

Raphaël Belfiore

Edgar Varèse and the Jazzmen

2021

duration: 10 min.

revised version for large amplified ensemble and fixed media

(fl, ob, cl, sax(a), bsn, hn, tp, tb, vn, va, vc, cb + el.)

Edgar Varèse and the Jazzmen is a piece for amplified ensemble and fixed media which is based on a found recording in which Edgar Varèse meets with notorious jazzmen such as Charles Mingus and Art Farmer. Despite its historical importance, the recording is of low informational value. It documents a transitional moment in which musicians experiment and have unintelligible discussions. My piece is a series of six variations taking this recording and its ambivalent state between information and noise as a basis. In each one, different parts of the recording are replaced with instrumental sounds, each time according to a different definition of the concept of noise.

Section 1: noise as unwanted information

The short recording is considered a musical composition in which the speech is undesired. It is thus censored with a "bleep", a 1000 Hz sinus wave typically used for sonic censorship on TV. The instruments double the bleeps in various ways. This process of sonic censorship will be the structural principle used in each variation.

Section 2: noise as unimportant sound

All the parts of the recording containing something more than noise are cut away and replaced by "instrumental" background noise. The loudspeaker also present an inverted version of the recording: the quietest sounds become the loudest and vice versa.

Section 3: noise as the result of aperiodic fluctuations

The noise of the recording is used to generate chords that replace the moments in which only noise can be heard.

Section 4: noise as necessary part of any recording

The parts in which only speech or noise are heard are replaced with computer generated re-orchestrations of themselves. The loudspeakers play the residual noise of a "noise reduction" effect during the instrumental moments of the recording.

Section 5: noise as redundant/useless information

The vocal and instrumental moments are respectively replaced by: 2'500 instances of the recording starting at different points and the (clipped) original recording with an amplitude multiplied by 10'000.

Section 6: noise as relative and general concept

Noise, speech and instrumental playing moments are processed by a computer program that orchestrates them as static sounds, disregarding any of their internal complexity.

Performance Notes:

the conductor is performs with a click track

instrumental techniques

— all verbal indications about instrumental techniques only apply when written except indicated otherwise —

flute:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

whst tn = whistle tone

oboe:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

(no reed) = take off reed for the whole section and blow directly into the instrument.

key cl. = play the indicated pitch making noise with the key.

clarinet:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

key cl. = play the indicated pitch making noise with the key.

saxophone:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

key cl. = pitch + key click.

bassoon:

(no reed) = take off reed for the whole section and blow directly into the instrument.

horn:

(inverted mouthpiece) = take of the mouthpiece and place it back on the instrument the other way around, thus blowing into the smallest end of the mouthpiece.

p ⇌ *mf* (ad. lib) = oscillate between *p* and *mf* in a chaotic manner. Combined with the effect of the inverted mouthpiece, it should also change the spectrum of the "white" noise.

trumpet:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

(inverted mouthpiece) = take of the mouthpiece and place it back on the instrument the other way around, thus blowing into the smallest end of the mouthpiece.

p ⇌ *mf* (ad. lib) = oscillate between *p* and *mf* in a chaotic manner. Combined with the effect of the inverted mouthpiece, it should also change the spectrum of the "white" noise.

trombone:

(inverted mouthpiece) = take of the mouthpiece and place it back on the instrument the other way around, thus blowing into the smallest end of the mouthpiece.

p ⇌ *mf* (ad. lib) = oscillate between *p* and *mf* in a chaotic manner. Combined with the effect of the inverted mouthpiece, it should also change the spectrum of the "white" noise.

violin:

↑ = slightly higher pitch



= "fingerboard clef" : indicates the position of the fingers (no pitch)

"air sound"
str. II+III = use multiple fingers to dampen the indicated strings, thus producing an airy sound with as less pitch as possible.

viola:

↑ = slightly higher pitch



= "fingerboard clef" : indicates the position of the fingers (no pitch)

"air sound"
str. II+III = use multiple fingers to dampen the indicated strings, thus producing an airy sound with as less pitch as possible.

cello:

↑ = slightly higher pitch

◊ = bartok pizzicato



= "fingerboard clef" : indicates the position of the fingers (no pitch)

"air sound"
str. II+III = use multiple fingers to dampen the indicated strings, thus producing an airy sound with as less pitch as possible.

double bass:



= "fingerboard clef" : indicates the position of the fingers (no pitch)

"air sound"
str. II+III = use multiple fingers to dampen the indicated strings, thus producing an airy sound with as less pitch as possible.

