

chant du soir

orchestra

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chant du soir
sechs strophen für orchester
six stanzas for orchestra

eva-maria houben
2005

hector berlioz abgehört.
listening to hector berlioz.

- A. la harpe éolienne
- B. au tombeau
- C. marche
- D. scène d'amour
- E. voix sur l'âbime
- F. presque rien

insgesamt (sehr) leise.

die lautstärke so wählen, dass die letzte strophe F (presque rien)

noch einmal deutlich an lautstärke abnehmen kann.

presque rien: fast nichts.

besetzung:

flûtes

flöten

hautbois

oboen

clarinettes en si b

klarinetten in B

bassons

fagotte

cors en fa

hörner in F

trompettes en ut

trompeten in C

trombones

posaune

tuba

tuba

timbales

pauken

harpes

harfen

violons I

violinen I

violons II

violinen II

altos

violen

violoncelles

violoncelli

contrebasses

kontrabässe

A: la harpe éolienne

vereinzelte, verstreute klänge.

irgendwann irgendwo in der angegebenen zeit (vier minuten).

tondauern: etwa MM = 60.

zäsuren: innerhalb einer stimme zeit lassen zwischen klängen.

einzelne ausführende geben in den instrumentengruppen die einsätze an.

jede gruppe (stimme) „per se“ – ohne dirigent.

dauer: vier minuten.

B: au tombeau

tondauern = etwa MM = 60.

die senkrechten linien geben an, welche klänge gleichzeitig einsetzen.

der dirigent gibt die einsätze an.

dauer: vier minuten.

C: marche

etwa MM = 70 für violen, violoncelli und kontrabässe, jeweils als instrumentengruppe.

die bläser treten solistisch auf – im duo (flöte/oboe; 2 hörner; 2 trompeten) und als einzelne (klarinetten solo; fagott solo; posaune solo).

für die bläser gilt: jeder klang eine ruhige, weite ausatmung – irgendwann, irgendwo während der angegebenen zeit von zweieinhalb minuten.

die duos setzen gemeinsam ein, verklingen frei.

jeder spieler bzw. jedes spielerduo spielt den klang einmal irgendwann in der angegebenen zeit.

die streicher werden vielleicht dirigiert, die bläser nicht.

dauer: zweieinhalb minuten.

D: scène d'amour

etwa MM = 60.

strophe D wird mit dirigent gespielt.

dauer: vier minuten.

E: voix sur l'abîme

etwa MM = 60.

solistische besetzung: klarinette solo, kontrabässe duo.

dauer: sechs minuten.

F: presque rien

senza tempo.

solistische besetzung.

klarinette solo: jeder klang eine ruhige, weite ausatmung.

soloharfe: eine ruhige, stille spur in gleichmäßiger pulsation.

violine, viola, kontrabass solo: jeder klang ein ruhiger, weiter

bogenstrich. die römische zahl gibt die saite an, die arabische

zahl die teiltonzahl (natürliche flageolets).

die klänge tauchen irgendwann, irgendwo auf, die einsatzabfolge

der klänge ist frei (klänge können einander auch überschneiden).

jede stimme für sich, „per se“.

es wird ohne dirigent gespielt.

die strophe ist zeitlich nicht terminiert.

das orchesterstück endet, wenn der letzte solist in diesem satz

den letzten klang gespielt hat.

on the whole (very) soft.

choosing a volume that allows to play the last movement F

(presque rien) distinctly softer.

presque rien – nearly nothing.

instrumentation:

flutes

flutes

hautbois

oboes

clarinettes en si b

clarinets b flat

bassons

bassoons

cors en fa

horns in f

trompettes en ut

trumpets in c

trombones

trombones

tuba

tuba

timbales

timpani

harpes

harps

violons I

violins I

violons II

violins II

altos

violas

violoncelles

violoncelli

contrebasses

double basses

A: la harpe éolienne

single, scattered sounds.

sometime, somewhere within the given time section (four minutes).

durations: about MM = 60.

caesuras: allow yourself time within each voice/line.

one performer in each group of instruments indicates the entry of the sounds.

each group “per se” – without conductor.

duration: four minutes.

