

René Wohlhauser

*Trio für Flöte,
Klarinette und
Violoncello Nr. 2*

2017

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Vorwort zum „Trio für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2“

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 des „Trios für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2“ wurde interpretiert von

Tatiana Timonina, Flöte
Andriy Bandurin, Klarinette
Vladislav Smirnov, Violoncello

Sie fand statt im Rahmen einer Tournee des „Ensembles Polysono“

Christine Simolka, Sopran
Tatiana Timonina, Flöte
Andriy Bandurin, Klarinette
Vladislav Smirnov, Violoncello
René Wohlhauser, Bariton, Klavier und Leitung

und führte in folgende Konzertsäle:

Sa, 27. Jan. 2018,	20.00h:	Bern , Le Cap (Französische Kirche), Predigergasse 3
Sa, 03. Feb. 2018,	19:00h:	Gelterkinden , Musikschule, Rünenbergerstraße 35
So, 11. Feb. 2018,	19:00h:	München , Gasteig, Kleiner Konzertsaal, Rosenheimer Str. 5
Sa, 17. Feb. 2018,	19:00h:	Berlin , Elias-Kuppelsaal, Göhrener Straße 11
Sa, 24. Feb. 2018,	19:30h:	Zürich , Lavatersaal, St.-Peter-Hofstatt 6
Sa, 03. März 2018,	20:00h:	Basel , Ackermannshof, St. Johannis-Vorstadt 19-21

Die vorliegende Partitur-Reinschrift wurde vom Komponisten hergestellt.

Aufführungsdauer: ca. 11 ½ Min.

Trio für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2

2017, Ergon 63, Musikwerknummer 1809

René Wohlhauser

♩ = 132

Flöte

Klarinette in B♭

Violoncello

p

p < *mp*

Klingend notiert

mp > *p*

4

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

p < *mp*

p

p

8

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

f

p

f

mf < *f* *mp*

f

p

f

mf < *f* *mp*

f

mf < *f* *mp*

This musical score is for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each containing three staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1 (Measures 12-15): The Flute part begins with a melodic line starting on measure 12, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts provide harmonic support with rhythmic patterns. The Flute part ends with a melodic phrase on measure 15.

System 2 (Measures 16-19): The Flute part features a melodic line starting on measure 16, marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts continue with rhythmic patterns. The Flute part ends with a melodic phrase on measure 19.

System 3 (Measures 20-23): The Flute part features a melodic line starting on measure 20, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts continue with rhythmic patterns. The Flute part ends with a melodic phrase on measure 23.

System 4 (Measures 24-27): The Flute part features a melodic line starting on measure 24, marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts continue with rhythmic patterns. The Flute part ends with a melodic phrase on measure 27.

Dynamic Markings: The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). The Flute part starts with *f* in measure 12, *mp* in measure 16, *f* in measure 20, and *mp* in measure 24. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts also have dynamic markings: *f* in measure 12, *mp* in measure 16, *f* in measure 20, and *mp* in measure 24. The Flute part has *ff* in measure 25, and the Violoncello part has *ff* in measure 25.

28

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

f

f

f

32

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp *f* *f* *mp* *f* *f*

mp *f* *f* *mp* *f* *f*

mp *f* *f* *mp* *f* *f*

36

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mf *mf*

mf

39

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

f *f*

f *f*

This musical score page contains measures 42 through 50 of a piece for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measure numbers 42, 45, 48, and 50 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. The Flute part is written in treble clef, the Clarinet in treble clef with a B-flat key signature, and the Cello in bass clef. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score features various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and slurs. There are also some performance markings like accents and breath marks. The page is numbered 4 in the top left corner, and the title 'Trio für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2' is at the top center.

42

Fl. *mf*

Klar. Bb

Vc.

45

Fl.

Klar. Bb *f* *mf*

Vc.

48

Fl. *f* *mf*

Klar. Bb

Vc. *f* *mf*

50

Fl. *f* *mf*

Klar. Bb *f* *mf*

Vc. *f* *mf*

52

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

f

f

f

f

56

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mf

mf

mf

58

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

60

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

< f

mp

mp *mf* *mp*

< f

mp

mp *mf* *mp*

< f

mp

mp *mf* *mp*

This musical score page contains measures 63 through 69 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for the three instruments. Measure numbers 63, 65, 67, and 69 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D minor) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout to indicate volume changes. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 4/4 at measure 65 and back to 2/4 at measure 69. The score is framed by double bar lines at the beginning and end of each system, with diagonal lines indicating the continuation of the music.

