

# Zur Komposition.

## Der Film und seine Musik.

Erst als der Tonfilm Ende der 1920er Jahre aufkam, bürgerte sich für Filme ohne Tonspur die Bezeichnung "Stummfilm" ein, während man bis dahin schlichtweg vom "Film" sprach. Anfang der 1930er Jahre war der stumme Film fast gänzlich aus den Kinos verschwunden, und an seine Renaissance hätte damals niemand geglaubt.

Erst seit den 1950er Jahren, als die historische (und kunsthistorische) Bedeutung des Films allgemein Anerkennung fand, wurde auch der stumme Film vereinzelt wieder aufgeführt. Danach erlebte der Stummfilm eine regelrechte Neuentdeckung: Archive (und der damit neu entstandene Berufsstand des Filmwissenschaftlers) begannen, verloren geglaubten Filmen systematisch nachzuforschen, Fragmente zu vollständigen Filmen zu ergänzen, vorhandene Filme zu restaurieren (d.h. zur Sicherung umzukopieren) und sie so dem Publikum wieder zugänglich zu machen.

Wichtiges Bindeglied zwischen Film und Publikum war auch hier wieder - wie zu Stummfilmzeiten - die Musik. Da nur wenige originale Begleitmusiken der 1910er und 1920er Jahre in Form von Noten erhalten oder bekannt waren, war ein weites Experimentierfeld eröffnet, das Komponisten die Möglichkeit bot, neue Musiken für alte Filme zu schaffen; von der historisierenden Klaviermusik bis zur experimentellen Geräuschkulisse, vom Klang großer Symphonieorchester bis zur Untermalung durch DJs, Perkussions- und sogar Harfensolisten blieb keine Möglichkeit unversucht, stumme Filme zu vertonen.

Die Musik zum "*Kilometerfresser*", Florian C. Reithners zweite Vertonung eines Stummfilmes in Spielfilm-länge, wählt den historisierenden Ansatz, bei dem sich die Musik dem Film unterordnet. Hier wurde versucht, einen Musikstil zu finden, der sich einem über 80 Jahre alten Film so weit anpaßt, daß sich das Publikum in die Entstehungszeit des Filmes zurückversetzt fühlt. Wer einen solchen Film aus dem Blickwinkel der 1920er Jahre erlebt, wird ihn anders verstehen, als aus der Perspektive der Gegenwart gesehen. Speziell im Fall des "*Kilometerfressers*",

der uns eine Bestandsaufnahme des Europa anno 1924 zeigt, ist eine stilechte Musikbegleitung das geeignete Mittel, diesen Film mit anderen Augen zu sehen. Dennoch ist Reithners Musik zum "*Kilometerfresser*" keineswegs unmodern, sondern in ihrer Weise absolut zeitgemäß.

## Der Komponist.

Florian C. Reithner, geboren 1984 in Amstetten in Niederösterreich, erhielt bereits früh Klavierunterricht und war zwischen 1994 und 1998 Mitglied der Wiener Sängerknaben, wo erste Kompositionen entstanden. Er studierte an der Universität für Musik und darstellende Kunst in Wien sowie am Konservatorium St. Pölten in den Fächern Komposition (bei Ivan Eröd, David Babcock, Martin Lichtfuss), Klavier (bei Raimund Langner, Karlheinz Leschanz), Orgel (u.a. bei Domorganist Franz Dankagmüller), Musiktheorie und Gesang.

Reithner, der bereits als Jazzpianist und Organist seine Improvisationskunst unter Beweis gestellt hatte, wurde ab 2006 mehrfach als Stummfilm-Pianist an das vom Filmarchiv Austria bespielte Metro-Kino in Wien engagiert. In das Jahr 2006 fällt auch seine erste Stummfilmvertonung: das Ensemble Filmharmonie beauftragte ihn mit der Komposition zu Friedrich Wilhelm Murnaus Tragikomödie "*Der letzte Mann*"; es entstand eine zeitgemäße und dennoch zum Stil des 1924 entstandenen Films passende Musik für 20-köpfiges Bläserensemble. Die erfolgreiche Zusammenarbeit wurde 2007 mit dem "*Kilometerfresser*", 2009 mit der Musik zum Edgar Wallace-Krimi "*Der Zinker*" (1931) und 2010 mit "*Der Berg des Schicksals*" (1924) fortgesetzt (*sämtliche Musiken bei Seeber FILM Verlag erschienen*).

Seit 2007 erarbeitete Reithner zahlreiche Musikproduktionen für DVD-Veröffentlichungen ("*100 Jahre Postbus*", "*Das weiße Paradies*" u.a.m.) und begleitet in Solo- und Ensemblekonzerten Stummfilme im In- und Ausland.

