

approximately

Chamber Music for 9 Instruments

O.M.47/010

approximately

Chamber Music for 9 Instruments:

Flute; Oboe; Clarinet; Bassoon; Horn, Violin, Viola, Cello, Contrabass

Duration: 18 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS

Each Player is guided by an individual two-part time-line. The bold line always indicates the obligatory playing time, the broken line indicates the time-frame for entry and exit. The actual playing time should be somewhat longer than the obligatory. The diagram above the line shows a pattern (loop) which must be repeated always for the indicated duration. Start playing shortly before the bold line begins, and start the last turn always shortly before the bold line ends. Always finish a pattern before exiting.

The notation, though indeterminate to a certain degree (primarily regarding pitches), must be executed most precisely, in all parameters, as far as determined.

Approximate tempo indications are given individually for each instrument: each instrument is played on a different tempo-layer.

When indicated moment of entry coincides, concerned players are permitted to enter simultaneously, on agreement (not necessarily).

Timbres and dynamics, as far as not indicated, are free. Generally play without expression (rather mechanically), never too loud.

When repeating a pattern, play always exactly the same sequence of pitches and timbres.

Dynamics may gradually change during repetitions (*crescendo* / *decrescendo*)

NOTATION

Durational values of notes and pauses basically correspond to conventional notation.

The staff is reduced to one, respectively two or three lines. Unisons, seconds and thirds are always depicted on one line (with accidentals, as in conventional notation); an interval between two lines or between notes that are not connected to a line, is indeterminate, as far as not indicated as:



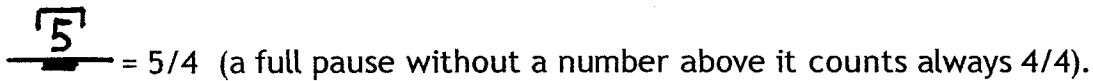
Register is free, as far as not indicated:



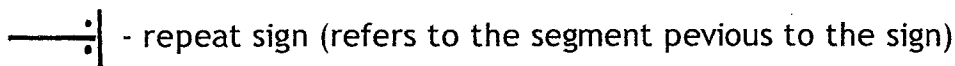
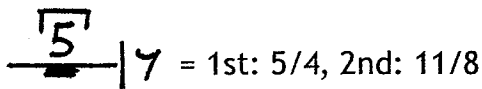
8 - above / below a note indicates that this note must be played by an octav higher / lower.

For each pattern chose a new reference-tone / register, but do not change the reference-tone (nor the intervals) during repetitions.

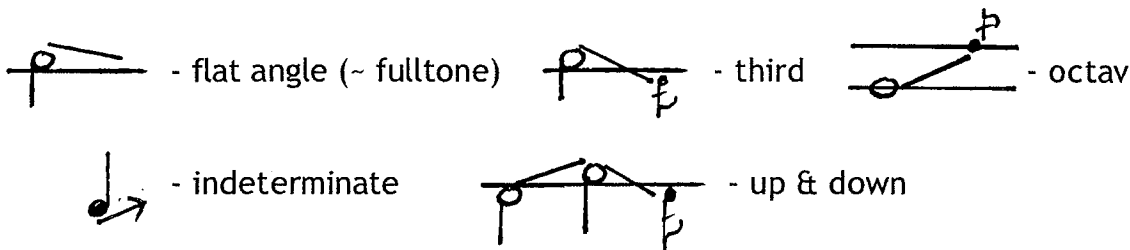
A Number above a full pause indicates the duration of the pause:



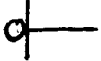
A pause-sign behind the closing line of a diagram indicates an additional value: every 2nd repetition, the pause must be extended by the respective value:





Slides:





For string instruments: sometimes a capitol-letter (C G D A E) indicates the string on which the the note / the pattern must be executed.

 - the note on the line must be executed on an empty string (when harmonic, it should be the equivalent tone)



 - arpeggio over 4 strings


 - beat string with a soft mallet (avoid snaring!)


 - pluck with two fingers, from above


 - hammering (with fingertip, left hand, against the board)



 - between bridge and board  - between bridge and tailpiece

 - with damper (strings)  - with damper (horn) * - natural

 - change curse of bow with each note, lift bow for each note

 - change curse, but do not separate notes

 - separate notes, but do not change curse

 - play in one stroke  - slow bow

Fl
J. n. 92

Ob
J. n. 138

Kl
J. n. 126

Bs
J. n. 112

H
J. n. 100

Vi
J. n. 116

Vla
J. n. 84

Cc
J. n. 76

Cb
J. n. 66

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, organized in a table format. The columns represent different instruments, and the rows represent measures of music. The instruments listed at the bottom are Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Kl), Bassoon (Bs), Horn (H), Violin (Vi), Viola (Vla), Cello (Cc), and Contrabass (Cb). The measures are numbered 1 through 6 at the top. Each measure contains musical notation for the instruments, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pizz* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco), *pizz arco*, *sl* (slur), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 are marked at the end of each row. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

Fl
J. 92

Ob
J. 138

Kl
J. 126

Bs
J. 112

H
J. 100

Vi
J. 116

Vla
J. 84

Cc
J. 76

Cb
J. 66

Musical score for woodwinds and strings, measures 8-12. The score is arranged in a grid with measures 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 as columns and instruments as rows. The instruments are Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Kl), Bassoon (Bs), Horn (H), Violin (Vi), Viola (Vla), Cello (Cc), and Contrabass (Cb). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'pizz' and 'arco'. Measure numbers (8, 9, 10, 11, 12) are written at the top of each column. The score is written on a grand staff with multiple systems of staves for each instrument.

Fl
J. 92

Ob
J. 138

Kl
J. 126

Bs
J. 112

H
J. 100

Vi
J. 116

Vla
J. 84

Cc
J. 76

Cb
J. 66

Handwritten musical score for woodwinds and strings, measures 13-18. The score is written on ten staves, each with a clef and instrument name. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings. Measure numbers (13-18) are written above the staves. Bar lines and repeat signs are present throughout the score.