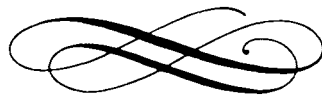


Verklärte Nacht and Pierrot Lunaire



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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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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Contents

GLOSSARY (including footnotes and longer score notes)	v
VERKLÄRTE NACHT (Transfigured Night), Op. 4 (1899)	1
After Richard Dehmel's poem "Verklärte Nacht" from <i>Weib und Welt</i> (<i>Woman and World</i>)	
For two violins, two violas and two cellos	
Poem	2
Music	3
PIERROT LUNAIRE, Op. 21 (1912)	53
<i>Three Times Seven Poems</i> 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	54
Contents & Instrumentation	55
Poems	56
Music	63

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
Doppelgriffes 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
Flutterzunge, fluttersong
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 [∨] 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 umfassen,
und hab mich noch dafür gesegnet.
Nun hat das Leben sich gerächt:
nun bin ich Dir, o Dir begegnet.

Sie geht mit ungelenktem 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

pp

immer leise

pp

immer leise

pp

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

immer leise

rit. *steigernd cresc.* *accel.*

pp *steigernd cresc.* *steigernd cresc.* *steigernd cresc.* *steigernd cresc.* *steigernd cresc.* *accel.* *accel.* *accel.* *accel.* *accel.*

molto rit. *Etwas bewegter.*

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

cresc. *steigernd* *cresc.*

cresc. *steigernd* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

The image shows a page of musical notation for the piece "Verklärte Nacht" (Clarified Night) by Franz Schubert. The score is written for piano (p) and cello (C). It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has six staves (three for piano and three for cello). The second system also has six staves. The third system has six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "dim.", "p", "sf", and "rit.". The tempo markings "rit." and "tempo" are present in the second system.

pizz. mit Dämpfer arco
 f pizz. ausdrucksv. pp
 rit. mit Dämpfer arco
 mit Dämpfer pp ausdrucksv.
 mit Dämpfer
 mit Dämpfer
 mit Dämpfer
 p mit schmerzlichem Ausdr. mit Dämpfer pizz.

D

First system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a *ppp* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *ppp* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *ppp* dynamic marking.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a *rit.* marking. The second staff has a *ohne Dämpfer* marking. The third staff has a *ohne Dämpfer* marking. The fourth staff has a *ohne Dämpfer* marking. The fifth staff has a *ohne Dämpfer* marking. The first staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *p* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *p* dynamic marking.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a *mf* dynamic marking. The second staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The first staff has a *sf* G Saite marking. The second staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The third staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The fifth staff has a *sf* dynamic marking. The first staff has a *steigernd* marking. The second staff has a *cresc. e accel. steigernd* marking. The third staff has a *cresc. e accel. steigernd* marking. The fourth staff has a *cresc. e accel. steigernd* marking. The fifth staff has a *cresc. e accel. steigernd* marking.

Lebhafter.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with five staves. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-4) includes a *ff* marking. The second system (measures 5-8) also includes a *ff* marking. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a *rit.* marking. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final key signature change to two flats.

Etwas belebter.

First system of musical notation, marked "Etwas belebter." (Somewhat more lively). The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano (p) dynamic. It includes a vocal line with a triplet of eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Etwas zurückhaltend.

Second system of musical notation, marked "Etwas zurückhaltend." (Somewhat restrained). The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano (p) dynamic. It includes a vocal line with a triplet of eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The section is marked with "warm" and "pp" (pianissimo) dynamics, and includes a "dim." (diminuendo) marking.

Wieder belebter.

Third system of musical notation, marked "Wieder belebter." (Again more lively). The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano (p) dynamic. It includes a vocal line with a triplet of eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Etwas zurückhaltend.

dim. e rit.

The first system of the musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and lyrics. The other four staves are for piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Etwas zurückhaltend.' (slightly restrained) and the dynamics are 'warm', 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'dim. e rit.' (diminuendo e ritardando). The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

Lebhafter.

The second system of the musical score consists of five staves. The tempo is marked 'Lebhafter.' (lively). The dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

The third system of the musical score consists of five staves. The dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a string quartet or similar ensemble, titled "Verklärte Nacht". The notation is arranged in three systems, each containing five staves. The first system begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) are present. The second system includes the instruction *Breiter.* (Broaden), indicating a change in the tempo or character of the music. The third system features the marking *p dolce* (piano dolce), suggesting a softer, more lyrical passage. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a highly technical and expressive piece.

Etwas ruhiger.



First system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo) across all staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



Second system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The key signature remains three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. The music is marked *p* (piano) and *dolce* (sweetly) in the first two staves. The third staff has a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The fourth and fifth staves are marked *warm*. The sixth staff is marked *Phervor marc.* (passionately, marcato). The system concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.



Third system of musical notation, featuring six staves. The key signature remains three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 8/8. The music is marked *rit.* (ritardando) and *F* (forte) in the first staff. The second staff is marked *tretend* (trudgingly). The third and fourth staves are marked *p* (piano). The fifth and sixth staves are marked *p* (piano). The system concludes with 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 notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes the word *warm* written above the first, second, and third staves, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) written above the fourth and fifth staves. The notation is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Third system of musical notation, starting with the German text *Drängend, etwas unruhiger.* (Pushing forward, somewhat restless). The notation is marked with *p* (piano) on the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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.

*) ohne Dämpfer rit.

mit Dämpfer *pp* *(trem.)*

pp mit Dämpfer

pp pizz. ohne Dämpfer

pp mit Dämpfer

pp ohne Dämpfer

p *wild, leidenschaftlich* *ff*

ff *fp > p* *fp > p* *pizz.* *6*

fp > p *fp > p*

rit.

ff *ff* *ff*

The musical score is written for three parts: Violin 1 (top), Violin 2 (middle), and Cello/Double Bass (bottom). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes performance instructions for 'ohne Dämpfer' (without mutes) and 'mit Dämpfer' (with mutes) for each part, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *p*. The second system features a 'wild, leidenschaftlich' (wild, passionate) section with a crescendo from *fp* to *p*, followed by a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) section. The third system includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) instruction and ends with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.

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

Musical score system 1, featuring six staves. The first two staves are marked *accel.* and *ff*. The third staff is marked *f* and *accel.*. The fourth staff is marked *arco* and *ff*. The fifth staff is marked *f* and *accel.*. The sixth staff is marked *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score system 2, featuring six staves. The first staff is marked *pp*. The second staff is marked *pp* and *pizz.*. The third staff is marked *pp*. The fourth staff is marked *pp*. The fifth staff is marked *pp*. The sixth staff is marked *ff* and *mf*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score system 3, featuring six staves. The first staff is marked *(trom.)*. The second staff is marked *fp*. The third staff is marked *fp*. The fourth staff is marked *fp*. The fifth staff is marked *fp*. The sixth staff is marked *ff*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and a fermata. The second staff has a similar melodic line. The third staff is marked *pizz.* and contains a series of chords. The fourth and fifth staves provide harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff is marked *rit.* and contains a simple melodic line. The second staff is marked *accel.* and contains a complex melodic line. The third staff is marked *accel.* and contains a complex melodic line. The fourth staff is marked *arco* and contains a complex melodic line. The fifth staff is marked *ff* and contains a complex melodic line.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The first staff is marked *rit.* and contains a simple melodic line. The second staff is marked *f* and contains a complex melodic line. The third staff is marked *f* and contains a complex melodic line. The fourth staff is marked *pizz.* and contains a series of chords. The fifth staff is marked *ff* and contains a complex melodic line.