◊ = bartok pizzicato

electronics:

[1] = indicates the cue on the Max/MSP patch. The cue change happens automatically with the playing of the appropriate key (see instructions for the max patch).

The electronic part can be achieved with any controller (even a laptop) as long as it allows to be as rhythmically precise as possible. There is either the possibility of using the Max/MSP patch or use the samples to build a comfortable and personal solution.

— sample 1:

original recording, found on UbuWeb

https://ubu.com/media/sound/varese_edgard/jazz/Edgar_Varese_and_the_Jazzmen_-_02_-_Track_02.mp3

— sample 2:

original recording processed with an inverted noise gate: Only what is at the level of the noise is heard at normal volume, the original recording is reduced to background noise.

— sample 3:

residual noise of the original recording after an aggressive noise reduction.

— sample 4:

2'500 simultaneous instances of the recording beginning at different points. The amplitude is proportioned to the number of instances to avoid saturation.

— sample 5:

The signal of the original recording multiplied by 10'000. The amplitude is clipped

Amplification:

All instruments are amplified. The amplification should be adapted for each part as the instrumentation changes and the instrumental playing is very different from section to section. The changes between each section is not more precise than variations of amplification of entire instrumental sections (winds / brass / strings)

Section I: the instruments and the electronic sounds should mix together. Instruments should be in the background and "color" the sinus wave.

Section II: all instruments are more amplified in this section. The strings should not be predominant.

Section III: the instruments should blend together and not be louder than the fixed media.

Section VI: This section contains loud parts as very quiet ones. Ideally, the amplification should highlight the quiet ones without amplifying too much the

Section V: the electronic sounds should be relatively loud. Particularly for this section, a subwoofer would be welcome.

Section VI: the instruments are amplified at the limit of discernibility. The general volume should still be low but with as much sonic richness as possible.

placement of loudspeakers:

All sounds should come from the same place as the ensemble, for example with loudspeakers placed just in front of the musicians or at least in front of each section. The mix between instrumental amplification and fixed media should be emitted by the same loudspeakers.

Edgar Varèse and the Jazzmen (2021) - I
revised version for large amplified ensemble and fixed media

Raphaël Belfiore

$\text{♩} = 120$ monolithic and inexpressive
play the notes until the end

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B $\flat$

Alto Sax

Bassoon

Horn in F

Trumpet in C

Trombone

Violin

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Electronics

TACET

(harmon mute)

sul tasto

ord

Max/MSP Patch:
Section I

1000hz sinus wave

1 2 3

[illegible]

15

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sax.

C Tpt.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

El.

6

tongue slap

p

pp

arco ord

mp

mf

molto sul tasto.

pp

mp

22

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

C Tpt.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

El.

7

8

9

10

mf

mf

mf

mp

mf

p

mfp

mf

mf

mf

gett.

pizz.

mf

mf

29

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

C Tpt.

(no mute)

Vln.

pizz.

mf

Vla.

arco molto sul pont.

mp

Vc.

mf

29

11

El.

Flute: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#); 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Oboe: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

B♭ Clarinet: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Alto Saxophone: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Cornet: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#); 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Violin: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Viola: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Violoncello: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: rest; 30: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 31: quarter note (F#) with a slur; 32: rest; 33: triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C); 34: quarter note (F#); 35: quarter note (A); 36: quarter note (C).

Electric Lute: Measures 29-36. Notes: 29: quarter note (F#); 30: quarter note (A); 31: quarter note (C); 32: quarter note (F#); 33: quarter note (A); 34: quarter note (C); 35: quarter note (F#); 36: quarter note (A).

[illegible]

15

The musical score is organized into systems for different instrument groups. The woodwind section includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B $\flat$, Alto Sax, and Bassoon. The brass section includes Horn in F, Trumpet in C, and Trombone. The string section includes Violin, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The Electronics part is at the bottom.

