

MAARTEN ALTENA
(*1943)

ROEP

für Tenorblockflöte solo

Edition Moeck Nr. 1554
MOECK VERLAG CELLE

Vorwort

Vor neun Jahren erschien mehrere Wochen lang täglich eine Amsel auf meinem Balkon. Ich lauschte dem Vogel, und sobald er weggeflogen war, wartete ich auf seinen nächsten Besuch.

Eines Tages stellte ich mir vor, wie es wäre, wenn die Amsel Noten lesen und spielen könnte. Welche Musik würde ich für sie schreiben? Das ist in kurzen Worten die Idee, die hinter ROEP steht.

ROEP ist insgesamt ein langsames Stück mit einzelnen schnellen Elementen, die diese sich langsam entwickelnde Komposition strukturieren. Das Spiel erfordert rhythmische und dynamische Präzision.

Die schnellsten Passagen sollten eher *von fern* angegangen werden. Sie sind Phrasen in einem musikalischen Satz, aber nicht Mittelpunkt.

ROEP wurde dem Blockflötisten Walter van Hauwe gewidmet und ist eine Auftragsarbeit des „Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst“, Holland.

Uraufführung im Juni 1988 durch Walter von Hauwe.

Übersetzung: S. Seidel

Preface

Nine years ago a blackbird appeared on my balcony every day for several weeks. I would listen to the bird, and as soon as it flew away, would wait for its next visit.

One day I had the following fantasy: What if a blackbird would be able to read and perform written music; what composition would I write for it? That, in short, is the idea of ROEP.

ROEP is a slow piece, with fast details. The performance requires rhythmic and dynamic precision. Eventually these details become recognizable elements in a slowly developing composition.

The fastest passages need a rather *distant* approach. They are phrases in a musical movement rather than its focus.

ROEP was written for Walter van Hauwe and commissioned by “Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst”, Holland.

First performance in June 1988 by Walter van Hauwe.

Maarten Altena, Dezember 1993

Préface

Il y a neuf ans, un merle vint se poser chaque jour sur mon balcon, des semaines durant. J'écoutais l'oiseau chanter, et dès qu'il s'était envolé, j'attendais sa prochaine visite.

Un jour, un rêve m'est venu: j'imaginais un merle qui pourrait lire et chanter des notes écrites. Quelle sorte de musique pourrais-je alors composer pour lui? C'est à ces questions que l'on peut résumer l'idée qui se dissimule derrière ROEP.

ROEP est un morceau lent qui comprend des détails rapides. L'exécution de la pièce exige une précision rythmique et dynamique. En effet, ces détails sont des éléments reconnaissables inclus dans une composition dont l'évolution est lente.

Les passages les plus rapides doivent être abordés *de loin*. Ils représentent des phrases dans un mouvement musical, mais ils ne sont pas au centre de la pièce.

C'est le «Fonds voor de Scheppende Toonkunst», Hollande qui a commandé ROEP. La pièce a été composée pour le joueur de flûte à bec, Walter van Hauwe.

Walter van Hauwe en a effectué la première présentation en juin 1988.

Traduction: A. Rabin

ROEP

— 1988 —

für Tenorblockflöte solo

$\text{♩} = \pm 84$

Musical score for ROEP, page 1, measures 1-4. The score consists of four staves of music for Tenorblockflöte solo. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *f*, followed by a measure with *p*. Measures 2 and 3 begin with *f*, followed by *p*. Measure 4 begins with *mf*, followed by *f* and *p*. The music features various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings.

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Musical score for ROEP, page 1, measures 5-8. The score continues with four staves of music. Measures 5 and 6 begin with *p*, followed by *mf*. Measures 7 and 8 begin with *f*, followed by *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. The music maintains its characteristic style with slurs and grace notes.

Musical score for ROEP, page 1, measures 9-12. The score continues with four staves of music. Measures 9 and 10 begin with *mf*, followed by *p*. Measures 11 and 12 begin with *mf*, followed by *f*. The music concludes with a final dynamic marking.

Musical score for ROEP, page 1, measures 13-14. The score continues with two staves of music. Measure 13 begins with *pp*. Measure 14 concludes the piece with a final dynamic marking.



(2)



(3)

Musical score for woodwind instrument, page 3, measure 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with dynamic *pp*, followed by *fp*. The bottom staff starts with *fp*, followed by *f sub p non dim.*. The music features various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *ff*, and *pp*.

Musical score for woodwind instrument, page 3, measure 2. The top staff starts with *fp*, followed by *f*. The bottom staff starts with *f*, followed by *f*. The music continues with slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like *ff*, *p*, *mf*, and *pp*.

Musical score for woodwind instrument, page 3, measure 3. The top staff starts with *fp*, followed by *fp*. The bottom staff starts with *fp*, followed by *mf*. The music concludes with *ff* and *r*.

Musical score for woodwind instrument, page 3, measure 4. The top staff starts with *mf*, followed by *pp*. The bottom staff starts with *mf*, followed by *pp*. The music concludes with *mf* and *r*.



(4)

vibr. flz.

mf *f* *fp* — *fp* *fp* *mf* — *fp* *sim.* *f* — *f* *p*

flz.

fp *f* — *pp* *fp*, *ffp*, *fp*, *f*, *p*, *f*

flz.

f *sub.p*, *pp* *f*, *p* *fp*, *mf*, —

flz.

f *mf*, *p* *sim.* —



(5)

mf pp pp mf p

p ppp f = p

f > p

f > p p

mf = p

p f mf = mf

mf vibr.

ff p

f p f p

ff'

= f

f mf

f p

p

flz.

⑥



sub. ff = mp = f = mp f mp f = pp mf = f = mf f p

sff p sim. ff mf f

sf p sim. ff



(7)

The musical score for page 7 of the piece consists of five staves of music for a solo instrument. The dynamics and performance instructions include:

- Staff 1:** Dynamics: $f \rightarrow mf \rightarrow mp$, $f mp$, mf , f , $f mp$, $f mp$. Articulations: flz. , slurs, grace notes.
- Staff 2:** Dynamics: $f mp \rightarrow p$, $f mp$, $f mp$, $f = p = f = f p sf =$, $f mp f mp$. Articulations: flz. , slurs.
- Staff 3:** Dynamics: f , fp , fp , $ff \rightarrow ff = p$, mf , mf , f . Articulations: flz. , slurs.
- Staff 4:** Dynamics: pp , $\underline{\underline{pp}}$, $\underline{\underline{pp}}$, p . Articulations: sub. non vibr. , slurs.
- Staff 5:** Dynamics: p . Articulations: Slurs.

A final dynamic instruction F is shown at the bottom left.

(8)

Musical score for oboe, page 8, featuring six staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *pp*, *ff*, *sub. pp*, *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, *f mp*, *mf mp*, *f ff*, *fff f*, *mf sf ff*, *pp*, *f*, *ff ff*, *ff ff*, *ff*, *mf*, *f*, *mr*, and *f*. The music consists of various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are present above the first five staves.

(9)

Musical score for a woodwind instrument, likely oboe or bassoon, featuring five staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *ff*, and *flz.* (flute-like sound). Measure 9 begins with a dynamic *f* and a sixteenth-note pattern. The music continues with various dynamics and performance techniques, including slurs, grace notes, and fingerings. The score concludes with a dynamic *mf* and a final flourish.

10

ff f = 3 f = 3 f = mf f f <= mf > p mf = mf

p flz. = 3 poco accel. a tempo 3 3 molto ritmico

f ff mf f mf = mf = f f

3 3 flz. = 3 3 flz. = 3 ff

ff sf mf = f =

flz. = 3