

René Wohlhauser

Concertino

Nr. 2

*für Klarinette
und Ensemble*

2020

René Wohlhauser

Concertina Nr. 2

für Klarinette

und Ensemble

2020

Ergon 78, Nr. 2, Musikwerknummer 2034

Edition Wohlhauser, Selbstverlag
Schillerstraße 5, CH-4053 Basel

Weltweiter Vertrieb:

Schweizer Musikedition SME/EMS
Postfach 7851
6000 Luzern 7

www.musicedition.ch/sme/composers/58d.htm

Vorwort zum „Concertino Nr. 2 für Klarinette und Ensemble“

Vorzeichen gelten jeweils nur für eine einzige Note in der entsprechenden Oktavlage. Unmittelbare Tonwiederholungen (auch durch Pausen getrennte) behalten die gleiche Tonhöhe bei. Töne ohne Vorzeichen gelten immer als nicht alteriert. Um Unsicherheiten auszuschließen, können manchmal trotzdem Auflösungszeichen erscheinen.

Accidentals only apply to the note they precede and to any immediate repetitions. However, to avoid ambiguity, natural signs are sometimes given.

Die Uraufführung von „Concertino Nr. 2“ fand statt im Rahmen einer Tournee des „Ensembles Polysono“

Christine Simolka, Sopran

Anastasia Chulkova, Flöte

Andriy Bandurin, Klarinette

Maria Ten, Violine

Kiril Fasla Prolat, Violoncello

René Wohlhauser, Bariton, Klavier und Leitung

und führte in folgende Konzertsäle:

Fr, 29. Jan. 2022, 19:00h:	Gelterkinden , Musikschule, Rünenbergerstraße 35*)
Sa, 05. Feb. 2022, 20:00h:	Basel , Schmiedenhof, Zunftsaal, Rümelinsplatz 4
So, 13. Feb. 2022, 19:00h:	München , Gasteig, Kleiner Konzertsaal, Rosenheimer Straße 5
Sa, 19. Feb. 2022, 19:00h:	Berlin , Elias-Kuppelsaal, Göhrener Straße 11
Sa, 26. Feb. 2022, 20:00h:	Bern , Le Cap (Französische Kirche), Predigergasse 3
Sa, 05. März 2022, 19:30h:	Zürich , Lavatersaal, St.-Peter-Hofstatt 6

Die vorliegende Partitur-Reinschrift wurde vom Komponisten hergestellt.

Aufführungsdauer: ca. 7 Min.

Ergon 78, Nr. 2 (2020), Musikwerknnummer 2034

 = 60

© Copyright 2020 by René Wohlhauser-Eigenverlag, CH-Basel
Edition Wohlhauser Nr. 2034

This musical score page contains measures 9 through 15 of a piece for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into three systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measure numbers 9, 11, and 15 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The Flute part begins in measure 9 with a melodic line marked *mp* and *f*. The B-flat Clarinet part also starts in measure 9 with a *f* dynamic. The Violin I and Violoncello parts enter in measure 11. Dynamics such as *mp*, *f*, and *fmp* are used throughout to indicate volume. Performance markings include accents (>) and a *(non cresc.)* instruction. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 15.

Fl. 9 *mp* *f* *mp*

Klar. B *f* *mp* *fmp* *mp*

VI. 9 *mp* *mp*

Vc. *f* *mp*

Fl. 11 *mp* *f* *(non cresc.)* *mp*

Klar. B *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

VI. 11 *mp* *f*

Vc. *mp* *f*

Fl. 15 *f* *f* *mp*

Klar. B *(non cresc.)* *mp*

VI. 15 *f* *f* *mp*

Vc. *f* *f* *mp*

18

Fl. *f*

Klar. B *f* *mp*

VI. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f*

20

Fl.