Fl. 63 *mp* *f* *mp*

Klar. Bb 63 *mp* *f* *mp*

Vc. 63 *mp* *f* *mp*

Fl. 65 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*

Klar. Bb 65 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*

Vc. 65 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*

Fl. 67 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Klar. Bb 67 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Vc. 67 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Fl. 69 *f* *mf* *mf*

Klar. Bb 69 *f* *mf* *mf*

Vc. 69 *f* *mf* *mf*

72

Fl. *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Klar. Bb *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

75

Fl. *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Klar. Bb *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

77

Fl. *mf*

Klar. Bb *mf*

Vc. *mf*

78

Fl. *mp* *mp*

Klar. Bb *mp* *mp*

Vc. *mp* *mp*

This musical score page contains measures 81 through 91 of a piece for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.). The score is organized into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measures 81-83 are the first system, 84-85 the second, 86-87 the third, and 88-91 the fourth. The Flute part begins with a forte (f) dynamic in measure 81, followed by a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in measure 82. The B-flat Clarinet and Cello parts also start with a forte (f) dynamic in measure 81. The Cello part has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in measure 83. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The page is marked with measure numbers 81, 84, 86, and 88 at the beginning of their respective systems.

81

Fl. *f* *mf*

Klar. Bb *f* *mf*

Vc. *f* *mf*

84

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

86

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

88

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

90

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

92

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

93

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

96

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

mf

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

This musical score page contains measures 98 through 104 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The music is written in 2/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measure numbers 98, 100, 102, and 104 are placed at the beginning of their respective systems. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte), with crescendo and decrescendo hairpins indicating volume changes. The Flute part often plays a melodic line with grace notes, while the Clarinet and Violoncello provide a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. The Violoncello part is written in the bass clef. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with standard musical notation.

98

Fl. *mf* *mf*

Klar. Bb *mf* *mf*

Vc. *mf* *mf*

100

Fl. *f* *mf* *f*

Klar. Bb *f* *mf* *f*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f*

102

Fl. *mf* *f*

Klar. Bb *mf* *f*

Vc. *mf* *f*

104

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

106

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mf

mf

mf

108

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

f

mp

f

mp

f

110

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

112

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

This musical score page contains measures 114 through 123 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measures 114-115: The Flute, Clarinet, and Cello all play a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note scale in a descending pattern, spanning two measures.

Measures 116-117: The pattern continues with the same rapid sixteenth-note scale in all three parts.

Measures 118-122: The texture changes. The Flute and Clarinet play a series of triplet eighth notes, starting with a *mf* dynamic. The Cello plays a series of triplet eighth notes, also starting with a *mf* dynamic. The Flute and Clarinet parts include rests in the first measure of this section.

Measure 123: The Flute and Clarinet play a series of triplet eighth notes, while the Cello plays a series of triplet eighth notes. The Flute part begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. The first system covers measures 114-115, the second covers 116-117, the third covers 118-122, and the fourth covers measure 123.

128

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp *mf*

$\text{♩} = 198 (\text{♩} = \text{♩})$

134

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

$\text{♩} = 99 (\text{♩} = \text{♩})$

139

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp *p*

145

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

This musical score page contains measures 150 through 164 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.).

Measures 150-153: The Flute part begins with a melodic line marked *cresc.* (crescendo). The Clarinet and Violoncello parts provide harmonic support, with the Violoncello also marked *cresc.*

Measures 154-157: This section is marked *f* (forte). The Flute part features a rapid, ascending scale-like passage. The Clarinet and Violoncello parts continue with their respective lines, also marked *f*.

Measures 158-163: This section is marked *Leggero* (light) and *p* (piano). The Flute part has a melodic line, while the Clarinet and Violoncello parts play a more rhythmic, accompanimental role.

Measures 164: The Flute part continues with a melodic line, while the Clarinet and Violoncello parts play a more rhythmic, accompanimental role.

170

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

176

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

182

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

188

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

pp

ppp

pppp

pp

ppp

pppp

pp

ppp

pppp

This musical score page contains four systems of music for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.).

System 1 (Measures 195-200): Measures 195 and 196 show the Flute and Clarinet playing a half note G4, while the Cello plays a half note G2. Measures 197 and 198 are marked "G.P." (Grave Performance) for all instruments. Measures 199 and 200 feature a melodic line in the Flute and Clarinet starting on Bb4, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Cello provides a bass line starting on G2.