# Aufführungspraxis.

## Partitur und Stimmen.

Die Takte sind in Partitur und Stimmen durchnumeriert; dadurch ergeben sich zwar vierstellige Taktzahlen, durch die aber Verwechslungen ausgeschlossen sind. Taktzahlen, Tempo- und Metronomangaben sind auch in den Stimmen verzeichnet, nicht aber die Bildmarken (siehe unten), die nur dem Dirigenten zur Orientierung dienen. In manchen Stimmen sind Leerseiten eingefügt, wo es sich aus der Anordnung der Pausen so ergeben hat.

Mehrtaktige Pausen sind in den Stimmen nach den (meist 8- oder 16-taktigen) musikalischen Phrasen gesetzt, der jeweils umfaßte Taktbereich (von - bis) numeriert. Im Falle längerer Pausen sind Cue-Noten eingezeichnet: Stichnoten mit unterlegten Pausen (nicht in der Partitur verzeichnet) bedeuten cue-Noten; Stichnoten ohne unterlegte Pausen (diese sind auch in der Partitur verzeichnet) bedeuten Ersatzstimmen für bestimmte Solostellen. Cue-Noten sind stellenweise zur besseren Lesbarkeit oktaviert.

Einstimmig notierte Passagen in Posaunen- und Hornstimmen sind, wenn nicht anders angegeben, *a2* zu spielen.

Partitur und Stimmen sind in chromatisch, d.h. ohne Tonartvorzeichen, notiert. Stellenweise wurden enharmonische Umdeutungen einer leichten Les- und Spielbarkeit angepaßt. *Sollte (Gott beihilf!) in Jahrzehnten eine kritische Neuausgabe dieser Komposition erarbeitet werden, werden alle bis dahin auftauchenden Fragen zur Musik sicherlich beantwortet werden können.*

## Bildmarken.

Zur Synchronisierung der Musik mit dem Film sind in der Partitur Bild- und Textmarken eingezeichnet, die es dem Dirigenten ermöglichen sollen, die Musik möglichst exakt zum Verlauf des Filmes zu dirigieren. Diese Marken geben die relative genaue zeitliche Zuordnung der Musik zu den Filmszenen wieder, d.h. stellenweise kann ein Spielraum von einem oder zwei Takten entstehen (anstatt der Marken - oder zusätzlich - kann man sich auch die Bildschnitte in der Partitur anmerken).

In verschiedenen Abständen sind Fermaten, Ritardandi usw. verzeichnet, die - je nach Tempo und Erfordernis - kurz oder lange gehalten werden, um an die jeweils folgende Szene oder an ein neues Tempo anschließen zu können; Temposchwankungen zwischen einzelnen Passagen können so ausgeglichen werden. Fermaten und Ritardandi sind in diesem Fall keine Gestaltungsmittel, sondern Hilfsmittel für die Einhaltung des Ablaufes. Aus der bisherigen Aufführungspraxis läßt sich sagen, daß kaum zwei Aufführungen auf die Sekunde genau völlig gleich ablaufen - was aber kein Schaden ist, solange der Effekt der Musik im großen Ganzen dem Filmablauf angepaßt werden kann.

Die Musik zum "Kilometerfresser" gibt meist Stimmungen in großen Bögen wieder, sekunden-genaue Einsätze und Effekte (sogenanntes "Mickeymousing", d.h. die musikalische Illustration jeder Geste und Bewegung) wurden in der Komposition weitestgehend vermieden.

Nur an wenigen Stellen kommt es darauf an, die Musik exakt mit einem Bildschnitt oder einer Einstellung zu synchronisieren. Durch genaues Studium von Film und Musik sollte eine exakte Synchronisierung jedenfalls bei den Aktschlüssen und an folgenden Stellen erreicht werden:

- Erwischt! (Takt 414)
- Allgegenwärtig! (Takt 570)
- Allgegenwärtig! (Takt 1613)
- Sturz ins Wasser (Takt 1973)
- Gipfelsieg (Takt 2268)
- Allgegenwärtig! (Takt 2602)

## Vorführgeschwindigkeit und Tempi.

Zu Zeiten des Stummfilmes gab es keine einheitliche Vorführgeschwindigkeit (erst mit Einführung des Tonfilms wurden 24 Bilder pro Sekunde zur Norm, heute gelten, da TV-Standard, 25 Bilder pro Sekunde). Die Vorführgeschwindigkeit von Stummfilmen schwankte oft von Kino zu Kino, da und dort wurden Filme schneller gekurbelt, um zusätzliche Vorstellungen einschieben zu können; auch wurde die Geschwindigkeit fallweise dem Stil des Filmes

angepaßt - zu Komödien paßt ein höheres Tempo durchaus, während ernste Stoffe nicht zu schnell gezeigt werden dürfen, um ihre Wirkung nicht zu verfremden.

