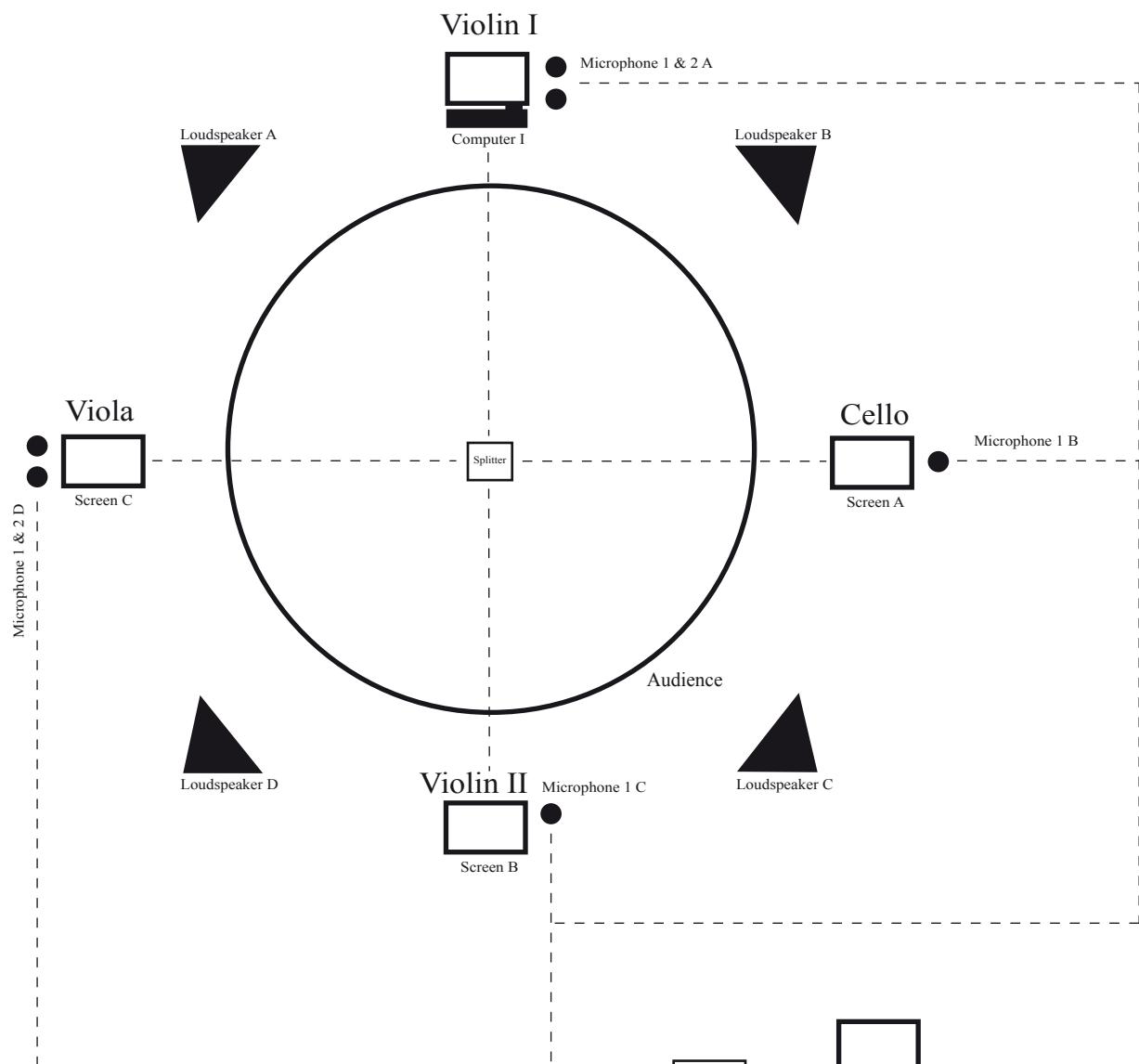


DIE LEHRE DES SCHEINS

Für Streichquartett und Zeitverzögerungssystem

RAUMANORDNUNG // ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOM



Die Zuhöreranordnung ist kreisförmig oder quadratisch auf die Instrumentalisten ausgerichtet. Alle Spieler befinden sich auf einer Bühne. Jede Bühne ist mit einem Mikrofon ausgestattet, die der Violine I und der Bratsche mit zwei Mikrofonen. Computer I ersetzt den Dirigenten: In einem Notationssequenzer wird die einprogrammierte Partitur abgespielt. Alle Instrumentalisten sehen dasselbe Bild, da das Signal über den Splitter an alle Bildschirme gesendet wird. Durch dieses Vorgehen wird ein derart exaktes Spiel erreicht, dass die Automation des Delay-Systems vorprogrammiert werden kann. Die Mikrofone sowie die Lausprecher und das Zeitverzögerungssystem (welches über die Send- und Busspuren 1-4 läuft) werden von Computer II kontrolliert.