B: au tombeau

durations : about MM = 60.

the vertical lines indicate which sounds enter simultaneously.

the conductor determines the entries.

duration: four minutes.

C: marche

about MM = 60 for violas, violoncelli and double basses, in each case as a group of instruments.

the winds appear in each case as soloists – in duo (flute/oboe; 2 horns; 2 trumpets) and as single players (clarinet solo; bassoon solo; trombone solo).

for the winds: each sound a calm quiet breath – sometime, somewhere during the given time section of two and a half minute.

the duos enter simultaneously, decay freely.

each player resp. each duo plays the sound once anytime during the given time-section.

perhaps conductor for the strings; the winds play without conductor.

duration: three minutes.

D: scène d'amour
about MM = 60.
play with conductor.
duration: four minutes.

E: voix sur l'âbime
about MM = 60.
each player is soloist: clarinette solo, double basses duo.
duration: six minutes.

F: presque rien
senza tempo.
each player is soloist.
clarinet solo: each sound a calm, wide breath.
harp solo: a calm, still trail in quiet equal pulsation.
violin, viola, double bass solo: each sound a calm, wide bow. the
roman number indicates the string, the arabic number the partial
number (natural partials).
the sounds appear anywhere, anytime, the order of sounds is free
(sounds can overlap).
each voice, each instrument "per se".
play without conductor.
the stanza is not scheduled in time.
the whole piece ends when the last soloist in this movement has
played the last sound.

A. la harpe éolienne

A

la harpe éolienne

flûtes
00:00 ← → 04:00

A musical staff with a treble clef. Above the staff, a horizontal line with arrows at both ends spans the width of the staff, labeled '00:00' on the left and '04:00' on the right. The word 'flûtes' is written above the left arrow. The staff contains the following elements from left to right: a whole note on the G line (G4), a double bar line, a quarter note on the F# line (F#4), a double bar line, and a half note on the G# line (G#4) with a slur over it.

A

la harpe éolienne

hautbois

00:00 ← → 04:00

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a single note on the second line (D4). This is followed by a double bar line. The final part of the staff contains four notes (D4, E4, F4, G4) beamed together and covered by a slur. Above the staff, a long double-headed arrow spans from the 00:00 mark to the 04:00 mark.

A

la harpe éolienne

clarinettes en si b

00:00 ← → 04:00

The image shows a musical staff for clarinet in B-flat. Above the staff, the text "clarinettes en si b" is written. Below the staff, a horizontal timeline is shown with arrows pointing left and right, labeled "00:00" and "04:00" respectively. The staff itself contains a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a melody consisting of four quarter notes (B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F-flat) followed by a double bar line, a sharp sign, another double bar line, and a quarter note.

A

la harpe éolienne

bassons
00:00 ←

→ 04:00

A musical staff with a bass clef. It contains a whole note on the second line, a double bar line, and a half note on the second space.

A

la harpe éolienne

cors en fa

00:00 ← → 04:00

con sord. *con sord.*

A

la harpe éolienne

trompettes en ut

00:00 ← → 04:00

The musical staff is a five-line system with a treble clef on the left. It contains two notes: a whole note G (first line) and a whole note G# (second space). A double bar line (//) is positioned between the two notes. Below the staff, the text 'con sord.' is written under each note. Above the staff, a horizontal line with arrows at both ends spans the width of the staff, with '00:00' at the left end and '04:00' at the right end. The text 'trompettes en ut' is written above the left end of this line.

con sord. *con sord.*

A

la harpe éolienne

trombones

00:00 ← → 04:00

The musical staff is a five-line bass clef staff. It contains two whole notes: one on the second line (G2) and one on the second space (B2). A double bar line (//) is positioned between the two notes. The first note is marked with *con sord.* below it, and the second note is also marked with *con sord.* below it. Above the staff, a horizontal line with arrows at both ends spans the width of the staff, with the time markers 00:00 on the left and 04:00 on the right.

con sord. *con sord.*

A

la harpe éolienne

tuba
00:00 ← → 04:00

A musical staff in bass clef with a tuba part. The staff contains three notes: a whole note G2 (below the staff), a whole note G#2 (below the staff), and a whole note G2 (below the staff). Above the staff, a double bar line is placed between the first and second notes, and another double bar line is placed between the second and third notes. A horizontal line with arrows at both ends spans the entire staff, with the label '00:00' at the left end and '04:00' at the right end. The word 'tuba' is written above the left end of this line.