Klar. B

VI. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f* *mp*

21

Fl. *mp* *f*

Klar. B

VI. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f*

Fl. 23 *mp* *f* *p*

Klar. B 23 *mp* *fp* *mp* *f* *p*

VI. 23 *mp* *f* *p*

Vc. 23 *p*

Fl. 25 *p*

Klar. B 25 *p*

VI. 25 *p*

Vc. 25 *p*

Fl. 26 *p*

Klar. B 26 *p*

VI. 26 *p*

Vc. 26 *p*

Detailed description: This page contains the musical score for measures 23 through 26 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Vc.). The notation is in standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs. Measure 23 features a complex texture with the Flute playing a melodic line starting on G4, the Clarinet in B-flat playing a rapid sixteenth-note passage, and the Violin I and Violoncello playing sustained notes. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano). Measure 25 shows a continuation of the melodic lines, with the Flute and Violoncello playing a series of eighth notes. Measure 26 continues the melodic development, with the Flute and Violoncello playing a series of eighth notes. The score is divided into three systems, each separated by a double bar line. The first system covers measures 23-24, the second system covers measures 25-26, and the third system covers measures 27-28. The Flute part is written in treble clef, the Clarinet in B-flat part is written in treble clef, the Violin I part is written in treble clef, and the Violoncello part is written in bass clef. The Double Bass part is written in bass clef. The Flute part has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Clarinet in B-flat part has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Violin I part has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Violoncello part has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The Double Bass part has a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

This page contains the musical score for measures 28, 29, and 30 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Bass Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), and Violoncello (Vcl.).

Measure 28: The Flute and Bass Clarinet play a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *mp* and *p*. The Violin and Viola play a sustained harmonic line, while the Violoncello provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

Measure 29: The Flute and Bass Clarinet continue their melodic development with dynamic markings of *p* and *mp*. The Violin and Viola maintain their harmonic support, and the Violoncello continues its accompaniment.

Measure 30: The Flute and Bass Clarinet play a melodic line with dynamic markings of *p* and *mp*. The Violin and Viola play a sustained harmonic line, while the Violoncello provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

The score is divided into three systems, each marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The measures are numbered 28, 29, and 30 at the beginning of each system.

This page contains measures 31 through 33 of the musical score. The score is written for five parts: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. B), Violin I (Vl.), Violin II (Vc.), and Viola (Vc.).

Measure 31: The Flute part begins with a melodic line marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Viola parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Measure 32: The Flute part continues its melodic line, marked with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Viola parts continue their harmonic support. The Violin I and II parts maintain their rhythmic pattern.

Measure 33: The Flute part concludes its melodic line, marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Viola parts continue their harmonic support. The Violin I and II parts maintain their rhythmic pattern.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating the flow and phrasing of the music. Dynamics like *p* and *mp* are used to indicate the volume and intensity of the sound.

Fl. 34

Klar. B

Vl. 34 *p*

Vc. *mp* *p*

Fl. 35

Klar. B *mp*

Vl. 35

Vc.

Fl. 37 *mp* *mf*

Klar. B *mf*

Vl. 37 *mp*

Vc.

This musical score page contains measures 38 through 41 of a piece for Clarinet in Bb and Ensemble. The ensemble consists of Flute (Fl.), Violin I (Vl.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Clarinet in Bb (Klar. B). The score is divided into three systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measure numbers 38, 39, and 41 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). The Flute part features rapid sixteenth-note passages in measures 38 and 39, and more melodic lines in measure 41. The Violin and Violoncello parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The Clarinet in Bb part has a melodic line in measure 39 and a more active role in measure 41. The score is written for a concert band or chamber ensemble.

38

Fl.

Klar. B

Vl.

Vc.

mf

mp

mf

39

Fl.

Klar. B

Vl.

Vc.

41

Fl.

Klar. B

Vl.

Vc.

mp

p

mp

p

p

mp

p

Fl. 42 *pp* *p* *mp*

Klar. B *pp* *mp*

Vl. 42 *p* *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Fl. 44 *mp* *p*

Klar. B *p*

Vl. 44 *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Fl. 46 *p*

Klar. B

Vl. 46

Vc. *mp*

This page contains measures 47, 48, and 49 of the musical score. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (VI.), Viola (Vc.), and Cello (Vc.).

