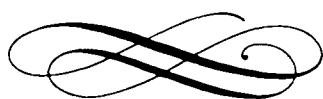


Verklärte Nacht and Pierrot Lunaire



ARNOLD SCHOENBERG

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Bibliographical Note

This Dover edition, first published in 1994, is a republication in one volume of two works originally published by Universal Edition: *Verklärte Nacht*, Op. 4, 1899; and *Pierrot lunaire*, Op. 21, 1914. The Dover edition adds: an overall contents page; an English translation of the original contents page for *Pierrot*, including the shifting instrumentation (corrected) of the twenty-one pieces in this work, introduced by a new editorial note; a glossary of German terms used in both scores, including translations of footnotes and longer score notes; and new English translations by Stanley Appelbaum of both Schoenberg's foreword to *Pierrot* and the poems on which the two works are based. Performance instructions for connecting the pieces in *Pierrot* are translated in the score.

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[Verklärte Nacht]

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The 1st work for 2 violins, 2 violas, and 2 violoncellos; based on the poem *Weib und Welt* by Richard Dehmel; 2nd work for voice (Sprechstimme), piano, flute/piccolo, clarinet/bass clarinet, violin/viola, and violoncello; poems by Albert Giraud, German translations by Otto Erich Hartleben.

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from *Weib und Welt* (*Woman and World*)

For two violins, two violas and two cellos

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Three Times Seven Poems by Albert Giraud, German
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GLOSSARY OF GERMAN TERMS

Translations of footnotes and longer score notes appear at the end of this section.

[pp] *aber deutlich hörbar*, [very soft] but clearly audible
am Griffbrett, on the fingerboard (*sul tasto*)
am Steg, on the bridge (*sul ponticello*)
ärgerlich, angrily
auf der G [D, etc.] Saite, on the G [etc.] string (*sul G*)
ausdrucks(oll), expressively
äusserst kurz, wie Tropfen, extremely short, like droplets
 [of sound]

B [also, *in B*], B-flat
Bass-Klarinette [B-Kl.], bass clarinet
bedeutet, means, signifies
begleitend, secondary (accompanying) voice
beiseite, in an undertone (*sotto voce*)
belebend, becoming livelier
beschleunigend, accelerating
bewegt, moving, agitated
[accel.] bis zum Schluss, [accel.] until the end
Bratsche [Br.], viola
breit(er), broad(er)
breiter Auftakt, broad upbeat

col legno gestrichen, struck with the wood of the bow
C-Saite, on the C string (*sul C*)

Dämpfer, mute
Dämpfer aufsetzen, mute on
Dämpfer weg, mute off
deutlich, distinct, clear
doch, yet, but
Doppelgriff es u. h, doublestop E-flat and B
drängend, etwas unruhiger, pressing forward rather
 nervously
D-Saite, on the D string (*sul D*)
durchaus begleitend, accompanying throughout
durchaus legato, always *legato*

ernst, solemn
erregt, agitated
etwas, somewhat, slightly
etwas belebter, slightly more lively
etwas bewegter, somewhat more animated
etwas gedehnt, somewhat broadly
etwas langsamer, a little slower
etwas rasch(er), somewhat quick(er)
etwas ruhiger, a little more calmly

etwas zögernd, rather hesitant
etwas zurückhalt(end), slightly held back

Flag(eolet), harmonic
Flatterzunge, fluttertongue
fliessend(e), flowing
fliessende, aber abwechslungsreich, flowing,
 but abundantly modulated
Flöte [Fl. or gr. Fl.], flute
flüchtig, fleeting
frei, free

gehende, moving
Geige [G.], violin
gesprochen, spoken
gestossen, driving forward
gestrichen, rushing ahead
gesungen, sung
gezischt, hissed
Griffbrett, fingerboard
Gr(osse) Flöte [gr. Fl.], flute
G-Saite, on the G string (*sul G*)

Hauptstimme, principal voice
hervor(tretend), prominent, to the fore
hüpfend, frisky

immer, always, steadily
immer ganzer Bogen, with a full bow throughout
immer langsamer werdend, becoming continually slower
immer weiter, continually broader
im Takt, in the measure, on the beat
im Zeitmass, in tempo
in abwechslungsreicher Bewegung, with a richly
 modulated movement
innig, expressive, heartfelt
innig, sehr zart und weich, expressive, very subdued
 and delicate

kein Pedal, no pedal
kläglich, plaintively
Klang, tone [actual sound of harmonics]
Klarinette [Kl.], clarinet
Klavier [Klav.], piano
Klavier-Auszug, piano reduction [condensed score]
Komisch bedeutsam, with comical self-importance
kurz, short

l.H [linke Hand], left hand
langsam(er), slow(er)
langsamer Walzer, slow waltz
lebhaft bewegt, lively, agitated
lebhafter, livelier
leicht bewegt, freely moving
leise, slight, low [volume]

mässige, moderate
mässig langsam, moderately slow
mässig rasch, moderately quick
mit, with
mit Dämpfer, with the mute on
mit Dämpfung, damped
mit der Rezitation, follow the reciting (speaking) voice
mit schmerzlichem Ausdr(uck), with heartfelt grief
mit Ton gesprochen, spoken with tone (pitch)

Nebenstimme, secondary (accompanying) voice
nimmt, change to [a different instrument]
noch bewegter, still more agitated

ohne, without
ohne Dämpfer, without mute
ohne Pedal, without pedal

plötzlich viel langsamer, suddenly much slower

[quasi] kadenzierend, [in the manner of] a cadenza

r. H. [rechte Hand], right hand
rasch(e), *rascher*, quick, quicker
rascher werdend, quickening
Rezitation, reciting (speaking) voice
ruhig(er), calm(er)

Schalltrichter hoch, put the bell [of the clarinet] in the air
schneller werdend, becoming faster
schwungvoll, spirited
sehr, very
sehr frei vorzutragen, executed very freely
sehr gross, very big, large
sehr hoch, aber äusserst zart, very high, but extremely delicately
sehr ruhig, ohne Ausdruck, very calm, without expression
sehr ruhig (und gleichmässig), very calm (and even)

sehr voll und gewichtig, very full and heavy
sentimental, sentimental, reflective
später, later
[spicc.] springender Bogen, played *spiccato*, with a bounced bow
steigernd, gradually louder (*crescendo*)
steigernd, beschleunigend, gradually louder and faster (*crescendo e accelerando*)
Stimme(n), voice(s)
stumm niederdrücken, [the piano keys] silently depressed

Takt(e), measure(s), beat(s)
Teil, part, section
ton, tone, sound
tonlos, toneless, unpitched
tonlos geflüstert, unpitched whisper
tonlos niederdrücken, [the piano keys] depressed without sound
trocken, dryly

viel langsamer, much slower
Violoncell(o) [Vcl.], cello
von, from, of, by

warm, warm, ardent
weich, delicate, smooth, tender
weich und lang, smooth and sustained
wieder, again, once more
wieder begleitend, return to an accompanying role
wieder belebter, lively once more
wieder gewöhnlich, return to the usual way of playing (*modo ordinario*)
wieder wie früher, once again as before
wild, rough, fierce, impetuous
wild, leidenschaftlich, turbulent, passionate
wuchtig, weighty, powerful

zart, subdued, gentle
zart doch ausdrucksvoll, gently but expressively
zart hervortreten, gently to the fore
ziemlich bewegte, increasingly agitated
ziemlich rasch, becoming fast
zögernd, hesitant
zurück(treten), receding
zurücktreten, doch innig, receding, but heartfelt

Footnotes and Longer Score Notes

In *Verklärte Nacht*:

Page 4, footnote:

Dieses Zeichen bedeutet ein kleine Luftpause.

This sign [V] denotes a brief pause for breath.

Page 16, footnote:

1. Geige, 2. Bratsche u. 2. Cello spielen ohne Dämpfer;

2. Geige, 1. Bratsche u. 1. Cello mit Dämpfer.

Violin 1, Viola 2 and Cello 2 play without mute;

Violin 2, Viola 1 and Cello 1 play with mute.

Page 30, footnote:

Von hier an die nächsten vier Takte sind "am Griffbrett" zu spielen (alle 6 Instrumente), der 5. Takt wieder gewöhnlich.

From here on, the next four measures are to be played on the fingerboard [*sul tasto*] (all 6 instruments), the 5th measure in the ordinary way once more.

Page 32, 3rd bar, tempo marking:

die ♪ gleich den ♪ von früher

the ♪ equals the previous ♪

Page 34, 6th bar, tempo marking:

die ♪ langsamer als die frühern ♪

the ♪ is slower than the previous ♪

In *Pierrot Lunaire*:

"Colombine" / p. 67, footnote [repeated on pp. 70, 81, 95, 98, 101]

☐ ☐ bedeutet Hauptstimme

☐ ☐ signifies a principal voice

"Der Dandy" / p. 72, m. 18, voice:

(fast gesungen, mit etwas Ton, sehr gezogen, an die Klarinette anpassend)

(almost sung, with some tone [pitch], very drawn out, following the clarinet line)

"Eine blasse Wäscherin" / p. 74, beginning, top of score:

Die drei Instrumente in vollständig gleicher Klangstärke, alle ohne jeden Ausdruck

The three instruments at completely equal volume, all totally expressionless

[same] / p. 74, beginning, piano (in margin):

(Das Klavier pausiert in diesem Stück)

(The piano does not play in this piece)

[same] / p. 74, beginning, voice:

Die Rezitation soll hier durchaus wie eine Begleitung zu den Instrumenten klingen; sie ist Nebenstimme, Hauptstimme sind die Instrumente.

The speaking voice here should sound throughout like an accompaniment to the instruments; it is a secondary voice, the instruments are the primary voice.

"Valse de Chopin" / p. 77, footnote:

Die mit ☐ bezeichneten Stellen sind bis zum Zeichen ☐ hervorzuheben, espressivo zu spielen, weil sie Haupt- oder I. Nebenstimme sind. Die andern Stimmen haben gegen sie zurückzutreten; sind Begleitung.

The passages marked ☐ are to be emphasized up to the mark ☐ and played *espressivo* because they are the principal voice or the leading secondary voice. The other voices must recede in their favor; they are the accompaniment.

"Madonna" / p. 82, m. 16, voice:

Sehr ruhig beginnend, nach und nach mächtig steigend
Beginning very calmly, gradually becoming extremely loud

[same] / p. 82, footnote:

hinaufschleifen, während die angerissene Saite weiterklingt

slide upward, while the sharply plucked string is still vibrating

"Der kranke Mond" / p. 83, m. 25, voice:

(im Ton genau so wie der vorhergehende Takt)

(pitched exactly like the preceding measure)

[same] / p. 83, m. 26, voice:

(dieser Takt anders, aber doch nicht tragisch!!)

(this measure differently, but not tragically!!)

“Nacht” / p. 84, m. 10, voice:

gesungen (womöglich die tieferen Noten)
sung (the lower notes, if possible)

“Gebet an Pierrot” / p. 87, footnote:

Die Rezitation hat die Tonhöhe andeutungsweise zu bringen.

The reciting voice must project the pitch in an indirect way.

“Raub” / p. 89, m. 5, voice:

streng im Takt weiter
continue in strict measure

[same] / p. 91, m. 20, tempo marking:

molto rit. (von  ca 80 bis  ca 100–90)

*molto rit. (from ca.  = 80 until
ca.  = 100–90)*

“Rote Messe” / p. 92, m. 1, piano:

*(liegen lassen bis zum Zeichen *)*

([keep the pedal down] up to the sign *)

“Enthauptung” / p. 99, two footnotes:

*) *Hier darf keine Stimme hervortreten; bloss die mit “sf”
bezeichneten Stellen haben sich deutlich abzuheben.*

Here, no voice should be prominent; only the passages marked *sf* are to be distinctly emphasized.

+) *bedeutet: pizz. mit der linken Hand*

The sign + indicates a left-hand *pizz.* [cello]

“Heimweh” / p. 108, footnote:

Geige: ++ pizz. mit der linken Hand

Violin: ++ left-hand pizz.

“Parodie” / p. 115, m. 1, clarinet:

Klarinette imitiert genau den Vortrag der Bratsche

The clarinet exactly imitates the viola’s phrasing

[same] / p. 118, m. 31, top of score:

Überleitung zu “Mondfleck”
transition to “Mondfleck”

“Serenade” / p. 124, beginning, tempo marking:

Sehr langsamer Walzer (mässige )

 = ca. 120–132; sehr frei vorzutragen

Very slow waltz (moderate )

 = ca. 120–132; executed very freely

VERKLÄRTE NACHT
(Transfigured Night)
OP. 4 (1899)

After Richard Dehmel's poem "Verklärte Nacht"
from *Weib und Welt* (*Woman and World*)

For Two Violins, Two Violas and Two Cellos

VERKLÄRTE NACHT (Transfigured Night)

Poem by Richard Dehmel
from *Weib und Welt (Woman and World)*

English translation by Stanley Appelbaum

Zwei Menschen gehn durch kahlen, kalten Hain;
der Mond läuft mit, sie schau'n hinein.
Der Mond läuft über hohe Eichen,
kein Wölkchen trübt das Himmelslicht,
in das die schwarzen Zacken reichen.
Die Stimme eines Weibes spricht:

Ich trag ein Kind, und nit von Dir,
ich geh in Sünde neben Dir.
Ich hab mich schwer an mir vergangen.
Ich glaubte nicht mehr an ein Glück
und hatte doch ein schwer Verlangen
nach Lebensinhalt, nach Mutterglück

und Pflicht; da hab ich mich erfrecht,
da liess ich schauernd mein Geschlecht
von einem fremden Mann umfängen,
und hab mich noch dafür gesegnet.
Nun hat das leben sich gerächt:
nun bin ich Dir, o Dir begegnet.

Sie geht mit ungelenkem Schritt.
Sie schaut empor; der Mond läuft mit.
Ihr dunkler Blick ertrinkt in Licht.
Die Stimme eines Mannes spricht:

Das Kind, das Du empfangen hast,
sei Deiner Seele keine Last,
o sieh, wie klar das Weltall schimmert!
Es ist ein Glanz um Alles her,
Du treibst mit mir auf kaltem Meer,
doch eine eigne Wärme flimmert
von Dir in mich, von mir in Dich.
Die wird das fremde Kind verklären,
Du wirst es mir, von mir gebären;
Du hast den Glanz in mich gebracht,
Du hast mich selbst zum Kind gemacht.