Noch bewegter.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each containing four staves (two treble and two bass). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line and a bass staff with a pizzicato line. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *arco* (arco). The second system features a variety of dynamics including *ff* (fortissimo), *p*, *cresc.* (crescendo), and *arco*. The third system continues with *f*, *ff*, *p*, *arco*, and *pizz.* markings. The overall tempo is indicated as 'Noch bewegter.' at the top left.

Musical score for "Verklärte Nacht" (No. 3 of the "Three Impromptus" for Piano and Violin). The score is in three systems, each with a piano staff on the left and a violin staff on the right.

System 1: The piano part begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The violin part enters with a *ppp* (pianississimo) dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

System 2: The piano part continues with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The violin part continues with a *ppp* dynamic.

System 3: The piano part includes the instruction *f ohne Dämpfer.* (forte without damper). The violin part includes the instruction *steigernd* (crescendo) repeated multiple times, with dynamics ranging from *p* to *ff* (fortissimo).

mf

p

f

Rascher.

ff

ohne Dämpfer.

p

ff

ohne Dämpfer.

f

p

molto cresc.

p

molto cresc.

p

molto cresc.

f

molto cresc.

p

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 'fff' (fortissimo) marking. The second staff has a 'molto rit.' (molto ritardando) marking. The third staff has a 'fff' marking. The fourth staff has a 'fff' marking. The fifth staff has a 'fff' marking. The sixth staff has a 'fff' marking. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with many accidentals.

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 a key with one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Sehr langsam.' (very slow). The first staff has a 'fff' (fortissimo) marking. The second staff has a 'fff' marking. The third staff has a 'fff' marking. The fourth staff has a 'fff' marking. The fifth staff has a 'fff' marking. The sixth staff has a 'fff' marking. The music features sustained notes and chords, with many accidentals.

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 a key with one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Sehr langsam.' (very slow). The first staff has a 'sf' (sforzando) marking. The second staff has a 'sf' marking. The third staff has a 'sf' marking. The fourth staff has a 'sf' marking. The fifth staff has a 'sf' marking. The sixth staff has a 'sf' marking. The music features sustained notes and chords, with many accidentals. A 'G Saite' (G string) instruction is present in the top right corner. The system ends with 'dim.' (diminuendo) markings on the top two staves and the bottom two staves.

dim. e rit. K
G Saite sehr ausdrucksvoll

G Saite Schwer betont.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is an alto clef. The third staff is a bass clef. The fourth and fifth staves are also bass clefs. The music features various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo) throughout the system.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves, continuing the piece from the first system. It includes similar notation with various note values and rests. Dynamic markings like *pp* and *ff* are present. The system concludes with a *pp* marking in the second staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. It begins with a *pp* marking in the first staff. The notation includes various note values and rests. Dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, and *pp* are used. A specific instruction "C Saite" is written above the third staff in the second measure. The system ends with a *pp* marking in the fifth staff.

etwas zurückhalt.
sehr zart

sehr zart

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 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 piano (*pppp*) dynamic. The second and third staves have a piano (*pppp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*pppp*) 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.

Sehr breit und langsam.

This musical score is for the first system of 'Verklärte Nacht' by Franz Schubert, measures 1 through 12. It is written for a string quartet in D major, 3/4 time. The tempo/mood is 'Sehr breit und langsam.' (Very broad and slow). The score is divided into three systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-4) features a melody in the first violin with dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *p*, and a supporting bass line in the first bassoon with dynamics *f* and *mf*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody with dynamics *pp* and *p*, and includes the instruction 'espress.' (espressivo) for the first bassoon. The third system (measures 9-12) features a more active melody in the first violin with dynamics *p* and *mf*, and a supporting bass line in the first bassoon with dynamics *p* and *mf*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

f *mf* *p* *weich* *mp* *pp* *espress.* *p* *zart* *p* *zart doch* *ausdrucksvoll* *p* *innig* *espress.* *p* *innig* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

The musical score is organized into three systems of staves. The first system consists of six staves, with the top two in treble clef and the bottom four in bass clef. It features a complex texture with many triplets and dynamic markings such as *f* and *pp*. The second system also has six staves, with the top two in treble clef and the bottom four in bass clef, continuing the intricate melodic and harmonic development. The third system includes six staves, with the top two in treble clef and the bottom four in bass clef. This system introduces performance instructions like *rit.* (ritardando), *mit Dämpfer.* (with damper), and *Flag.* (flagging), along with dynamic markings like *p* and *pp*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a highly detailed and expressive composition.

First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top four staves (treble and bass clefs) contain dense, flowing melodic lines with many slurs. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a few notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) on the first staff and *pizz.* (pizzicato) on the third staff. A *Flag. 0* marking is present on the fourth staff. The instruction *weich und lang* (soft and long) is written across the fourth and fifth staves. A *pizz.* marking is also present on the fifth staff.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top four staves continue the dense melodic texture. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a few notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) on the first staff and *pizz.* (pizzicato) on the third staff. The instruction *weich und lang* (soft and long) is written across the fourth and fifth staves. A *pizz.* marking is also present on the fifth staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top four staves continue the dense melodic texture. The fifth staff (bass clef) has a few notes and rests. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) on the first staff and *pizz.* (pizzicato) on the third staff. The instruction *innig, sehr zart und weich.* (earnest, very tender and soft) is written across the first and second staves. The instruction *arco* (arco) is written on the fifth staff. A *pp arco* marking is also present on the fifth staff.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The next three staves are a dense, rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated texture in treble clef. The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef. 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 has the instruction *ausdrucksvoll* above it. The second staff has *cresc.* above it. The third staff has *p* below it. The fourth staff has *p* below it. The fifth staff has *cresc.* above it. The sixth staff has *ausdrucksvoll* above it. The system contains various musical markings including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff has a melodic line. The second staff has a rapid sixteenth-note texture. The third staff has a rapid sixteenth-note texture. The fourth staff has a rapid sixteenth-note texture. The fifth staff has a melodic line. The sixth staff has a melodic line. The system continues the musical themes established in the previous systems.

8^{va} ad lib.

Etwas gedehnt.