Measure 47: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet play a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Viola and Cello play a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano).

Measure 48: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet continue their melodic line. The Viola and Cello play a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano).

Measure 49: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet continue their melodic line. The Viola and Cello play a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano).

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a system of five staves. The first system contains measures 47 and 48. The second system contains measure 49. The score is written in a system of five staves. The first system contains measures 47 and 48. The second system contains measure 49. The score is written in a system of five staves. The first system contains measures 47 and 48. The second system contains measure 49.

This page contains the musical score for measures 50 through 52 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 50: The Flute plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. The B-flat Clarinet provides a harmonic accompaniment. The Violin and Viola play a rhythmic pattern, while the Violoncello plays a lower melodic line. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano).

Measure 51: The Flute continues its melodic line. The B-flat Clarinet plays a more active role with sixteenth-note patterns. The Violin and Viola maintain their rhythmic accompaniment. The Violoncello plays a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *p*.

Measure 52: The Flute plays a melodic line with slurs and ties. The B-flat Clarinet provides a harmonic accompaniment. The Violin and Viola play a rhythmic pattern, while the Violoncello plays a lower melodic line. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *p*.

This page of the musical score contains measures 53 through 55. It is arranged in three systems, each with staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 53: The Flute and Violin I parts play a melodic line with eighth notes and dotted rhythms. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts provide a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and moving lines. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano).

Measure 54: The Flute part continues with a melodic line. The Clarinet part has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. The Violin I and Violoncello parts continue their accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* and *p*.

Measure 55: The Flute part features a more complex melodic line with many beamed eighth notes. The Clarinet part has a sustained accompaniment. The Violin I and Violoncello parts continue their accompaniment. Dynamics include *mp* and *p*.

Double bar lines with repeat dots are located at the beginning and end of each system.

57

Fl.

Klar. B

mp

57

VI.

Vc.

59

Fl.

mp

Klar. B

59

VI.

Vc.

mp

60

Fl.

Klar. B

Cadenza

mf

60

VI.

Vc.

Detailed description: This page of the musical score contains measures 57 through 60. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Violin II (VI.).
- Measure 57: Flute and B-flat Clarinet have whole rests. Violin I plays a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. Violoncello plays a similar melodic line. Violin II has a whole rest.
- Measure 58: Flute and B-flat Clarinet have whole rests. Violin I and Violoncello continue their melodic lines. Violin II has a whole rest.
- Measure 59: Flute and B-flat Clarinet have whole rests. Violin I and Violoncello continue their melodic lines. Violin II has a whole rest.
- Measure 60: Flute has a whole rest. B-flat Clarinet plays a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Violin I and Violoncello have whole rests. A 'Cadenza' section begins for Violin II, marked with a forte (mf) dynamic.

61

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

62

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

slap tongue

s.f.

sfz

63

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

s.f.

sfz

64

Fl.

Klar. B

s.t.

sfz

VI.

Vc.

65

Fl.

Klar. B

s.t.

sfz

s.t.

sfz

VI.

Vc.

66

Fl.

Klar. B

mp

VI.

mp

Vc.

mp

This musical score page contains measures 68 through 71 of a piece for Clarinet B and Ensemble. The ensemble consists of Flute (Fl.), Violin I (VI.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Viola (Vl.).

Measure 68: The Flute and Violoncello parts have a whole rest. The Clarinet B, Violin I, and Viola parts play a descending eighth-note scale: B $\flat$ 4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Violoncello part has a whole rest.

Measure 69: The Flute and Violoncello parts have a whole rest. The Clarinet B, Violin I, and Viola parts continue the descending eighth-note scale: B $\flat$ 4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Violoncello part has a whole rest.

Measure 70: The Flute part has a whole rest. The Clarinet B, Violin I, and Viola parts play a descending eighth-note scale: B $\flat$ 4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Violoncello part has a whole rest.

Measure 71: The Flute part has a whole rest. The Clarinet B, Violin I, and Viola parts play a descending eighth-note scale: B $\flat$ 4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The Violoncello part has a whole rest.