The seats of the listeners are circled or squared towards the instrumentalists. All string players are sitting on a stage. Every stage is equipped with a microphone. Two microphones need to be installed on the stage of the Violin I and the Viola. Computer I replaces the conductor: The programmed score is run by a notation-sequencer. All instrumentalists are able to see the same picture, because it is sent to all screens via the splitter. Thereby an exact performance is achieved and the automation of the delay-system allowed to be pre-programmed. The microphones are controlled by computer II, as well as the loudspeakers and the time delay system (including the send- and bus-tracks 1-4).

Einstellung des Digitalen Zeitverzögerungssystems

Settings of the Digital Time Delay System

Jedes Zeitverzögerungssystem wird wie angegeben vorprogrammiert. In der Notation wird angegeben, welche Konfigurationen in dem jeweiligen Abschnitt nicht auf »Bypass« stehen. Diese Systeme werden von den Instrumenten über die Mikrofone angesteuert. Wenn das Delay-System nicht in Betrieb ist, werden auch die Mikrofone stumm geschaltet.

Every delay system is programmed as indicated. It is explained in the notation which configurations are not on »bypass« in the beginning of each paragraph. These systems are accessible to the instruments via the microphones. The instruments are only amplified when the delay is in use.

F = Feedback (%)

D = Delay (ms)

LC = Low Cut Filter (Hz)

HC = High Cut Filter (Hz)

LR = Rate of the Low Frequency Oscillator (Hz)

DR = Rate of the Low Frequency Oscillator (Hz)

Dr = Dry (%)

W = Wet (%)

Bus 1: α - F [31], D [617], W [44]

β - F [43], D [333], W [73]

γ - F [74], D [2241], HC [1126], W [75]

δ - F [54], D [522], LC [221], W [21]

ε - D [2117 - 235 - 1845]*, W [62]

Bus 2: α - F [21], D [47], W [31]

β - D [742], LC [224], W [71]

γ - F [31], D [2132] HC [2422], W [42]

δ - F [62], D [624], HC [5622], W [42]

Bus 3: α - F [5] D [72], W [81]

β - F [38], D [154], LC [448], W [53]

γ - D [853], W [55]

δ - F [31], D [1542], LC [222], W [32]

ε - F [72], D [331], HC [2372], W [43]

Bus 4: α - F [52], D [1215], LC [212], W [88]

β - F [63], D [423], HC [4131], W [21]

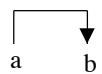
γ - LR [4.1 - 3.4 - 1.3 - 6.1 - 2.1]*, LD [21 - 82 - 22 - 33 - 53]*, Dr [52], W [72]

*s. notation

Erläuterungen

Symbole beziehen sich immer nur auf die ihnen jeweils zugeordnete Note. Normale Anweisungen hingegen - wie sul pont., pizz., etc. - gelten so lange bis sie aufgelöst oder durch eine eindeutige andere Anweisung abgelöst werden. Werden Anweisungen in Anführungszeichen gegeben (»«), gelten sie wie die Symbole nur für die ihnen jeweils zugeordnete Note. In kursiver Schrift werden spezielle Handlungsanweisungen, in eckigen Klammern zusätzliche Erklärungen gegeben.

≡, ≡, z Tremolosymbole finden sich immer überhalb der Noten.

 Glissando von »a« nach »b«; »b« ohne Absetzen mit notierter Dauer spielen. Bei »andauerndem Glissando« wird durchgängig Glissando gespielt. Die Note b befindet sich am Ende des Komplexes.

 Rotierender Bogen.

 Einen Viertelton erhöht | erniedrigt spielen.

 Einen Achtelton erhöht | erniedrigt spielen.

 Plötzlicher Stop. Ohne den Bogen vorher abzusetzen wird der nächste Ton gespielt.

 Zirkularstrich zwischen Griffbrett und Steg. »Aufstrich« bedeutet hier eine Bewegung vom Steg zum Griffbrett, »Abstrich« eine Bewegung vom Griffbrett zum Steg.

 Möglichst unmerklich den Strich wechseln, wenn das Ende des Bogens erreicht wurde.



Spiel hinter dem Steg | Spiel auf dem Steg.



Mit der Kante einer beliebigen Hand auf einen beliebigen Teil des Instruments klopfen.



Buzz-Pizzicato.



Hammer-on.



Sinuswellen Oszillatoren

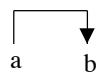


Send-Spur

Explanation

All directions for the usage of an articulation given by a symbol are just related to the notes they are assigned to, wheras written directions - such as sul pont., pizz., etc - last until another clear direction is given. Directions in quotation marks (»«) are just like symbols only related to the notes they are assigned to. Special directions appear italic, further explanation in angled brackets.

≡, ≡, z Tremolo symbols are notated above the tones.

 Glissando from »a« to »b«; play »b« with its full duration. The »continuous glissando« is a constant glissando. The tone »b« stands at the end of the complex.

 Rotating bow.

 Play a quarter tone higher | lower.

 Play an eighth tone higher | lower.

 Sudden stop. The next tone is played without releasing the bow.

 Circular bowing in-between fingerboard and bridge. »Up bow« means to move from bridge to fingerboard, »down bow« means to move from fingerboard to bridge.

 Change as imperceptibly as possible to down bow or up bow when the end of the bow is reached.



Play behind the bridge | Bow on the bridge.