A

la harpe éolienne

timbales

00:00 ← → 04:00

The musical notation is written on a five-line bass clef staff. It begins with a treble clef symbol (C-clef) on the first line. The first measure contains five quarter notes, each with a slur above it, connected by a larger slur. A double bar line (//) follows. The second measure contains four quarter notes, each with a slur below it, connected by a larger slur. Above the first note of the second measure is a triple accent mark (three slanted lines).

A

la harpe éolienne

harpes
00:00 ← → 04:00

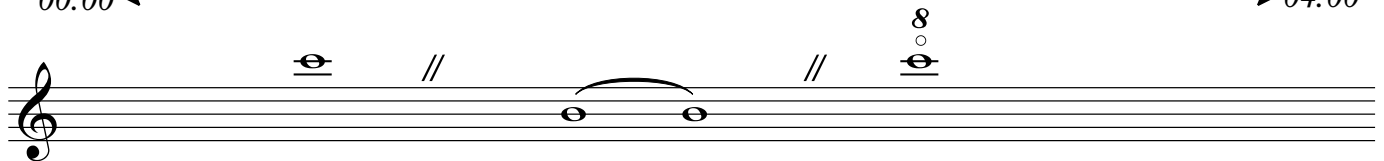
The musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of eight quarter notes, all on the same pitch. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a sequence of ten quarter notes, all on the same pitch, with stems pointing upwards. A double bar line (//) is placed between the two staves. Above the staves, a horizontal line with arrows at both ends spans the width of the notation, with the time markers '00:00' on the left and '04:00' on the right. The word 'harpes' is written above the left end of this line.

A

la harpe éolienne

violons I

00:00 ← → 04:00



The musical notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. It begins with a whole note on G4. This is followed by a double bar line. The next measure contains a half note on G4, which is slurred. This is followed by another double bar line. The final measure contains a whole note on G4 with a fermata above it and a circled number 8 above the fermata.

A

la harpe éolienne

violons II

00:00 ← → 04:00

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 8/8. The score begins with a double bar line. It then features two eighth notes, each with a fermata above it, connected by a slur. This is followed by another double bar line and a final fermata.

A

la harpe éolienne

altos
00:00 ← → 04:00

3/8

G G G

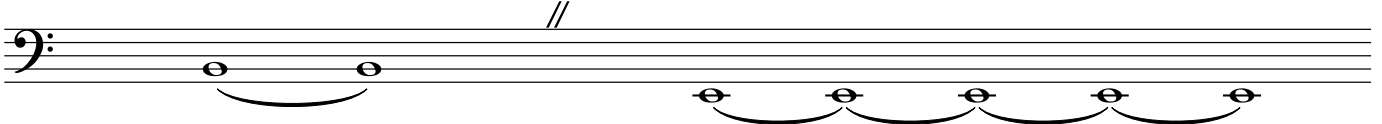
A

la harpe éolienne

violoncelles

00:00 ←

→ 04:00

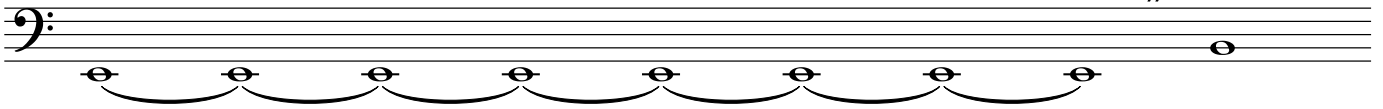


A

la harpe éolienne

contrebasses

00:00 ← → 04:00 //



B. au tombeau

B au tombeau

0:00 0:10 0:28 0:58

fl.

hb.

cl. en si \flat

bns

(con sord.)
cors en fa

(con sord.)
tromp. en ut

(con sord.)
tromb.

tuba

timb.

0:16 0:38 1:06
harpes

8 $^{\circ}$
uns I

8 $^{\circ}$

0:08 0:52 pizz. 0:58
altos

pizz.
vlles

cb.