Er fasst sie um die starken Hüften.
Ihr Atem küsst sich in den Lüften.
Zwei Menschen gehn durch hohe, helle Nacht.

Two people walk through a bare, cold grove;
The moon races along with them, they look into it.
The moon races over tall oaks,
No cloud obscures the light from the sky,
Into which the black points of the boughs reach.
A woman's voice speaks:

I'm carrying a child, and not yours,
I walk in sin beside you.
I have committed a great offense against myself.
I no longer believed I could be happy
And yet I had a strong yearning
For something to fill my life, for the joys of
motherhood
And for duty; so I committed an effrontery,
So, shuddering, I allowed my sex
To be embraced by a strange man,
And, on top of that, I blessed myself for it.
Now life has taken its revenge:
Now I have met *you*, oh, you.

She walks with a clumsy gait,
She looks up; the moon is racing along.
Her dark gaze is drowned in light.
A man's voice speaks:

May the child you conceived
Be no burden to your soul;
Just see how brightly the universe is gleaming!
There's a glow around everything;
You are floating with me on a cold ocean,
But a special warmth flickers
From you into me, from me into you.
It will transfigure the strange man's child.
You will bear the child for me, as if it were mine;
You have brought the glow into me,
You have made me like a child myself.

He grasps her around her ample hips.
Their breath kisses in the breeze.
Two people walk through the lofty, bright night.

Sehr langsam.

1. Geige.

2. Geige.

1. Bratsche.

2. Bratsche.

1. Violoncello.

2. Violoncello.

immer leise
pp

immer leise
pp

immer leise
pp

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

First system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top three staves (treble, alto, and tenor clefs) contain the vocal line with the lyrics "immer leise" repeated three times. The bottom two staves (bass and double bass clefs) contain the piano accompaniment. The system includes dynamic markings "pp" (pianissimo) and articulation marks like "V".

Second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal staves show more complex melodic lines with slurs and accents. The piano accompaniment features arpeggiated figures. Dynamic markings include "cresc." (crescendo) and "espress." (espressivo). There are also "V" marks indicating breaths or accents.

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a "rit." (ritardando) marking. The system is divided into two parts by a section marker "B". The vocal parts continue with expressive phrasing, while the piano accompaniment features more active, arpeggiated patterns. Dynamic markings include "p" (piano), "pp" (pianissimo), and "espress." (espressivo).

*) Dieses Zeichen bedeutet eine kleine Luftpause.

rit.

steigernd cresc.

steigernd cresc.

steigernd cresc.

steigernd cresc.

steigernd cresc.

accel.

accel.

accel.

accel.

accel.

accel.

molto rit.

Etwas bewegter.

p

pp

pp

cresc

steigernd

cresc.

steigernd

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Verklärte Nacht" (Op. 4, No. 3) by Franz Schubert. The score is written for a string quartet and is organized into three systems of staves.

- First System:** The first staff begins with a common time signature "C". The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a "3" over the notes.
- Second System:** This system includes tempo markings. "rit." (ritardando) is written above the first staff, and "tempo" is written above the second staff. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns.
- Third System:** This system includes dynamic markings. "dim." (diminuendo) is written above the first staff, and "p" (piano) is written below the first staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a "3" over the notes.

The musical score is for the piece "Der Schwanenreiter" by Franz Liszt. It is written for piano and orchestra. The piano part features a variety of articulations, including *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco). The orchestra part includes woodwinds (flutes, oboes, bassoons) and strings. The score is marked with *mit Dämpfer* (with mutes) and *ausdrucksv.* (expressive). The tempo is marked *rit.* (ritardando). The score is in 3/4 time and ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *ppp* and *pp* are visible on several staves.

Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *pp* and *p* are visible. The text "ohne Dämpfer" (without damper) is written above several staves. The letter "E" is written above the first staff. The word "rit." (ritardando) is written above the first staff. The text "ohne Dämpfer G Saite" (without damper G string) is written above the first staff.

Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings *mf*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *e accel.*, and *steigernd* are visible. The text "sf G Saite" (strongly G string) is written above the first staff. The text "steigernd" (increasing) is written above the first staff. The text "cresc. e accel. steigernd" (crescendo and acceleration, increasing) is written above the first staff.

Lebhafter.

The musical score is titled "Lebhafter." and is written for a piano. It consists of three systems of five staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Lebhafter." at the top. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte). The first system features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The second system continues these patterns with more intricate phrasing. The third system concludes with a "rit." (ritardando) marking and a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and articulation marks.

Etwas belebter.

First system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Etwas zurückhaltend.

Second system of musical notation, featuring piano (pp) and piano (p) dynamic markings, and the instruction *warm*.

Wieder belebter.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Etwas zurückhaltend.

dim. e rit.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is marked 'Etwas zurückhaltend.' and the dynamics include 'warm' and 'pp' (pianissimo). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The system concludes with a 'dim. e rit.' (diminuendo e ritardando) instruction.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The tempo changes to 'Lebhafter.' (more lively). The dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some measures with triplets. The system concludes with a 'dim. e rit.' instruction.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some measures with triplets. The system concludes with a 'dim. e rit.' instruction.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top two staves are for the Violin I and Violin II parts, featuring melodic lines with many slurs and ties. The bottom four staves are for the Viola, Violoncello, and Kontrabaß parts, providing harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

The second system continues the musical composition. It includes the same six staves. The word "Breiter." is written above the right-hand side of the system, indicating a change in the texture or dynamics. The notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes from the first system.

The third system of musical notation also consists of six staves. This system is characterized by the frequent use of triplets, indicated by the number "3" above groups of notes. The dynamic markings "p dolce" (piano, dolce) are written above several of the staves, indicating a soft and sweet tone. The system concludes with a final measure marked with a "p" (piano) dynamic.

Etwas ruhiger.



First system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The first four staves are marked *pp* (pianissimo). The fifth and sixth staves are marked *pp* at the beginning and end of the system.



Second system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The first two staves are marked *p* (piano) and *dolce*. The third and fourth staves are marked *p* and *dolce*. The fifth and sixth staves are marked *p* and *dolce*. The system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The music is marked *warm* and *p hervor-marc.* (piano hervor-marc).



Third system of the musical score, featuring six staves. The first two staves are marked *rit.* (ritardando) and *F* (forte). The third and fourth staves are marked *ritend* and *p* (piano). The fifth and sixth staves are marked *p* and *p*. The system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

First system of musical notation, featuring six staves with complex melodic and harmonic lines. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. It includes the tempo/mood marking *warm* and dynamic markings *p* and *mf*. The system concludes with a 2/4 time signature change.

Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. It begins with the tempo/mood marking *Drängend, etwas unruhiger.* and dynamic markings *p*. The system concludes with a 2/4 time signature change.

steigernd

cresc. e accel.

steigernd cresc. e accel.

steigernd cresc. e accel.

steigernd cresc. e accel.

steigernd cresc. e accel.

steigernd cresc. e accel.

rascher werdend

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

steigernd, molto cresc. e accel.

Lebhaft bewegt.

*) 1. Geige, 2. Bratsche u. 2 Cello spielen ohne Dämpfer; 2. Geige, 1. Bratsche u 1 Cello mit Dämpfer

First system of musical notation. It features six staves. The top two staves are for Violin I and Violin II, both marked *accel.* and *ff*. The next two staves are for Viola and Violoncello, both marked *f accel.* and *arco*. The bottom two staves are for Double Bass and Piano, both marked *f accel.* and *ff*. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure shows a key signature change to two flats (E-flat major or F minor).

Second system of musical notation. It features six staves. The top two staves are for Violin I and Violin II, both marked *pp*. The next two staves are for Viola and Violoncello, both marked *pp* and *pizz.*. The bottom two staves are for Double Bass and Piano, both marked *pp*. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure shows a key signature change to two flats (E-flat major or F minor). The system is marked with a *G* above the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. It features six staves. The top two staves are for Violin I and Violin II, both marked *ff*. The next two staves are for Viola and Violoncello, both marked *fp*. The bottom two staves are for Double Bass and Piano, both marked *fp*. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure shows a key signature change to two flats (E-flat major or F minor). The system is marked with a *wild* above the first measure.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The second and third staves contain harmonic accompaniment. The fourth staff is marked *pizz.* and *ff*, indicating a forte pizzicato section. The fifth staff provides a bass line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff is marked *rit.* and the second *accel.*. The third staff is marked *ff* and *accel.*. The fourth staff is marked *arco*. The fifth staff is marked *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff is marked *ff* and *rit.*. The second staff is marked *ff*. The third staff is marked *ff*. The fourth staff is marked *ff* and *pizz.*. The fifth staff is marked *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Noch bewegter.

This musical score is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction for the Cello/Double Bass. The second system (measures 5-8) features a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a *pizz.* instruction for the Cello/Double Bass. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a *pizz.* instruction for the Cello/Double Bass and a *pizz.* instruction for the Violin I. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

Violin I: *f*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

Violin II: *f*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

Viola: *f*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

Cello/Double Bass: *f*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*

Articulations: *arco*, *pizz.*, *cresc.*

The musical score is organized into three systems, each consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *pp*, *p*, *ppp*, *f*, and *ff*. Performance instructions include *ohne Dämpfer.* and *steigernd*. The key signature has one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The score shows a progression from a quiet, delicate texture to a more intense and driving one.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff has a *pp* dynamic. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic. The third staff has a *pp* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic. The system concludes with a *ppp* dynamic in the second staff and a *p* dynamic in the third staff.

System 2: The second system begins with a *p* dynamic in the first staff. The second staff has a *ppp* dynamic. The third staff has a *pp* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic in the second staff and a *pp* dynamic in the third staff.

System 3: The third system begins with a *f* dynamic in the first staff. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The third staff has a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *steigernd* instruction in the second staff, a *steigernd* instruction in the third staff, and a *steigernd* instruction in the fourth staff.

mf

p

f

Rascher.

ff

p

ff

ohne Dämpfer.

p

f

ohne Dämpfer.

ff

p

f

molto cresc.

molto cresc.

molto cresc.

molto cresc.

molto cresc.

molto cresc.

Schneller werdend.

Sehr breit.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Schneller werdend.' (becoming faster) and 'Sehr breit.' (very broad). The first staff has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The second staff has a *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) marking. The third and fourth staves also have *ff* markings. The fifth and sixth staves have *ff* markings. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with many accidentals (sharps and flats).

Sehr langsam.

The second system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in the same key as the first system. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Sehr langsam.' (very slow). The first staff has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The second staff has a *ff* marking. The third and fourth staves have *ff* markings. The fifth and sixth staves have *ff* markings. The music features sustained notes and slower rhythmic patterns, with many accidentals.

G Saite

The third system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is written in the same key as the previous systems. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Sehr langsam.' (very slow). The first staff has a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The second staff has a *ff* marking. The third and fourth staves have *ff* markings. The fifth and sixth staves have *ff* markings. The music features sustained notes and slower rhythmic patterns, with many accidentals. The word 'dim.' (diminuendo) is written above the first staff, and 'dim.' is written below the second staff.

dim. e rit. K
G Saite sehr ausdrucksvoll

This system contains the first system of a musical score. It features five staves. The first staff has a melodic line with a decrescendo and ritardando marking. The second staff continues the melody. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The fifth staff has a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in the third and fourth staves.

This system contains the second system of the musical score. It features five staves. The first staff has a melodic line with accents. The second staff has a melodic line with a decrescendo and ritardando marking. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support. The fifth staff has a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo piano), *p* (piano), and *espress.* (espressivo).

G Saite Schwer betont.

This system contains the third system of the musical score. It features five staves. The first staff has a melodic line with accents. The second staff has a melodic line with accents. The third and fourth staves provide harmonic support. The fifth staff has a bass line. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *G Saite* (G string).

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo).

The second system of musical notation also consists of five staves, continuing the musical piece. It features similar notation to the first system, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The music flows across the staves, maintaining the same key and time signature.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. It includes a section marked *etwas zurückhalt.* (somewhat restrained) and *sehr zart* (very delicate). The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo). A specific instruction *C Saite* (C string) is noted on one of the staves. The system concludes with a final note and a dynamic marking of *pp*.

First system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The second and third staves have a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The second and third staves have a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of a musical score. It consists of six staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The second and third staves have a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, organized into three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Top): This system consists of six staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third and fourth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth and sixth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo).

System 2 (Middle): This system consists of six staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third and fourth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth and sixth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

System 3 (Bottom): This system consists of six staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third and fourth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth and sixth staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system includes performance instructions such as *mit Dämpfer.* (with damper) and *Flag.* (flag).

First system of musical notation. It features five staves. The top two staves (treble and alto clefs) contain rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages, both marked *pp*. The third staff (alto clef) has a *pizz.* marking. The fourth staff (bass clef) includes a *Flag. 0* marking and a long, sustained note with the instruction *weich und lang*. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a *pizz.* marking.

Second system of musical notation. The top two staves continue the rapid sixteenth-note passages. The third staff (alto clef) has a *weich und lang* marking. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a *pizz.* marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues with sustained notes.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a large **N** and the instruction *innig, sehr zart und weich.* The top two staves (treble and alto clefs) continue with rapid sixteenth-note passages, both marked *pp*. The third staff (alto clef) has a *pp* marking. The fourth staff (bass clef) has an *arco* marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a *pp arco* marking.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are a pair of piano parts with dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages. The fourth staff is a single melodic line. The fifth and sixth staves are a pair of piano parts with sustained chords and moving lines. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff begins with the instruction *ausdrucksvoll* and *cresc.*. The second and third staves feature triplets, indicated by a '3' over the notes. The fourth staff begins with *p* (piano). The fifth staff begins with *cresc.* and *ausdrucksvoll*. The sixth staff begins with *cresc.*. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are a pair of piano parts with dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages. The fourth staff is a single melodic line. The fifth and sixth staves are a pair of piano parts with sustained chords and moving lines. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and includes staves for piano and voice. The piano introduction is marked 'ppp' (pianissimo) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal solo is marked 'pp' (piano) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is written for a piano and voice, with the piano part in the lower staves and the voice part in the upper staves. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The vocal solo is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is written for a piano and voice, with the piano part in the lower staves and the voice part in the upper staves.