Tap the instrument at a freely selectable spot with the knuckles of one hand.

 Create the tone by tapping the strings with the left hand.



Buzz-Pizzicato.



Hammer-on.



Pure-Wave-Oscillator.



Send-track.

Duration: 10.13 minutes

Die Lehre des Scheins

1

DIALEKTISCHE ANALYSE I []

Tempo ♩ = 58

1

V. I sul pont.
 ppp

V. II

B. I *molto vibr.*
mp ————— *mf*

Vc. I sul pont.
 f *pp* *f*

ord. *8va* []

sul pont.
f *pizz.* *8va* []
 pp *mp* *pp* *f*

ord. *8va* []
 pp *mf* *ord.* *col legno tratto*
 p *mf*

6 ord. [↑]
 quasi *f* *p* *pp* *»sul C«*

9 *ff* *mp*
ord. *f* *sul pont.* *pizz.*
 f *mp* *ff*

ord. *f* *sul pont.* *ord.*
 p *mp* *ord.*
 mf

mf

2
11

2
11

p *pp* *mp*
sul pont.
pp
f
»sul A«
mf
f

16

16

8va *p* *»spicc.«*
ord.
»vibr.«
mf
pp
»sul A«
pp
col legno
tratto
p
pp *f* *ppp*
mp

18

Tempo $\text{♩} = 134$

Tempo $\text{♩} = 134$

ppp *mf* *vibr.* *ff* *»sul D«* [↑↓] *ord.* *ff* *f* *pizz.*
pp
f
ord. *sul tasto*
pp
pp
f
fff
f
fff

21

ord.
8va ↗
vibr.

ff *mf* *pp*

f

f

24

ord. pizz. ord. pizz.

mf *ff* *p*

f

[↑]

f

28

Tempo ♩ =93 8va ↗ [↑]