**) am Griffbrett.*

**) am Griffbrett. ppp*

**) am Griffbrett.*

**) am Griffbrett.*

**) am Griffbrett. pp*

**) am Griffbrett. pp*

**) am Griffbrett. p*

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

ppp

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

Wieder wie früher.

wieder gewöhnlich

rit. *ppp* *pp*
wieder gewöhnlich
wieder gewöhnlich
wieder gewöhnlich
wieder gewöhnlich *p* *espress.*
wieder gewöhnlich
p *espress.*
wieder gewöhnlich

This system contains the first eight measures of the piece. It features a five-staff arrangement with a key signature of three flats. The first four measures are marked *rit.* and *ppp*. The fifth measure is marked *pp*. The sixth measure is marked *p* and *espress.*. The seventh and eighth measures are marked *p*. The dynamics *ppp* and *pp* are also present in the first four measures.

poco cresc.
poco cresc.
poco cresc.
poco cresc.

This system contains measures 9 through 16. It features a five-staff arrangement with a key signature of three flats. The first four measures are marked *poco cresc.*. The fifth measure is marked *poco cresc.*. The sixth measure is marked *poco cresc.*. The seventh and eighth measures are marked *poco cresc.*.

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

This system contains measures 17 through 24. It features a five-staff arrangement with a key signature of three flats. The first four measures are marked *cresc.*. The fifth measure is marked *cresc.*. The sixth measure is marked *cresc.*. The seventh and eighth measures are marked *cresc.*.

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
rit.
f
f
f
f
f
ff
f
ff

die gleich den von früher.

rit.
p
p
p
p
sehr innig und warm
mf
p
p

Im Zeitmass. G saite

zurücktr.
pppp
zurücktr.
ppp
ausdrucksvoll doch
zart hervortreten mp
p
p
p
p

espress. 0 D Saite - G Saite -

pp *ten.*

ppp *pp* *mf* *ten.*

espr. b *mf*

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top two staves (treble clef) and the bottom two staves (bass clef) contain dense, flowing melodic lines with many chromatic alterations. The middle two staves (alto and tenor clefs) provide harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

steigernd, beschleunigend

The second system continues the polyphonic texture. Each of the six staves begins with the marking *p cresc.* (piano, crescendo). The melodic lines become more active and the harmonic density increases, reflecting the 'steigernd, beschleunigend' instruction. The system concludes with a double bar line.

die  langsamer als die frühern 

The third system begins with a change in tempo and dynamics. The first two staves are marked *f* (forte). The system then transitions to a new section marked *fp* (fortissimo piano) and *p* (piano). The tempo is slower, as indicated by the text. The notation includes triplets and more sustained notes. The bottom staff is marked *ausdrucksvoll* (expressive). The system ends with a double bar line.

ohne Dämpfer *sehr warm* rit.

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

sf *p sehr weich*

sfp *p*

This system contains five staves. The top staff is a piano part with a melodic line, marked 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'sehr warm', ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) instruction. The second staff is another piano part, also marked 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'sehr warm', with dynamics 'p sehr weich' and 'p'. The third staff is an organ part with a sustained chord, marked 'sf'. The fourth staff is another organ part with a sustained chord, marked 'p sehr weich'. The bottom staff is a bass line with a sustained chord, marked 'sfp' and 'p'.

P a tempo

This system contains five staccato staves. The top staff is a piano part with a melodic line, marked 'P a tempo'. The second staff is another piano part with a melodic line. The third staff is an organ part with a sustained chord, marked 'fp'. The fourth staff is another organ part with a sustained chord. The bottom staff is a bass line with a sustained chord, marked 'f'.

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer *p*

ohne Dämpfer

This system contains five staves. The top staff is a piano part with a melodic line, marked 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'p'. The second staff is another piano part with a melodic line, marked 'p'. The third staff is an organ part with a sustained chord, marked 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'p'. The fourth staff is another organ part with a sustained chord, marked 'ohne Dämpfer' and 'p'. The bottom staff is a bass line with a sustained chord, marked 'ohne Dämpfer'.

The image displays a musical score for 'Verklärte Nacht' (No. 3 of the 'Three Piano Pieces, Op. 9') by Franz Schubert. The score is arranged in three systems, each containing five staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece. Performance instructions are written above and below the staves.

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

System 3:

- Staff 22: *cresc.*
- Staff 23: *cresc.*
- Staff 24: *cresc.*
- Staff 25: *cresc.*
- Staff 26: *cresc.*
- Staff 27: *cresc.*
- Staff 28: *cresc.*
- Staff 29: *cresc.*
- Staff 30: *cresc.*
- Staff 31: *cresc.*

Etwas bewegter.

The musical score is organized into five systems, each containing five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *cresc.*. Articulations and performance instructions are written above or below the staves, including *zurücktreten*, *hervortreten*, *dolce*, *zurück*, *hervor*, *trist.*, and *trist.*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece is marked 'Etwas bewegter.' at the top.

System 1:

- Staff 1: *pp dolce*, *zurücktreten*
- Staff 2: *p hervortreten*
- Staff 3: *pp zurücktreten*
- Staff 4: *pp dolce*
- Staff 5: *p*

System 2:

- Staff 1: *pp dolce zurück*
- Staff 2: *p hervor*
- Staff 3: *pp zurück*
- Staff 4: *p dolce*
- Staff 5: *pp zurück*

System 3:

- Staff 1: *p*
- Staff 2: *cresc.*
- Staff 3: *cresc.*
- Staff 4: *trist.*
- Staff 5: *trist.*

System 4:

- Staff 1: *mf*
- Staff 2: *p*
- Staff 3: *p*
- Staff 4: *p*
- Staff 5: *p*

System 5:

- Staff 1: *f*
- Staff 2: *f*
- Staff 3: *f*
- Staff 4: *f*
- Staff 5: *f*

This page of musical notation is for the piece "Verklärte Nacht" (Clarified Night) by Franz Schubert. It is a piano and violin work in F major, 3/4 time. The score is presented in three systems of staves. The piano part is marked *ff* (fortissimo) throughout. The violin part is marked *rit.* (ritardando) in the third system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

R Etwas bewegt.

The first system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment, with the second staff marked *pp zart*. The fourth and fifth staves are another piano accompaniment, with the fourth staff marked *p* and the fifth staff marked *dolce*. The bottom staff is a bass line. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment, with the second staff marked *pp*. The fourth and fifth staves are another piano accompaniment, with the fourth staff marked *p* and the fifth staff marked *p*. The bottom staff is a bass line. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. The top staff is a single melodic line. The second and third staves are piano accompaniment, with the second staff marked *steigernd* and *mf*. The fourth and fifth staves are another piano accompaniment, with the fourth staff marked *steigernd* and the fifth staff marked *steigernd*. The bottom staff is a bass line. The system is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

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 similar complex passages. The bottom staff is a single melodic line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

steigernd

The second system of musical notation consists of six staves, continuing the composition from the first system. It features similar complex sixteenth-note passages in the inner staves and melodic lines in the outer staves. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4.