System 2 (Measures 201-205): Measures 201 and 202 show the Flute and Clarinet playing a half note Bb4, while the Cello plays a half note G2. Measures 203 and 204 are marked "G.P." for all instruments. Measures 205 and 206 feature a melodic line in the Flute and Clarinet starting on Bb4, marked *mp* and *sempre legato*. The Cello provides a bass line starting on G2.

System 3 (Measures 206-208): Measures 206 and 207 show the Flute and Clarinet playing a half note Bb4, while the Cello plays a half note G2. Measures 208 and 209 are marked "G.P." for all instruments. Measures 210 and 211 feature a melodic line in the Flute and Clarinet starting on Bb4, marked *mp* and *sempre legato*. The Cello provides a bass line starting on G2.

System 4 (Measures 209-212): Measures 209 and 210 show the Flute and Clarinet playing a half note Bb4, while the Cello plays a half note G2. Measures 211 and 212 are marked "G.P." for all instruments. Measures 213 and 214 feature a melodic line in the Flute and Clarinet starting on Bb4, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Cello provides a bass line starting on G2.

The score includes dynamic markings (*mp*, *mf*) and articulation instructions (*sempre legato*). The Flute and Clarinet parts are written in treble clef, and the Cello part is written in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor).

Fl. 213 *mf*

Klar. Bb *mf*

Vc. 213 *mf*

Fl. 217 *mp*

Klar. Bb *mp*

Vc. 217 *mp*

Fl. 221 *mp*

Klar. Bb *mp*

Vc. 221 *mf*

Fl. 225

Klar. Bb

Vc. 225

Fl. 228

Klar. B♭

Vc. 228

mp

mp

mp

233

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc. 233

239

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc. 239

p

pp

p

pp

p

pp

246

Fl. G.P. *mp*

Klar. B♭ G.P. *mp*

Vc. G.P. *mp*

mp

mp

mp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B♭), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. The first system covers measures 228 to 232. The second system covers measures 233 to 238. The third system covers measures 239 to 245. The fourth system covers measures 246 to 251. In the first system, the Flute and Violoncello play a melodic line with eighth notes, while the Clarinet plays a harmonic line with eighth notes. The Flute and Violoncello have a *mp* dynamic marking. In the second system, the Flute and Violoncello play a melodic line with eighth notes, while the Clarinet plays a harmonic line with eighth notes. The Flute and Violoncello have a *mp* dynamic marking. In the third system, the Flute and Violoncello play a melodic line with eighth notes, while the Clarinet plays a harmonic line with eighth notes. The Flute and Violoncello have a *p* dynamic marking. In the fourth system, the Flute and Violoncello play a melodic line with eighth notes, while the Clarinet plays a harmonic line with eighth notes. The Flute and Violoncello have a *mp* dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 252 *mp*

Klar. Bb *mp* 3

Vc. 252 *mp* 3

Fl. 256 G.P.

Klar. Bb G.P.

Vc. 256 G.P.

Fl. 261 *f*

Klar. Bb *f*

Vc. 261 *f*

Fl. 266

Klar. Bb

Vc. 266

This musical score page contains measures 270 through 282 of a piece for Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is organized into three systems, each separated by a double bar line. Each system contains staves for the three instruments. Measure numbers 270, 274, 278, and 282 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The Flute part is written in treble clef, the Clarinet in treble clef, and the Violoncello in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. The Violoncello part includes a double bar line at the end of measure 282.

Fl. 270

Klar. Bb

Vc. 270

Fl. 274

Klar. Bb

Vc. 274

Fl. 278

Klar. Bb

Vc. 278

Fl. 282

Klar. Bb

Vc. 282

Fl. 286

Klar. B♭

Vc. 286

Fl. 290

Klar. B♭

Vc. 290

G.P.

Fl. 295

Klar. B♭

Vc. 295

G.P.

non stacc.

Fl. 300

Klar. B♭

Vc. 300

mp

This musical score page contains measures 304 through 318 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. Measures 304-308 are the first system, 309-313 the second, 314-317 the third, and 318 the final measure on the page. The Flute part features melodic lines with slurs and ties. The Clarinet part provides harmonic support with various rhythmic patterns and slurs. The Violoncello part includes both harmonic accompaniment and melodic passages, often with slurs. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *G.P.* (Grave/Pedale) are indicated. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Fl. 304

Klar. Bb

Vc. 304

Fl. 309

Klar. Bb

Vc. 309

Fl. 314

Klar. Bb

Vc. 314

Fl. 318

Klar. Bb

Vc. 318

p

G.P.

p

322

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

326

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

329

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

333

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

p

mp

mp

p

mp

mp

p

mp

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

338

p

mp

343

p

mp

349

p

mp

355

p

p

♩. = 132 (♩. = ♩.)