The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) for the Flute in measure 70 and the Violin I in measure 71, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) for the Viola in measure 69.

73

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

mp

p

74

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

mp

p

75

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

mp

p

*) Transpositionsstellen des Verformungsprozesses, nur zur Analyse

This page of the musical score contains measures 76, 77, and 78. It is arranged in three systems, each with staves for Flute (Fl.), Bass Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 76:

- Fl.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Klar. B:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).
- VI.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Vc.:** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).

Measure 77:

- Fl.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Klar. B:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).
- VI.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Vc.:** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).

Measure 78:

- Fl.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Klar. B:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).
- VI.:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under B4), *p* (under F#4).
- Vc.:** Bass clef, key signature of one flat. Notes: G3 (quarter), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half). Dynamics: *mp* (under D3), *p* (under C3).

Double bar lines with repeat dots are present at the end of each system.

This page contains the musical score for measures 79, 80, and 81 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 79: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet play a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *mp*. The Violin and Viola play a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The Violoncello plays a bass line with dynamics *mp* and *p*.

Measure 80: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet continue their melodic line with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The Violin and Viola play a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *p* and *mp*. The Violoncello plays a bass line with dynamics *mp* and *p*.

Measure 81: The Flute and B-flat Clarinet play a melodic line with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The Violin and Viola play a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *mp* and *p*. The Violoncello plays a bass line with dynamics *p* and *mp*.

The score includes dynamic markings (*p*, *mp*) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) throughout the measures.

This page contains measures 82, 83, and 84 of the musical score. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (Vl.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 82: The Flute and Violoncello play a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The Flute has a *mp* dynamic marking, and the Violoncello has *mp* and *p* markings. The B-flat Clarinet and Violin are silent.

Measure 83: The Flute and Violoncello continue the melodic line. The Flute has a *mp* marking, and the Violoncello has *p* and *mp* markings. The B-flat Clarinet and Violin are silent.

Measure 84: The Flute and Violoncello continue the melodic line. The Flute has a *mp* marking, and the Violoncello has *p* and *mp* markings. The B-flat Clarinet and Violin are silent.

Double bar lines with repeat dots are present at the beginning and end of the page.

This page of the musical score for René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2 features measures 85 through 87. The score is arranged in three systems, each containing staves for Flute (Fl.), Bass Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 85: The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts begin with a *mf* dynamic. The Violin and Violoncello parts also start with a *mf* dynamic. The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts play a melodic line with a sharp second finger and a flat third finger. The Violin and Violoncello parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

Measure 86: The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts continue their melodic line. The Violin and Violoncello parts continue their rhythmic pattern. The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts have a sharp second finger and a flat third finger. The Violin and Violoncello parts have a sharp second finger and a flat third finger.

Measure 87: The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts continue their melodic line. The Violin and Violoncello parts continue their rhythmic pattern. The Flute and Bass Clarinet parts have a sharp second finger and a flat third finger. The Violin and Violoncello parts have a sharp second finger and a flat third finger.

The score includes dynamic markings (*mf*) and articulation marks (accents) for the Flute and Bass Clarinet parts. The Violin and Violoncello parts have a sharp second finger and a flat third finger. The score is written in 2/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

This musical score page contains measures 88, 89, and 90 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is arranged in three systems, each featuring four staves: Flute (Fl.), Bass Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 88: The Flute and Bass Clarinet play a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Violin I and Violoncello have rests, with a measure rest symbol (a 'C' with two dots) indicating the duration. A double bar line with repeat slashes appears at the end of the system.

Measure 89: Similar to measure 88, the Flute and Bass Clarinet continue their eighth-note pattern. The Violin I and Violoncello remain at rest. A double bar line with repeat slashes appears at the end of the system.

Measure 90: The Flute and Bass Clarinet continue their eighth-note pattern. The Violin I and Violoncello have rests, with a measure rest symbol (a 'C' with two dots) indicating the duration. A double bar line with repeat slashes appears at the end of the system.