S *beschleunigend*

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves, marked with a large 'S' and the instruction 'beschleunigend' (accelerando). Each staff begins with the word 'cresc.' (crescendo). The music becomes more intense and faster, with more complex sixteenth-note passages and melodic lines. The key signature remains two flats, and the time signature is 3/4.

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 pair of staves for a piano, with complex arpeggiated figures. The fourth and fifth staves are another pair of staves for a piano, also with arpeggiated figures. The system is marked with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *v* (pizzicato).

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves, continuing the musical material from the first system. It features similar arpeggiated piano textures and a single melodic line. The key signature remains three flats, and the time signature is 3/4. Dynamics include *ff* and *v*.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and the time signature changes to 2/4. The tempo marking *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) is present. The dynamics are marked *ff* and *v*. The musical texture continues with arpeggiated piano figures and a single melodic line.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The second staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The third staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The system includes dynamic markings such as *fff*, *p*, and *ff espress.*, and a tempo marking *grosso*.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The second staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The third staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The system includes dynamic markings such as *pp sehr zart*, *pp*, *mf*, *ausdrucksvoll*, *mp*, *espress.*, *sfp*, and *f*.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The second staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The third staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fourth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody. The system includes dynamic markings such as *espress.* and *p*.

T

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The system includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *mf cresc.*. A tempo marking **T** is placed above the first staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The system includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *ff*, and *ff cresc.*.

The third system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff is a piano line with a 12/8 time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The system includes dynamic markings such as *fp* and *fp*.

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. *p*

p dolce *pp*

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

p dolce *pp*

U Sehr ruhig.

pp zurücktreten, doch innig

pp

pp

pp

mf espress.

pp

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano score, organized into three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1 (Top):

- Staff 1: *espr.* (espressivo)
- Staff 2: *hervort.* (hervortretend)
- Staff 3: *zart* (softly), *p* (piano)
- Staff 4: *pp weich* (pianissimo, soft)
- Staff 5: *zurückt.* (withdraws), *ppp* (pianississimo)
- Staff 6: *pp* (pianissimo)

System 2 (Middle):

- Staff 1: *pp* (pianissimo)
- Staff 2: *pp* (pianissimo)
- Staff 3: *pp* (pianissimo)
- Staff 4: *pp* (pianissimo)
- Staff 5: *p* (piano), *mf espr.* (mezzo-forte, espressivo)
- Staff 6: *pp* (pianissimo)

System 3 (Bottom):

- Staff 1: *fp* (fortissimo)
- Staff 2: *p espr.* (piano, espressivo)
- Staff 3: *fp* (fortissimo)
- Staff 4: *fp weich* (fortissimo, soft)
- Staff 5: *fp* (fortissimo), *ppp zurückt.* (pianississimo, withdraws)
- Staff 6: *fp* (fortissimo)

This page of musical notation represents the first system of 'Verklärte Nacht' by Arnold Schoenberg. The score is written for five staves, likely representing a string quintet. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Measure 1:** The first staff begins with a 'V' marking. The second staff has an 'espr.' marking above it, and the third staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 2:** The first staff has an 'espr.' marking above it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 3:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 4:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 5:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 6:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 7:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 8:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 9:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 10:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 11:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.
- Measure 12:** The first staff has a 'p' marking below it, and the second staff has a 'p' marking below it.

The first system of musical notation consists of five staves. The top two staves are for the Violin I and Violin II parts, both in treble clef. The bottom three staves are for the Viola, Cello, and Double Bass parts, in alto, bass, and bass clefs respectively. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is present in the lower staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with five staves. It includes dynamic markings *pp* and *steigernd* (increasingly). The music shows a gradual build-up in intensity and complexity, with more frequent sixteenth-note patterns. The dynamic marking *cresc.* (crescendo) is used in the right-hand staves.

The third system of musical notation concludes the page with five staves. It features a *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) marking, indicating a significant slowing down of the tempo. The dynamics are marked *ff* (fortissimo). The music becomes more dramatic and intense, with prominent sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves.

molto rit. Sehr gross.

A musical score for the opera 'Der Hirt auf dem Felsen' by Carl Maria von Weber. The score is for a full orchestra and voices. The title 'Der Hirt auf dem Felsen' is written at the top. The music is in 2/4 time and G major. The score is arranged in a system of eight staves. The top staff is for the Soprano, followed by the Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The bottom four staves are for the orchestra, with the first staff being the Violins, the second the Violas, the third the Cellos and Double Basses, and the fourth the Woodwinds. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'sf' (sforzando). The music is in a key of G major, indicated by one sharp (F#) on the staff. The time signature is 2/4. The score is a page from a larger manuscript, with the page number '10' visible in the bottom right corner.

Allegretto

G Saite

dim. *sfp* *pp dolciss.* *pp*

dim. *sfp* *pp*

dim. *sf* *pp*

dim. *sf* *pp*

dim. *sfp* *pp*

dim. *sfp* *pp*

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). It consists of five staves. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs and a *rit.* marking at the end. The second staff has a *zart* marking. The third staff has a *zart* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The fourth and fifth staves have a *pp* dynamic. The system concludes with a *dim.* marking on the fourth staff and a *dim.* marking on the fifth staff.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a *pp* dynamic. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic. The third staff has a *pizz.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The fourth and fifth staves have a *pizz.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The system concludes with a *pp* dynamic on the fifth staff.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a melodic line with slurs. The second staff has a melodic line with slurs. The third staff has a melodic line with slurs. The fourth and fifth staves have a melodic line with slurs. The system concludes with a melodic line on the fifth staff.

This image displays a page of musical notation for the song "Verklärte Nacht" (Clarified Night) by Franz Schubert. The score is arranged in three systems, each containing staves for a voice part and piano accompaniment. The key signature is D major (two sharps), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a prominent, flowing melody in the right hand, often with arpeggiated figures, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The voice part consists of a single melodic line with lyrics written below it. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating the structure and phrasing of the piece.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano score. The notation is arranged in three systems, each containing four staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff on the left, and two staves on the right. The second system has a treble and bass staff on the left, and two staves on the right. The third system has a treble and bass staff on the left, and two staves on the right. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests. Dynamic markings like 'pppp' are visible. The page is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.

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 Bb in No. 18) (doubles Bb 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 eignen 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 mageren 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 bannst 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 schmerzendsunkle 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ndenhals 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 dämmert 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)

Bewegt (♩ ca 66 - 76) Den Weinden man mit Au-gen 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* *pp*

Fl. *pp* *arco Flage*

G. *pp* *arco Flage*

⑩ (gesungen) (gesprochen)

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

⑩ *pp* *pp* *pp*

poco rit. - - - Tempo

Fl. *pp* auf der D-Saite - - - G-Saite - - -
p dolce espress

G. *pp*

poco rit. - - - (15) Tempo

poco rit. - - - Tempo (15)

(kein Pedal!)