*) Von hier an die nächsten vier Takte sind „am Griffbrett“ zu spielen (alle 6 Instrumente) der 5. Takt wieder gewöhnlich.

[illegible]

die gleich den von früher

die  gleich den  von früher.

Im Zeitmass. G saite

zurücktr.

pppp

zurücktr.

ppp

ausdrucksroll doch

zart hervortreten m p

espress. 0 D Saite - G Saite -

pp

ten.

This system contains the first three measures of the piece. It features a complex texture with multiple staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is marked with 'espress.' and '0'. The first measure is marked 'pp'. The second measure is marked 'ten.'. The third measure is marked 'D Saite - G Saite -'.

ppp pp mf

ten.

This system contains measures 4 through 6. The first measure is marked 'ppp'. The second measure is marked 'pp'. The third measure is marked 'mf'. The fourth measure is marked 'ten.'. The music continues with complex textures and multiple staves.

espr. b mf

This system contains measures 7 through 9. The first measure is marked 'espr. b'. The second measure is marked 'mf'. The music continues with complex textures and multiple staves.

steigernd, beschleunigend

die ♪ langsamer als die frühern ♪

ohne Dämpfer *sehr warm* rit.

ohne Dämpfer *sehr warm* *p sehr weich p*

sfp *p sehr weich* *p*

This system contains the first system of music. It features a piano part on the top two staves and an organ part on the bottom two staves. The piano part includes the instruction 'ohne Dämpfer' (without damper) and 'sehr warm' (very warm). The organ part includes 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'p sehr weich' (piano very soft). The system concludes with a 'sfp' (sforzando piano) dynamic.

P a tempo

This system contains the second system of music. It continues the piano and organ parts. The piano part starts with a 'P' (piano) dynamic and 'a tempo' instruction. The organ part includes a 'fp' (forzando piano) dynamic.

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

This system contains the third system of music. It continues the piano and organ parts. The piano part includes the instruction 'ohne Dämpfer' (without damper) and 'p' (piano) dynamics. The organ part also includes 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'p' dynamics.

The image displays three systems of musical notation for a piece, likely a string quartet or orchestra. Each system consists of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1:

- Staff 1: *poco a poco cresc.*
- Staff 2: *poco a poco cresc.*
- Staff 3: *poco a poco cresc.*
- Staff 4: *poco a poco cresc.*
- Staff 5: *poco a poco cresc.* and *ohne Dämpfer*
- Staff 6: *steigernd*
- Staff 7: *steigernd*
- Staff 8: *steigernd*
- Staff 9: *steigernd*
- Staff 10: *steigernd*
- Staff 11: *steigernd*

System 2:

- Staff 12: *cresc.*
- Staff 13: *cresc.*
- Staff 14: *cresc.*
- Staff 15: *cresc.*
- Staff 16: *cresc.*
- Staff 17: *cresc.*

System 3:

- Staff 18: *cresc.*
- Staff 19: *cresc.*
- Staff 20: *cresc.*
- Staff 21: *cresc.*
- Staff 22: *cresc.*
- Staff 23: *cresc.*

The score concludes with a final measure on the bottom staff, marked with a *3* (triple) and a *3* (triple).

Etwas bewegter.

zurücktreten

fp pp dolce

p hervortreten

pp zurücktreten

pp dolce

p

mf

f

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *fp* (fortissimo piano) dynamic and a *pp dolce* (pianissimo dolce) marking. The second staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *p hervortreten* (piano hervortreten) marking. The third staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *zurücktreten* (zurücktreten) marking. The fourth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *pp dolce* (pianissimo dolce) marking. The fifth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The system concludes with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

pp dolce zurück.

p hervor.

pp zurück.

p dolce

pp zurück.

mf

f

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *pp dolce* (pianissimo dolce) marking and a *zurück.* (zurück.) marking. The second staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *hervor.* (hervor.) marking. The third staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *zurück.* (zurück.) marking. The fourth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p dolce* (piano dolce) marking. The fifth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *zurück.* (zurück.) marking. The system concludes with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

p

cresc.

mf

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

f

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The second staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The third staff is for the violin, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fifth staff is for the piano, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic.

This image displays a page of musical notation for the piece "Verklärte Nacht" (Clarified Night) by Franz Schubert. The notation is arranged in six systems, each consisting of five staves. The first system begins with a tempo marking of *Q* (Allegretto) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamics are marked *ff* (fortissimo) throughout. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks. The second system continues the musical development. The third system introduces a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The fourth system also features a *rit.* marking. The fifth system continues the musical progression. The sixth system concludes the page with a *rit.* marking. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a musical score.

R Etwas bewegt.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second and third staves are for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth and fifth staves are for a cello and double bass, with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff is a double bass line with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first measure of the piano part is marked *pp zart*. The first measure of the cello and double bass part is marked *p*. The first measure of the double bass line is marked *dolce*. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second and third staves are for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth and fifth staves are for a cello and double bass, with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff is a double bass line with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first measure of the piano part is marked *pp*. The first measure of the cello and double bass part is marked *p*. The first measure of the double bass line is marked *p*. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The second and third staves are for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The fourth and fifth staves are for a cello and double bass, with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The sixth staff is a double bass line with a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is in a 3/4 time signature. The first measure of the piano part is marked *steigernd*. The first measure of the cello and double bass part is marked *steigernd*. The first measure of the double bass line is marked *steigernd*. The system concludes with a fermata over the final measure.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are a pair of staves with complex, flowing sixteenth-note passages. The fourth and fifth staves are another pair of staves with more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is a single melodic line. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

steigernd

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with the same six-staff structure. The melodic lines in the top and bottom staves show a slight upward trend, reflecting the 'steigernd' (increasing) instruction. The inner staves maintain their complex rhythmic textures.

S *beschleunigend*

The third system of musical notation begins with a large 'S' and the instruction 'beschleunigend' (accelerando). This system is characterized by a significant increase in rhythmic density, with many staves featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs. The word 'cresc.' (crescendo) is written multiple times across the system, indicating a simultaneous increase in volume. The bottom staff also features a 'cresc.' marking.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are a piano part with arpeggiated figures. The fourth and fifth staves are a cello and double bass part with arpeggiated figures. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *v* (accrescendo).

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures. The cello and double bass part continues with arpeggiated figures. The key signature remains three flats. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo).

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The piano part continues with arpeggiated figures. The cello and double bass part continues with arpeggiated figures. The key signature changes to three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp). The tempo marking *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) is present. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo).

First system of a musical score. It features six staves. The top three staves (treble clef) and the bottom two staves (bass clef) are marked with *fff* (fortississimo). The fourth staff (bass clef) has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The system concludes with a *gloss* marking and a *ff espress.* (fortissimo, espressive) instruction.

Second system of the musical score. The first staff is marked *pp sehr zart* (pianissimo, very soft). The second staff is *pp*. The third staff is *mf*. The fourth staff is *mf*. The fifth staff is *mf*. The sixth staff is *mf*. The system includes markings for *pp*, *ausdrucksvoll* (expressive), *espress.* (espressive), *sfp* (sforzando piano), and *sf* (sforzando).

Third system of the musical score. It features six staves. The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff has a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic and an *espress.* (espressive) marking.

T

The musical score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello/Double Bass) and is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'T' (Allegretto). The score consists of 12 measures, divided into three systems of four staves each. The dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf) and fortissimo (ff). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets. The first system (measures 1-4) shows a gradual build-up with piano (p) dynamics and crescendos. The second system (measures 5-8) features a more pronounced fortissimo (ff) section with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The third system (measures 9-12) returns to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic with a final crescendo.

rit. D Saite

p *dim.*

p *dim.* G Saite

p espr. *dim.*

p *dim.*

p *dim.*

fp *fp* *p* *dim.*

poco rit. G Saite rit. molto rit. mit Dämpfer

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

mit Dämpfer mit Dämpfer mit Dämpfer mit Dämpfer mit Dämpfer

p dolce *pp*

U Sehr ruhig.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

mf espress.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

First system of musical notation. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) feature rapid, arpeggiated figures. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with the instruction *zart* and dynamic *p*. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with the instruction *pp weich*. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with the instruction *zurückt.* and dynamic *ppp*. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained bass line. The system concludes with the instruction *espr.* above the top staff and *hervort.* above the second staff.

Second system of musical notation. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) continue the rapid, arpeggiated figures. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *pp*. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *pp*. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *p* and the instruction *mf espr.*. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained bass line with dynamic *pp*.

Third system of musical notation. The system consists of six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) continue the rapid, arpeggiated figures. The third staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *fp* and the instruction *p espr.*. The fourth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *fp* and the instruction *fp weich*. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a melodic line with dynamic *fp* and the instruction *ppp zurückt.*. The sixth staff (bass clef) has a sustained bass line with dynamic *fp*.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in three systems, each consisting of five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'espr.' (espressivo). The first system begins with a 'V' marking. The second system includes a 'schrzart' marking. The third system continues the musical development. The notation is dense and features many slurs and ties, indicating a complex and expressive piece.

[illegible]

A musical score for a piece titled "motto Rit. Sehr gross." The score is written for a piano and features six staves. The first staff is a vocal line, while the other five are for piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two staves, and the second system contains the remaining four staves. The tempo and dynamics markings "motto Rit." and "Sehr gross." are placed above the first staff. The piano part includes various dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando), indicating a range of volume and emphasis. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and articulation marks, with some notes beamed together in groups. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th-century musical notation.

[illegible]

sfp

rit.

W

D Saite

pp

pp

pp dolciss.

zart

pp

pp

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). It consists of six staves. The top staff is marked *zart*. The second staff has *zart* and *pp*. The third staff has *pp*. The fourth staff has *pp*. The fifth staff has *pp*. The sixth staff has *pp*. The system concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of six staves. The first staff has a repeat sign and *pp*. The second staff has *pp*. The third staff has *pizz.* and *pp*. The fourth staff has *pp*. The fifth staff has *pizz.* and *pp*. The sixth staff has *pizz.* and *pp*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of six staves. The first staff has a repeat sign. The second staff has a repeat sign. The third staff has a repeat sign. The fourth staff has a repeat sign. The fifth staff has a repeat sign. The sixth staff has a repeat sign. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

This image displays a page of musical notation for the song "Verklärte Nacht" (Transcended Night) by Franz Schubert. The page is organized into three systems, each consisting of five staves. The top two staves in each system are for the vocal parts (Soprano and Alto), and the bottom three staves are for the piano accompaniment. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the vocal parts entering with a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and the piano providing a harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal melody, which is characterized by its flowing, lyrical quality. The third system shows the vocal parts moving towards the end of the phrase, with the piano accompaniment providing a steady, rhythmic foundation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating the melodic and harmonic structure of the piece.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The second staff is a dense texture of many sixteenth notes, likely representing a piano accompaniment. The third staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef, with the fourth staff showing a dense texture of many sixteenth notes and the fifth staff showing a single melodic line.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The second staff is a dense texture of many sixteenth notes, likely representing a piano accompaniment. The third staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef, with the fourth staff showing a dense texture of many sixteenth notes and the fifth staff showing a single melodic line. On the right side of the system, there are several annotations: "Klang (a)", "Flag.", "Klang (a)", "Klang (a)", "Flag. D Saite", "Klang", "Flag.", "Klang", "Flag. Klang", "Flag. Klang", and "ppp".

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The second staff is a dense texture of many sixteenth notes, likely representing a piano accompaniment. The third staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef, with the fourth staff showing a dense texture of many sixteenth notes and the fifth staff showing a single melodic line. On the left side of the system, there are several annotations: "pppp", "pppp", and "pppp".

PIERROT LUNAIRE

OP. 21 (1912)

Three Times Seven Poems by Albert Giraud

German Translation from the French by Otto Erich Hartleben

For Speaking Voice, Piano, Flute (+ Piccolo),
Clarinet (+ Bass Clarinet), Violin (+ Viola) and Cello

Composer's Foreword

The melody given in notation in the vocal part (with a few specially indicated exceptions) is *not* intended to be sung. The performer has the task of transforming it into a *speech melody* [*Sprechmelodie*], taking the prescribed pitches well into account. He accomplishes this by:

- I. adhering to the rhythm as precisely as if he were singing; that is, with no more freedom than he would allow himself if it were a sung melody;
- II. being precisely aware of the difference between a *sung tone* and a *spoken tone*: the sung tone maintains the pitch unaltered; the spoken tone does indicate it, but immediately abandons it again by falling or rising. But the performer must take great care not to lapse into a singsong speech pattern. That is absolutely not intended. The goal is certainly not at all a realistic, natural speech. On the contrary, the difference between ordinary speech and speech that collaborates in a musical form must be made plain. But it should not call singing to mind, either.

Furthermore, the following should be said about the performance:

The performers' task here is at no time to derive the mood and character of the individual pieces from the meaning of the words, but always solely from the music. To the extent that the tonepainterly representation [*tonmalerische Darstellung*] of the events and feelings in the text were of importance to the composer, it will be found in the music anyway. Wherever the performer fails to find it, he must resist adding something that the composer did not intend. If he did so, he would not be adding, but subtracting.

ARNOLD SCHOENBERG

[English translation by Stanley Appelbaum]

Contents and Instrumentation

[*Note:* The speaking voice (*Rezitation*) performs throughout the twenty-one pieces in this work. The instrumental ensemble varies from one piece to the next, drawing upon five performers playing eight instruments: flute (doubles piccolo), clarinet in A (in B $\flat$ in No. 18) (doubles B $\flat$ bass clarinet), violin (doubles viola), cello and piano. The instrumentation below each title follows the wording style in the original score.]