This page of the musical score for René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2 features measures 91 through 95. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Bass Clarinet (Klar. B), Violin (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measures 91-92: The Flute and Bass Clarinet play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin and Violoncello provide a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 92 includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Measures 93-95: This section is characterized by a dynamic crescendo, starting at *mp* (mezzo-piano) and reaching *f* (forte) by the end of measure 95. The Flute and Bass Clarinet play a melodic line with increasing intensity, while the Violin and Violoncello continue their accompaniment. The Flute part in measure 95 includes a trill.

The score is divided into three systems by double bar lines. The first system covers measures 91-92, the second covers measures 92-93, and the third covers measures 93-95. The key signature changes from C major to F# major at the beginning of measure 92.

Fl. 94 *mf* *f*

Klar. B 94 *mf* *f*

VI. 94 *mf* *f*

Vc. 94 *mf* *f*

Fl. 95 *mf* *ff* $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$

Klar. B 95 *mf* *ff* $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$

VI. 95 *mf* *ff* $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$

Vc. 95 *mf* *ff* $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{16}$

Fl. 96 *mf*

Klar. B 96 *mf*

VI. 96 *mf*

Vc. 96 *mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 94, 95, and 96. It is for a woodwind and string ensemble. Measures 94-95 are in 4/8 time, and measure 96 is in 4/8 + 1/16 time. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), Clarinet Bb (Klar. B), Violin I (VI.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth notes. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to fortissimo (ff). There are double bar lines with repeat signs at the end of measures 94 and 95. A key signature change to D major is indicated in measure 95 for the Flute and Clarinet Bb parts.

This image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Great Wall' by John Williams. The score is for a woodwind and string ensemble, featuring parts for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. B), Violin I (Vl.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody. The score is divided into measures 97, 98, and 99. Measure 97 is marked with a '97' and a '7' in the Flute part. Measure 98 is marked with a '98' and a '7' in the Flute part. Measure 99 is marked with a '99' and a '7' in the Flute part. The score includes a double bar line between measures 98 and 99, and a final double bar line at the end of measure 99. The Flute part is written in treble clef, and the Clarinet in B-flat part is written in treble clef. The Violin I and Violoncello parts are written in treble and bass clefs, respectively. The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody. The score is divided into measures 97, 98, and 99. Measure 97 is marked with a '97' and a '7' in the Flute part. Measure 98 is marked with a '98' and a '7' in the Flute part. Measure 99 is marked with a '99' and a '7' in the Flute part. The score includes a double bar line between measures 98 and 99, and a final double bar line at the end of measure 99. The Flute part is written in treble clef, and the Clarinet in B-flat part is written in treble clef. The Violin I and Violoncello parts are written in treble and bass clefs, respectively. The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody.

This musical score page contains measures 100, 101, and 102 of René Wohlhauser's Concertino Nr. 2. The score is written for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. B), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vc.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measure 100: The time signature is $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{8}{16}$. The Flute and Clarinet in B-flat parts begin with a rest, while the Violin, Viola, and Violoncello parts enter with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The measure concludes with a repeat sign.

Measure 101: The time signature remains $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{8}{16}$. All instruments continue with their respective parts. The measure concludes with a repeat sign.

Measure 102: The time signature changes to $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8}$. The Flute and Clarinet in B-flat parts begin with a rest, while the Violin, Viola, and Violoncello parts continue with their rhythmic patterns. The measure concludes with a repeat sign.

103

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

mp

mp

mp

105

Fl.

Klar. B

VI.

Vc.

p

p

p

Werkkommentar zu **Concertino Nr. 2 für Klarinette und Ensemble**
2020 komponiert, Ergon 78, Nr. 2, Musikwerknummer 2034,
ca. 7 Min.

Als Concertino wurde die solistische Instrumentalgruppe im Concerto grosso bezeichnet. Es ist aber auch die Bezeichnung für ein (in der Regel einsätziges) Konzertstück. Auch in meinen Concertini spielt die ganze Instrumentalgruppe solistisch. Im Sinne eines kleinen Konzerts tritt jeweils ein anderes Instrument als primus inter pares hervor und verleiht dem weiteren Verlauf die entscheidenden Impulse.

