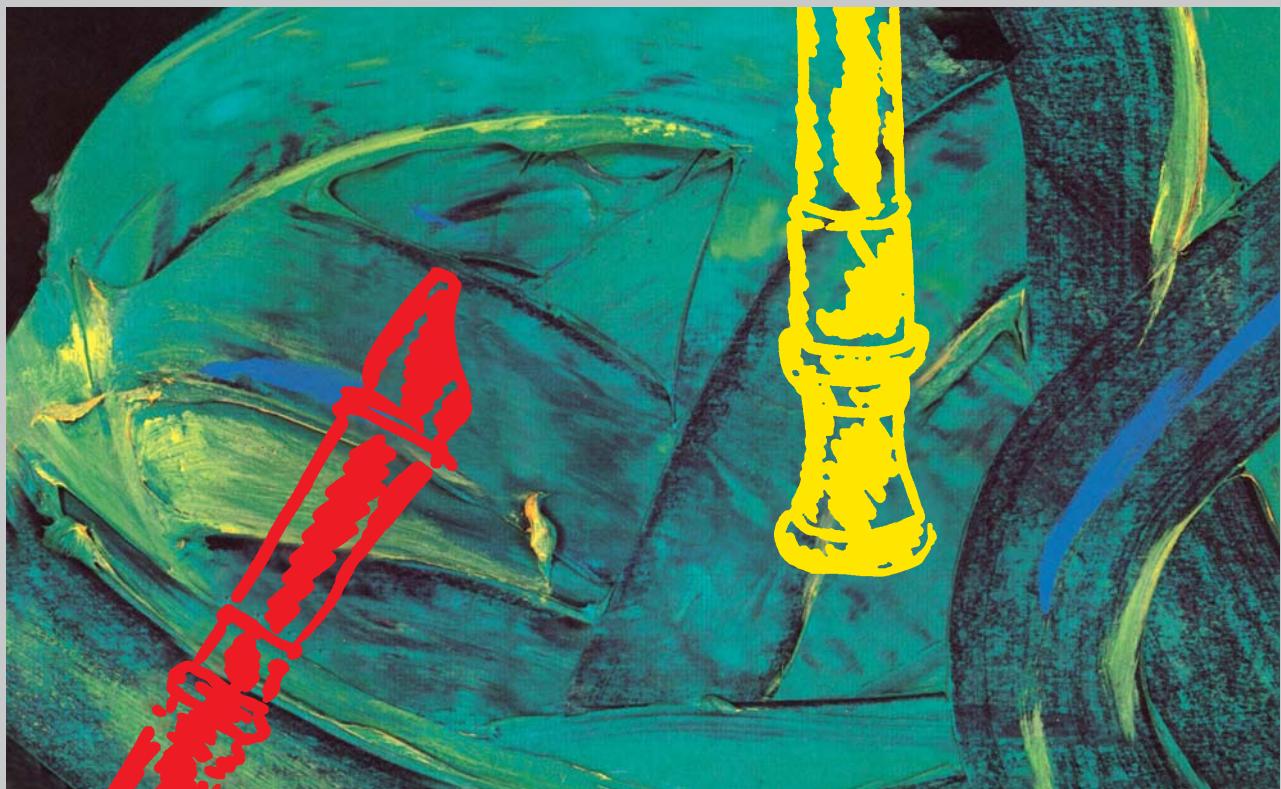


Edition Moeck Nr. 1566



MATTHIAS MAUTE • SUITE EN TRIO

**Tenorblockflöte
Baßblockflöte
Großbaßblockflöte**

MOECK

MATTHIAS MAUTE
(*1963)

Suite en trio

für Tenorblockflöten,
Baßblockflöte in f,
Baßblockflöte in c

3 Spielpartituren

Extrastimme für Baßblockflöte in f liegt bei,
so daß die SUITE EN TRIO auch mit Tenorblockflöte
und zwei Baßblockflöten spielbar ist.

Edition Moeck Nr. 1566
MOECK VERLAG CELLE

für
Markus Froemel und das
Ensemble Cabrioles

Vorwort

Die *Suite en trio* beginnt und endet mit einem melancholischen *Plain Song*, der bewußt an die altenglische Consorttradition etwa eines William Byrd anknüpft.