Woodwind Section:

- Flute:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "blow in instrument (air sound)" above measures 3-4 and 5-6. *sim.* (whole section) above measure 7.
- Oboe:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "(no reed)" above measure 5.
- Clarinet in B $\flat$:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "blow in instrument (air sound)" above measures 3-4 and 5-6.
- Alto Sax:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "blow in instrument (air sound)" above measures 1-2 and 3-4. *sim.* (whole section) above measure 5.
- Bassoon:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "(no reed)" above measure 1. *sim.* (whole section) above measure 7.

Brass Section:

- Horn in F:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *p* $\rightleftharpoons$ *mf* (ad. lib). Annotations: "(inverted mouthpiece)" above measures 1-2 and 3-4. *sim.* (whole section) above measure 5.
- Trumpet in C:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *p* $\rightleftharpoons$ *mf* (ad. lib). Annotations: "(inverted mouthpiece)" above measures 3-4 and 5-6.
- Trombone:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *p* $\rightleftharpoons$ *mf* (ad. lib). Annotations: "(inverted mouthpiece)" above measures 1-2 and 3-4. *sim.* (whole section) above measure 5.

String Section:

- Violin:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "air sound" str. II+III above measure 1. *sim.* (throughout the piece) above measure 5.
- Viola:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "air sound" str. II+III above measure 1. *sim.* (throughout the piece) above measure 5.
- Cello:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "air sound" str. II+III above measure 1. *sim.* (throughout the piece) above measure 5.
- Double Bass:** Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Dynamics: *mf* (whole section). Annotations: "air sound" str. II+III above measure 1. *sim.* (throughout the piece) above measure 5.

Electronics: Measures 1-8. Notes: 5/16, 2/8, 5/16, 7/16, 9/16, 2/8, 3/8, 9/8. Annotations: "Max/MSP Patch: Section II" in a box above measure 1. Numbers 1, 2, and 3 in boxes above measures 2, 5, and 7 respectively.

8

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

8

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

8

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

8

4

5

6

EI.

15

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

15

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

15

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

15

El.

7

22

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

22

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

22

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

22

El.

8

9

10

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a large ensemble. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, B-flat Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Bassoon) and brass section (Horn, Trumpet, Trombone) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 22-24. The string section (Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) plays a similar pattern in measures 25-27. The electric guitar (El.) plays a solo in measures 28-30. Measure 31 is the end of the section.

29

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

29

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

29

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

29

El.

11

12

36

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

El.

13

14

15

The musical score is arranged in five systems. The first system contains five staves (Fl., Ob., B $\flat$ Cl., A. Sx., Bsn.). The second system contains three staves (Hn., C Tpt., Tbn.). The third system contains four staves (Vln., Vla., Vc., D.B.). The fourth system contains one staff (El.). Each staff has a measure number 36 at the beginning. The electric guitar staff has measure numbers 13, 14, and 15 marked above it. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and articulation marks.

41

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

El.

16

48

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

48

48

El.

17

18

Edgar Varèse and the Jazzmen (2021) - III
revised version for large amplified ensemble and fixed media

Raphaël Belfiore

♩ = 120

non vibr.

Flute

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Oboe

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Clarinet in B_♭

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Alto Sax

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Bassoon

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Horn in F

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Trumpet in C

mf (whole section)

non vibr.

Trombone

mf (whole section)

Max/MSP Patch:
Section III

1 2

Electronics

5

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

3

4

5

6

12

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

7

8

22

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

9 10 11 12 13

32

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

14 15

22

32

32

46

40

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

16

17

46

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

El.

18

19

Flute
flut.
pp
mf

Oboe
key cl.
pp
mf f

Clarinet in B $\flat$
pp
mf f
mf
slap flut. slap flut.

Alto Sax
key cl.
p
mf f

Bassoon
pp
mf

Horn in F
f
flut.
pp
mf
flut.