ff *fff*

mf

col legno tratto 8va ↗

pp *f*

mf

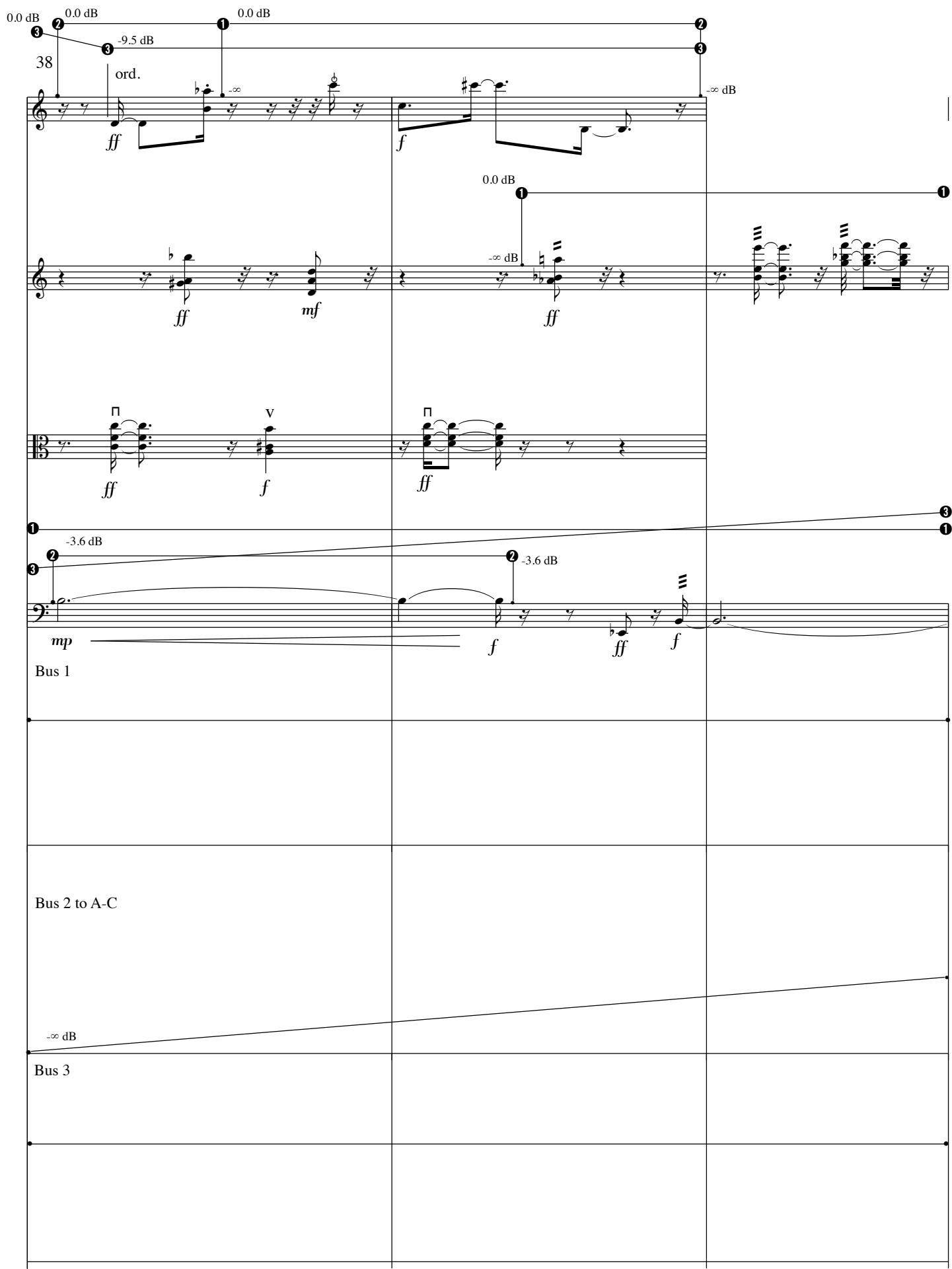
30

Tempo $\text{♩}=113$

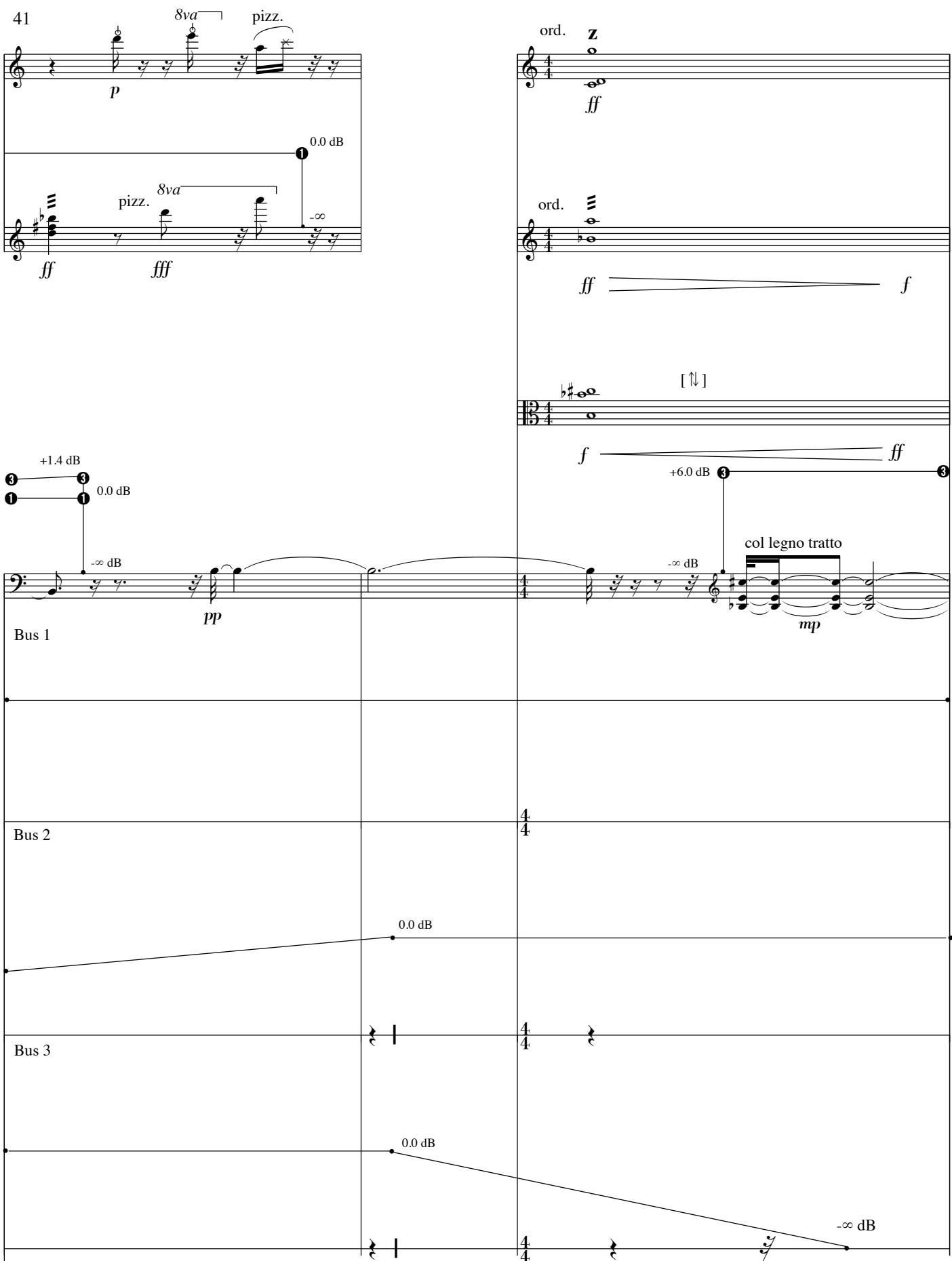
34

DIALEKTISCHE ANALYSE II [Bus 1-3: α]

Tempo $\text{♩}=188$



Tempo $\text{♩}=85$



44

8va

col legno tratto

ord.

col legno tratto

ord.

ord.