Im Gegensatz zu dieser quasi altehrwürdigen Kunst steht der mittlere Teil, ein virtuoses Allegro, dessen Anklänge an Jazz und U-Musik deutlich den heutigen Zeiten entstammen. Die Einbeziehung vokaler Klänge ermöglicht gestalterische Freiheit, die auch eine gewisse Situationskomik durchaus zuläßt.

Preface

The *Suite en trio* begins and ends with a melancholy *plain song* which deliberately revives the old English consort tradition as exemplified in William Byrd.

The middle section is a contrast to this as it were time-honoured art: a virtuoso Allegro, where suggestions of jazz and light music point clearly to the present day. At the same time, artistic freedom of expression is more or less guaranteed by the inclusion of vocal sounds, whereby a certain comicality of the situation by all means may be taken into account.

Preface

La *Suite en trio* commence et se termine par une *Plain Song* mélancolique, qui fait intentionnellement allusion à l'ancienne tradition britannique des consorts comme celle de William Byrd par exemple.

La partie du milieu, un allegro nécessitant une grande virtuosité, dont les sons rappelant ceux du jazz et de la musique populaire proviennent de la musique contemporaine, représente un contraste par rapport à cette ancienne tradition. En y incluant des sons vocaux, le musicien dispose d'une certaine liberté d'interprétation, qui pourrait tout à fait déboucher sur un comique de situation.

Zeichenerklärung

Plain Songs: J ca. 120 Form A B A C A
(bzw. K L K M K)
Vorzeichen gelten nur für die Noten, vor denen sie stehen

Allegro: J ca. 180
 $v =$ vokal in $\boxed{\text{E}}$ + T. 34 singen ohne Blockflöte (Kopfstimme in der angegebenen Lage)

$v + i =$ in $\boxed{\text{G}}$ ab Takt 36 den angegebenen Ton sowohl in die Flöte singen als auch spielen

rein vokal: $i =$ instrumental
 $m! =$ Mund geschlossen, kurzer und laut gesummter Konsonant (in $\boxed{\text{F}}$)

$ha!! =$ in $\boxed{\text{I}}$
 $ooh =$ in $\boxed{\text{I}}$
, angedeutete Zäsur
 $\overbrace{\text{f} \text{ f}}$ Glissando zwischen den angegebenen Tönen
 f Sputato
 F.V. Fingervibrato

$\underline{\text{f}} = \underline{\text{f}}, \underline{\text{f}}$ jazzig – dicht, bei nahe gebunden.

Explanation of signs

Plain Songs: J approx. 120 Form A B A C A
(resp. KLKMK)
Accidentals valid only for the notes they precede

Allegro: J approx. 180
 $v =$ vocal in $\boxed{\text{E}}$ + b. 34 sing without recorder (head voice in the given register)

$v + i =$ sing and play in $\boxed{\text{G}}$ from bar 36 the given note to be sung into the recorder as well as played
 $i =$ instrumental
 $m! =$ mouth closed, short and loudly hummed consonant (in $\boxed{\text{F}}$)

$ha!! =$ in $\boxed{\text{I}}$
 $ooh =$ in $\boxed{\text{I}}$
, suggested caesura
 $\overbrace{\text{f} \text{ f}}$ glissando between the given notes
 f sputato
 F.V. finger vibrato
 $\underline{\text{f}} = \underline{\text{f}}, \underline{\text{f}}$ jazzy – close together, almost tied

Translation: R. Grocock

Explication des symboles

Plain Songs: J environ 120 Forme A B A C A (resp. K L K M K)
Altérations seulement valables pour les notes, devant qu'elles se trouvent

Allegro: J environ 180
 $v =$ vocal dans $\boxed{\text{E}}$ + mesure 34, chanter sans la flûte à bec (voix de tête dans le registre indiqué)

$v + i =$ chanter et jouer dans $\boxed{\text{G}}$ de mesure 36, jouer la note indiquée et la chanter en même temps
 $i =$ instrumental

purement vocal: $m! =$ fermer la bouche, consonne à bourdonner rapidement et fort (dans $\boxed{\text{F}}$)

$ha!! =$ dans $\boxed{\text{I}}$
 $ooh =$ dans $\boxed{\text{I}}$
, allusion à une césure
 $\overbrace{\text{f} \text{ f}}$ glissando entre les notes indiquées
 f sputato
 F.V. vibrato avec le doigt

$\underline{\text{f}} = \underline{\text{f}}, \underline{\text{f}}$ façon jazz, rapproché, presque lié

Traduction: A. Rabin

Matthias Maute · Benningen, 1994

Suite en trio

für 3 Blockflöten

– 1994 –

Matthias Maute (*1963)

Blockflöten · Recorders
Flûtes à bec

A Plain Song

T

B in f

B in c

(C) Fine

B

C

This section consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle is in bass clef, and the bottom is also in bass clef. The music includes various note heads (solid black, hollow, and with stems) and rests.