I. Teil (Part I)

1. Mondestrunken (Drunk with Moonlight) 63
flute, violin, piano; later, cello
2. Colombine (Columbine) 67
violin, piano; later, flute, clarinet
3. Der Dandy (The Dandy) 70
piccolo, clarinet, piano
4. Eine blasse Wäscherin (A Pallid Washerwoman) 74
flute, clarinet, violin
5. Valse de Chopin 77
flute, clarinet, piano; later, bass clarinet
6. Madonna 81
flute, bass clarinet, cello; later, violin, piano
7. Der kranke Mond (The Sick Moon) 83
flute

II. Teil (Part II)

8. Nacht (Night) (Passacaglia) 84
bass clarinet, cello, piano
9. Gebet an Pierrot (Prayer to Pierrot) 87
clarinet, piano
10. Raub (Theft) 89
flute, clarinet, violin, cello; later, piano
11. Rote Messe (Red Mass) 92
piccolo, bass clarinet, viola, cello, piano

12. Galgenlied (Gallows Song) 97
viola, cello; later, piccolo
13. Enthauptung (Beheading) 98
bass clarinet, viola, cello, piano; later, flute, clarinet
14. Die Kreuze (The Crosses) 102
piano; later, flute, clarinet, violin, cello

III. Teil (Part III)

15. Heimweh (Homesickness) 106
clarinet, violin, piano; later, piccolo, cello
16. Gemeinheit (Foul Play) 111
piccolo, clarinet, violin, cello, piano
17. Parodie (Parody) 115
piccolo, clarinet, viola, piano; later, flute
18. Der Mondfleck (The Moon Spot) 119
piccolo, clarinet, violin, cello, piano
19. Serenade 124
cello, piano; later, flute, clarinet, violin
20. Heimfahrt (Journey Home) (Barcarole) 128
flute, clarinet, violin, cello, piano
21. O alter Duft (O Ancient Fragrance) 134
flute, clarinet, violin, cello, piano; later, piccolo, bass clarinet, viola

Nach dem I. und II. Teil lange Pausen. Innerhalb der Teile sind einzelne Stücke, wie angegeben, durch Pausen deutlich zu trennen, während andere, durch Zwischenspiele verbunden, unmittelbar ins folgende übergehen.

After Parts I and II, long pauses. Within the parts, some of the individual pieces, as indicated, are to be clearly separated by pauses, whereas others, connected by transitional music, segue at once to the following number.

PIERROT LUNAIRE

Three Times Seven Poems by Albert Giraud

German Translation from the French by Otto Erich Hartleben

English Translation by Stanley Appelbaum

I. TEIL (Part I)

1. MONDESTRUNKEN (DRUNK WITH MOONLIGHT)

Den Wein, den man mit Augen trinkt,
Giesst Nachts der Mond in Wogen nieder,
Und eine Springflut überschwemmt
Den stillen Horizont.

Gelüste, schauerlich und süß,
Durchschwimmen ohne Zahl die Fluten!
Den Wein, den man mit Augen trinkt,
Giesst Nachts der Mond in Wogen nieder.

Der Dichter, den die Andacht treibt,
Berauscht sich an dem heiligen Tranke,
Gen Himmel wendet er verzückt
Das Haupt und taumelnd saugt und schlürft er
Den Wein, den man mit Augen trinkt.

The wine that one drinks with one's eyes
Is poured down in waves by the moon at night,
And a spring tide overflows
The silent horizon.

Lusts, thrilling and sweet,
Float numberless through the waters!
The wine that one drinks with one's eyes
Is poured down in waves by the moon at night.

The poet, urged on by his devotions,
Becomes intoxicated with the sacred beverage;
Enraptured, he turns toward heaven
His head, and, staggering, sucks and sips
The wine that one drinks with one's eyes.

2. COLOMBINE (COLUMBINE)

Des Mondlichts bleiche Blüten,
Die weissen Wunderrosen,
Blühn in den Julinächten—
O bräch ich eine nur!

Mein banges Leid zu lindern,
Such ich am dunklen Strome
Des Mondlichts bleiche Blüten,
Die weissen Wunderrosen.

Gestillt wär all mein Sehnen,
Dürft ich so märchenheimlich,
So selig leis—entblättern
Auf deine braunen Haare
Des Mondlichts bleiche Blüten!

The moonlight's pale blossoms,
The white wonder-roses,
Bloom in the July nights—
Oh, if I could just pick one!

To alleviate my anxious sorrow,
I seek along the dark stream
The moonlight's pale blossoms,
The white wonder-roses.

All my yearning would be stilled
If I were permitted—as secretly as in a fairy tale,
So blissfully softly—to scatter
Onto your brown hair the petals of
The moonlight's pale blossoms!

3. DER DANDY (THE DANDY)

Mit einem phantastischen Lichtstrahl
Erleuchtet der Mond die krystallinen Flakons
Auf dem schwarzen, hochheiligen Waschtisch
Des schweigenden Dandys von Bergamo.

In tönender, bronzener Schale
Lacht hell die Fontäne, metallischen Klangs.
Mit einem phantastischen Lichtstrahl
Erleuchtet der Mond die krystallinen Flakons.

Pierrot mit wächsernem Antlitz
Steht sinnend und denkt: wie er heute sich
schminkt?

Fort schiebt er das Rot und des Orients Grün
Und bemalt sein Gesicht in erhabenem Stil
Mit einem phantastischen Mondstrahl.

With a fantastic ray of light
The moon illuminates the crystal flacons
On the black, sacrosanct washstand
Of the silent dandy from Bergamo.

In the resounding bronze basin
The water jet laughs brightly, with a metallic sound.
With a fantastic ray of light
The moon illuminates the crystal flacons.

Pierrot with his waxen face
Stands meditatively and thinks: how shall he make up
today?

He shoves aside the red, and the green of the Orient,
And paints his face in a noble style
With a fantastic moonbeam.

4. EINE BLASSE WÄSCHERIN (A PALLID WASHERWOMAN)

Eine blasse Wäscherin
Wäscht zur Nachtzeit bleiche Tücher;
Nackte, silberweisse Arme
Streckt sie nieder in die Flut.

Durch die Lichtung schleichen Winde,
Leis bewegen sie den Strom.
Eine blasse Wäscherin
Wäscht zur Nachtzeit bleiche Tücher.

Und die sanfte Magd des Himmels,
Von den Zweigen zart umschmeichelt,
Breitet auf die dunklen Wiesen
Ihre lichtgewobnen Linnen—
Eine blasse Wäscherin.

A pallid washerwoman
Washes pale cloths in the nighttime,
She stretches bare, silvery white arms
Down into the flowing water.

Winds steal through the clearing,
Gently they ruffle the stream.
A pallid washerwoman
Washes pale cloths in the nighttime.

And the gentle maid of heaven,
Daintily flattered by the boughs,
Spreads out on the dark meadows
Her linens woven of light—
A pallid washerwoman.

5. VALSE DE CHOPIN

Wie ein blasser Tropfen Bluts
Färbt die Lippen einer Kranken,
Also ruht auf diesen Tönen
Ein vernichtungssüchtiger Reiz.

Wilder Lust Akkorde stören
Der Verzweiflung eisigen Traum—
Wie ein blasser Tropfen Bluts
Färbt die Lippen einer Kranken.

Heiss und jauchzend, süss und schmachkend,
Melancholisch düstrer Walzer,
Kommst mir nimmer aus den Sinnen!
Haftest mir an den Gedanken,
Wie ein blasser Tropfen Bluts!

As a pale drop of blood
colors a sick woman's lips,
Thus there rests upon these notes
A charm that hungers for annihilation.

Chords of wild pleasure disturb
The icy dream of desperation—
As a pale drop of blood
Colors a sick woman's lips.

Hot and exultant, sweet and languishing,
Melancholy, somber waltz,
I can't get you out of my head!
You adhere to my thoughts
Like a pale drop of blood!

6. MADONNA

Steig, o Mutter aller Schmerzen,
Auf den Altar meiner Verse!
Blut aus deinen magern Brüsten
Hat des Schwertes Wut vergossen.

Deine ewig frischen Wunden
Gleichen Augen, rot und offen.
Steig, o Mutter aller Schmerzen,
Auf den Altar meiner Verse!

In den abgezehrten Händen
Hältst du deines Sohnes Leiche,
Ihn zu zeigen aller Menschheit—
Doch der Blick der Menschen meidet
Dich, o Mutter aller Schmerzen!

Step, O Mother of all sorrows,
Onto the altar of my verses!
Blood from your thin breasts
Has been shed by the fury of the sword.

Your eternally fresh wounds
Resemble eyes, red and open.
Step, O Mother of all sorrows,
Onto the altar of my verses!

In your emaciated hands
You hold your son's corpse,
To show him to all mankind—
But the gaze of men avoids
You, O Mother of all sorrows!

7. DER KRANKE MOND (THE SICK MOON)

Du nächtig todeskranker Mond
Dort auf des Himmels schwarzem Pfühl,
Dein Blick, so fiebernd übergross,
Bannt mich, wie fremde Melodie.

An unstillbarem Liebesleid
Stirbst du, an Sehnsucht, tief erstickt,
Du nächtig todeskranker Mond,
Dort auf des Himmels schwarzem Pfühl.

Den Liebsten, der im Sinnenrausch
Gedankenlos zur Liebsten geht,
Belustigt deiner Strahlen Spiel—
Dein bleiches, qualgebornes Blut,
Du nächtig todeskranker Mond!

You moon, gloomy and sick to death
There on the black cushion of the sky,
Your eye, so feverishly enlarged,
Casts a spell over me like a strange melody.

You are dying of an inconsolable sorrow of love,
Dying of longing, totally suffocated,
You moon, gloomy and sick to death
There on the black cushion of the sky.

The lover, who in ecstasy
Is going off, carefree, to his sweetheart,
Is amused by the play of your beams—
Your pale, torment-born blood,
You moon, gloomy and sick to death!

II. TEIL (Part II)

8. NACHT (NIGHT)

(Passacaglia)

Finstre, schwarze Riesenfalter
Töteten der Sonne Glanz.
Ein geschlossnes Zauberbuch,
Ruht der Horizont—verschwiegen.

Aus dem Qualm verlornen Tiefen
Steigt ein Duft, Erinnerung mordend!
Finstre, schwarze Riesenfalter
Töteten der Sonne Glanz.

Und vom Himmel erdenwärts
Senken sich mit schweren Schwingen
Unsichtbar die Ungetüme
Auf die Menschenherzen nieder . . .
Finstre, schwarze Riesenfalter.

Dark, black giant moths
Killed the brightness of the sun.
Like a closed book of magic spells,
The horizon rests—mutely.

Out of the vapor of lost depths
Arises a fragrance, murdering all memory!
Dark, black giant moths
Killed the brightness of the sun.

And from the sky earthwards
There descend on heavy pinions,
Invisible, the monsters
Onto human hearts . . .
Dark, black giant moths.

9. GEBET AN PIERROT (PRAYER TO PIERROT)

Pierrot! Mein Lachen
Hab ich verlernt!
Das Bild des Glanzes
Zerfloss—zerfloss!

Schwarz weht die Flagge
Mir nun vom Mast.
Pierrot! Mein Lachen
Hab ich verlernt!

O gib mir wieder,
Rossarzt der Seele,
Schneemann der Lyrik,
Durchlaucht vom Monde,
Pierrot—mein Lachen!

Pierrot! My laughter—
I've forgotten how to laugh!
The image of brightness
Dissolved—dissolved!

A black flag waves
On my mast now.
Pierrot! My laughter—
I've forgotten how to laugh!

Oh, give me back—
Horse doctor of the soul,
Snowman of lyricism,
Your Grace of the moon,
Pierrot—my laughter!

10. RAUB (THEFT)

Rote, fürstliche Rubine,
Blutge Tropfen alten Ruhmes,
Schlummern in den Totenschreinen,
Drunten in den Grabgewölben.

Nachts, mit seinen Zechkumpanen,
Steigt Pierrot hinab—zu rauben
Rote, fürstliche Rubine,
Blutge Tropfen alten Ruhmes.

Doch da—sträuben sich die Haare,
Bleiche Furcht bannt sie am Platze:
Durch die Finsternis—wie Augen!—
Stieren aus den Totenschreinen
Rote, fürstliche Rubine.

Red, princely rubies,
Bloody drops of antique glory,
Slumber in the coffins,
Down in the burial vaults.

At night, with his drinking companions,
Pierrot descends—to steal
Red, princely rubies,
Bloody drops of antique glory.

But there—their hair stands on end,
Pale fear nails them to the spot:
Through the darkness—like eyes!—
There stare from the coffins
Red, princely rubies.

11. ROTE MESSE (RED MASS)

Zu grausem Abendmahle,
Beim Blendeglanz des Goldes,
Beim Flackerschein der Kerzen,
Naht dem Altar—Pierrot!

For a hideous Communion,
In the dazzling shine of gold,
In the wavering light of tapers,
Pierrot approaches the altar!

Die Hand, die gottgeweihte,
Zerreit die Priesterkleider
Zu grausem Abendmahle,
Beim Blendglanz des Goldes.

Mit segnender Geberde
Zeigt er den bange Seelen
Die tiefend rote Hostie:
Sein Herz—in blutgen Fingern—
Zu grausem Abendmahle!

His hand, consecrated to God,
Rips the priestly garments
For a hideous Communion
In the dazzling shine of gold.

With a gesture of benediction
He shows to the frightened souls
The dripping red Host:
His heart—in bloody fingers—
For a hideous Communion!

12. GALGENLIED (GALLOWS SONG)

Die drre Dirne
Mit langem Halse
Wird seine letzte
Geliebte sein.

In seinem Hirne
Steckt wie ein Nagel
Die drre Dirne
Mit langem Halse.

Schlank wie die Pinie,
Am Hals ein Zpfchen—
Wollstig wird sie
Den Schelm umhalsen,
Die drre Dirne!

The scraggy harlot
With a long neck
Will be his last
Lover.

In his brain
Is stuck like a nail
The scraggy harlot
With a long neck.

Slender as a pine,
On her neck a little braid—
Lustfully she will
Hug the rogue's neck,
The scraggy harlot!

13. ENTHAUPUNG (BEHEADING)

Der Mond, ein blankes Trkenschwert
Auf einem schwarzen Seidenkissen,
Gespenstisch gross—drut er hinab
Durch schmerzenseindliche Nacht.

Pierrot irrt ohne Rast umher
Und starrt empor in Todesngsten
Zum Mond, dem blanken Trkenschwert
Auf einem schwarzen Seidenkissen.