Fl. *pp* *sf*

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

Ge - lü - ste, schau - er - lich und

pp *sf*

Fl. *sf*

G. *sf* *fp*

(20) *pp*

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

(20) *sf* *legato*

F1. *am Steg*

G. *pp*

pp

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

stacc.

stacc.

pp

(25)

(25)

8

8

F1. *rit.*

G. *immer pizz.*

rit.

nie - - - - - dor.

Der

rit.

Tempo

F1.

G.

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* *molto rit.*

G. *f*

Vi. *molto rit.*

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

molto rit. *pp*

Tempo

Fl. *pp subito* *glissando*

G. *pp subito* *ppp*

Vi. *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

poco rit. *molto rit.*

Fl. *pp*

G. *pizz.* *spiccato*

Vi. *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.

68 *Pierrot Lunaire*

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

dolce rall. pesante
 15 *cresc. p*
 etwas ruhiger *espr.*

pp poco cresc. pp
 20 Stro - me des Mond - lichts blei - che Blü - ten, die wei - Ben

rit. p
 25 Wun - der - ro - sen. *senza Ped. rit.*
 Ge -

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

Fl. *stacc.*

Kl. (A) *pp stacc.*

G. *p dolce espr.*

viel langsamer (♩ = ca 100)

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

ppp viel langsamer

The musical score is for a piece titled "Haa-re des Mondlichts bleiben!". It is written for three voices: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Kl. (A)), and Guitar (G.). The score is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are "Haa-re des Mondlichts bleiben!". The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4. The second system contains measures 5 through 8. The lyrics are placed below the vocal staves. The guitar part is written on a single staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo).

Fl. rit. - *pp* nimmt Picc.

Kl. (A) *pp* *pp*

G. *pp* *ppp* 10

40 rit. -

40 rit. *pp*

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

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

3. Der Dandy.

Piccolo. *Rasch* (♩ = 76)

Klarinette in A. *Rasch* (♩ = 76)

Rezitation. *Rasch* (♩ = 76)

Mit ei - nem phan - ta - - - stischen

Klavier. *Rasch* (♩ = 76)

Pic. *poco rit.*
 Kl. (A) *f* *pp* *fp* *p*
ff *p* *f* *poco rit.*
 Licht - strahl er - leuch - tet der Mond die kry - stall - nen Flakons auf dem
f *pp* *poco rit.*

Г 7 bedeutet Hauptstimme.

etwas langsamer rit. - - - -

Pic. *espress.*

Kl. (A) *p*

etwas langsamer rit. -
(gesungen) (gesprochen) (tonlos geflüstert) (mit Ton gesprochen)

p *pp*

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

etwas langsamer *espress.* rit. *espress.* -

pp *pp*

langsam

Pic. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

langsam *pp* (10) *pp*

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

langsam (10) *p*

rit. - - - - Tempo

Pic. *sfpp*

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

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

rit. - - - - Tempo *l. H.*

ppp *p* *l. H.*

Flatterzunge - - - -

Pic. *ppp*

Kl. (A)

(15)

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

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

(15)

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

Pic. *pp subito*

Kl. (A)

(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. *p*

Kl. (A)

langsamer *pp*

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

langsamer

p *pp*

Pic.

Kl. (A)

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

l. H. r. H. p l. H. l. H. accel.

Pic.

Kl. (A)

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 p accel. ohne Pedal immer ohne Pedal

Pic.

Kl. (A)

rasch nimmt gr. Fl. ppp pppp

mit einem phanta - stischen Mond - strahl. rasch

30

30

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

Fließend, aber abwechslungsreich (♩ = 60 – 92)

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

Rezitation.

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

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.
K1.
(A)
G.

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

F1.
K1.
(A)
G.

immer ppp
immer ppp
pizz.
arco
immer ppp

am Steg -

Flut. 10 10

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

F1.
K1.
(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. $\frac{f}{f}$ Flag. $\frac{f}{f}$

(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 - nen Lin - nen -

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.

ei - ne blas - - se Wä - scherin.

ohne jede Pause, gleich anschließend:

Valse de Chopin.

(Klavier, Flöte, Klarinette 1)

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

F1.

K1.
(A.)

Wie ein blas- ser Tropfen Bluts färbt die Lip- pen ei- ner Kran-
 ⑤ begleitend

pp

p espress.

F1.

K1.
(A.)

- ken,
 ⑩ *p* al- so ruht auf die- sen
 ⑩ *stacc.* *stacc. 3*
 begleitend *pp* *pp* *legato* *stacc.*
 weich kurz weich weich

Die mit **f** bezeichneten Stellen sind bis zum Zeichen **7** hervorzuhoben, *espressivo* zu spielen, weil sie Haupt- oder I. Nebenstimme sind. Die andern Stimmen haben gegen sie zurückzutreten; sind Begleitung.

Fl.
Kl.
(A.)

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

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

Fl.
Kl.
(A.)

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

p dolce
p dolce
poco rit.
p dim.
pp
a tempo

Fl.
Kl.
(A.)

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

poco rit.
p
pp
a tempo

steigernd

F1.

Kl. (A)

cresc. -

steigernd

(25)

Kran - ken.

(25)

steigernd

p dolce legato

cresc. -

poco rit. -

F1.

Kl. (A)

nimmt Baß-Klarinette in B

poco rit. -

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

ff

fpp

ruhiger

F1.

B-Kl. (B)

ruhiger

(30)

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

ruhiger

(30)

pp

pp

Fl.

B-Kl
(B)

pp

35

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

35

pp

pp

Fl.

B-Kl
(B)

p

pp

pp

Fl.

B-Kl
(B)

40

44

40

rit.

44 molto rit.

folgt ohne Pause:
Madonna.
Flöte, Baß-Klarinette in
B, Violoncell; später
dazu Klavier, Geige.

Segue directly to
"Madonna"

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 Schmer-zen, auf den Al-tar mei-ner

⑤ **etwas belebter**

Fl.

B-Kl (B)

Vcl.

pp

Ver - se! Blut — aus dei-nen ma-gern Brüs-ten hat des Schwertes Wut ver - gos-sen.

⑤ **etwas belebter**

Fl.

B-Kl (B)

Vcl.

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

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

Fl.

B-Kl (B)

Vcl.

1. Mutter al-ler Schmer-zen, auf den Al-tar mei-ner 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*

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl. pizz. *) *pesante*

(20) Tempo

pesante cresc. (20) Tempo

- che, ihn zu zeig - en al - ler Mensch - heit - doch der Blick der Menschen mei - det dich, o

Fl.

B-Kl. (B)

Geige.

Vcl. arco

pp *f* *wuchtig*

Mut - - ter al - ler Schmer - zen!

ff *wuchtig* (24)

Klav. *ff*

*) 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.