361

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

367

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

367

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

373

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

373

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

379

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

mp

mp

p

mp

p

mp

mp

mp

mf

mf

mf

This musical score page contains measures 384 through 401 for a Trio consisting of Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. The Flute part features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting at measure 384. The B-flat Clarinet part provides harmonic support with eighth-note patterns and slurs, beginning at measure 384. The Cello part has a more active role, with eighth-note patterns and slurs, starting at measure 384. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The Flute part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting at measure 384. The B-flat Clarinet part provides harmonic support with eighth-note patterns and slurs, beginning at measure 384. The Cello part has a more active role, with eighth-note patterns and slurs, starting at measure 384. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Fl. 384 *mf*

Klar. Bb 384 *mf*

Vc. 384 *mf*

Fl. 390 *mf*

Klar. Bb 390 *mf*

Vc. 390

Fl. 396

Klar. Bb 396

Vc. 396

Fl. 401 *mf*

Klar. Bb 401 *mf*

Vc. 401 *mf*

This musical score is for three instruments: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is divided into four systems, each containing three staves. The first system starts at measure 406. The second system starts at measure 410. The third system starts at measure 414. The fourth system starts at measure 419. The Flute part features melodic lines with various accidentals and dynamics. The Clarinet in B-flat part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and melodic fragments. The Violoncello part plays a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *G.P.* (Grave). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

This musical score page contains measures 425 through 440 for a Trio for Flute, Clarinet in B-flat, and Cello. The score is organized into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. Each system contains staves for the Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.).

Measure 425: The Flute and Cello parts begin with a forte (*f*) dynamic, while the Clarinet part is marked *G.P.* (Grave). The Flute and Cello parts feature a melodic line with a sharp sign, while the Clarinet part has a melodic line with a flat sign.

Measure 430: The Flute and Cello parts continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, while the Clarinet part is marked *G.P.*. The Flute and Cello parts feature a melodic line with a sharp sign, while the Clarinet part has a melodic line with a flat sign.

Measure 435: The Flute and Cello parts continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, while the Clarinet part is marked *G.P.*. The Flute and Cello parts feature a melodic line with a sharp sign, while the Clarinet part has a melodic line with a flat sign.

Measure 440: The Flute and Cello parts continue with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, while the Clarinet part is marked *G.P.*. The Flute and Cello parts feature a melodic line with a sharp sign, while the Clarinet part has a melodic line with a flat sign.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The Flute and Cello parts are marked with *f* and *mf*, while the Clarinet part is marked with *G.P.* and *mf*. The score also includes a double bar line at the end of each system.

445

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

mp

mp

451

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

457

G.P.

G.P.

G.P.

G.P.

mp

mp

464

Fl.

Klar. Bb

Vc.

mp

469

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

mp

474

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

mp

479

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

mf

484

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

mp *mf* *mf* *mf*

Detailed description: This page contains the musical score for measures 469 through 484 of the piece 'Trio für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2'. The score is written for three instruments: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. B♭), and Violoncello (Vc.). The notation is in treble and bass clefs. Measures 469-473 show the Flute and Violoncello playing a melodic line, while the Clarinet plays a rhythmic accompaniment. Measures 474-478 show the Flute and Clarinet playing a melodic line, while the Violoncello plays a rhythmic accompaniment. Measures 479-483 show all three instruments playing a melodic line. Measure 484 shows the Flute and Violoncello playing a melodic line, while the Clarinet plays a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic markings are *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is divided into four systems by double bar lines.

The musical score is divided into four systems, each featuring three staves: Flute (Fl.), B-flat Clarinet (Klar. Bb), and Cello (Vc.). The music is written in treble and bass staves with various dynamics and articulations.

System 1 (Measures 489-492):

- Fl.: *mp* (measures 489-491), *mf* (measure 492)
- Klar. Bb: *mp* (measures 489-492)
- Vc.: *mf* (measures 489-490), *mp* (measures 491-492)

System 2 (Measures 493-496):

- Fl.: *mp* (measures 493-495), *mf* (measure 496)
- Klar. Bb: *< mf* (measure 493), *mp* (measures 494-496)
- Vc.: *mf* (measures 493-494), *mp* (measures 495-496)

System 3 (Measures 497-501):

- Fl.: *mp* (measures 497-499), *mf* (measure 500), *mp* (measure 501)
- Klar. Bb: *< mf* (measure 497), *mp* (measures 498-500), *mf* (measure 501)
- Vc.: *mf* (measures 497-499), *mp* (measures 500-501)