Es schlottern unter ihm die Knie,
Ohnmchtig bricht er jh zusammen.
Er whnt: es sause strafend schon
Auf seinen Sndenals hernieder
Der Mond, das blanke Trkenschwert.

The moon, a gleaming scimitar
On a black silk pillow,
Spectrally large—sends down threats
Through the sorrow-dark night.

Pierrot wanders about restlessly
And stares up in mortal anguish
At the moon, the gleaming scimitar
On a black silk pillow.

His knees shake under him,
All at once he falls into a faint.
He imagines that in punishment there already whizzes
Down onto his sinful neck
The moon, the gleaming scimitar.

14. DIE KREUZE (THE CROSSES)

Heilige Kreuze sind die Verse,
Dran die Dichter stumm verbluten,
Blindgeschlagen von der Geier
Flatterndem Gespensterschwarme!

In den Leibern schwelgten Schwerter,
Prunkend in des Blutes Scharlach!
Heilige Kreuze sind die Verse,
Dran die Dichter stumm verbluten.

Tot das Haupt—erstarrt die Locken—
Fern, verweht der Lrm des Pbels.
Langsam sinkt die Sonne nieder,
Eine rote Knigskrone.—
Heilige Kreuze sind die Verse!

Verses are holy crosses
On which poets silently bleed to death,
Stricken blind by the fluttering
Ghostly swarm of vultures!

In their bodies swords have reveled,
Gaudy in the blood's scarlet!
Verses are holy crosses
On which poets silently bleed to death.

Dead the head—stiff the tresses—
Far, drifted away, the noise of the commoners.
Slowly the sun sets,
A red royal crown.—
Verses are holy crosses!

III. TEIL (Part III)

15. HEIMWEH (HOMESICKNESS)

Lieulich klagend—ein krystallnes Seufzen
Aus Italiens alter Pantomime,
Klingts herüber: wie Pierrot so hölzern,
So modern sentimental geworden.

Und es tönt durch seines Herzens Wüste,
Tönt gedämpft durch alle Sinne wieder,
Lieulich klagend—ein krystallnes Seufzen
Aus Italiens alter Pantomime.

Da vergisst Pierrot die Trauermienen!
Durch den bleichen Feuerschein des Mondes,
Durch des Lichtmeers Fluten—schweift die Sehnsucht
Kühn hinauf, empor zum Heimathimmel,
Lieulich klagend—ein krystallnes Seufzen!

Sweetly lamenting—a crystalline sigh
From Italy's antique pantomime—
The sound comes to us: that Pierrot has become
So wooden, so fashionably sentimental.

And it sounds through his heart's wilderness,
Reechoes, muffled, through all his senses,
Sweetly lamenting—a crystalline sigh
From Italy's old pantomime.

Then Pierrot forgets his sad expressions!
Through the pale firelight of the moon,
Through the waves of the sea of light—longing strays
Boldly upward, up to its native sky,
Sweetly lamenting—a crystalline sigh!

16. GEMEINHEIT (FOUL PLAY)

In den blanken Kopf Cassanders,
Dessen Schrein die Luft durchzertert,
Bohrt Pierrot mit Heuchlermienen,
Zärtlich—einen Schädelbohrer!

Darauf stopft er mit dem Daumen
Seinen echten türkschen Tabak
In den blanken Kopf Cassanders,
Dessen Schrein die Luft durchzertert!

Dann dreht er ein Rohr von Weichsel
Hinten in die glatte Glatze
Und behaglich schmaucht und pafft er
Seinen echten türkschen Tabak
Aus dem blanken Kopf Cassanders!

Into the shiny head of Cassander,
Whose cries pierce the air,
Pierrot, with hypocritical looks,
Tenderly inserts—a trephine!

Then with his thumb he stuffs
His genuine Turkish tobacco
Into the shiny head of Cassander,
Whose cries pierce the air!

Then he twists a cherry-wood tube
Into the back of the smooth bald head,
And he comfortably smokes and puffs
His genuine Turkish tobacco
Out of the shiny head of Cassander!

17. PARODIE (PARODY)

Stricknadeln, blank and blinkend,
In ihrem grauen Haar,
Sitzt die Duenna murmelnd,
Im roten Röckchen da.

Sie wartet in der Laube,
Sie liebt Pierrot mit Schmerzen,
Stricknadeln, blank und blinkerd,
In ihrem grauen Haar.

Da plötzlich—horch!—ein Wispern!
Ein Windhauch kichert leise:
Der mond, der böse Spötter,
Äfft nach mit seinen Strahlen—
Stricknadeln, blink und blank.

Knitting needles, shiny and gleaming,
In her gray hair,
The duenna sits mumbling
There in her red skirt.

She waits in the grove,
She loves Pierrot painfully,
Knitting needles, shiny and gleaming,
In her gray hair.

Then suddenly—listen!—a whispering!
A wind current giggles softly:
The moon, the spiteful mocker,
Imitates with its beams—
Knitting needles, gleam and shine.

18. DER MONDFLECK (THE MOON SPOT)

Einen weissen Fleck des hellen Mondes
Auf dem Rücken seines schwarzen Rockes,
So spaziert Pierrot im lauen Abend,
Aufzusuchen Glück und Abenteuer.

A white spot of the bright moonlight
On the back of his black coat,
Thus Pierrot strolls on the warm evening,
Looking for good fortune and adventures.

Plötzlich stört ihn was an seinem Anzug,
Er besieht sich rings und findet richtig—
Einen weissen Fleck des hellen Mondes
Auf dem Rücken seines schwarzen Rockes.

Warte! denkt er: das ist so ein Gipsfleck!
Wischt und wischt, doch—bringt ihn nicht herunter!
Und so geht er, giftgeschwollen, weiter,
Reibt und reibt bis an den frühen Morgen—
Einen weissen Fleck des hellen Mondes.

Suddenly something on his clothing bothers him;
He looks himself all over and finds it precisely—
A white spot of the bright moonlight
On the back of his black coat.

"Wait!" he thinks: "It's some plaster spot!"
He wipes and wipes it but—can't wipe it away!
And so he walks onward, swollen with venom,
Rubs and rubs until early in the morning—
A white spot of the bright moonlight.

19. SERENADE

Mit groteskem Riesenbogen
Kratzt Pierrot auf seiner Bratsche,
Wie der Storch auf einem Beine,
Knipst er trüb ein Pizzicato.

Plötzlich naht Cassander—wütend
Ob des nächtigen Virtuosen—
Mit groteskem Riesenbogen
Kratzt Pierrot auf seiner Bratsche.

Von sich wirft er jetzt die Bratsche:
Mit der delikaten Linken
Fasst er den Kahlkopf am Kragen—
Träumend spielt er auf der Glatze
Mit groteskem Riesenbogen.

With a grotesque gigantic bow
Pierrot scrapes on his viola,
Like the stork on one leg,
He mournfully plucks a pizzicato.

Suddenly Cassander approaches—furious
Over the nocturnal virtuoso—
With a grotesque gigantic bow
Pierrot scrapes on his viola.

Now he throws aside the viola:
With his delicate left hand
He seizes the bald man by the collar—
Dreamily he plays on the bald head
With a grotesque gigantic bow.

20. HEIMFAHRT (JOURNEY HOME) (Barcarole)

Der Mondstrahl ist das Ruder,
Seerose dient als Boot:
Drauf fährt Pierrot gen Süden
Mit gutem Reisewind.

Der Strom summt tiefe Skalen
Und wiegt den leichten Kahn.
Der Mondstrahl ist das Ruder,
Seerose dient als Boot.

Nach Bergamo, zur Heimat,
Kehrt nun Pierrot zurück,
Schwach dämmt schon im Osten
Der grüne Horizont.
—Der Mondstrahl ist das Ruder.

The moonbeam is the oar,
The water lily serves as the boat:
On it Pierrot travels south
Wafted by a favorable wind.

The river hums low scales
And rocks the light craft.
The moonbeam is the oar,
The water lily serves as the boat.

To Bergamo, his homeland,
Pierrot now returns;
In the east the green horizon
Is already visible in the pale daybreak.
—The moonbeam is the oar.

21. O ALTER DUFT (O ANCIENT FRAGRANCE)

O alter Duft aus Märchenzeit,
Berauschest wieder meine Sinne!
Ein närrisch Heer von Schelmerein
Durchschwirrt die leichte Luft.

Ein glücklich Wünschen macht mich froh
Nach Freuden, die ich lang verachtet:
O alter Duft aus Märchenzeit,
Berauschest wieder mich!

All meinen Unmut geb ich preis;
Aus meinem sonnumrahmten Fenster
Beschau ich frei die liebe Welt
Und träum hinaus in selge Weiten . . .
O alter Duft—aus Märchenzeit!

O ancient fragrance from the age of fairy tales,
Again you intoxicate my senses!
A foolish host of merry pranks
Flits through the gentle breeze.

A happy desire for joys
That I long contemned makes me cheerful:
O ancient fragrance from the age of fairy tales,
Again you intoxicate me!

I give up all my ill humor;
Through my sunshine-framed window
I freely observe the dear world
And my dreams travel into blissful distances . . .
O ancient fragrance—from the age of fairy tales!

I. Teil.

1. Mondestrunken.

Bewegt (♩ ca 66 - 76)

Flöte.

Geige. *pizz.* *pp* mit Dämpfer

Violoncell.

Rezitation. **Bewegt** (♩ ca 66 - 76) *p*

Bewegt (♩ ca 66 - 76) Den Weinden man mit Augen trinkt, gießt

Klavier. *pp*

Fl. *p* *ff* *fpp*

G. *f* *pp*

⑤ nachts der Mond in Wo - - - gen nie - der, und ei - ne

⑤ *pp* *f* *tr* *f* *pp*

Fl. *pp* *arco Flage*

G. *f* *pp*

⑩ (gesungen) (gesprochen)

Spring - flut ü - ber - schwemmt den stil - len Ho - ri - zont.

⑩ *pp* *3* *pp* *pp*

poco rit. - - - **Tempo**

Fl. *pp* *p dolce espress*

G. *pp* auf der D-Saite - - - G-Saite

poco rit. - - - **Tempo**

15

pp *sf*

(kein Pedal!)

Fl. *p*

G. *p* D-Saite - - G - D - - G - hervor

Ge - lü - ste, schau - er - lich und

pp *sf*

Fl. *sf*

G. *sf* D - G - A

20 *pp*

süß —, durch - schwimmen oh - ne Zahl die Flu - - - ten!

20 *sf* *legato*

Fl. *am Stog*

G. *pp* *pizz.*

pp

(25)

Den Wein, den man mit Au - gen trinkt, gießt nachts der Mond in Wo - gen

stacc. *stacc.* *pp*

8

Fl. *rit.*

G. *immer pizz.*

rit.

nie - - - - - der. Der

rit.

Tempo

Fl. *f*

G. *f*

Vel. *f molto espress.*

Tempo

(30)

Dich - ter, den die An - - - dacht treibt, be - rauscht sich an dem heil - gen

Tempo

(30)

f. espress.

Fl. *arco* *f* *molto rit.*

G. *f* *molto rit.*

Vcl. *f* *molto rit.*

Tran - ke, gen Him - mel wen - det er ver - zückt das Haupt

pp *molto rit.*

Fl. *Tempo* *pp subito* *glissando*

G. *pp subito* *ppp*

Vcl. *pp subito* *ppp*

(35) *Tempo*

und tau - melnd saugt und schlürft er den Wein, den man mit Au - gen

(35) *Tempo* *pp subito* *pp* *pp*

molto legato

Fl. *poco rit.* *molto rit.* *pp*

G. *pizz.* *spiccato*

Vcl. *pizz.* *spiccato*

poco rit. (39) *molto rit.*

trinkt.

(39) *pp* *molto rit.*

poco rit. *molto rit.*

folgt: Colombine.
ausgiebige Pause (quasi im Takt)
(Klav., Geige, später dazu Fl., Klar)

Segue to "Colombine"
after a significant pause
(almost in tempo)

2. Colombine.

Flöte. Fließende $\text{♩} = 42 - 48$

Klarinette in A. mit Dämpfer

Geige. *p espress.* *pp subito*

Rezitation. Fließende $\text{♩} = 42 - 48$

Des Mond - lichts blei - - che Blü - - ten, die wei - ßen Wun -

Klavier. Fließende $\text{♩} = 42 - 48$

pp cantabile stacc. legato ppp

G. *espr.* *pp* *begleitend* *pizz.* *arco* *poco espr.*

- der ro - - sen, blühn in den Ju - - li.näch - ten - O - -

espr. *pp* *p espr.* *pp* *espr.*

G. *pizz.* *arco* *p molto espr.*

(10) bräch ich ei - - ne nur! -

(10) *pp stacc.* *molto legato* *espr.*

┐ ┐ bedeutet Hauptstimme.

G. *rall.* *pesante* *ruhig*
 15 Mein banges Leid zu lindern, such ich am dunklen

15 *dolce* *cresc.* *pesante* *etwas ruhiger* *espr.*
 Stro - me des Mond - lichts blei - che Blü - ten, die wei - ßen

G. *pp* *poco cresc.* *pp*
 20 Wun - der - ro - sen. *senza Ped.* *rit.* Ge -

25 *rit.*
 30 *pp*
 30 stillt wär all mein Seh - nen, 30 dürft ich so mär - chen - heim - lich, so

viel langsamer (♩ = ca 100)

stacc.

pp *stacc.*

pp

p dolce espr.

viel langsamer (♩ = ca 100)

pp

se - lig leis - ent - blät - tern auf dei - ne brau - nen

ppp viel langsamer

pp

pp (gesungen) (gesprochen)

Haa - re des Mond - lichts blei - che Blü - ten!

pp

rit. - nimmt Picc.

pp

pp

pp

ppp

rit. -

pp

40

ausgiebige Pause; dann folgt: **Der Dandy.**
(Klavier, Piccolo, Klarinette A)

A significant pause, then go on to **"Der Dandy"**

3. Der Dandy.

Rasch (♩ = 76)

Piccolo.

Klarinette in A.

Rasch (♩ = 76)

Rezitation.

Mit ei - nem phan - ta - - - - stischen

Rasch (♩ = 76)

Klavier.