Rezitation.

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

Fl. *p* *molto dim.* *pp subito*

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

Fl. *pp* *p*

die. An un-still-ba-rem

Fl. *pppp* *dim.* *molto dim.*

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

Fl. *p*

Mond, dort auf des Him-mels schwarzem Pfühl.

Fl. *f* *sf* *p*

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

Fl. *rit.* *(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

II. Teil.

8. Nacht.

(Passacaglia)

Baß-Klarinette in B.
Violoncell.
Rezitation.
Klavier.

Gehende ♩ (ca 80) *pp* *pp* *pp* ⑤

Gehende ♩ (ca 80) *pp* *p* ⑤

Gehende ♩ (ca 80) *pp* ⑤

Finstre, schwarze Rie-senfal-ter tö-tetender

B-Kl. (B)
Vcl.

Son - ne Glanz. Ein ge-schloß - nes Zau - ber - buch,

pp

8.....

B-Kl. (B)
Vcl.

Etwas rascher.
am Steg - - - - - Flag. 0 0 0

(*pp* aber deutlich hörbar) *ppp* *p*

⑩ gesungen (womöglich die tieferen Noten) **Etwas rascher.**
ppp gesprochen

ruht der Ho - ri-zont, ⑩ verschwie - gen. Aus dem Qualm ver - lor - ner

Etwas rascher.
pp

Flutterzunge

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl.

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

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

pp dim. *ppp* *f* *stacc.* *ohne Ped.* *cresc.*

I. Tempo

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl.

f *pp* *dim.* am Griffbrett

15

I. Tempo

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

15 *ff* *fff* *pp* *dim.*

B-Kl. (B)

Vcl.

p *espress.* *Flag. o*

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 -

dim.

dim.

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

her - - - zen nie - der...

fin - - stre, schwar - - ze

mf

dim.

8.....

B-Kl.
(B)

Vcl.

nimmt Klarinette in A

pp

pp

(25)

Rie - - - sen - fal - - ter.

(25)

pp

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)

p *pp* *p* *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

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

Kl.
(A)

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

Kl.
(A)

The musical score for Klavier (A) consists of four staves. The first staff is a single melodic line in G major, marked 'poco rit.' and ending with a fermata. The second staff continues the melody, also marked 'poco rit.' and ending with a fermata. The third and fourth staves form a piano accompaniment. The third staff begins with a piano (pp) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes, marked 'espr.' (espressivo). The fourth staff continues the accompaniment, marked 'poco rit.' and ending with a fermata. The lyrics 'weht die Flagge mir nun vom Mast. (kläglich) Pi-er.' are written below the second staff.

weht die Flagge mir nun vom Mast. (kläglich) Pi-er.

Die Rezitation hat die Tonhöhe andeutungsweise zu bringen.

Kl.
(A)

frei

Tempo

(10)

pp

Tempo (gesungen)

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

(10)

pp

pp

cresc. -

Kl.
(A)

accel.

poco rit.

accel.
(gesprochen)

(15)

poco rit.

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

accel.

(15)

espr.

poco rit.

f

Kl.
(A)

molto rit.

ppp

molto rit.

pp

(20)

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

molto rit.

(20)

stacc. pp

pp

pp

ppp

folgt ohne jede Pause
(bloß $\curvearrowright$ aushalten):

Raub.

Flöte, Klarinette in A, Geige
(mit Dämpfer), Violoncell
(mit Dämpfer)

Go on without pause to
"Raub"

(merely make the $\curvearrowright$ long)

10. Raub.

Mäßige ♩ (ca. 84)

Flöte.

Klarinette in A.

Geige.
(mit Dämpfer)

Violoncell.
(mit Dämpfer)

Rezitation.

pp

col legno gestrichen

immer col legno gestrichen

Mäßige ♩ (ca. 84)

⑤ mit der Rezitation

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vcl.

pp

arco am Griffbrett flautando

⑤ streng im Takt weiter

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

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vcl.

pp

espress.

p < f

col legno gestrichen

arco

am Griffbrett flautando

arco

pp

spp

(tonlos)

schlummern in den To - tenschreinen, drunten in den Grabgewölben. Nachts,

Fl. *p*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *arco am Griffbrett*

Vcl. *pizz.* *deutlich* *pp* *arco*

(ton) (tonlos) (ton etc.)

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

10

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vcl. *pp*

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

accel. -

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

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

Vcl. *pp* *am Steg* *pp*

accel. -

15

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

Fl. *accel.*

Kl. (A) *cresc.*

G. *Flag. 8...* *cresc.*

Vcl. *Flag. 8...* *cresc.*

accel.

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

Fl. *molto rit.* *pp*

Kl. (A) *pizz.* *pp*

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

Vcl. *ppp* *pizz.* *arco am Steg* *pp*

molto rit.

ro-te, fürst-li-che Ru-bi-ne.

Fl. ②0 *nimmt Piccolo*

Kl. (A) *nimmt Baß-Klarinette*

G. *nimmt Bratsche*

Vcl.

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

Klav. ②0 *molto stacc.* *ppp* *8...*

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.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

am Steg

pizz.

col legno gestrichen

am Steg

am Steg

am Steg

⑤

tar- Pi-er-rot!

⑤

poco rit.

sp

sp

*

rit.

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

sfpp

arco

arco

breiter (langsamer)

rit.

breiter (langsamer)

Die Hand,

martellato

breiter (langsamer)

ppp

ppp

ff

⑩

⑩

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo*

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

ff *fff* *ff*

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo*

fff *ff*

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

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo*

fff *ff*

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo I.*

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

ff *fff* *ff*

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo I.*

ff *pp*

Zu grau - sem A - bend - mah - le beim Blen - deglanz des

molto rit. - - - - *Tempo I.*

fff *pp*

r.H.
l.H.
pp

poco rit. - - Tempo

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

ppp stacc.

ppp p

dolce espress.

p espress.

ppp stacc.

ppp p

p

pp

dolce

pp

espress.

f

immer ohne Ped.

Gol - des.

Mit seg - nender Geber - de zeigt er

poco rit. - - Tempo

stumm niederdrücken

Flag.

ohne Ped.

immer ohne Ped.

(20)

(20)

poco rit.

Pic.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vel.

p

p

pp

molto espress.

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*

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

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

sein Herz 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.*

Vel. *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.

Sehr rasch (♩ = ca 120)

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.

Ziemlich bewegte ♩ (ca 126)

Baß-Klarinette in B.
C-Saite
Bratsche.
Violoncell.
Rezitation.
Klavier.

hervortretend
ff legato
gestoßen

B. Kl. (B)
Br.
Vel.

Der Mond, ein blan_kes Türkenschwert auf einem schwarzen

mp
p
f

B. Kl. (B)
Br.
Vel.

Sei_denkis_sen, ge_spen - stisch groß - dräut er hin_ab durch schmer_.

pp
p
f
pepress

┐ bedeutet Hauptstimme.