»spicc.«

8va

Bus 1

mp

0.0 dB

- ∞ dB

Bus 2

0.0 dB

- ∞ dB

Bus 3

-2.0 dB

- ∞ dB

-2.0 dB

- ∞ dB

This block contains a musical score for strings at measure 44. The score includes four staves: treble, alto, bass, and double bass. Dynamic markings include *8va*, *ppp*, *col legno tratto*, *ord.*, *mp*, *fff*, *ord.*, *ord.*, *»spicc.«*, *mf*, and *mf*. Below the score is a vertical fader diagram with three horizontal bars labeled *Bus 1*, *Bus 2*, and *Bus 3*. Each bar has a curve starting at a peak value and ending at a minimum value. *Bus 1* starts at +6.0 dB and ends at 0.0 dB. *Bus 2* starts at 0.0 dB and ends at -∞ dB. *Bus 3* starts at -2.0 dB and ends at -∞ dB.

[↑]

48

8va

f

ppp

pppp

pizz.

f

This block contains a musical score for strings at measure 48. The score includes two staves: treble and bass. Dynamic markings include *8va*, *f*, *ppp*, *pppp*, *pizz.*, and *f*. The bass staff features a unique rhythmic pattern with various note heads and stems.

DIALEKTISCHE ANALYSE IV [Bus 1-2: β; Bus 3: β, γ]

8va \equiv sul pont.

f fff

\gg sul D \ll p
contin. gliss.

f fff pp

contin. gliss. \equiv

pp mf fff

[manchmal wird das >contin. gliss.< derart langsam gespielt, dass es kaum noch als Glissando wahrgenommen wird; dabei wird quasi unmerklich die Tonhöhe in kleinstmöglichen Schritten verändert]

Bus 2 to A

Bus 3 to C-D

Bus 1 to B

0.0 dB

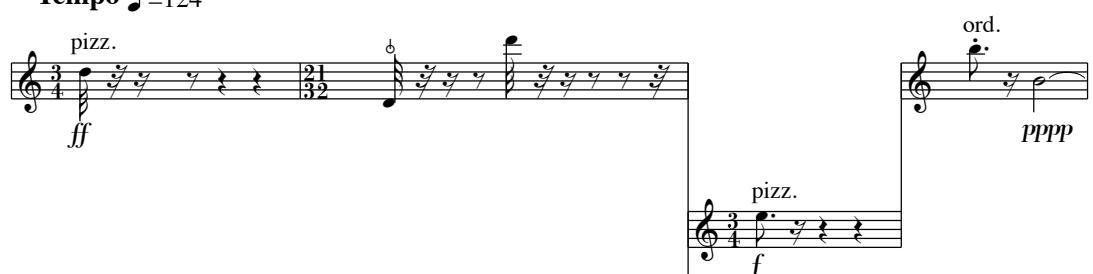
-∞ dB

contin. gliss. | *sul pont.* | \equiv

63. *f* *p* *mp* *f* *ff* *quasi f* *sul pont. 8va* *contin. gliss. »sul C«* *»sul D«* *pizz.*

ord. *[↑↓]* *ffff f* *mp*

0.0 dB 1 2 3 0.0 dB
68 *pp* *ord.* *»sul D/G«*
f *8va sul tasto* *pppp p* *ff* *f* *+3.0 dB 1*
pp *contin. gliss. sul pont.* *mf*
pppp *ppppp* *p* *0.0 dB 1* *0.0 dB 1*
Bus 1 *-3.0 dB* *-3.0 dB 3* *0.0 dB 3*
Bus 2 *-3.0 dB*
Bus 3 *-3.0 dB*



21 32

f

pizz.

ff

ff

83

83

ord. »spicc.«

p

sul pont.

pppp

8va

pppp

ff

sul pont.

ord.

pppp

ppp

89

89

sul pont.

ppp

sul pont.

pppp

mf

8va [i]

ord.

»spicc.«

8va

mf

ppp

pppp

[i]

pppp

DIALEKTISCHE ANALYSE VI [Bus 1-2: γ, δ; Bus 3: δ, ε; Bus 4: α, β]

102

0.0 dB 1 MIC II

[-∞ dB] pizz. al mandolino

ff

0.0 dB 3 MIC II

[-∞ dB] pizz. al mandolino

ff

0.0 dB 4 MIC II

[-∞ dB] pizz.

ord.

ff

MIC II 1

MIC II 3

MIC II 4

12 MIC II

MIC II 0.0 dB

104

MIC II 0.0 dB

[i]

ff *f* *ff* *f* *ff*

sul pont.

pppp

ff

[no 2nd pizz.]

pizz. *ord.*

ff *pp* *ff* *mf*

sul pont.

106

0.0 dB 2

sul pont.

8va

pppp *ppp*

ff

ord.

8va

[i]

ff

[↑] *ff* *[↑]* *ff*

109

[!] ord.

