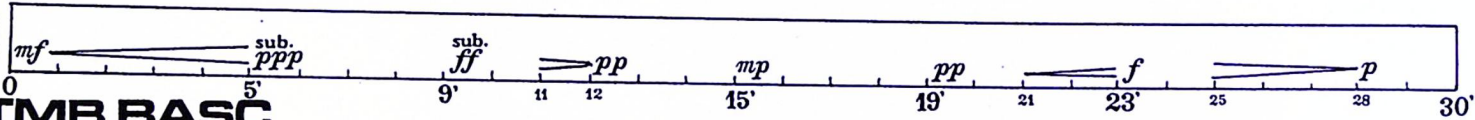
- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 76$
- Dynamic: p (piano)
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Dynamic: $pp \rightarrow$ (pianissimo, crescendo)
- Dynamic: mp (mezzo-piano)
- Dynamic: p (piano)

Top Staff (Piano Roll):

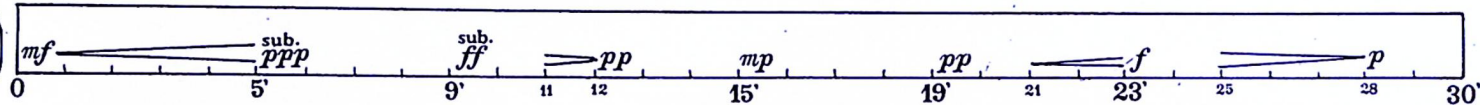
- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 60$
- Dynamic: mf (mezzo-forte)
- Dynamic: $sub. ppp$ (subito pianissimo)
- Dynamic: $sub. ff$ (subito fortissimo)
- Dynamic: pp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: mp (mezzo-piano)
- Dynamic: pp (pianissimo)
- Dynamic: f (forte)
- Dynamic: p (piano)



+TMB BASC



Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff is marked $\text{♩} = 60$ and includes dynamics pp , ppp , p , pp , ff , mf , and mp . The second staff is marked $\text{♩} = 66$ TB and includes $sec.$, $frott.$, and $\text{♩} = 56$. The third staff is marked TB and includes ff , mf , $ff!$, p , $\text{♩} = 44$, and mp . A large black arrow points from the second staff to the third. A large blacked-out section obscures part of the notation in the lower left.



Handwritten musical score with three staves. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Staff 1:

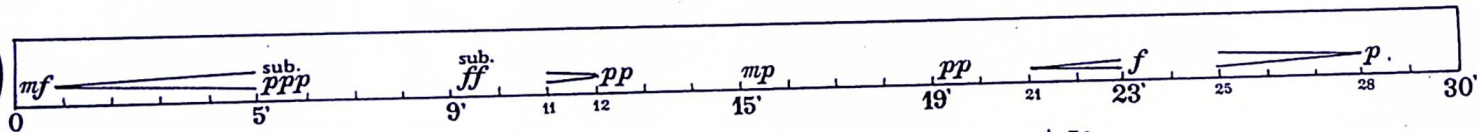
- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 64$
- Articulation: *c.dita*
- Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *ppp*, *mf*, *ppp*
- Performance instruction: *bach. di vibr.*
- Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 70$
- Articulation: *c.dita*

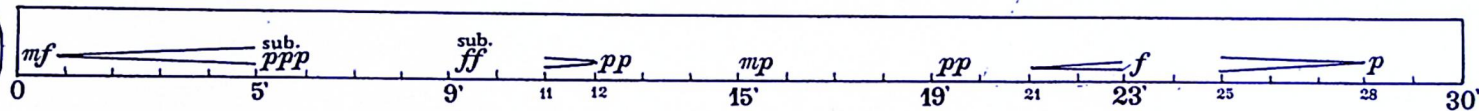
Staff 2:

- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 52$
- Dynamics: *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *mf*, *fff poss.*
- Performance instruction: *bach di vibr.*
- Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 52$
- Articulation: *c.dita*

Staff 3:

- Tempo: $\text{♩} = 62$
- Dynamics: *pp*, *mp*, *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *ppp*, *mf*, *mp*
- Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 58$
- Articulation: *c.dita*

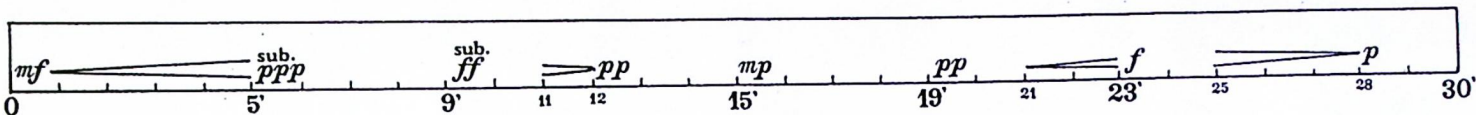




Handwritten musical score on three staves:

- Staff 1:** *mp*, *p*, *ppp*, *mf*, *p*, *ppp*. Includes a fermata at the end.
- Staff 2:** *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, *f*, *mp*, *p*. Includes a fermata at the end.
- Staff 3:** *mp*, *pp*, *mp*, *p*, *f*, *mp*, *p*. Includes a fermata at the end.

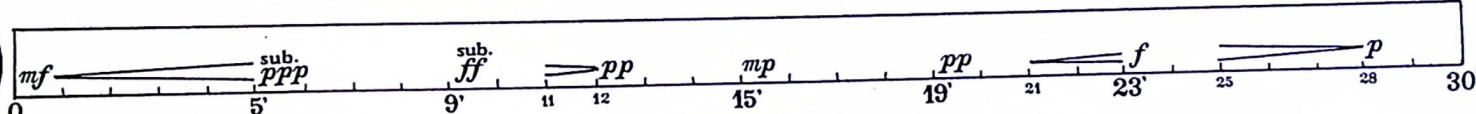
Tempo markings: *l=52 (2 G)*, *l=70*, *l=60*, *l=52*, *l=44*.



Tempo: $\text{♩} = 48$

Dynamic markings: *pppp*, *mp*, *p*, *sub. ppp*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *ppp*, *pp*, *p*.

Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 58$



Tempo: $\text{♩} = 52$

Dynamic markings: *ppp*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *p*, *mp*, *pp*, *mp*, *f*, *mp*, *pp*, *pppp*, *pp*, *pp*, *sf*.

Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 40$

Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 58$

Tempo change: $\text{♩} = 11:9$