B-Kl. (B) *sehr ruhig und gleichmäßig*

Br. *pp sehr ruhig und gleichmäßig*

Vcl. *pp sehr ruhig und gleichmäßig*

(10)

- zens - dunk - le Nacht.

(10)

p *psf* *psf* *fff*

B-Kl. (B) *pp*

Br. *pp* *pizz.* *arco* *pp*

Vcl. *pp* *pizz.* *f*

Pier - rot irrt oh - ne Rast um - her und starrt empor in To -

pp sehr ruhig und gleichmäßig *psf* *psf* *pp*

B-Kl. (B) *pp* *fff* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Br. *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Vcl. *arco* *pp* *pizz.* *arco* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco* *pp*

- des - ängsten zum Mond dem blan - ken Tür - kenschwert auf einem schwar - zen

(15) (15)

pp *fff* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

*) Hier darf keine Stimme hervortreten; bloß die mit „*fff*“ bezeichneten Stellen haben sich deutlich abzuheben.
 +) bedeutet: pizz. mit der linken Hand

rit. - - - - - Tempo

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

rit. - - - - - Tempo

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

accel.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

accel.

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

accel.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

G-Saite. - - - - - Gliss. - - - - - Gliss.

(20)

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*

Vel. *pp* begleitend

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

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

Br. *pp* *fpp* *pp*

Vel. *pp* *fpp* *pp*

Fl. (30) *f* *fpp* *poco espress.*

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

Br. *ppp* *pizz.* *arco* *trem. am Steg*

Vel. *pp* *f* *pp* *trem. am Steg*

Fl. (35) *molto rit.*

Kl. (A) *molto rit.*

Br. *molto rit.*

Vel. *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 50)
(ernst) *f*

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

Langsame ♩ (ca 50)
ff *legato*

Klavier. *ff* *ff* *f*

r. H.
l. H.

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

immer martellato (non legato)

ff *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* Flag. *pp* Doppelgriff es u. h.

Flatterzunge

ten. (10) *ffpp* (ernst) Tot das Haupt, erstarrt die Locken - fern ver -

r. H. *Flag.* *tonlos niederdrücken* *ppp* *l. H.* *pp*

* ohne Pedal immer ohne Ped.

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.

sp

p cresc.

sp

p cresc.

sp

15

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

15

molto stacc.

molto cresc.

p

ffp

sehr breit

Fl.

Kl. (A)

G.

Vel.

ff

ff

fff

sehr breit

Heil-ge Kreuze sind die Ver-se.

Fl. *pp* *f* *f*

Cl. (A) *ffpp* *pp* *f*

G. *ffpp* *pp* *f*

Vcl. *ffpp* *pp* *f*

**Schluß des
II. Teiles.**

**End of
Part II**

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked with a circled "20". The middle and bottom staves are for piano accompaniment in bass clef, also marked with a circled "20". The piano part begins with a forte piano (*ffp*) dynamic. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a simple melody with a few notes and rests, and a piano accompaniment that includes chords and a bass line. The score is written in a clear, hand-drawn style.

III. Teil.

15. Heimweh.

In abwechslungsreicher Bewegung ($\text{♩} = 56 - 70$)
 frei *etwas rasch* *stacc.* *zögernd -*

Klarinette in A.

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

Rezitation. In abwechslungsreicher Bewegung ($\text{♩} = 56 - 70$)

Klavier. *f* *p*

Kl. (A.) *p* *dolce* *p*

G. *p* *dolce* *p*

sehr zart ⑤

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

pp

K1. (A) etwas zögernd Tempo

G. G-Saite etwas zögernd Tempo

etwas zögernd Tempo

ta - liens al - ter Pan - to - mi - - me, kling's her - ü - - ber: wie Pier.

etwas zögernd Tempo

K1.
(A)

G.

G-Saite

D-Saite

f *molto espress.*

espress.

p

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

f

6

p

3

Kl. (A)

fp

poco accel.

cresc.

G.

f

p

f

10

poco accel.

- ge - wor - den.

Und es tönt durch seines Herzens Wü - ste,

10

p

cresc.

poco accel.

rit. a tempo grazioso hüpfend

crise. *pp*

G. *ppp spiccato*

rit. a tempo

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

rit. a tempo grazioso

legato espress. *ppp molto stacc.*

And. *

Kl. (A) *f*

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

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

15 15

stacc. *p*

legato

belebend

mf *schwungvoll* *f*

crise. belebend

belebend

f *p*

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

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

ffp

pp

20

20

Kl. (A)

G.

poco rit. Tempo steigernd

poco rit. Tempo steigernd

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

Tempo steigernd

poco rit.

pp

3

poco rit. *molto rit.*

cresc. *8* *fff*

poco rit. *molto rit.*

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

poco rit. *molto rit.* *cresc.* *ff* *fff*

Red.

ppp *8* *ppp* *p* *Flag.* *p* *o* *(p)* *o* *(p)* *o* *(b)* *o* *(b)*

(25) sehr langsam

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

(25) sehr langsam *arpegg.* *p*

tonlos niederdrücken *pp*

*--- * Flag.* *ohne Pedal!*

Sehr rasch. (♩) *Piccolo.*

Violoncell. *rit. - 3 -* *Flag. C-Saite.*

Sehr rasch. (♩) *rit. -*

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

Go on without pause to
"Gemeinheit"

16. Gemeinschaft.

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126)
pizz.

Geige.

Violoncell.

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126)

Rezitation.

Ziemlich rasch (♩ ca 126)

Inden blanken Kopf Cas - san - ders, dessen Schreindie Luft durchze - tert,

Klavier.

poco rit. Plötzlich viel langsamer.

G.

Vel.

⑤ poco rit. Plötzlich viel langsamer.

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

⑤ poco rit. Plötzlich viel langsamer.

Tempo

Piccolo.

Klarinette in A.

immer weiter pizz.

Etwas langsamer.

p subito

p subito col legno

am Steg -

Tempo

Etwas langsamer.

(trocken)

Tempo

Etwas langsamer.

einen Schädelbohrer.

Dar - auf stopft er

Etwas langsamer.

Pic. Kl. (A) G. Vl.

arco *p* *ruhig* *p*

⑩ mit dem Daumen seinen ech - - ten türk - - schen

⑩

Pic. Kl. (A) G. Vl.

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

molto rit. *(beiseite)* *(im Takt)* ⑮

Ta - bak inden blan - ken Kopf Cas - san - ders, des - sen Schrein 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* **immer langsamer werdend**

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

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

pp

Pic
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vcl.

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

pp

Pic.
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vcl.

pizz

rit.

fp

große ausgiebige Pause,
dann folgt **Parodie**
(Klavier Piccolo Klarinet
in A, Bratsche)

(25)

Kopf Cas - san - ders!