The first system of the musical score for '3. Der Dandy.' features three staves. The top staff is for Piccolo, the middle for Klarinette in A, and the bottom for Klavier. The tempo is marked 'Rasch' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The Piccolo and Klarinette parts have dynamic markings of *ff*, *pp*, *f*, and *pp*. The Klavier part has *ff*, *pp*, and *pp* markings. The vocal part (Rezitation) has *f* and *fp* markings and includes the lyrics 'Mit ei - nem phan - ta - - - - stischen'.

Pic.

Kl. (A)

poco rit.

pp

f

pp

fp

p

ff

p

3

3

p

f

breit

poco rit.

p

Licht - strahl er - leuch - tet der Mond die kry - stall - nen Flakons auf dem

pp

poco rit.

The second system of the musical score continues with the Piccolo, Klarinette in A, and Klavier parts. The tempo is marked 'poco rit.'. The Piccolo part has a *pp* marking. The Klarinette part has *f*, *pp*, *fp*, and *p* markings. The Klavier part has *ff*, *p*, *3*, *3*, *p*, *f*, and *breit* markings. The vocal part has *poco rit.* and *p* markings and includes the lyrics 'Licht - strahl er - leuch - tet der Mond die kry - stall - nen Flakons auf dem'.

┌ ┐ bedeutet Hauptstimme.

etwas langsamer rit. - - -

Pic. *espress.*

Kl. (A) *p*

etwas langsamer rit. - - -

(gesungen) (gesprochen) (tonlos geflüstert) (mit Ton gesprochen)

pp *pp*

schwar - zen, hoch - he - li - gen Wasch - tisch des

etwas langsamer rit. *espress.* - - -

espress. *pp*

langsam

Pic. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

langsam *pp* (10)

schwei - genden Dan - dys von Ber - ga - mo. In tö - nender,

langsam (10)

rit. - - - Tempo

Pic. *sfpp*

Kl. (A) *rit. - - - Tempo*

rit. - - - Tempo

bron - ze - ner Scha - le lacht hell die Fon - tä - ne, me - tal - lischen Klangs.

rit. - - - Tempo

ppp *p* *l. H.*

Flatterzunge - - - - -

Pic. Kl. (A)

ppp

(15)

(gesungen) *pp* (tonlos) *pp* (gesungen) (gesprochen) *pp*

Mit ei - nem phan - ta - sti - schen Licht - strahl

(15) 8...

rit. - - - - - molto rit. - - - - -

Pic. Kl. (A)

pp subito

(fast gesungen, mit etwas Ton, sehr gezogen, an die Klarinette anpassend)

(20) molto rit. - - - - -

erleuch - tet der Mond die krystall - nen Fla - kons.

rit. - - - - - (20) molto rit. - - - - -

pp stacc. dim.

langsamer

Pic. Kl. (A)

p

langsamer *pp*

Pi - er - rot mit wäch - sernem Ant - litz steht sinnend und denkt: -

langsamer

pp

Pic.

Kl. (A)

25

wie er heu - te sich schminkt? Fort schiebt er das

l. H.

r. H. p

l. H.

l. H.

acc.

Pic.

Kl. (A)

3

3

3

3

acc.

Rot und des O - ri - ents Grün und bemalt sein Gesicht in er - ha - be - nem Stil

r. H. non legato

r. H.

tonlos niederdrücken (Flag.)

l. H. f

r. H.

p acc.

ohne Pedal immer ohne Pedal

Pic.

Kl. (A)

rasch

nimmt gr. Fl.

ppp

pppp

ppp

pp

pppp

30

rasch (tonlos geflüstert)

mit einem phanta - stischen Mond - strahl.

rasch

30

8

sfpp

möglichst kurze Pause; folgt:

Eine blasse Wäscherin.

Flöte, Klarinette (A)
Geige (mit Dämpfer)

After the briefest possible
pause, go on to
"Eine blasse Wäscherin"

4. Eine blasse Wäscherin.

Fließend, aber abwechslungsreich (♩ = 60 – 92)

Die drei Instrumente in vollständig gleicher Klangstärke, alle ohne jeden Ausdruck.

Flöte. *ppp*

Klarinette in A. *ppp*

Geige. mit Dämpfer *ppp* pizz

Rezitation.

Fließend, aber abwechslungsreich (♩ = 60 – 92)

Die Rezitation soll hier durchaus wie eine Begleitung zu den Instrumenten klingen; sie ist Nebenstimme, Hauptstimme sind die Instrumente.

Klavier-Auszug.
(Das Klavier pausiert in diesem Stück) *ppp*

Fl. *immer ppp*

Kl. (A) *immer ppp*

G. arco *immer ppp*

⑤ *pp*

Ei - ne blas - se Wä - sche - rin wäscht zur Nacht - zeit blei - che

⑤ *immer ppp*

F1.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Tü - cher; nack - te, sil - ber - wei - ße Ar - me streckt sie nie - der in die

F1.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Flut.

Durch die Lichtung schleichen Win - de, leis be - we - gen sie den Strom.

immer ppp

immer ppp

pizz.

arco

am Steg - - -

10

10

F1.

Kl.
(A)

G.

(sehr ruhig)

col legno gestrichen - - -

(sehr ruhig)

Ei - - ne blas - se Wä - - sche - rin wäscht zur Nachtzeit blei - che

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.

arco
G-Saite

Flag.
o

Flag.
o

(gesungen) **pp**

Tü - cher. Und die sanf - te Magd des Himmels, von den Zweigen zart umschmeichelt, brei - tet

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.

Flag.

15 (gesprochen)

15 auf die dunk - len Wie - sen ih - re licht - ge - wo - be - nen Lin - nen -

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.

ei - ne blas - se Wä - scherin.

ohne jede Pause, gleich anschließend:

Valse de Chopin.

(Klavier, Flöte, Klarinette)

Without any pause,
segue directly into
"Valse de Chopin"

5. Valse de Chopin.

Langsamer Walzer (♩. = 46 - 50)

Flöte.

Klarinette in A
später
Baß-Klarinette in B.

Rezitation.

Langsamer Walzer (♩. = 46 - 50)

Klavier.

pp *p legato espress.* *dolciss.* *ppp*

ohne Pedal

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

⑤ *pp*

Wie ein blas- ser Tropfen Bluts färbt die Lip- pen ei- ner Kran-

⑤ begleitend

p espress.

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

p

⑩ *p*

- ken, al- so ruht auf die- sen

⑩ *stacc.* *stacc.?* *3*

begleitend

pp *pp* *pp legato* *stacc.*

kurz weich weich weich

Die mit $\square$ bezeichneten Stellen sind bis zum Zeichen $\neg$ hervorzuhoben, espressivo zu spielen, weil sie Haupt- oder I. Nebenstimme sind. Die andern Stimmen haben gegen sie zurückzutreten; sind Begleitung.

Fl. K1. (A)

Tö - nen ein ver - nich - tungs - sücht' - - - ger Reiz.

stacc. *schwungvoll durchaus legato*
weich espr. *p dolce espress.*

Fl. K1. (A)

15 Wil - - der Lust Ak - kor - de stö - ren der Verzweiflung

p dolce *p dolce*

15

poco rit. - - - - *a tempo*
p dim. *pp*

Fl. K1. (A)

poco rit. 20 - - - - *a tempo*
p *pp*

eis - - gen Traum Wie ein blas - ser Tropfen Bluts färbt die Lip - pen ei - ner

20

poco rit. - - - - *a tempo*
p *pp*

steigernd

F1.

K1. (A)

cresc. -

steigernd

(25)

Kran - ken.

steigernd

p dolce legato

cresc. -

poco rit. -

F1.

K1. (A)

nimmt Baß-Klarinette in B

poco rit. -

Heiß und jauch - zend, süß und schmach - tend,

ff

fpp

ruhiger

F1.

B-K1. (B)

ruhiger

(30)

me - lan - cho - lisch dü - strer Wal - zer, kommst mir nim - mer aus den

ruhiger

pp

Fl.

B-Kl.
(B)

pp

35

Sinnen, haftest mir an den Ge - dan - ken wie ein blas - ser Trop - fen Bluts!

35

pp

Fl.

B-Kl.
(B)

p

pp

pp

Fl.

B-Kl.
(B)

40

44

40

rit.

44 molto rit.

folgt ohne Pause: **Madonna.** Segue directly to
 Flöte, Baß-Klarinette in **"Madonna"**
 B, Violoncell; später
 dazu Klavier, Geige.

6. Madonna.

Mäßig langsam (♩ = ca 50)

Flöte.

Baß-Klarinette in B.

Violoncell.

Mäßig langsam (♩ = ca 50)
p sehr innig

Rezitation.

Steig, — o Mut-ter al-ler Schmerzen, auf den Al-tar mei-ner

⑤ **etwas belebter**

Fl.

B-Kl (B)

Vcl.

⑤ **etwas belebter**

Ver - se! Blut — aus dei-nen magern Brüsten hat des Schwertes Wut ver - gos-sen.

⑩ **sehr hoch, aber äußerst zart**
PPP

Dei-ne e-wig frischen Wunden gleichen Au-gen, rot und of-fen. Steig, o

⑩

Fl.

B-Kl (B)

Vcl.

Mutter al-ler Schmerzen, auf den Al-tar meiner Ver-se!

┌ 1 bedeutet Hauptstimme

Fl. (15)

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl. arco

G Saite

(15) Sehr ruhig beginnend, nach und nach mächtig steigend.
mf (ziemlich voll)
 In den ab - ge - zehr - ten Hän - den hältst du dei - nes Sohnes Lei -

Fl. *pesante* 7 **Tempo**

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl. pizz. *pesante* *f* (immer pizz.)

pesante cresc. **Tempo** 20
 - che, ihn zu zeigen al - ler Mensch - heit - doch der Blick der Menschen mei - det dich, o

Fl.

B-Kl. (B)

Geige. *wuchtig*

Vcl. arco *pp* *f* *wuchtig*

Mut - ter al - ler Schmer - zen! (24)

Klav. *ff* *wuchtig* (24)

*) hinaufschleifen, während die angerissene Saite weiterklingt.

längere Pause
 Der kranke Mond.
 Flöte allein.

A lengthy pause before
 "Der kranke Mond"

7. Der kranke Mond.

Sehr langsame ♩ . ($\text{♩} = 96-100$)

Flöte. *p*

Rezitation. *p* (5)

Du näch-tig to-deskranker Mond dort— auf des Himmels schwarzem

Fl. *f* *molto dim.* *pp subito* *3* *3*

Pfühl, dein Blick, so fie-bernd ü-bergroß, bannt mich, wie frem-de Me-lo-

Fl. *pp* (10) *p*

die. ——— An un- - still - ba - rem

Fl. *f* *pppp* *dim.* *molto dim.* (15) *ppp*

Lie - bes-leid stirbst du, an Sehnsucht, tief erstickt, du näch-tig to-deskranker

Fl. *p* (20) *p*

Mond, dort— auf des Him-mels schwarzem Pfühl.

Fl. *f* *fp* *p*

Den Lieb-sten, der im Sinnenrausch gedankenlos zur Liebsten geht, be-lustigt deiner Strahlen Spiel, dein

Fl. *rit.* (25) *(im Ton genau so wie der vorhergehende Takt)* *(dieser Takt anders, aber doch nicht tragisch!!)*

bleiches, qual-ge-bor-nes Blut, du näch-tig to - des - kran - ker Mond!

Schluß des
I. Teils.
End of
Part I

(Passacaglia)

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

am Steg

Flag.

(pp aber deutlich hörbar)

10 gesungen (womöglich die tieferen Noten)

Etwas rascher.

ruht der Ho - ri - zont,

10 verschwie - gen.

gesprochen

Aus dem Qualm ver - lor - ner

Etwas rascher.

pp

Flutterzunge

B-Kl (B)

am Steg *pp* *pp* *cresc.*

Vcl. *cresc.*

pp dim. *ppp* *f*

Tie - fen steigstein Duft, Erinnerung mordend! Fin - stre, schwar - ze

stacc. *pp* *cresc.*

ohne Ped.

I. Tempo

B-Kl (B)

am Griffbrett *pp* *dim.*

Vcl. *pp*

15

I. Tempo

Rie - senfal - ter tö - te - ten der Sonne Glanz.

15

ff *fff* *pp* *dim.*

Red.

B-Kl (B)

espress.

Vcl. *Flag. o*

p

Und vom Him - mel er - denwärts sen - ken sich mit schwe - ren Schwin - gen

pp *molto legato* *p*

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

(20)

un - - - sichtbar die Un - - - ge - tü - me auf die Men - - - schen -

(20)

dim.

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

her - - - zen nie - der...

fin - - stre, schwar - - ze

dim.

8.....

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

pp

sf

nimmt Klari-
nette in A

(25)

Rie - - - sen - fal - - ter.

(25)

pp

8.....

sehr große Pause, aber quasi
im Takt, dann folgt:
Gebet an Pierrot.
Klavier, Klarinette in A

A very long pause,
but practically in tempo,
then go on to
"Gebet an Pierrot"

9. Gebet an Pierrot.

Klarinette in A. *Mäßige* ♩ (ca 60)

Rezitation. *Mäßige* ♩ (ca 60)

Klavier. *Mäßige* ♩ (ca 60)

Pi-er-rot! mein La-chen hab ich ver-lernt! Das Bild des

Kl.
(A)

Glan - zes zer - floß, zer - floß! Schwarz

(gezischt)

pp

ppp

l. H.

ppp

P20

Kl.
(A)

poco rit.

weht die Flagge mir nun vom Mast.

(kläglich)

Pi-er-

pp

espr.

poco rit.. pp 3

Die Rezitation hat die Tonhöhe andeutungsweise zu bringen.

Kl. (A)

frei

Tempo

10

rot! mein La-chen hab ich ver- - - lernt!

Tempo (gesungen)

10

pp

pp

cresc. -

Kl. (A)

accel.

poco rit.

accel. (gesprochen)

15

gib mir wie - der, Roß-arzt der See - - le, Schnee - - -

poco rit.

15

espr.

poco rit.

f

Kl. (A)

molto rit.

molto rit.

ppp

ppp

mann der Lyrik, Durchlaucht vom Mon - de, Pi-er-rot- mein La - - - chen!

molto rit.