Trumpet in C
mf
flut.
pp
p mf

Trombone
mf
flut.
p
mf

Violin
pp
mf
pp

Viola
pp
f
pp

Cello
pizz.
pp
arco
mf
pp

Double Bass
pp
mf f
pp

Electronics
1
Max/MSP Patch:
Section IV

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ air

Fl. *p*

Ob. *pp*

B♭ Cl. *pp*

A. Sax. *p*

Bsn. *fp* *mf* *pp*

Hn. *pp*

C Tpt. *pp*

Tbn. *mf* *pp* *fp*

Vln. *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

El. *2*

13

Fl. *ff* *fitz.* $\frac{1}{2}$ air

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *ff* *slap*

A. Sx. *f*

Bsn. *pp* *ff* *mf* *fitz.*

Hn. *pp* *ff* *mf* *fitz.*

C Tpt. *ff* *fitz.* *fp*

Tbn. *p* *ff* *mf* *fitz.*

Vln. *ff* *arco*

Vla. *ff* *mf* *pp* *arco*

Vc. *pp* *pizz.* *arco* *mf*

D.B. *pp* *pizz.* *arco* *ff*

El. *pp* *fitz.*

3

19

Fl. *fltz.* **ff** **fp**

Ob. *key cl.* **pp** **mf**

B♭ Cl. *key cl.* **pp** *fltz.* **mf** **ff**

A. Sx. *½ air* **p** *fltz.* **mf** *slap* *key cl.* **mf** **p**

Bsn. **pp** **p** **ff** **mf** **ff**

Hn. *fltz.* **pp** **mf** **ff** *fltz.*

C Tpt. **p**

Tbn. *fltz.* **p** **mf** **p** **mf**

Vln. *pizz.* **pp** **mf**

Vla. **pp** *arco* **mf**

Vc. *pizz.* **pp** *arco* **ff** **mf** *pizz.* **ff**

D.B. *pizz.* **pp** *arco* **ff** **mf** **ff** **mf** **ff** **ff**

El. 19

25

Fl. *fitz.* *ff* *mf* *ff* *pizz.* *pp* *1/2 air* *p*

Ob. *key cl.* *pp* *key cl.* *pp*

B. Cl.

A. Sax. *slap* *p*

Bsn. *fitz.* *ff* *mf* *ff*

Hn. *fitz.* *ff* *fitz.* *mf* *fitz.* *pp*

C Tpt. *fitz.* *mf* *fitz.* *pp*

Tbn. *fitz.* *mf* *p* *fitz.* *pp*

Vln. *arco* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pizz.* *pp*

Vla. *ff* *pp* *pizz.* *ff* *mf* *ff* *pp*

Vc. *arco*

D.B. *mf* *ff*

El. *4* *5*

31 *fltz.* *ff* *mf* *pp* *ff* *p* *½ air*

Fl.

Ob.

31 *fltz.* *fp* *ff* *pp* *slap* *p*

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

31

Hn.

31 *mf*

C Tpt.

Tbn.

31 *arco* *ff* *molto sul pont. arco* *mf* *ff* *pp*

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

31

El.

6

37

Fl. *fltz.*
pp ff

Ob. *key cl.*
pp

B♭ Cl. *fltz.*
ff mf

A. Sx. *key cl.*
p mf pp

Bsn. *pp ff pp mf f mf*

Hn. *fltz.*
pp mf mf f mf

C Tpt. *pp*

Tbn. *p pp f mf f*

Vln. *pizz.*
pp mf pp mf pp

Vla. *pizz.*
pp

Vc. *pizz.*
pp ff mf pp

D.B. *pp ff mf*

El. *7*

arco
pp

arco
pp

arco sul pont.
pp

sul pont. ord
pp

[illegible]

51

Fl.

fitz.

ff *mf* *ff*

$\frac{1}{2}$ air

p

Ob.

key cl.

pp

B $\flat$ Cl.

key cl.

pp

A. Sx.

slap

mf

slap

p

Bsn.

ff *mf* *ff*

Hn.

fitz.

ff *mf*

pp

C Tpt.

fitz.

pp

fitz.

pp

Tbn.

ff *mf*

p

Vln.

pizz.

pp *mf* *ff* *mf* *ff* *mf* *ff*

arco

pp

Vla.

pp *ff* *mf*

pp

Vc.

arco

pp

pizz.

ff *mf* *ff*

arco

pp *pizz.*

D.B.

pizz.

pp *ff* *mf* *ff*

pp

El.