(25)

rit.

p

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

17. Parodie.

Piccolo. (♩ = ca 132)

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

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. *l. H.* *p* *dolce*

Pic.
 Kl.
 (A)
 Br.

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

poco dim.
 ppp stacc.
 marcato

Pic. *nimmt große Flöte* *rit.*

Kl. (A)

Br. *grau - en Haar.*

20 *rit.*

Fl. *Etwas langsamer.*
Kl. *ppp sehr ruhig*
(A) *sehr ruhig*
Br. *ppp* *am Steg-*

Etwas langsamer.
pp *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)

ff

Überleitung zu „Mondfleck“

Pic.

Kl.
(A.)

G.

Vcl.

nimmt Klarinette in B

folgt ohne jede Pause

Der Mondfleck.

Sehr voll und gewichtig.

ff

rit.

attacca

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

Segue directly to
“Der Mondfleck”
attacca

18. Der Mondfleck.

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Piccolo.

Klarinette in B.

Geige.

Violoncell.

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Rezitation.

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

Sehr rasche  (ca 144)

Klavier.

ppsf *pp* *sf* *pp*

Pic.

Kl. (B)

G.

Vel.

mf quasi kadenzierend *f* *pp* *mf* quasi kadenzierend

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



Pic.

Kl.
(B)

G.

Vcl.

⑤

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

⑤

sf *sf*

Pic.

Kl.
(B)

G.

Vcl.

cresc. *f* *pp*

cresc. *f* *p* *pp*

cresc. *f* *pp* *pp*

cresc. *f* *pp*

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

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

Pic. *cresc.* *dim.*

Kl. (B) *cresc.*

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

Vcl. *f* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mf p* *pp*

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

10 *pp*

Pic. *ppp* *f*

Kl. (B) *ppp* *f*

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

Vcl. *f* *pp* *pp*

des hel-len Mon- - des auf dem Rük-ken sei-nes schwarzen Rockes. War-te!

pp

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) (erregt) *f*

bringt ihn nicht her - un - ter! Und so geht er

(15) *pp cresc.*

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

Kl. (B)

G. *cresc.*

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

gift - geschwollen wei-ter, reibt und reibt bis an den frühen Morgen ei-nen
hervor *sp* *ff* (komisch bedeutsam)

Pic. 8.....

Kl. (B)

G. *f* *pp*

Vcl.

19 wei- - - Ben 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 ♩) $\text{♩} = \text{ca } 120-132$; sehr frei vorzutragen.

Violoncell. *p* *sf* *p*

Rezitation. *Sehr langsamer Walzer (mäßige ♩) $\text{♩} = \text{ca } 120-132$* ⑤

Klavier. *Sehr langsamer Walzer (mäßige ♩) $\text{♩} = \text{ca } 120-132$* *espress.* ⑤ *p* *mf*

Vcl. *f* *p* *pizz.* *sf* ⑩

dolce ⑩ *espress.*

Vcl. *(pizz.)* *molto rit.* *arco dolce* *p* *>* *pp* *<* *pp* *>* *Tempo dolce* *p* *<*

molto rit. ⑮ *Tempo*

molto rit. ⑮ *Mit groteskem Tempo*

pp *<* *>*

Vcl. *12*

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

Vcl. *20*

knipster trüb ein Piz-zi-ca-to.

rit. *p*

rit.

immer p

pp

Vcl. *25*

langsam - accel. - rit.

ul libitum

f

brillant

Tempo

25 *langsam - accel. - rit.*

Tempo

rit. *Tempo* Plötz-lich naht Gas-

pp

Vcl. *poco rit.*

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

p

cresc.

poco rit.

ruhiger

Vcl. *p*

(30) *(ruhig) p 3*

30 *ruhiger* Mit gro - tes - kem Rie - sen - bo - gen kratzt

pp

Vcl. *frei*

(breit)

Pier - rot auf sei - ner Brat - sche.

Tempo brillant

Vcl. *rit. - - - Tempo*

35 *Tempo* Von sich wirft er jetzt die Brat - sche: mit der de - li - ka - ten Linken

pp dolce

35 *Tempo*

rit. - - - Tempo

poco string.

Vcl. *rit. - - - Tempo*

poco string. *rit. p* **40** *Tempo* fließend

faßt er den Kahl - kopf am Kra - gen - träu - mend spielt

p cresc. **40** *Tempo*

poco string. >

Violoncello (Vcl.)

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

legato

dolce

p espress.

Flöte

Klarinette in A

Geige

Violoncello (Vcl.)

pp

pizz.

ruhig

pp

p

dolce

dim.

(45)

bo - - - gen.

(45)

Flöte (Fl.)

Klarinette in A (Kl. (A))

Geige (G.)

Violoncello (Vcl.)

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. Leicht bewegt (♩. = 42 - 46)

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

F1.

K1. (A)

G.

Vel.

⑤

⑤

Red. * *Red.* * *ppp* *poco espr.*

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

p

See - - ro-se dient als Boot,

Tempo

Fl. *Flutterzunge-*
p

Kl. (A)
fp

G.
pizz.

Vcl.
pizz.
p

⑩
drauffährt Pier - rot gen Sü - - den mit gu - - tem Rei-se-wind.

⑩
pp

Fl.

Kl. (A)
ppp

G.
arco
pp

Vcl.
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. - (15)

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

poco rit. - (15) *sfp* *express.*

Tempo *Flatterzunge.* -

Fl. *pp*

Kl. (A) *pp*

G. *pp* *spiccato*

Vel. *pp* *spiccato*

Tempo

See - ro - se dient als Boot.

Tempo

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vel.

p espress. *p dolce* *p espress.* *p dolce* *p espress.* *p dolce*

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

espress.

Fl.
Kl.
(A)
G.
Vel.

pp *pp* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

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

20

20

Flatterzunge. -

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vcl.

arco

pp

Der Mond - - strahl ist das Ru - der.

fpp

fpp

fpp

fpp

pizz.

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vcl.

pp

pp

pp

pizz.

(25)

sf

Fl.

Kl.
(A)

G.

Vcl.

Dämpfer weg!

p

pp

arco

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.

Flöte.

Klarinette in A.

Geige.

Viola.

Rezitation.

Bewegt ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 60$)

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

Bewegt ($\text{♩} = \text{ca } 60$)

Klavier.

Fl.

Kl. (A.)

Geige.

Viola.

poco rit.

Tempo

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

poco rit.

Tempo

mit Dämpfung

Red.

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

F1

Kl. (A)

G.

Vel.

nimmt Baß Klarinette in B

nimmt 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

F1

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.

nimmt Piccolo

Fl.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

(20)

Unmut geb ich preis; aus meinem sonnenralmten Fenster beschau ich frei die lie-be Welt und

(20)

Piccolo.

rit.

Tempo

molto rit.

B-Kl.
(B)

Br.

Vcl.

Dämpfer aufsetzen

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

mit Dämpfer

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)

THE END