Da es keine einheitliche Vorführgeschwindigkeit gab, wurden in den Stummfilm-Musiken, die in Form von Noten an Filmpianisten und Kino-Orchester ausgeliefert wurden, nur ungefähre Tempoangaben verzeichnet. Im Falle des „Kilometerfressers“, der heute in den meisten Fällen digital projiziert und in standardisierter Geschwindigkeit gezeigt wird (Dauer ca. 83 Minuten bei 25 Bildern pro Sekunde), wird das Tempo durch Metronomangaben so genau wie möglich angegeben. Es ist in der Aufführung sinnvoll, die Tempi geringfügig schneller anzusetzen, um für Ritardandi und ähnliche Gestaltungsmittel ausreichend Zeit zu haben. Wählt man ein schnelleres Tempo, so kann zwischen den Passagen schlimmstenfalls eine kurze Pause entstehen; setzt man es zu langsam an, kann der nächstfolgende Einsatz nur verspätet gegeben werden, was der Gesamtwirkung schaden kann. Sollte der Film in einer anderen Vorführgeschwindigkeit (z.B. von einer 35mm-Kopie mit 20 - 22 Bilder pro Sekunde) gezeigt werden, so muß dies bei den Tempi berücksichtigt werden.

## Motive und Zitate.

Die Fanfare der Einleitung ist das wiederkehrende Motiv des Kilometerfressers Ernest und des Ausrufes „Allgegenwärtig!“. Das Reisemotiv (ab Takt 44) führt durch den gesamten Film und erscheint in verschiedenen Stilen, so etwa opernhaft-italienisch („Die italienische Grenze wird überschritten.“ - Takt 338), als Tango (Takt 880), in der Art von Balkan-Blaskapellen (Motiv des 4. Aktes) usw.

An einigen Stellen wurden authentische Musiken

zitiert:

**Der Antlassritt:** Ziehrers „Schönenfeld-Marsch“, der bei diesem heute noch lebendigen Brauch gespielt wird, wurde übernommen. Teil der an diesem Tag gefeierten Messe ist das „Pange Lingua“ von Johann Höllwarth, das hier das Vorbereiten der Geistlichkeit illustriert ([Takt 302](#)), während die Marschbegleitung im Hintergrund die bereits vorausmarschierte Blaskapelle andeutet.

**Mailänder Scala:** Ein Abriß von Verdis „Gefangenengenchor“ ist zur Illustration des Opernhauses parodistisch eingeflochten ([Takt 505](#)).

**Florenz:** Das Motiv der Arie „O mio babbino caro“ aus Puccinis Oper „Gianni Schicchi“, die in Florenz spielt, illustriert die Stadtansichten ([Takt 325](#)).

**Venedig:** Eine Kolportage des Barcarolen-Motivs aus Offenbachs „Hoffmanns Erzählungen“ (ein Akt der Oper spielt in Venedig) begleitet das Stadtpanorama ([Takt 924](#)).

**Kolo:** Hier wurde ein echter Kolo, d.h. ein originaler Volkstanz zitiert ([Takt 1364](#)).

**Prag:** Hier wurden einige Takte aus Smetanas „Die Moldau“ fast unverändert übernommen ([Takt 1764](#)).

**Pilsen:** „An der Quelle saß der Knabe“ zitiert Schillers Gedicht „Jüngling am Bach“, das von Franz Schubert vertont wurde. Schubert-Motive erscheinen hier daher - stark verfremdet - im Stil einer böhmischen Polka ([Takt 1920](#)).

Daneben finden sich stellenweise Kurzzitate (wie etwa „O Du mein Österreich“, [Takt 89](#)). ■

## Schlagwerk - Instrumenteliste:

2 Pauken	Ratsche	<b>Drumset:</b>
Glockenspiel	Cymbel	Snare Drum
Cowbell	Donnerblech	Bass Drum
Temple Blocks	Flexaton	3 Tom-Toms
Triangel	Tresenglocke	Ride
Tambourin	Schellen	Crash
		Hi-Hat

# Der Kilometerfresser

- Il Mangiachilometri - The Mile-Eater -  
Musik zum gleichnamigen Urania-Film - komponiert von

Florian C. Reithner

im Auftrage des Ensemble Filmharmonie

Musik beginnt bei Titel  
"Der Kilometerfresser".