0.0 dB

f

mf

ff

f

mf

f

[!] ord.

mf

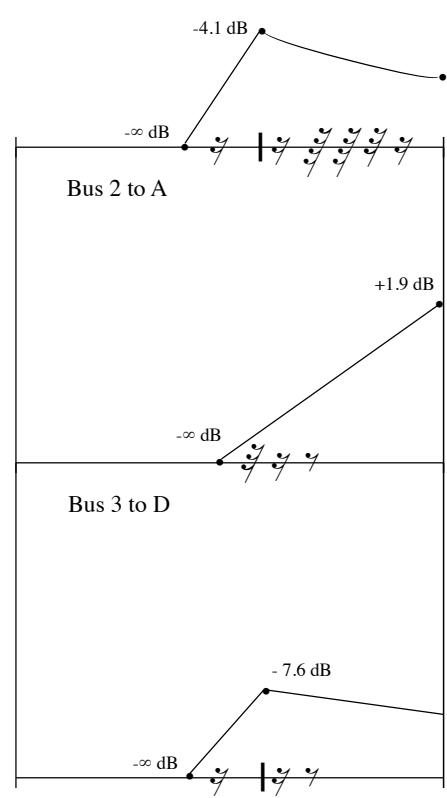
f

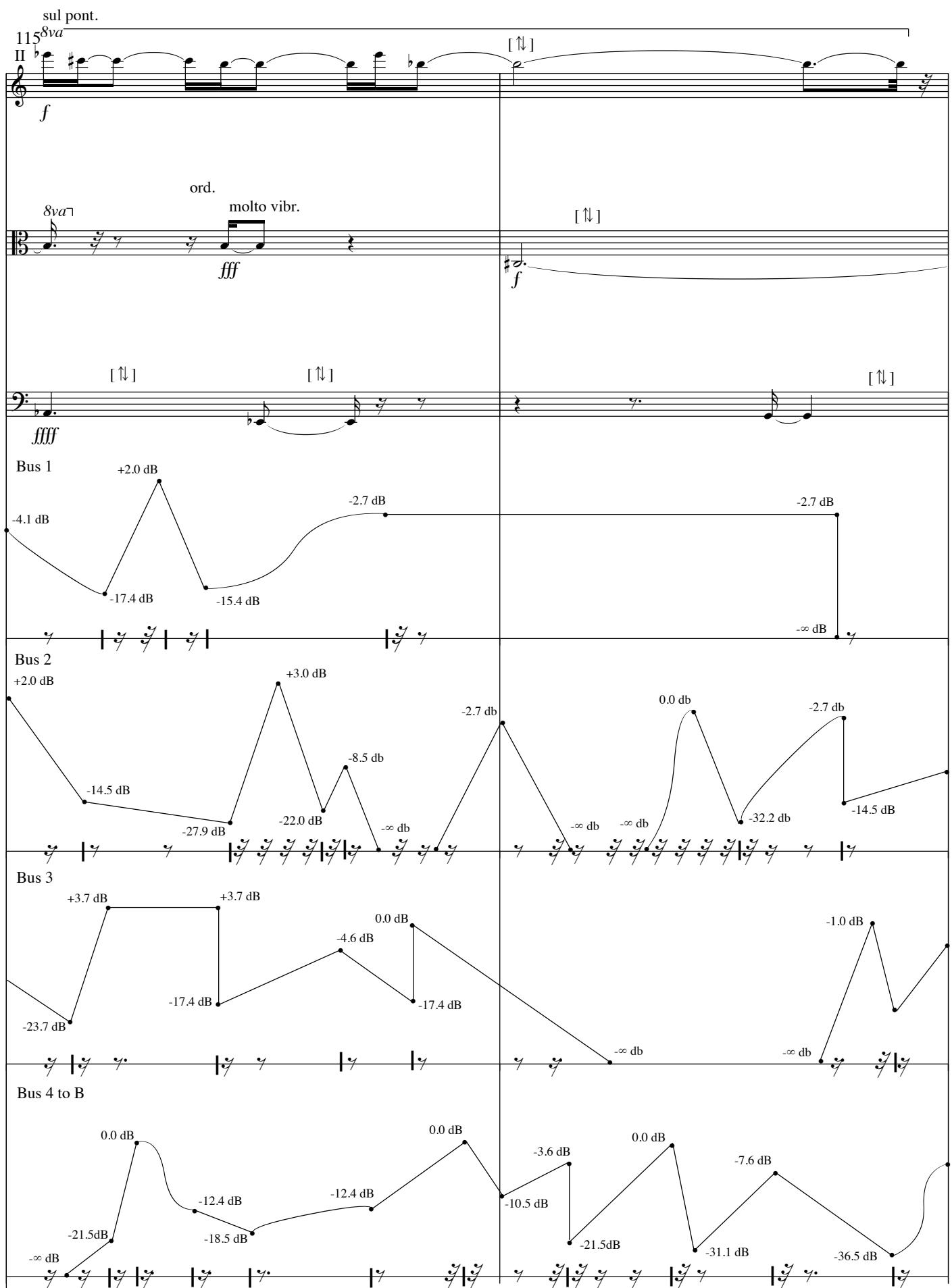
[↑]