This section starts with three staves. The first ending (A) continues with a treble clef, bass clef, and bass clef. The second ending (B) begins with a bass clef. The score concludes with a repeat sign and two endings labeled [A] and [B].

D *Allegro*

This section features three staves: Treble, Treble, and Bass. The bass staff is labeled "B in f". The music includes solid black note heads and rests.

5

This block shows the continuation of the musical score from section D, starting at measure 5. It includes the treble clef, bass clef, and bass staff, with solid black note heads and rests.

6

9

2

C

2

C

13

3

3

3

17

E

v

i

v

i

v

i

21

i

i

A musical score for three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time. The score consists of four measures per staff. Measure 1: All staves play eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: All staves play eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: The top staff has an 'x' over the second note of the pair; the middle staff has an 'x' over the third note of the pair; the bottom staff has an 'x' over the fourth note of the pair. Measure 4: The top staff has 'm!' over the first note of the pair; the middle staff has 'm!' over the second note of the pair; the bottom staff has 'x' over the third note of the pair.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 30-31. The score consists of three staves: treble, bass, and a lower staff. Measure 30 starts with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff, and eighth-note pairs in the lower staff. Measure 31 continues with eighth-note pairs in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff, and eighth-note pairs in the lower staff.

Musical score for piano, page 34, section G. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. It features a series of eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is also in treble clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. It contains sustained notes and a bass note. Measure numbers 34 and 35 are indicated above the staves.

A musical score page showing measures 38-39. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a B-flat, and a sharp sign. It contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note grace and a eighth note. The bottom staff starts with a treble clef and continues from the previous measure.

A musical score page showing three staves of music for orchestra. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature changes between measures, starting with one sharp, then one flat, then one sharp, then one flat, and finally one sharp. The time signature is common time throughout. Measure 46 begins with a measure of two notes in the treble clef staff, followed by a measure of one note in the middle staff, and a measure of six notes in the bass clef staff. The music continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns across all three staves.

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 50-51. The score consists of three staves: Violin 1 (top), Violin 2 (middle), and Cello/Bass (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F# major). Measure 50 starts with a forte dynamic in the Violin 1 staff. Measure 51 begins with a piano dynamic in the Violin 2 staff, followed by a forte dynamic in the Cello/Bass staff.

A musical score fragment showing measure 54. The key signature is one flat. The melody starts on G4, moves to F4, then E4, and ends on D4. A fermata is placed over the D4 note.

58

Ha!!

Ha!!

Ha!!

62

mmh!

mmh!

mmh!

67

72

K Plain Song

T

B in f

B in c

L

(C)

,

Fine

(C)

,

Fine

(C)

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and Alto) showing measures 11-14. The Treble staff has a bass clef, the Bass staff has a bass clef, and the Alto staff has a bass clef.

Measures 11-13 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 14 shows sixteenth-note patterns.

M

M

K da capo al §
e poi **M**,
K da capo al §
e poi **M**,

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and Alto) showing measures 15-18. The Treble staff has a bass clef, the Bass staff has a bass clef, and the Alto staff has a bass clef.

Measures 15-18 show eighth-note patterns. The lyrics "da capo al §" and "e poi M" appear in square boxes above the music.

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and Alto) showing measures 19-22. The Treble staff has a bass clef, the Bass staff has a bass clef, and the Alto staff has a bass clef.

Measures 19-22 show eighth-note patterns. The lyrics "da capo al §" and "e poi M" appear in square boxes above the music.

Musical score for three staves (Treble, Bass, and Alto) showing measures 23-24. The Treble staff has a bass clef, the Bass staff has a bass clef, and the Alto staff has a bass clef.