Allegro moderato.  $\bullet = 102$

Piccolo

Flöte I/Piccolo  
Flauto I/Flauto Piccolo

Flöte II  
Flauto II

Oboe

Fagott  
Fagotto

Es-Clarinette  
Clarinetto E $\flat$

Clarinette I in B  
Clarinetto I B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Clarinette II in B  
Clarinetto II B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Clarinette III in B  
Clarinetto III B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Baßclarinette in B  
Clarinetto Basso B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Altsaxophon I in Es  
Alto Sax. I E $\flat$ /Mi $\flat$

Altsaxophon II in Es  
Alto Sax. II E $\flat$ /Mi $\flat$

Tenorsaxophon in B  
Tenor Sax. B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Baritonsaxophon in Es  
Baritone Sax. E $\flat$ /Mi $\flat$

Trompete I in B  
Tromba I B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Trompete II in B  
Tromba II B $\flat$ /Si $\flat$

Horn I/II in F  
Corno I/II F/Fa

Posaune I/II in C  
Trombone I/II C/D/Do

Baßtuba in C  
Basso

Schlagwerk  
Batterie



Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

*Triangel*

*ff*

Text. (*Einleitung.*)

**Più mosso.**

Musical score for orchestra and brass band, featuring two systems of music. The top system includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Es-Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The bottom system includes Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 15 starts with woodwind entries (Flute I, Flute II, Oboe) at **f**, followed by Bassoon at **p**. Measures 16-17 show various woodwind entries (Es-Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet) at **f**, followed by woodwind entries (Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone) at **f**, and brass entries (Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II) at **3**. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of **ff** for the brass section.

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.  
Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.  
Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.  
Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

15 16 17 18

**Più mosso.**

**Pauken**

**ff**



Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

27

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

27

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

*espressivo*

*mf*

Barsax.

27

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

1. Akt.

**Allegretto.** ♩ = 106

39

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Flauto

*ff*

2

*mf*

*ff*

39

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

*ff*

*mf*

39

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

*ff*

39

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

*ff*

39

Bass

*ff*

Schlagwerk

Pauken

*sfp*

*ff*

**Bild: Ernest fährt weg.**

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

51

51

"Tresenglocke"      Snare

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

## **"Ernest beginnt..."**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

*mf*

*solo espressivo*

*p*

*mf*

*Bass Dr.*

*mf*

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
*Baßclar.*  
*rustico*  
**p**  
**ff**

Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 p  
 Clar. II  
 p  
 Clar. III  
 p  
 Baßclar.  
**p**

Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
*Baßclar.*  
**mf**

Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
*soli*  
**mf**  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
**p**  
**ff**  
**p**  
**ff**

Schlagwerk

"Allgegenwärtig."

Un poco più adagio. = 80

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

ff

67

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

ff Un poco più adagio. = 80

67

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

f

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

ff

67 (Ride (soft mallet))

ff

Pauken

p ff

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

"Zürich."

a tempo. ♩ = 106

73

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.

II.

*mf*

*mf*

*mf espressivo*

73

73

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

*f*

*p*

*p*

a tempo. ♩ = 106

73

73

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.

*p*

*p*

73

73

Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

*f*

*f*

73

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

79

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

79

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

79

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

79

Schlagwerk

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top four staves include Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, and Bassoon. The middle section contains five staves for Clarinets (Clarinet in E-flat, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet). The bottom section contains six staves for Saxophones (Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone), Trombones (Trombone I, Trombone II), Horns (Horn I/II), Bassoon/Bassoon/Tuba (Pos. I/II/Trb. I/II), Bass, and Percussion (Schlagwerk). Measure numbers 79 are indicated at the beginning of several staves. Dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *solo* are marked throughout the score.

"Am Bodensee."

### "Die Österr. Reichsgrenze..."

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

85

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

85

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

85

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

This musical score page contains six systems of music, each starting at measure 85. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measures 85 through 88 are shown, with measure 89 partially visible at the bottom. Measure 85 includes dynamic markings *p* for Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 86 includes dynamic markings *p* for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 87 includes dynamic markings *p* for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 88 includes dynamic markings *p* for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 89 includes dynamic markings *ff* for Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion.

**Allegro.** ♩ = 126

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.

91

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

91

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.

91

Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass

91

Schlagwerk

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, and Bass Clarinet. The second system includes Bass Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, and Bass Clarinet. The third system includes Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The fourth system includes Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, and Bass. The fifth system includes Percussion. Measure 91 starts with woodwind entries followed by brass entries. Measures 92-93 show sustained notes with dynamic changes. Measure 94 features a 'Crash' cymbal entry. Measures 95-96 show a dynamic build-up to a final 'ff' (fortissimo) entry by the bassoon in measure 96.

*Piccolo*

Fl. I      f      mf

Fl. II      f      mf

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III      f      mf

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk      mf

"Bregenz."

**Più mosso.** ♩ = 144

104

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.