Im ersten Teil des Concertinos für Klarinette und Ensemble umschwirren die anderen Instrumente die führende Klarinette. Es findet aber bald eine Demokratisierung des musikalischen Prozesses statt, indem (ab Takt 24) alle Instrumente in einem Kanon Gleichwertigkeit erlangen. Die insgesamt drei Kanons vollziehen in diesem Stück unterschiedliche Entwicklungen. Der erste Kanon beginnt ruhig, wird allmählich bewegter und frant am Schluß in kurzen Motiven aus. Der zweite Kanon (ab Takt 44) beginnt schon sehr bewegt, gruppiert sich dann aber immer klarer um eine cantusfirmusartige Folge von Zentraltönen. Als Zwischenspiel zwischen dem zweiten und dritten Kanon ist die kurze Klarinetten-Kadenz eingebettet. Der dritte Kanon (ab Takt 70) arbeitet mit sich verformenden harmonischen Prozessen. Der auslaufende Schluß des dritten Kanons wird ab (Takt 85) als Grundidee eines in verschiedenen Formen gestalteten virtuoson Unisonos (und dann Bisonos und schließlich Quadrosonos) übernommen. Den Schluß des Stückes bildet eine reduzierte Kanonform, die allmählich zum Stehen kommt.

René Wohlhauser

Kurzfassung:

Verschiedene Kanonformen stellen der solistischen Klarinette die Gleichwertigkeit aller Instrumente entgegen.

René Wohlhauser - Biographie

Komponist, Sänger, Pianist, Improvisator, Dirigent, Ensembleleiter des „Ensembles Polysono“, des „Duos Simolka-Wohlhauser“ und des „Trios Simolka-Wohlhauser-Seiffert“, Professor für Komposition, Improvisation, Neue Musik, Musiktheorie und Gehörbildung an der Kalaidos Musikhochschule und an der Musikakademie Basel, Schriftsteller.

- 1954:** geboren und in Brienzi aufgewachsen, ist René Wohlhauser ein sehr vielseitiger Musiker mit einem stilistisch breiten Spektrum, der in verschiedenen Sparten ein sehr umfangreiches kompositorisches Werk geschaffen hat, das inzwischen über 1900 Werknummern umfaßt. Langjährige Erfahrungen als Rock- und Jazzmusiker, als Improvisator und als Liedbegleiter, sowie als Verfasser von Hörspielmusik beglei(te)ten seine hauptsächliche Tätigkeit als Komponist zeitgenössischer Kunstmusik.
- 1975-79:** Ausbildung am Konservatorium (Musikhochschule) Basel: Kontrapunkt, Harmonielehre, Analyse, Partiturspiel, Instrumentation und Komposition bei Thomas Kessler, Robert Suter, Jacques Wildberger und Jürg Wyttenbach. Dazu weitere Studien in Elektronischer Musik (bei David Johnson), Filmmusik (bei Bruno Spörri), Außereuropäischer Musik (bei Danker Shaaremann), später Gesang (bei David Wohnlich und Robert Koller), Algorithmische Komposition (bei Hanspeter Kyburz, 2000-2002), Improvisation (bei Rudolf Lutz, 2004-2014), Klavier (bei Stéphane Reymond), Max/MSP (bei Volker Böhm, 2005/2006) und Dirigieren (bei Thuring Bräm), sowie in Philosophie (bei Hans Saner). Lehrdiplom als Musiktheorielehrer. Anschließend Kompositionskurse bei Kazimierz Serocki, Mauricio Kagel, Herbert Brün und Heinz Holliger; eingehende Kompositionstudien bei Klaus Huber an der Musikhochschule Freiburg im Breisgau (1980-81) und bei Brian Ferneyhough (1982-87).
- 1978:** Kompositionspreis Valentino Bucchi, Rom, für „Souvenirs de l'Occitanie“ für Klarinette.
- 1981:** Kompositionspreis des Verbandes Deutscher Musikschulen, Bonn, für „Stilstudien“ für Klavier, vier Gitarren und zwei Schlagzeuger.
- 1983:** Kompositionspreis der Vereinigung der Jugendmusikschulen des Kantons Zürich.
- 1984:** Kompositionspreis von Stadt und Kanton Freiburg für „Fragmente für Orchester“.
- 1987:** Kompositionspreis des Domkapitels Salzburg für das „Orgelstück“.
- 1988:** Kranichsteiner Stipendienpreis der Internationalen Ferienkurse für Neue Musik Darmstadt für „Adagio assai“ für Streichquartett (Uraufführung durch das Arditti-Quartett).
- 1990:** Kompositionspreis der Ostschweizer Stiftung für Musik und Theater, St. Gallen: 1. Preis für das „Klarinettentrio Metamusik“.
- 1991:** Kulturförderpreis des Kantons Luzern.
- 1992:** Anerkennungspreis der Schweizer Gesellschaft für musikpädagogische Forschung, Zürich, für den mehrfach publizierten Aufsatz „Von einfachen graphischen Notationen und Verbalpartituren zum Denken in Musik“.
- 1996:** Portrait-CD beim Label „Creative Works Records“
- 1996:** Auswahlpreis „Selection“ von Swiss Radio International für die Porträt-CD „in statu mutandi“.
- 1998:** Kulturförderpreis des Kantons Basel-Landschaft.
- 2004:** Uraufführung der Oper „Gantenbein“ am Luzerner Theater in Zusammenarbeit mit dem internationalen Festival der Weltmusiktage und dem Luzerner Sinfonieorchester.
- Ab 2008 bis heute:** Regelmäßige internationale Tourneen mit dem eigenen „En-