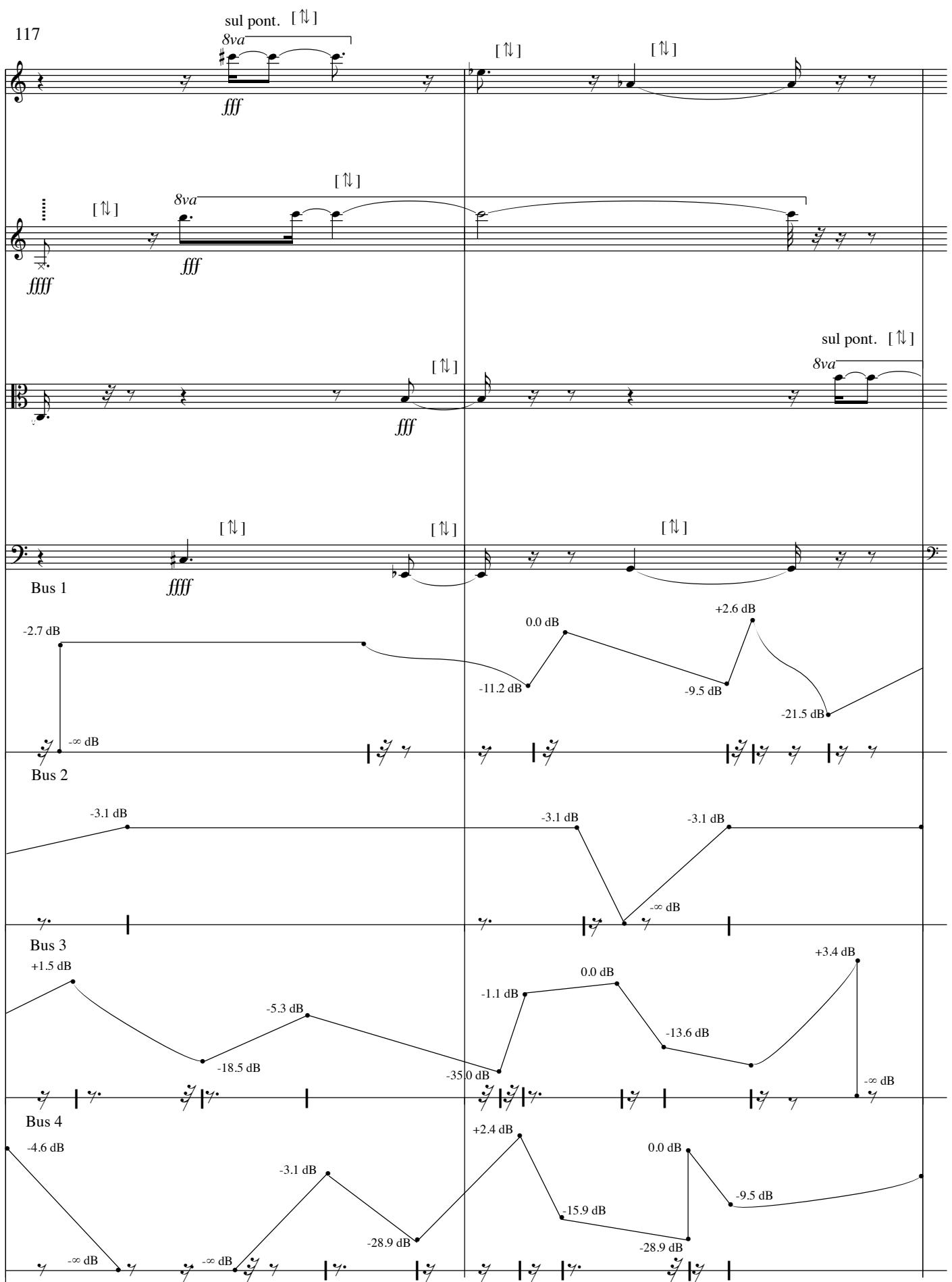
f

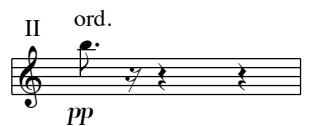
sul pont.
 $8va$

Bus 1 to C

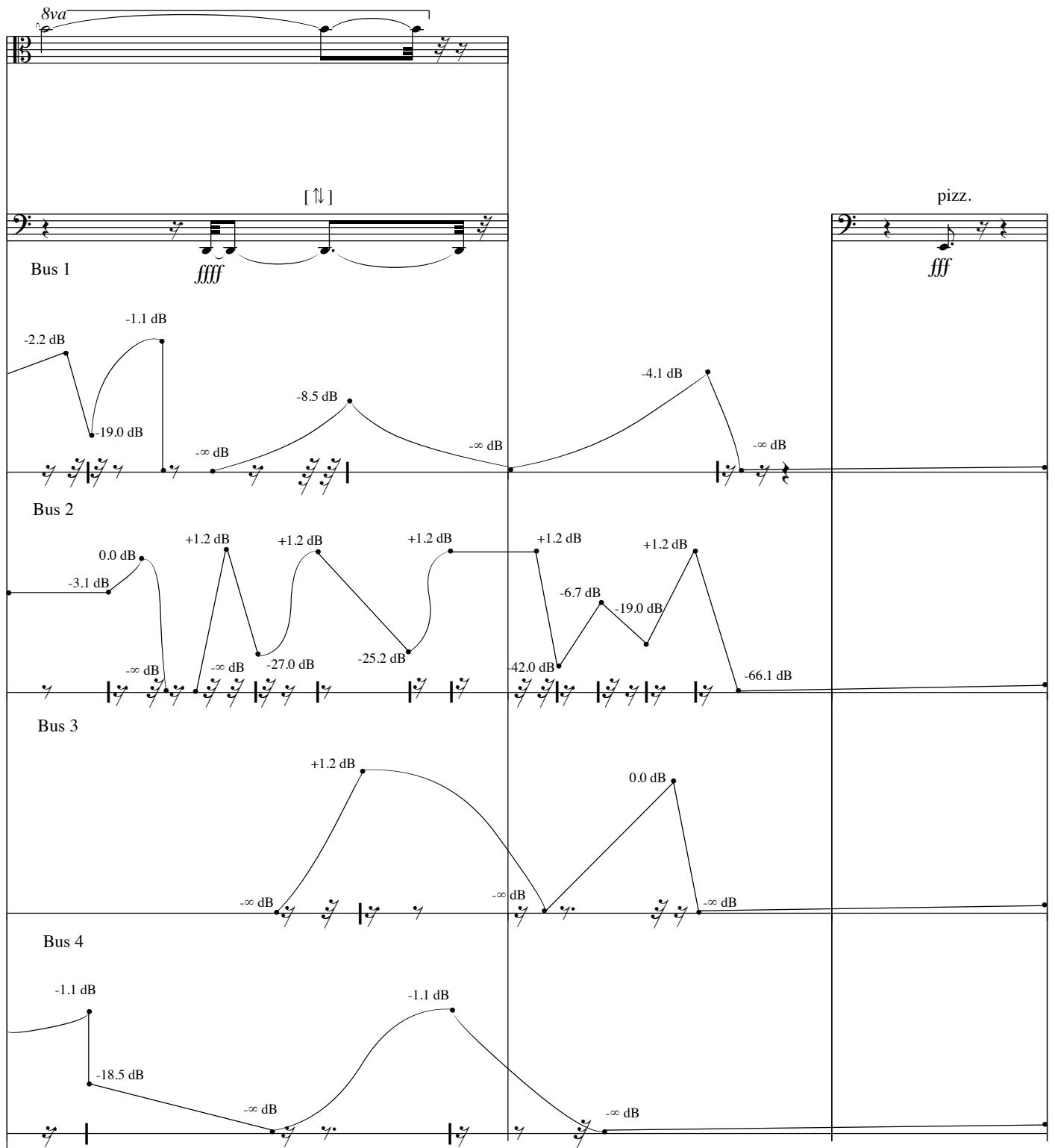








119



122

pizz.

8va

poco vibr.

pp

ord. poco vibr.

Bus 1

Bus 2

Bus 3

Bus 4

-50.2 dB

-∞ dB

-50.2 dB

-∞ dB

-50.2 dB

-∞ dB

-50.2 dB

-∞ dB

130

ord.

ppp

ord. pizz.

ff

ord.

pppp

ord.

pppp

18 **Tempo** ♩ =163

138 sul pont.

ord.
f ppp
ord.
pp
mp
poco vibr.
pp
mf

f ppp
pp
pp
pp
pp

142

mp
pppp

ord.
f
ff
ppp

ord.
f
ff
ppp

mf
pp
Bus 1
-3.4 dB
-∞ dB
-∞ dB

145

pp

ff mp
f

sul pont.
quasi f
ff
molto vibr.
mf

ff
mp

ffff
pppp

148

poco vibr.

pizz.

fff

ord.

mp

mf

ord.

Bus 2

p

-4.6 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

Bus 4

-4.6 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

153

fff

ff

pizz.

fff

mf

Bus 1

-3.6 dB

-∞ dB

Bus 2