This section shows four staves for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, and Bassoon. All parts play eighth-note patterns consisting of a sixteenth note followed by a quarter note and a sixteenth note. The bassoon part starts with a single eighth note.

104

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

This section shows five staves. The bass clarinet has a sustained eighth note. The first clarinet plays eighth-note pairs. The second clarinet has dynamics (p) and eighth-note pairs. The third clarinet has dynamics (p) and eighth-note pairs. The bass clarinet has a sustained eighth note.

104 **Più mosso.** ♩ = 144

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.

This section shows four staves. The alto saxophone has eighth-note pairs. The second alto saxophone has dynamics (p) and eighth-note pairs. The tenor saxophone and baritone saxophone have sustained eighth notes.

104 *solo cantabile*

Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

This section shows seven staves. The first trombone has a solo line with eighth-note pairs and dynamics (mf). The second trombone, horn, bassoon, and bass are silent. The second trombone and bassoon play eighth notes. The bass has a sustained eighth note. The percussion part consists of eighth-note patterns.



"Während unser Freund..."

**Andante grazioso.** ♩ = 106

116

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.  
Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

Flute I, Flute II, and Oboe play eighth-note patterns. Bassoon enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Bass Clarinet enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Dynamics: piano (p) at the end of the measure.

116

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.  
Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Tenor Saxophone play eighth-note patterns. Baritone Saxophone enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Trombone I and Trombone II enter with eighth-note patterns at measure 116. Horn I/II and Bassoon I/II enter with eighth-note patterns at measure 116. Bass enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Dynamics: piano (p) at the end of the measure.

116

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.  
Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Tenor Saxophone play eighth-note patterns. Baritone Saxophone enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Trombone I and Trombone II enter with eighth-note patterns at measure 116. Horn I/II and Bassoon I/II enter with eighth-note patterns at measure 116. Bass enters with a single eighth note at measure 116. Dynamics: piano (p) at the end of the measure.

**Aufblende: Leute vor Kirche.**

**Un poco più mosso.** • = 110

**Bild: Blasmusik.**

128

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

128

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

128

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

128

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

128 [Snare] ff

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

140

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

140

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

140

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

140

Schlagwerk

"Und nun schraubt sich..."

**Un poco più mosso.** = 112

147

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.  
Baßclar.

This system shows measures 147 through 151. The bassoon (Fag.) has a prominent melodic line with slurs and grace notes. The bass clarinet (Baßclar.) provides harmonic support with sustained notes.

147

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

This system continues from measure 147. The bassoon (Fag.) and bass clarinet (Baßclar.) continue their harmonic function. The clarinets (Clar. I, II, III) enter with rhythmic patterns.

147

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.  
Baßclar.

This system shows measures 147 through 151. The alto saxophone (Altsax. I) has a solo section with dynamic markings *solo*, *mf*, and *f*. The bassoon (Baßclar.) provides harmonic support.

147

Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

This system shows measures 147 through 151. The brass section (Trombones, Horns) and woodwind section (Bassoon, Bass) provide harmonic support. The bassoon (Pos. I/II) and bass (Bass) play eighth-note patterns. The percussion (Schlagwerk) is silent.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

153

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

153

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

153

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

153

Schlagwerk

Detailed description: This is a page from a musical score for orchestra or band. It contains six systems of music, each starting with measure 153. The instrumentation includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Es-Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 153 for Flute I, Flute II, and Oboe consists of rests. Measure 153 for Bassoon features a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *solo*. Measures 153 for the woodwind section (Clarinet I, II, III; Bass Clarinet) consist of rests. Measures 153 for Alto Saxophone I, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone feature melodic lines with slurs and dynamics *f*. Measures 153 for Trombone I, Trombone II, and Horn I/II consist of rests. Measures 153 for Bassoon I/II and Bass feature rhythmic patterns with dynamics *pp*. Measures 153 for the Percussion part consist of rests.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

161

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

161

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

161

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

*con sordino*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

"Allmählich bleibt die Baumregion..."

168

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

168

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

168

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

168

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

168

Schlagwerk

This musical score page displays five systems of music for various instruments. The first system includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, and Bassoon, with the bassoon starting at measure 168. The second system includes E-flat Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, and Bass Clarinet, also starting at measure 168. The third system includes Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, and Trombone I, all starting at measure 168. The fourth system includes Trombone II, Corno I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bassoon, and Percussion, with the bassoon and bassoon starting at measure 168. The fifth system is for the Percussion section alone, starting at measure 168. The score is in common time and uses a standard musical notation with stems and rests. Measure numbers 168 are indicated above each system. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *tr*, and *p* are present in several measures. The title "Allmählich bleibt die Baumregion..." is centered at the top of the page.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

175

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

175

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

175

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

175

Schlagwerk

This musical score page contains six systems of music, each starting at measure 175. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measures 175 through 180 are shown for each instrument. Measure 175 includes rests for most instruments. Measures 176-177 show solo parts for Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, and Bassoon I/II, with dynamic markings 'mf' and 'solo'. Measures 178-180 show sustained notes or chords for various instruments like Trombones and Bassoon I/II.