0:00

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'B au tombeau'. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with multiple staves. The instruments listed include Flute (fl.), Horn (hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (cl. en si \flat), Bassoon (bns), Cor Anglais in F (cors en fa), Trumpet in C (tromp. en ut), Trombone (tromb.), Tuba, Timpani (timb.), Harp (harpes), Violin I (uns I), Alto (altos), Viola (vlles), and Cello (cb.). The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings like 'pizz.' (pizzicato). Time signatures are indicated at the top (0:00, 0:10, 0:28, 0:58) and bottom (0:00, 0:08, 0:16, 0:38, 0:52, 0:58, 1:06). Specific performance instructions like '(con sord.)' are present for the woodwinds. The score is written in a single system.

1:40 2:06

fl.

hb.

1:20

cl.

1:58

bns

(con sord.)

cors

1:12 (con sord.)

1:30

tromp. #8:

(con sord.)

tromb.

1:50

tuba

2:15

timb.

1:26

harpes

uns I

uns II

2:04

altos

1:50

vlles

cb.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. It features 14 staves. The instruments are: fl. (flute), hb. (oboe), cl. (clarinet), bns (bassoon), cors (cor Anglais), tromp. (trumpet #8), tromb. (trombone), tuba, timb. (timpani), harpes (harp), uns I (violin I), uns II (violin II), altos (viola), vlles (cello), and cb. (double bass). The score includes time markers such as 1:12, 1:20, 1:26, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:58, 2:04, 2:06, and 2:15. Performance instructions include '(con sord.)' for cors and tromp., and a key signature of one sharp (F#) for the tromp. part. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

fl. 3:24
 hb. 3:28
 cl. 3:24
 bns 3:24
 cors 2:38
 (con sord.) 2:46
 (con sord.) 2:54
 tromp. 3:06
 (con sord.) 3:18
 tromb. 3:18
 tuba 2:58
 timb. 2:58
 harpes 2:32
 vns I 2:48
 vns II 2:50
 altos 3:32
 celles 3:32
 cb. 3:32

3:55 4:00 4:30

fl.

hb.

cl.

bns.

cors

tromp.

tromb.

tuba

timb. 4:30

harpes 3:36 3:44

vns I 3:40

vns II

altos 3:48

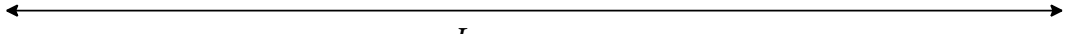
vlles

cb. pizz. 4:00 4:30

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of 14 staves for different instruments. The flute (fl.) has a whole note at 3:55. The clarinet (cl.) has a quarter note at 3:55. The timpani (timb.) has a whole note at 4:30 with a fermata. The harp (harpes) has notes at 3:36 and 3:44. Violin I (vns I) has a note at 3:40. Violin II (vns II) has a note at 3:40. The alto saxophone (altos) has a whole note at 3:48. The viola (vlles) has a half note at 3:48. The cello (cb.) has a quarter note at 3:48 marked 'pizz.'. Time markers 4:00 and 4:30 are present at the bottom of the page.

C. marche

C marche



0:00

2:30

*fl./
hb.*

*clar.
en si b*

bn

*2 cors
en fa*

*2 tromp.
en ut*

tromb.

pizz. MM ca. 70 *3 x*

altos

vclles

cb.

0:00 2:30

D. scène d'amour

D
scène d'amour

The musical score is organized into two systems of staves. The first system includes:

- fl.* (Flute): Treble clef, rests in the first two measures, then a whole note G4 with a sharp sign in the third measure.
- hb.* (Horn): Treble clef, rests in all three measures.
- cl. en sib* (Clarinete en si bémol): Treble clef, rests in all three measures.
- bns* (Basson): Bass clef, rests in all three measures.