51

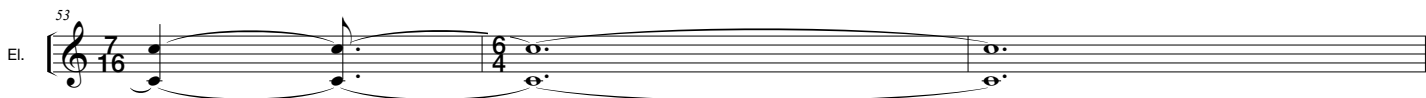
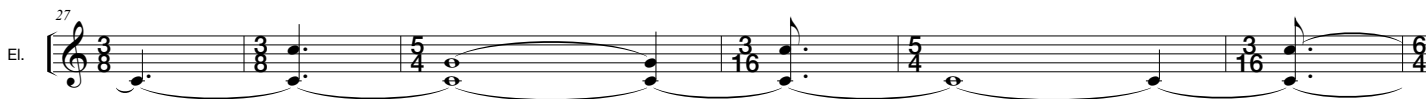
Max/MSP Patch:
Section V

opens gain for sample 4

opens gain for sample 5

0

Electronics



Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B $\flat$

Alto Sax

Bassoon

Horn in F

Trumpet in C

Trombone

Violin

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Electronics

TACET

7 *aeol.*
Fl. *p*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *½ air* *ftz.* *key cl.*

A. Sx. *slap* *aeol.* *p* *ord.* *pp*

Bsn.

7
Hn.

C Tpt. *p*

Tbn. *pp*

7
Vln. *pizz.*

Vla. *arco* *pizz.*

Vc. *pizz.*

D.B. *pizz.*

13

Fl. *aeol.* *p* *ord.* *pp*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *½ air* *ord.*

A. Sx. *aeol.* *p*

Bsn.

Hn. *ord.*

C Tpt. *fitz.* *pp*

Tbn. *p*

Vln. *arco*

Vla. *arco*

Vc. *arco*

D.B. *pizz.*

The musical score is written for measures 13 through 16. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The brass section includes Horn (Hn.), Trumpet (C Tpt.), and Trombone (Tbn.). The string section includes Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The woodwinds and strings have various articulations and dynamics. The brass instruments have specific articulations like 'fitz.' and 'pizz.'.

19

Fl. *fltz.*
pp

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *fltz.*

A. Sx. *key cl.*

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt. *ord.* *fltz.*

Tbn. *>*

Vln. *pizz.*

Vla. *pizz.*

Vc. *pizz.* *arco*

D.B. *pizz.* *arco*
pp

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Fl. *ord.* *aeol.* *fltz.*

Ob. *ord.* *key cl.*

B♭ Cl. *ord.* *fltz.* *ord.*

A. Sax. *ord.* *key cl.* *ord.*

Bsn. *ord.*

25

Hn. *fltz.* *ord.*

C Tpt. *fltz.*

Tbn. *pp* *p*

25

Vln. *arco* *pizz.*

Vla. *arco* *pizz.*

Vc. *pizz.* *arco*

D.B. *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

31

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

fltz.

key cl.

p

pp

½ air

aeol

fltz.

p

pp

arco

pizz.

pizz.

arco

pizz.

37

Fl. *aeol.* *p* *½ air* *fltz.* *pp* *fltz.* *aeol.* *p*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *ord.* *fltz.* *key cl.*

A. Sx. *slap* *ord.* *pp* *key cl.* *p*

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn. *ord.* *p* *pp*

Vln. 37

Vla. *arco* *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

Vc. *arco*

D.B.

43 *½ air*

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *ord.*

B♭ Cl. *key cl.*

A. Sx. *aeol.*
p

Bsn.

Hn. *ord.*

C Tpt. *fltz.*
pp

Tbn. *p*

Vln. *pizz.*

Vla. *arco*

Vc. *pizz.*

D.B.

9 16

51

Fl.

Ob.

B $\flat$ Cl.

A. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

C Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. *pizz.*

Vla. *arco*

Vc. *arco*

D.B.

51

51