semble Polysono“, dem „Duo Simolka-Wohlhauser“ und dem „Trio Simolka-Wohlhauser-Seiffert“ u. a. in Basel, Bern, Zürich, Luzern, Stuttgart, Köln, Oldenburg, Hamburg, München, Berlin, Paris, Salzburg, Wien und London.

2009: Porträt-CD beim Label „musiques suisses / Grammont“.

2013: Das Buch „Aphorismen zur Musik“ erscheint im Pfau-Verlag, Saarbrücken.

2013: Beginn der CD-Werkedition "Wohlhauser Edition" beim Label NEOS, München:

2013: CD "The Marakra Cycle" mit dem Ensemble Polysono.

2014: CD "Quantenströmung", Kammermusikwerke mit dem Ensemble Polysono.

2015: CD "Manía", Klavierwerke mit Moritz Ernst.

2016: CD „Kasamarówa“ mit dem Duo Simolka-Wohlhauser.

2017: CD „vocis imago“ mit diversen Ensembles.

2019: CD Kammeroper „L'amour est une duperie“ mit dem Ensemble Polysono.

2020: CD „ReBruAla“ mit diversen Ensembles.

Auf YouTube steht eine Playlist mit 200 Werken.

Komponiert u.a. Solo-, Kammer-, Vokal- und Orchestermusik, Orgelwerke, sowie Musiktheater (Oper).

Zahlreiche Aufführungen im In- und Ausland, so u.a. im Schauspielhaus Berlin, Nôtre-Dame de Paris, Concertgebouw Amsterdam, Tokyo, Rom, Toronto, New Castle, Aserbaidshan, Skandinavien, Frankfurt, Speyrer Dom, Klangforum Wien, Glinka-Saal St. Petersburg, Herkules-Saal der Residenz in München, Bangkok, Singapur und Malaysia, regelmäßige Aufführungsreihen u.a. in Basel, Bern, Zürich, Paris, Stuttgart, Hamburg, München und Berlin, sowie Aufführungen an Festivals wie den Darmstädter Ferienkursen für Neue Musik, den Tagen für Neue Musik Zürich, den internationalen Festivals in Odessa, Sofia, Cardiff, Brisbane, St. Petersburg ("International Sound Ways Festival of Contemporary Music") und dem Schweizerischen Tonkünstlerfest. Etliche Porträtkonzerte.