System 4 (Measures 502-505):

- Fl.: *mf* (measures 502-503), *mp* (measure 504), *mf* (measure 505)
- Klar. Bb: *mp* (measures 502-503), *mf* (measure 504), *mp* (measure 505)
- Vc.: *< mf* (measure 502), *mp* (measures 503-504), *mf* (measure 505)

This musical score page contains measures 506 through 518 of a piece for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Klar. Bb), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is organized into four systems, each with three staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The Flute part is written in treble clef, the Clarinet in B-flat in treble clef, and the Violoncello in bass clef. Measures 506-509 are marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measures 510-513 are marked with a dynamic of *mp* (mezzo-piano). Measures 514-518 are marked with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. The Violoncello part includes a *mp* marking at measure 506 and a *mf* marking at measure 510. The score is framed by double bar lines on the left and right sides of each system.

Fl. 506

Klar. Bb *mf*

Vc. 506 *mp* *mf*

Fl. 510

Klar. Bb

Vc. 510

Fl. 514

Klar. Bb

Vc. 514

Fl. 518

Klar. Bb

Vc. 518

523

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

p

f

ppp

523

531 *Poco vibr.*

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

531

540

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

540

549

Fl.

Klar. B♭

Vc.

549

(◡)

(◡)

(◡)

Werkkommentar zum **Trio für Flöte, Klarinette und Violoncello Nr. 2**
2017 komponiert, Ergon 63, Musikwerknummer 1809
ca. 11 1/2 Min.

Die drei Instrumente wurden in diesem Werk wie ein einziges, sozusagen „multitimbrales und polystrukturelles Super-Instrument“ behandelt. Es beginnt mit einer einstimmigen Melodie, die durch die verschiedenen Instrumente wandert oder eben wie ein einziges Instrument, das eine melodische Folge durch verschiedene Klangfarben laufen läßt oder sich in verschiedenen klingenden Farben auszudrücken vermag, weil es seine Klangfarbe ändern kann wie ein Chamäleon, das je nach Situation seine Hautfarbe ändert (Takte 1-4). Dann verdickt sich die Einstimmigkeit, indem sich dieses einstimmige Instrument etwas verbreitert und zu rhythmisch unregelmäßig repetierten dreistimmigen Akkordstrukturen spreizt wie eine tanzende Hydra, die als Einzelwesen wohl mehrstimmig singen konnte (T. 5ff). Die nächste Phase besteht darin, daß dieses Multi-Instrument auch seine repetierende Parallelität aufbricht, sozusagen seine bewegte Eingliedrigkeit auffächert und in Mehrgliedrigkeit überführt, indem sich Unisono-Bewegungen allmählich über Seitenbewegungen (in T. 11-13) in selbständig geführte Stimmen aufspalten und zu Gegenbewegungen gelangen (T. 18ff), so wie sich die parallelen Notre Dame-Organa über Seitenbewegungen zur Mehrstimmigkeit entwickelten. Dann erleben wir das Glitzern des gespreizten imaginären Instruments, indem eine auf wenige Töne begrenzte Akkordstruktur ihre Töne virtuos durch weite Sprünge in verschiedene Oktavregister wirbelt und aufblitzen läßt (T. 20-23). Damit ist eine Grundanordnung gesetzt, die sich im weiteren Verlauf des Stückes entwickelt und zu verschiedenen Ausformungen und Varianten mutiert. Auch dort, wo die drei Instrumente kontrapunktisch spielen, sind sie wie ein in sich geschlossener Klangkorpus, also wie ein einziges Instrument geführt, das nur mit seinen internen Struktur- und Kombinationsmöglichkeiten spielt und diese auslotet.

René Wohlhauser

Kurzfassung:

Die drei Instrumente wurden in diesem Werk wie ein einziges, sozusagen „multitimbrales und polystrukturelles Super-Instrument“ behandelt.

René Wohlhauser - Biographie

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

1954: geboren und in Brienz 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 1700 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: 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, ab 2004), Klavier (bei Stéphane Reymond), Max/MSP (bei Volker Böhm, 2005/2006) und Dirigieren (bei Thüning Bräm), sowie in Philosophie (bei Hans Saner). Lehrdiplom als Musiktheorielehrer. Anschließend Kompositionskurse bei Kazimierz Serocki, Mauricio Kagel, Herbert Brün und Heinz Holliger; weiterführende 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 „Ensemble 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.

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 (2013) und Thüringen (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. 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