*Piccolo*

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

179

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

179

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

179

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

179

Schlagwerk

"Paßhöhe."

## "Unmittelbar..."



"Bergab!"

**Allegro molto.** ♩ = 146

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 206  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 206  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 206  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

ff

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -



**Bild: Straße / Eisenbahn.**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

*f*

218

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

*f*

218

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

*f*

218

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

*soli*

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

*ff*

Bass

*p*

218

Ride (Bell, Holzschlägel)

*ffff*

Schlagwerk

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

225

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

225

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

225

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

225

*Tom Tom (tief)*

**Bild: Zug fährt vorbei.**

"Und nun geht es..."

Meno mosso. ♩ = 122

239

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.

Flauto

p

239

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

p

p

p

Meno mosso. ♩ = 122

239

Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.

p

p

p

p

239

Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass

p

239

Snare

f

p

Bild: Hendl.

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 244. The score is divided into three systems of four measures each. The instrumentation includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Bassoon Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The score features various musical patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures, with dynamic markings such as forte and piano.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

244

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

244

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

244

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

244

Schlagwerk

"Am Abend..."

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

248

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

248

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

248

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

248

Schlagwerk

"Während unser Freund schläft..."

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 253. The score consists of four systems of staves, each starting at measure 253.

**Fl. I:** Starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Fl. II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Oboe:** Starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Fag.:** Starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Es-Clar.:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Clar. I:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Clar. II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Clar. III:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Baßclar.:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Altsax. I:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Altsax. II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Tenorsax.:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Barsax.:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Trp. I:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p*.

**Trp. II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p*.

**Corno I/II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p*.

**Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

**Bass:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p*.

**Schlagwerk:** Measures 253-254: eighth-note patterns. Measure 255: eighth-note patterns.

261

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

261

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

*Clar. III solo*

*solo*

*p*

261

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

*Baßclar.*

*p*

261

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

261

Schlagwerk

**Bild: Festzug/Blasmusik.**

*Piccolo*

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 282  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 282  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 282  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

The musical score page 282 consists of five systems of music, each with multiple staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Bassoon/Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon/I/II, Bassoon/Double Bass, and Percussion. The score is divided into systems by measure numbers 282, 283, and 284. Measures 282 begin with various instruments playing eighth-note patterns, such as the Flutes and Bassoon. Measures 283 show more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. Measures 284 conclude the section with sustained notes and harmonic patterns.

**Bild: Festzug von hinten.**

Musical score for orchestra and band, page 289, showing parts for:

- Fl. I
- Fl. II
- Oboe
- Fag.
- Es-Clar.
- Clar. I
- Clar. II
- Clar. III
- Baßclar.
- Altsax. I
- Altsax. II
- Tenorsax.
- Barsax.
- Trp. I
- Trp. II
- Corno I/II
- Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II
- Bass
- Schlagwerk

The score consists of four systems of music. The first system (measures 289) features woodwind instruments (Flutes, Oboe, Bassoon) and bassoon. The second system (measures 289) features clarinets (Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III) and bass clarinet. The third system (measures 289) features saxophones (Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone). The fourth system (measures 289) features brass instruments (Trombones, Horns, Bass Trombone) and bass. The fifth system (measures 289) features the percussion section (Schlagwerk).

"Den Abschluss..."

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

297

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

297

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

297

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

297

Schlagwerk

*soli*

*mf*  
*soli*

*mf*  
*soli*

*mf*  
*soli*

*mf*

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 305  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 305  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 305  
 Schlagwerk

"Am Morgen."

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 120

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

313

f

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

313

f

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

313

p

mf

p

f

Schlagwerk

313

f

Snare

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 319  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 319  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 319  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

The musical score page 319 consists of ten staves of music. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The music features dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *ff* (fortississimo). The bassoon part has a solo section marked *solo*. The percussion part at the bottom includes a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by rests. Measure numbers 319 are present above the first four staves and below the last two staves.

"Und nun geht es über..."

Musical score page 325 featuring parts for various instruments:

- Fl. I
- Fl. II
- Oboe
- Fag.
- Es-Clar.
- Clar. I
- Clar. II
- Clar. III
- Baßclar.
- Altsax. I
- Altsax. II
- Tenorsax.
- Barsax.
- Trp. I
- Trp. II
- Corno I/II
- Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II
- Bass
- Schlagwerk

Instrumental parts include:  
Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Es-Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion.