The second system includes:

- cors en fa* (Cor en fa): Treble clef, rests in the first two measures, then a whole note G4 with a sharp sign in the third measure.
- tromp. en ut* (Trompe en ut): Treble clef, rests in all three measures.
- tromb.* (Trombone): Bass clef, rests in all three measures.
- tuba*: Bass clef, rests in the first two measures, then a whole note G2 in the third measure.
- timb.* (Tambourin): Bass clef, rests in the first two measures, then a whole note G2 with a slur and a fermata in the third measure.
- harpes*: Treble clef, four quarter notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) in the first measure, then rests in the second and third measures.
- uns I* (Violon I): Treble clef, rests in all three measures.
- uns II* (Violon II): Treble clef, whole notes G4, A4, B4, and G4 with a sharp sign in the first, second, and third measures respectively.
- altos*: Bass clef, rests in all three measures.
- vlles* (Violoncelles): Bass clef, rests in all three measures.
- cb.* (Contrebasse): Bass clef, rests in all three measures.

Vertical dashed lines separate the measures. An 8va marking is present above the first violin staff in the third measure.

fl. *fl.*

hb.

cl. en sib

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb. *pizz.*

fl.

hb.

cl. en sib

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

fl.

hb.

cl. en sib

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

The image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra. It contains 15 staves, each for a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (fl.), Horn in B-flat (hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (cl. en sib), Bassoon (bns), Cor Anglais (cors en fa), Trumpet in C (tromp. en ut), Trombone (tromb.), Tuba (tuba), Timpani (timb.), Harp (harpes), Violin I (vns I), Violin II (vns II), Viola (altos), Violoncello (vlles), and Double Bass (cb.). The score is divided into three measures by vertical dashed lines. The first measure shows the beginning of the piece with various notes and rests. The second measure is mostly empty, with some notes in the bassoon and timpani parts. The third measure shows the continuation of the music, with notes in the flute, horn, clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, trombone, tuba, timpani, harp, violin I, violin II, cello, and double bass parts. The double bass part has a long, sweeping line across the bottom of the page.

fl.

hb.

cl. en si \flat

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

fl.

hb.

cl. en sib

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

The image shows a page of a musical score for a large ensemble. It contains 15 staves, each for a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (fl.), Horn in B-flat (hb.), Clarinet in B-flat (cl. en sib), Bassoon (bns), Horn in F (cors en fa), Trumpet in C (tromp. en ut), Trombone (tromb.), Tuba (tuba), Timpani (timb.), Harp (harpes), Violin I (vns I), Violin II (vns II), Alto (altos), Viola (vlles), and Cello (cb.). The score is divided into three measures by vertical dashed lines. The flute part has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bassoon and timpani parts have specific rhythmic and melodic patterns. The strings (vns I, vns II, altos, vlles, cb.) are mostly silent, with some sustained notes in the violin and cello parts.

fl. *p* *f* *mp*

hb.

cl. en sib

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut *ff* *ff*

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vn I

vn II

altos

vlles

cb.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains 14 staves for various instruments. The first staff is for flute (fl.), with dynamics *p*, *f*, and *mp*. The second staff is for horn in B-flat (hb.). The third staff is for clarinet in B-flat (cl. en sib). The fourth staff is for bassoon (bns). The fifth staff is for cor Anglais in F (cors en fa). The sixth staff is for trumpet in C (tromp. en ut), with fortissimo (*ff*) markings. The seventh staff is for trombone (tromb.). The eighth staff is for tuba. The ninth staff is for timpani (timb.), showing a series of five notes with a slur and a fermata. The tenth staff is for harp (harpes), with a sequence of notes in the final measure. The eleventh staff is for Violin I (vn I). The twelfth staff is for Violin II (vn II). The thirteenth staff is for Alto (altos). The fourteenth staff is for Viola (vlles). The fifteenth staff is for Cello (cb.). Vertical dashed lines indicate measure boundaries.

fl.

hb.

cl. en si b

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes
perdendo

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

fl.

hb.

cl. en si b

bns

cors en fa

tromp. en ut

tromb.

tuba

timb.

harpes

vns I

vns II

altos

vlles

cb.