Zusammenarbeit u.a. mit: Symphonieorchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks, Basler Sinfonieorchester, Luzerner Sinfonieorchester, Bieler Sinfonieorchester, Sinfonietta Basel, Klangforum Wien, Klarinettenensemble des Ensemble Modern, Ensemble Köln, Arditti-Quartett, Modigliani-Quartett, Schweizer Klarinetten trio, sowie mit namhaften andern Ensembles und Solisten der internationalen Musikszene.

Gastdozent für Komposition u. a. an den Internationalen Ferienkursen Darmstadt (1988-94), am Festival in Odessa (1996-98), am internationalen Komponisten-Atelier in Lugano (2000) und an der Carl von Ossietzky-Universität in Oldenburg (2017). Workshops im Rahmen von „Jugend komponiert“ Baden-Württemberg in Karlsruhe (2013) und Thüringen in Weimar (2017).

Umfangreiche Vortragstätigkeit vor allem über eigene Werke, auch in Rundfunksendungen.

Publikationen über kompositorische, ästhetische und philosophische Aspekte der Neuen Musik u.a. in: „MusikTexte“ Köln, „Neue Zürcher Zeitung“, „Darmstädter Beiträge zur Neuen Musik“, „New Music and Aesthetics in the 21st Century“. Das Buch „Aphorismen zur Musik“ erschien im Pfau-Verlag Saarbrücken.

Kompositionsaufträge aus dem In- und Ausland. Werkproduktionen durch in- und ausländische Rundfunkanstalten, sowie Porträtsendungen und Gastvorträge beim Radio.

Portrait-CDs, Lexikon-Einträge und Artikel von verschiedenen Musikwissenschaftlern dokumentieren seine Arbeit.

Kulturpolitisches Engagement (Komponistenforum Basel, Schweizerisches Komponisten-Kollegium, weltweites Partiturenvertriebssystem „Adesso“).

Ausstellung seiner graphischen Werke in der Kunsthalle Basel.

Regelmäßige Tätigkeit als Prüfungsexperte an Musikhochschulen.

Unterrichtet seit 1979 Komposition, Musiktheorie und Improvisation an der Musikakademie Basel (und von 1979 bis 1991 an der Akademie Luzern) sowie als Professor an der Kalaidos Musikhochschule, zudem an den Volkshochschulen in Zürich und in Bern. Lebt als freischaffender Komponist in Basel.

Ausschnitte aus Rezensionen:

Zu den interessantesten jüngeren Schweizer Musikerfindern zählt der 1954 geborene René Wohlhauser, dessen Ästhetik sich gleichermaßen an der Tradition der Moderne (am stärksten wohl der Wiener Schule) wie an naturwissenschaftlichen Theoremen der Gegenwart herausbildet. (Sigfried Schibli in der „Basler Zeitung“, 28. Februar 1996.)

Bei näherem Hinhören entpuppt sich seine Musik als komplexes Geflecht von Bewegungen, von Energien, von Kraftlinien. Der in Basel lebende Komponist René Wohlhauser, Schüler von Jacques Wildberger und Brian Ferneyhough, lässt sich immer wieder von philosophischen, künstlerischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Ideen inspirieren, von Hegels Zeitbegriff, Monets Wirklichkeitsauffassung oder Leonhard Eulers Unendlichkeitsbegriff. Wohlhauser strebt in die Tiefe. Davon ausgehend aber gelangt er zu einer genuin musikalischen Darstellung. Sein ästhetisches Ziel ist: nicht modisches Gewerbe, sondern Authentizität. Die vielschichtigen Prozesse in seiner Musik können so auch als Parabel auf die komplexen Vorgänge in dieser Welt aufgefaßt werden. (Thomas Meyer im „Tele“ zum Komponistenporträt auf Radio DRS 2 am 27. September 1995.)

Weitere Informationen, u. a.

- Werkliste
- Publikationsverzeichnis
- Tonträgerliste

finden Sie unter www.renewohlhauser.com