20

stacc. pp

pp

pp

ppp

20

folgt ohne jede Pause
(bloß  aushalten):
Raub.
Flöte, Klarinette in A, Geige
(mit Dämpfer), Violoncell
(mit Dämpfer)

Go on without pause to
"Raub"
(merely make the  long)

10. Raub.

Mäßige ♩ (ca. 84)

Flöte. *pp*

Klarinette in A. *pp*

Geige. (mit Dämpfer) *col legno gestrichen*

Violoncell. (mit Dämpfer) *col legno gestrichen*

Rezitation. **Mäßige** ♩ (ca. 84)

immer col legno gestrichen

⑤ mit der Rezitation

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *arco am Griffbrett flautando* *pp*

Vcl. *pp*

⑤ streng im Takt weiter

Ro - te, fürstli - che Ru - bi - ne, blutge Trop - fen al - ten Ruh - mes

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *col legno gestrichen* *p < fp* *p < f > p*

Vcl. *arco* *pp*

espress.

arco am Griffbrett flautando *pp*

(tonlos)

schlummern in den To - tenschreinen, drunten inden Graßgewölben. Nachts,

Fl. *p*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. arco am Griffbrett

Vcl. pizz. deutlich *pp* arco

(10)

(ton) (tonlos) (ton etc.)

mit seinen Zechkumpanen steigt Pierrot hin-ab, zu rau-ben ro-te.

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl. *pp*

fürst-li-che Ru-bi-ne, blut-ge Trop-fen al-ten Ruh-mes.

accel. -

Fl. *ff* *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. pizz. *ff* arco am Steg *pp*

Vcl. *ff* am Steg *pp*

(15)

accel. -

(15)

Doch da sträuben sich die Haare, bleiche Furcht bannt sie am Plat-ze:

Fl. *accel.*

Kl. (A)

G. *Flag. 8...*

Vcl. *Flag.*

cresc.

accel.

durch die Fin-ster-nis, wie Au-gen!-stie-ren aus den To-tenschreinen

Fl. *molto rit.*

Kl. (A)

G. *pizz.*

Vcl. *pizz.*

pp

arco am Steg

pp

molto rit.

ro-te, fürst-li-che Ru-bi-ne.

Fl. ②0

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl.

nimmt Piccolo

nimmt Baß-Klarinette

nimmt Bratsche

(quasi Adagio) *molto rit.* (von $\text{ca } 80$ bis $\text{ca } 100-90$)

②0

Klav. *ppp*

molto stacc.

8...

Qu.

folgt ohne jede Pause:

Rote Messe.

Klavier, Piccolo, Baß-Klarinette in B, Bratsche, Violoncell.

Segue directly to
"Rote Messe"

11. Rote Messe.

Mäßig rasch (♩ = ca 60)

Piccolo.

Baß-Klarinette (in B).

Bratsche.

Violoncell.

Rezitation.

Mäßig rasch (♩ = ca 60)

Mäßig rasch (♩ = ca 60) Zu grausem A - bendmahle beim Blendeglanz des

Klavier.

fp

fp

Re.
(liegen lassen bis zum Zeichen *)

Pic.

B-Kl. (B)

Br.

Vcl.

Gol - des, beim Flackerschein der Ker - zen, naht dem Al -

fp

fp

poco rit.

Pic. *pppp*

B-Kl. (B)

Br. *am Steg* *pizz.* *col legno gestrichen*

Vcl. *am Steg* *ppp* *pizz.* *col legno gestrichen* *am Steg*

⑤ tar- Pi-er-rot!

⑤ *poco rit.* *fp* *tr.* *fp* *tr.* *fp* *tr.* *

rit. *breiter (langsamer)*

Pic. *fff*

B-Kl. (B) *fff*

Br. *arco* *fff*

Vcl. *arco* *fff*

rit. *breiter (langsamer)* ⑩ *ff*

rit. *martellato* *breiter (langsamer)* ⑩ *ff* Die Hand,

ppp *ppp* *ff*

molto rit. - - - Tempo

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

die gott - geweihte, zer - reißt die Prie - ster klei - der

molto rit. - - - fff - Tempo

Vcl.

Cb.

[illegible]

poco rit. - - Tempo

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

ppp stacc.

ppp

dolce espress.

p

ppp stacc.

ppp

p

p

espress.

p

espress.

Gol - des.

poco rit. - - Tempo

Mit seg - nender Geber - de zeigt er

p

stumm niederdrücken

Flag.

pp

dolce

pp

espress.

ohne Red.

f

immer ohne Red.

(20)

(20)

poco rit.

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

p

p

pp

molto espress.

am Steg

poco rit.

den ban - gen, ban - - - gen See - - len, die trie - fend ro - te Ho - stie:

poco rit.

pp espress.

3

3

[] bedeutet Hauptstimme.

Tempo

Pic. *p*

B-Kl. (B) *p*

Br. *am Steg*

Vcl. *f* *sehr ruhig* *pp* *am Steg* *dim.*

(gesungen) *ppp* **(25)** (gesprochen) *pp*

sein Herz **(25)** in blut - gen Fin - gern zu grau -

Tempo

ppp *pp*

molto rit.

Pic. *p*

B-Kl. (B) *pp* *am Griffbrett flautando* *Flag.*

Br. *pp* *am Griffbrett flautando* *Flag.*

Vcl. *dim.* *pp* *pp*

molto rit. **(29)**

- sem A - bend - mah - le.

molto rit. **(29)** *ppp*

äußerst kurze Pause (im Takt)
folgt: **Galgenlied**.

Piccolo
Bratsche.
Violoncell.

Extremely short
pause (in tempo),
then go on to
"Galgenlied"

12. Galgenlied.

Sehr rasch (♩ = ca 120)

Piccolo.

Bratsche.

Violoncell.

Rezitation.

Die dür - re Dir - ne mit lan - - gem Hal - se wird sei - ne letz - te Ge -

⑤ **accel.**

Pic.

Br.

Vcl.

⑤ **accel.**

lieb - te sein. In seinem Hir - - ne steckt wie ein Na - gel die dür - re Dir - ne mit

(♩ = 144 - 152) ⑩ **accel. bis zum Schluß**

Pic.

Br.

Vcl.

(♩ = 144 - 152) ⑩ **accel. bis zum Schluß**

lan - gen Hal - se. Schlank wie die Pi - nie, am Hals ein Zöpfchen, wol - lü - stig wird sie den

Pic.

Br.

Vcl.

f cresc.

cresc.

Schelm um - hal - sen die dür - re Dir - ne!

ziemlich lange Pause, (im Takt)
dann folgt: **Enthauptung.**

Klavier.
Baß-Klarinette.
Bratsche.
Violoncell.

A moderately long
pause (in tempo),
then go on to
"Enthauptung"

13. Enthauptung.

Baß-Klarinette
in B.

Bratsche.

Violoncell.

Rezitation.

Klavier.

Ziemlich bewegte ♩ (ca 126)

Ziemlich bewegte ♩ (ca 126)

Ziemlich bewegte ♩ (ca 126)

hervortretend

legato

gestoßen

B Kl. (B)
 Br.
 Vel.
 Der Mond, ein blankes Türkenschwert auf einem schwarzen

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

Sei denki-sen, ge-spen-stisch groß-dräut er hin-ab durch schmer-

pp

f

Ad. bedeutet Hauptstimme.

rit. - - - - - Tempo

B-Kl. (B)

Br.

Vcl.

rit. - - - - - Tempo

Sei - - - - - denkis-sen. Es schlottern un-ter ihm die Knie,

rit. - - - - - Tempo

hervor

accel.

B-Kl. (B)

Br.

Vcl.

accel.

ohn-mächtig bricht er jäh-zusammen. Er wähnt: es sause strafend schon auf seinen Sünden-hals her.

accel.

B-Kl. (B)

Br.

Vcl.

G-Saite. Gliss. Gliss. Gliss.

(20) G-Saite.

nie-der der Mond das blan-ke Tür-kenschwert.

(20) martellato

langsam (♩ ca 96-100)

Gr. Flöte.

(25)

B. Kl. (B) *espress.* *pp* begleitend *nimmt Klarinette in A*

Br. *espress.* *pp* begleitend *ppp* *p*

Vcl. *pp* begleitend

Fl. *p* *f* *p* *f* *pp* *pp*

Kl. (A) *f* *pp* *pp*

Br. *pp* *fpp* *pp*

Vcl. *fpp* *pp*

(30)

Fl. *fpp* *f* *fpp* *poco espress.* *p*

Kl. (A) *ppp* *fp* *pizz.* *arco* *trem. am Steg.* *pp*

Br. *ppp* *fp* *arco* *trem. am Steg.* *pp*

Vcl. *pp* *fp* *pp*

(35) *molto rit.*

Fl. *molto rit.*

Kl. (A) *molto rit.*

Br. *molto rit.*

Vcl. *molto rit.*

(35) *molto rit.*

folgt: Die Kreuze
unmittelbar anschließend.
Klavier (anfangs allein) später
dazu Flöte, Klar. (A), Geige, Vcll.

Immediately segue to
"Die Kreuze"

┐ ┌ bedeutet Hauptstimme.

14. Die Kreuze.

Langsame (ca 56) (ernst) *f*

Rezitation. Heil - ge Kreu - ze sind die Ver - se, dran die Dichter stumm ver.

Langsame (ca 56) *ff* *legato*

Klavier. *r. H.* *l. H.* *ff*

blu - ten, blind - - - ge - schlagen von der Gei - er flatterndem Gespen - ster - schwar - me

immer martellato (non legato) *ff*

⑤ *cresc.* *ffp*

In den Lei - bern schwelg - ten Schwer - ter, prun - - - kend in des

p

Blu - tes Schar - - lach! Heil - - ge Kreu - ze sind die Ver - se, drandie

r. H. *f* *cresc.* *r. H.* *ten.* *ten.* *ff* *r. H.*

Dich - - ter stumm ver - blu -

accel. *martellato* *martellato* *martellato*

Flöte. *pp* Klarinette in A. *pp* Geige. *pp* Violoncell. *pp* Flagg. *pp* Doppelgriff es u. h.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

ten. Tot das Haupt, erstarrt die Locken - fern ver -

10 *pp* *(ernst)* *Flag.* *r. H.* *tonlos niederdrücken* *pp* *ppp* *immer ohne Ped.*

* ohne Pedal

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vel.

ppp sehr ruhig, ohne Ausdruck

ppp sehr ruhig, ohne Ausdruck

ppp sehr ruhig, ohne Ausdruck

weht der Lärm des Pö - bels. Lang - - - sam sinkt die Son - ne

ppp stacc.

ohne Ped.

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vel.

spiccato

pizz.

arco

p cresc.

p cresc.

p cresc.

sf

sf

sf

(15)

nie - - der, ei - ne ro - - te Kö - - nigs - kro - ne.

(15)

molto stacc.

molto cresc.

p

ffp

sehr breit

Fl.

Kl.

(V.)

G.

Vel.

.. Schalltrichter hoch

ff

ff

fff

Heil - ge Kreuze sind die Ver - se.

sehr breit

fff

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vel.

(20)

(20)

ffpp

pp

f

ffpp

pp

f

ffpp

f

Schluß des II. Teiles.

End of Part II

III. Teil.

15. Heimweh.

In abwechslungsreicher Bewegung (♩ = 56 - 70)

frei *etwas rasch* *stacc.* *zögernd*

Klarinette in A.

Geige. *pizz.* *f* *arco* *p* *pp*

Rezitation. In abwechslungsreicher Bewegung (♩ = 56 - 70)

Klavier. *f* *p*

Kl. (A)

G. *p dolce* *p*

sehr zart ⑤

Lieblieh kla - gend- ⑤ ein krystall - nes Seuf - zen aus I -

pp

etwas zögernd *Tempo*

Kl. (A)

G. G-Saite

etwas zögernd *Tempo*

ta - liens al - ter Pan - to - mi - - me, klingts her - ü - - ber: wie Pier -

etwas zögernd *Tempo*

pp

pp

f

6

Kl. (A)

G. G-Saite

f molto espress.

espress.

p

D-Saite

rot so höl - - zern, so mo - dern sen - ti - men - tal

8

6

f

p

3

poco accel.

Kl. (A)

fp

G-Saite

p

f

cresc.

10

poco accel.

- ge - wor - den.

Und es tönt durch sei - nes Herzens Wü - ste,

10

p

cresc.

poco accel.

rit. a tempo grazioso hüpfend

crise. *pp*

ppp spiccato

rit. a tempo

tönt ge-dämpft durch al-le Sin-ne wie - der, lieb - lich kla - gend-

pp

rit. a tempo grazioso

legato espress. *ppp molto stacc.*

ppp

f *f* *pizz.* *arco* *f* *pizz.* *arco*

f *spiccato* *spiccato* *spiccato*

(15)

ein krystall - nes Seuf - zen aus I - ta - liens al-ter Pan-to-mi-me.

(15)

stacc. *p*

legato

mf *belebend* *schwungvoll* *f*

crise.

belebend

f *belebend*

p

Geige:++ pizz. mit der linken Hand.

Kl. (A)

G.

Da ver - gißt Pier -

ff

ad. - - - - - *

ad.

Kl. (A)

G.

rot die Trau - - - - - er - mie - nen! Durch den

ff

(20) *ffp*

(20) *pp*

Kl. (A)

G.

poco rit. *Tempo* *steigernd*

pp

p

poco rit. *Tempo* *steigernd*

blei - chen Feu - erscheindes Mon - des, durch des Licht - meers Flu - ten schweift die

Tempo *steigernd*

pp

poco rit.

poco rit. *molto rit.*

cresc. *ff*

poco rit. *molto rit.*

Sehn - - sucht kühn hin - auf, em - por zum Hei - - mat - him - mel.

poco rit. *molto rit.*

cresc. *ff* *fff*

Reo.

ppp *ppp*

Flag. *p*

sehr langsam. *sehr langsam*

lieb - lich kla - gend ein kry - stall - - nes Seufzen.

tonlos niederdrücken. *pp* *arpegg.* *p*

Flag. *ohne Pedal!*

Sehr rasch. (♩) *Piccolo.*

Violoncell. *rit.* *Flag. C-Saite.*

Sehr rasch. (♩) *rit.*

folgt ohne Pause.
Gemeinheit.
(Klavier, Piccolo, Klarinette (A)
Geige, Violoncell)

Go on without pause to
"Gemeinheit"

16. Gemeinheit.

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126) *pizz.*

Geige.