Dynamic markings: *f*, *mf*, *1. solo*, *f*.

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
**f**  
 331  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
**f**  
 331  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
**f**  
 331  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
**f**  
 331  
 Schlagwerk  
**f**

*Pauken*

"Die italienische Grenze..."

Meno mosso.  $\bullet = 118$

338

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Piccolo

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

338

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

Meno mosso.  $\bullet = 118$

338

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

338

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

*a 2*

Pos. I/II

Trb. I/II

Bass

*ff*

*ff*

*mf*

*mf*

*ff*

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*mf*

## "Der Waltherplatz."

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

343

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

343

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

343

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

ff

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

ff

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

ff

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

ff

"Zwischen Bergen und Burgen..."

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

355

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

355

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

355

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

355

Schlagwerk

A musical score page featuring a grid of 16 staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet in E-flat, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II/Tuba I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure numbers 355 are indicated above several staves. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *cantabile* are present. The score includes rests and specific note patterns for each instrument.

**Bild: Brücke.**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

361

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

361

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

361

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

361

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

**Bild: Straße, rechts Burg.**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Flauto

366

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

366

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

366

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Pauken

ff

This musical score page shows a section for orchestra and percussion. The top section includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, and Flauto (Flute). The middle section includes parts for E-flat Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The bottom section includes a single bass staff for Schlagwerk (percussion). Measure numbers 366 are indicated at the beginning of several staves. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, and **ff**. The score is set on a grid of measures and bars.

"Trient, der Hauptplatz."

**Allegro.**  $\text{♩} = 120$

372

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.  
Baßclar.

ff

ff

372

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.

f

f

f

f

ff

372 **Allegro.**  $\text{♩} = 120$

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Fl. I  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

376

376 solo

ff

376

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

**Bild: Palmen, Berg hinten.**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Measure 380: Flute I and Flute II play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *solo espressivo* and *mf*. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Trombone I play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion are silent.

Measure 381: Flute I and Flute II play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Trombone I play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion are silent.

Measure 382: Flute I and Flute II play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Trombone I play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion are silent.

Measure 383: Flute I and Flute II play eighth-note patterns. Oboe plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Bassoon plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, and Trombone I play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion are silent.

Bild: Palmenhain.

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 385. The score includes parts for Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Bassoon Clarinet, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Bass Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II/Trombone I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The score features various musical patterns and dynamics, including dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *solo*.

Fl. I  
Fl. II  
Oboe  
Fag.  
Es-Clar.  
Clar. I  
Clar. II  
Clar. III  
Baßclar.  
Altsax. I  
Altsax. II  
Tenorsax.  
Barsax.  
Trp. I  
Trp. II  
Corno I/II  
Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II  
Bass  
Schlagwerk

385

*p*

*mf*

*solo*

*p*

*p*

385

I.

*p*

385

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

Schlagwerk

Fl. I 397  
 Fl. II  
 Oboe  
 Fag.  
 Es-Clar.  
 Clar. I  
 Clar. II  
 Clar. III  
 Baßclar.  
 Altsax. I  
 Altsax. II  
 Tenorsax.  
 Barsax.  
 Trp. I  
 Trp. II  
 Corno I/II  
 Pos. I/II  
 Trb. I/II  
 Bass  
 Schlagwerk

The musical score page contains six systems of music. 
 System 1 (Flute parts): Fl. I starts with dynamic *mf*, followed by *p tr*. Fl. II starts with *mf*, followed by *tr*. Oboe has a single note with *tr*. Bassoon has notes with dynamics *p*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *p*.

System 2 (Clarinet parts): Es-Clarinet has a single note with *tr*. Clar. I has a single note with *tr*, followed by *p*. Clar. II has a single note with *mf*. Clar. III has a single note with *p*. Baßclarinet has notes with dynamics *p*, *#p*, *f*, *#p*, *f*, *p*.

System 3 (Saxophone parts): Altsax. I has a single note with *p*. Altsax. II has notes with dynamics *p*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*. Tenorsax. has notes with dynamics *p*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*. Barsax. has notes with dynamics *p*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*, *o*.

System 4 (Brass and Percussion parts): Trp. I has a single note with *p*. Trp. II has a single note with *p*. Corno I/II has a single note with *p*. Pos. I/II and Trb. I/II have a single note with *p*. Bass has a single note with *p*. Schlagwerk has a rhythmic pattern starting with *p*, *2*, *3*, *3*, *3*, *3*, *3*, *3*.

"Abfahrt von Riva".