The musical score is organized into systems of staves. The first system includes flutes (fl.), horn in B-flat (hb.), clarinet in B-flat (cl. en si b), and bassoons (bns). The second system includes cor Anglais in F (cors en fa), trumpet in C (tromp. en ut), trombone (tromb.), and tuba. The third system includes timpani (timb.) and harp (harpes). The fourth system includes violin I (vns I), violin II (vns II), viola (altos), violoncello (vlles), and double bass (cb.). The score is divided into measures by vertical dashed lines. The harp part features a sequence of notes in the final measure, and the violin I part has notes in the first two measures.

fl. *fl.*

hb. *hb.*

cl. en sib *cl. en sib*

bns *bns*

cors en fa *cors en fa*

tromp. en ut *tromp. en ut*

tromb. *tromb.*

tuba *tuba*

timb. *timb.*

harpes *harpes*

vns I *vns I*

vns II *vns II*

altos *altos*

vlles *vlles*

cb. *cb.*

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first four staves (fl., hb., cl. en sib, bns) contain notes in the first two measures. The cl. en sib staff has a sharp sign on the second note. The tuba staff has vertical bar lines in the first, second, and third measures. The harpes staff has notes in the fourth measure. The vlles staff has notes in the first three measures, with a sharp sign on the fourth note. The cb. staff has a slur under the first two measures. Vertical dashed lines are present at the end of the first, second, and third measures.

E. voix sur l'âbime

E

voix sur l'abîme

solo

cl. en si \flat

cb.

The first system consists of two staves. The top staff is for a clarinet in B-flat (cl. en si \flat) and contains a melodic line with three groups of three eighth notes, each group beamed together. The bottom staff is for a contrabass (cb.) and contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes, with a final group of two eighth notes beamed together.

The second system consists of two staves. The top staff is for a clarinet in B-flat and contains a melodic line with three groups of three eighth notes, each group beamed together. The bottom staff is for a contrabass and contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes, with a final group of two eighth notes beamed together.

The third system consists of two staves. The top staff is for a clarinet in B-flat and contains a melodic line with three groups of three eighth notes, each group beamed together. The bottom staff is for a contrabass and contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes, with a final group of two eighth notes beamed together.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The top staff is for a clarinet in B-flat and contains a melodic line with three groups of three eighth notes, each group beamed together. The bottom staff is for a contrabass and contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes, with a final group of two eighth notes beamed together.

The fifth system consists of two staves. The top staff is for a clarinet in B-flat and contains a melodic line with three groups of three eighth notes, each group beamed together. The bottom staff is for a contrabass and contains a bass line with a series of eighth notes, with a final group of two eighth notes beamed together.

F. presque rien

F

presque rien

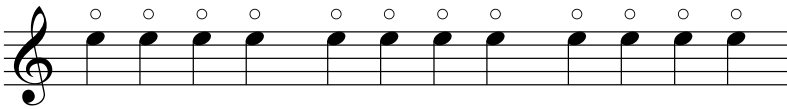
clarinette en si \flat solo

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a sharp sign on the first line. The notes are: a half note on G4, a double bar line, a half note on E4, a double bar line, a quarter note on G4, and a whole note on E4.

F

presque rien

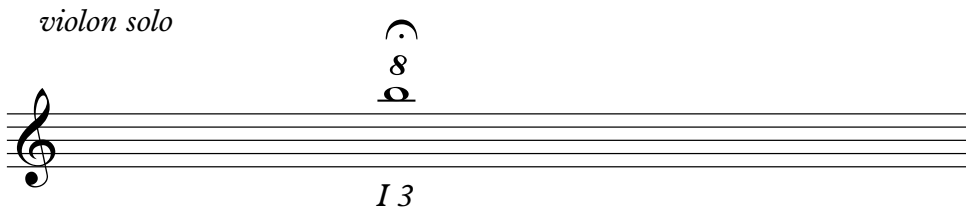
harpe solo



F

presque rien

violon solo



A musical staff with a treble clef. Above the staff, there is a fermata symbol (a semi-circle with a vertical line through it) and the number 8. Below the staff, there is the number 13.

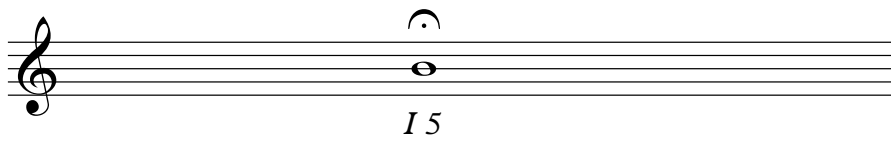
F
presque rien

violoncelle solo



F
presque rien

contrebasse solo



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