Violoncell.

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126)

Rezitation.

In den blanken Kopf Cas - san - ders, dessen Schrei die Luft durchze - tert,

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126) *ff*

Klavier.

poco rit. Plötzlich viel langsamer.

G.

Vcl.

⑤ *poco rit.* Plötzlich viel langsamer.

bohrt Pier - rot mit Heuch - ler - mie - nen zärt - flüchtig lich -

⑤ *poco rit.* Plötzlich viel langsamer.

ff *p*

Piccolo.

Klarinette in A.

immer weiter pizz. *ff*

Etwas langsamer. *p subito* *p subito col legno* *am Steg* *pp*

Tempo *Etwas langsamer.*

(trocken) *Tempo* *Etwas langsamer.*

einen Schädelbohrer. *Tempo* *Etwas langsamer.* *v*

Dar - auf stopft er

Pic. Kl. (A) G. Vl.

arco *p* *ruhig* *p*

⑩ mit dem Daumen seinen ech - ten türk - sehen

⑩

Pic. Kl. (A) G. Vl.

molto rit. *f* *am Steg* *pp* *am Steg* *pp*

molto rit. - (beiseite) - (im Takt) - ⑮

Ta - bak inden blan - ken Kopf Cas - san - ders, des - sen Schrei die Luft durchzert.

molto rit. - ⑮

Tempo I.

Pic. *f* *pp* *p*

Kl. (A) *f* *pp* *p*

G. *f* *p*

Vcl. *f* *p*

immer ganzer Bogen

Tempo I.

Tempo I.

Dann dreht er ein Rohr von Weich - sel hin - ten

f *p*

poco rit. *breiter Auftakt* *immer langsamer werdend*

Pic. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pizz.* *arco* *f*

Vcl. *f*

poco rit. *breiter Auftakt* *(20) immer langsamer werdend*

indie glat - te Glat - ze *(20) und be - hag - lich schmaucht und pafft er sei - nen*

poco rit. *breiter Auftakt* *pp*

Pic.
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vcl.

ech - ten türk - schen Ta - bak aus dem blan - ken

pp

Pic.
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vcl.

pizz
f
rit.
f
p

große ausgiebige Pause.
dann folgt **Parodie**

(Klavier, Piccolo, Klarinet
in A, Bratsche)

A long, extensive
pause, then go on
to "Parodie"

(25)
Kopf Cas - san - ders!

rit.
f
p

17. Parodie.

Piccolo. (♩ = ca 132)

Klarinette in A. Klarinette imitiert genau den Vortrag der Bratsche. *grazioso*

Bratsche. mit Dämpfer *grazioso p f p stacc. spicc. springender Bogen*

Rezitation. Strick - - nadeln, blank - - und -

Klavier. (♩ = ca 132) durchaus begleitend *pp fp*

Pic.

Kl. (A) sentimental *p dolce*

Br. sentimental *p dolce* D-Saite

blin - kend, in ih - rem grau - - en Haar, - - sitzt - -

espress. **5** *l. H.* *p* *dolce* **5**

Pic.
Kl. (A)
Br.

ppp subito
pp
pp legato
stacc.

die Du-en - na - mur - - melnd im - ro - ten -

legato

Pic.
Kl. (A)
Br.

ppp
pp
p

(zögernd)

10 Röck - chen - da. - Sie wartet in der Laube, sie liebt -

10 *ppp*
pp
pp
pp

Pic.
Kl. (A)
Br.

3 4 8 15

3 4 8 15

Pierrot - - - mit Schmer - - zen.

cresc.
f
ff
ff

hervortretend

Pic. Kl. (A) Br.

f — *fp* *pp*

f — *p* *f* *pp*

Strick - nadeln, blank und blin - kend, in ih - rem
wieder begleitend

ff *poco dim.* *ppp stacc.* *f*

marcato

Pic. Kl. (A) Br.

nimmt große Flöte *rit.*

f *pp* *f* *pp*

(20) *rit.*

grau - en Haar. (20) *rit.*

ff *pp*

Fl. Kl. (A) Br.

Etwas langsamer. *ppp* sehr ruhig *p*

sehr ruhig *ppp* am Steg *ppp*

Etwas langsamer. *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Da plötzlich - horch - ein Wis - pern! ein Windhauch kichert lei - se:

Etwas langsamer. *ppp*

Tempo
nimmt wieder Piccolo

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

Br.

(25)

Der Mond, der bö-se Spöt-ter, äfft nach mit sei-nen Strah-len

8

(25)

hervor

Pic.

Kl.
(A)

Br.

nimmt Geige

pp

Strick-na-deln, blink und blank.

8

(30)

(30)

Überleitung zu „Mondfleck“

Pic.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Viol.

nimmt Klarinette in B

folgt ohne jede Pause
Der Mondfleck.

Sehr voll und gewichtig.

f

rit.

attacca

Klavier, Piccolo, Klar. (B)
Geige, Violoncell

Segue directly to
„Der Mondfleck“

18. Der Mondfleck.

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Piccolo.

Klarinette in B.

Geige.

Violoncell.

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Rezitation.

Einen wei - ßen Fleck des hel - len Mon - des auf dem Rük - ken

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Klavier.

ppsf *pp* *f* *pp*

Pic.

mf quasi kadenzierend *f* *pp*

Kl. (B)

quasi kadenzierend *mf*

G.

Vcl.

sei - nes schwar - zen Rok - kes, so spaziert Pier -



Pic. *f* *pp*

Kl. (B) *f* *pp*

G. *f*

Vcl. *f*

⑤ *f* *pp*

rot im lauen Abend, auf zu suchen Glück und A - ben - teu - er.

⑤ *f* *pp*

Pic. *cresc.* *f* *pp*

Kl. (B) *cresc.* *f* *p* *pp*

G. *cresc.* *f* *pp* *pp*

Vcl. *cresc.* *f* *pp*

Plötzlich stört ihn was an sei - nem An - zug, er be -

p *f* *ff* *fp* *mf* *f*

Pic. *cresc.* *ff* *dim.*

Kl. (B) *cresc.*

G. *pp* *mf* *pp* *f* *p*

Vel. *f* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mf p* *pp*

sieht sich rings und fin-det rich-tig- ei-nen wei-ßen Fleck

10

10 *pp*

Pic. *ppp* *f*

Kl. (B) *ppp* *f* *ff*

G. *pp* *mf p* *pp*

Vel. *f* *pp* *pp*

des hel-len Mon- des auf dem Rück-en sei-nes schwarzen Rockes. War-te!

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

Pic. *pp*

Kl. (B) *pp*

G. *pp*

Vcl. *pp*

denkt er: das ist so ein Gips - fleck! Wischt und wischt, doch

pp

pp

f

Pic. *f*

Kl. (B) *f*

G. *pp*

Vcl. *f*

(15) (ärgerlich) bringt ihn nicht her - un - ter! (erregt) *f* Und so geht er

(15) *pp cresc.*

f

Pic. *pp* *cresc.* *f cresc.* 8.....

Kl. (B)

G.

Vcl. *cresc.* *f cresc.*

cresc. 6 (komisch bedeutsam)

gift - geschwollen weiter, reibt und reibt bis an den frühen Morgen ei - nen

hervor *sp* *ff* *pp*

Pic. 8.....

Kl. (B)

G. *f* *pp*

Vcl.

19 wei - - - ßen Fleck des hel - len Mon - des.

19 *ff*

ohne größere Pause, bloß $\curvearrowright$ aushalten, folgt:

Serenade.

Klavier, Violoncell

Übergang zu Heimfahrt kommen dazu Flöte, Klarinette in A, Geige.

Without much of a pause, merely holding the $\curvearrowright$, go on to "Serenade"

In the transition to "Heimfahrt" [mm. 46-53], flute, clarinet in A, and violin are added.

19. Serenade.

Sehr langsamer Walzer (mäßige ♩) ♩ = ca 120-132; sehr frei vorzutragen.

Violoncell.

Sehr langsamer Walzer (mäßige ♩) $\text{♩} = \text{ca } 120 - 132$

Rezitation.

Sehr langsamer Walzer (mäßige ♩) $\text{♩} = \text{ca } 120 - 132$
espress.

Klavier.

Viol.

pizz.

dolce

molto rit.

arco dolce

Tempo dolce

Tempo

Mit groteskem Tempo

Viol. I

Rie-sen-bo-gen kratzt Pier-rot auf sei-ner Brat-sche. Wie der Storch auf ei-nem Bei-ne

Viol. I

(20) knipster trüb ein Piz-zi-ca-to.

immer *p*

rit.

Viol. I

langsam - accel. - rit. Tempo
ad libitum brilliant

(25) langsam - accel. - rit. Tempo

rit. - Tempo Plötz-lich naht Gas-

Viol. I

poco rit. -

san-der, wü- - tend ob des näch-ti-gen Vir-tuo - sen.

poco rit. -

p cresc.

Viol. I

er auf der Glat - - - ze mit gro - tes - - - kem Rie - - - sen -

legato

dolce

p espress.

Flöte

Klarinette in A

Geige

Viol.

pp

pizz.

ruhig

pp

dim.

(45)

bo - - - gen.

(45)

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Viol.

Dämpfer

arco

pp

Dämpfer

(50)

folgt unmittelbar, ohne
Pause, anschließend:
Heimfahrt.
Klavier, Flöte, Klarinette
in A, Geige, Violoncell.

Without pause, move
immediately into
"Heimfahrt"

20. Heimfahrt.

(Barcarole)

Leicht bewegt (♩. = 42 - 46)

Flöte. *p*

Klarinette in A. *sehr zart und leicht* *pp*

Geige. (mit Dämpfer) *pizz.* *p*

Violoncell. (mit Dämpfer) *pizz.* *pp*

Rezitation.

Klavier. *Leicht bewegt (♩. = 42 - 46)* *zart* *pp* *äußerst kurz, wie Tropfen* *ppp* *Red.* *

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pp*

Viol. *pp*

⑤

⑤

ppp *poco espr.* *Red.* *

poco rit.

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl.

ppp

arco

arco

poco rit.

Der Mond - - - strahl

poco rit.

ist das Ru - - - der,

pp

poco espress.

Tempo

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl.

espress.

p

espress.

p

See - - ro-se dient als Boot,

Tempo

Fl. Flatterzunge -

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl.

10

drauffährt Pier - rot gen Sü - den mit gu - tem Rei - se - wind.

10

pp

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl.

arco

pp

arco

pp

Der Strom summt tie - fe Ska - len und wiegt -

pp

ppp

poco rit. - Flatterzunge. -

Fl. *pp* *dolce*

Kl. (A) *pp* *dolce*

G. *pp* *dolce*

Vel. *pp* *dolce*

poco rit. -

den leich - ten Kahn. Der Mond - strahl ist das Ru - der,

poco rit. - *fpp* *espress.*

15

Tempo Flatterzunge. -

Fl. *pp* *spiccato*

Kl. (A) *spiccato*

G. *spiccato*

Vel. *spiccato*

Tempo

See - ro - se dient als Boot.

Tempo

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vel.

p espress.

p dolce

p espress.

p dolce

p

Nach Ber-ga-mo, zur Heimat, kehrt nun Pier-rot zurück;

espress.

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vel.

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

pp

(20)

schwach däm - mert schon im O - sten der grü - ne Ho - ri - zont.

(20)

Flatterzunge. -

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pp*

Vel. *pp* arco

pizz.

pp

Der Mond - - strahl ist das Ru - der.

sfpp *sfpp* *sfpp* *sfpp*

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pp*

Vel. *pp* pizz.

(25)

sf

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pp*

Vel. *pp* arco

Dämpfer weg!

p *pp*

Dämpfer weg!

p *pp*

(30)

pp

folgt: (ohne Pause!), „O alter Duft!“
Klavier, Flöte (Piccolo), Klarinette (Baß-Klar.),
Geige (Bratsche), Violoncell.

Segue (without pause!)
to „O alter Duft“

21.0 alter Duft.

Bewegt ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 60$)

Flöte.

Klarinette in A.

Geige.

Violoncell.

Bewegt ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 60$)

Rezitation.

O al - ter Duft aus Mar - chenzeit, be - rau - schest wieder meine

Bewegt ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 60$)

Klavier.

pp

pp

p *espress*

poco rit. **Tempo**

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

poco rit. **Tempo**

Sin - ne! Ein närrisch Heer von Schel - me - rein durchschwirrt die leicht - te Luft. Ein glückhaft

poco rit. **Tempo**

ppp

mit Dämpfung

poco rit. - - - - - *Tempo* *rit.* - - *Tempo*

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vel.

nimmt Baß Klarinette in B

nimm: Bratsche

poco rit. - - - - - *Tempo* *rit.* - - *Tempo* sehr innig

Wünschen macht mich froh nach Freu - den, die ich lang ver - ach - tet. O

poco rit. - - - - - *Tempo* *rit.* - - *Tempo*

p espress.

poco rit. - - - - - *Tempo*

Fl.

Baß-Klarinette (B)

Bratsche.

Vel.

p espress.

(15) *poco rit.* - - - - - *Tempo*

(15) al - ter Duft aus Mär - chen - zeit, be - rau - schest wie - der mich. All meinen

poco rit. - - - - - *ppp.* - *Tempo*

Red.

Fl. nimmt Piccolo

B-Kl. (B)

Br.

Vcl.

(20)

Un-mut geb ich preis; aus meinem sonnenumrahm-ten Fenster beschau ich frei die lie-be Welt und

(20)

* *p*

Piccolo. *pp*

rit. Tempo molto rit.

B-Kl. (B) *p*

Br. Dämpfer aufsetzen mit Dämpfer *pp*

Vcl. Dämpfer aufsetzen mit Dämpfer *pp*

rit. (25) Tempo molto rit. (29)

träum hin - aus in sel - ge Weiten... O al-ter Duft aus Mar - chen-zeit!

rit. (25) Tempo molto rit. (29)

pp *pp*

THE END