## **Andante grazioso. = 90**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/III

Bass

Schlagwerk

*Andante grazioso.*  
 $= 90$

**Bild: Villen am See.**

408

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

408

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

408

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

408

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

408

Schlagwerk

A musical score page featuring five systems of staves. The first system includes Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, and Clarinet III. The second system includes Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, and Bass Clarinet. The third system includes Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, and Baritone Saxophone. The fourth system includes Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, and Bass. The fifth system includes Percussion. Measure numbers 408 are present above the first, second, third, and fifth systems. Dynamics (p, f) and performance instructions (e.g., slurs, grace notes) are included in the score.

"Erwischt."

*Piccolo*

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

414

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

414

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

414 *soli con sordino*

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

414 *Snare*

Schlagwerk

- Kat. No. 3838 200 507 -

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

419

Es-Clar.

Clar. I *espressivo*

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

419 *f*

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

419

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

419

Schlagwerk

425

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

425

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

425

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

425

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

*a 2*

*f*

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

425

Schlagwerk

This musical score page contains six systems of music, each with multiple staves. The instruments listed on the left are: Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The first system (measures 425) consists of Flute I, Flute II, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet I, Clarinet II, Clarinet III, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The second system (measures 425) consists of the same instruments. The third system (measures 425) starts with Alto Saxophone I, Alto Saxophone II, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The fourth system (measures 425) starts with Trombone I, Trombone II, Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The fifth system (measures 425) starts with Horn I/II, Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. The sixth system (measures 425) starts with Bassoon I/II, Bass, and Percussion. Measure 425 includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, and *a 2*.

**Bild: Stadt / Berge.**

431 *Flauto*

Fl. I      f  
Fl. II     f  
Oboe    f  
Fag.    f

431

Es-Clar.      mf  
Clar. I      p  
Clar. II     p  
Clar. III    p  
Baßclar.      p

431

Altsax. I      mf  
Altsax. II     mf  
Tenorsax.     mf  
Barsax.      Baßclar.      mf      p

431      senza sordino      espressivo

Trp. I      p      senza sordino      p  
Trp. II     p

Corno I/II

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

431      Pauken      mf

Schlagwerk      p

**Bild: Zitronenverkäuferin.**

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

*rustico*

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

*soli*

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

*p*

Schlagwerk

*Ride (soft mallet)*

**Bild: Wasser / Rauch.**

Musical score for orchestra and percussion, page 1. The score consists of ten staves of music. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. I, Fl. II, Oboe, Fag., Es-Clar., Clar. I, Clar. II, Clar. III, Baßclar., Altsax. I, Altsax. II, Tenorsax., Barsax., Trp. I, Trp. II, Corno I/II, Pos. I/II Trb. I/II, Bass, and Schlagwerk. The score is divided into four systems by measure numbers 442, 443, 444, and 445. Measures 442 and 443 feature woodwind entries (Flutes, Oboe, Bassoon) and clarinet entries (Es-Clar., Clar. I, Clar. II, Clar. III). Measures 444 and 445 show sustained notes from various woodwinds (Altsax. I, Altsax. II, Tenorsax., Barsax.) and brass (Trp. I, Trp. II). The bassoon section (Pos. I/II Trb. I/II) has a prominent role in measures 444 and 445, particularly in the final system where it plays sustained notes with dynamic markings *p* and *Pauken*. The percussion (Schlagwerk) is also present in the final system.

## Bild: Desenzano / Hafen.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

Piccolo

*ff*

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

Altsax. I

*f*

Altsax. II

*f*

Tenorsax.

*f*

Barsax.

*f*

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

*sf* *mf*

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

*sf* *mf*

Bass

*mf*

*sf* *mf*

Schlagwerk

*ff*

## Bild: Hotel.

Fl. I

Fl. II

Oboe

Fag.

ff

Es-Clar.

Clar. I

Clar. II

Clar. III

Baßclar.

ff

Altsax. I

Altsax. II

Tenorsax.

Barsax.

ff

Trp. I

Trp. II

Corno I/II

a 2

ff

Pos. I/II  
Trb. I/II

Bass

f

3

Schlagwerk

Musical score for orchestra and band, page 457. The score consists of 18 staves of music. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. I, Fl. II, Oboe, Fag., Es-Clar., Clar. I, Clar. II, Clar. III, Baßclar., Altsax. I, Altsax. II, Tenorsax., Barsax., Trp. I, Trp. II, Corno I/II, Pos. I/II Trb. I/II, Bass, and Schlagwerk. The score is divided into three systems by vertical bar lines. The first system starts with Fl. I, Fl. II, Oboe, and Fag. playing eighth-note patterns. The second system starts with Es-Clar. and Clar. I. The third system starts with Altsax. I. Measure numbers 457 are indicated above the first and third systems. Dynamics such as *f* (fortissimo) and *3* (three strokes) are present. The bass staff shows continuous eighth-note patterns throughout the page.