-9.8 dB

-9.8 dB

-∞ dB

Bus 3

-4.3 dB

-∞ dB

Bus 4

-6.1 dB

-∞ dB

20

156 ord. 8va

sul pont. #
p pppp

col legno tratto
ff pp mf

col legno tratto
ff pp ord.
p

p Bus 2 mf -2.0 dB
-∞ dB -∞ dB p
-∞ dB -∞ dB pp mp

Bus 4 -4.8 dB
-∞ dB -∞ dB

160

pizz. ff

ord. pp mp

mf p

mf

pizz. f -4.1 dB
-∞ dB -∞ dB

Bus 2 -4.6 dB
-∞ dB -∞ dB

Bus 4 -4.1 dB
-∞ dB -∞ dB

163

ord.

ff
f
mp
[↑]
fff
f
sul pont.
col legno tratto
[↑]

ord.
mp
f
ff

-4.6 dB
-∞ dB

-4.6 dB
-∞ dB

166

pizz.

ff
fff
f
pizz.
f
sul tasto
Bus 1 f

Bus 2
-∞ dB
-4.8 dB
-∞ dB

Bus 3
-∞ dB
-3.8 dB
-∞ dB

Bus 4
-∞ dB
-3.8 dB
-∞ dB

Musical score and patch diagrams for a string quartet performance.

Musical Score:

- Top staff: Treble clef, dynamic *p*, tempo *ord.*
- Second staff: Treble clef, dynamic *f*, tempo *ord.*
- Third staff: Bass clef, dynamic *f*, tempo *mf*, instruction *col legno tratto*.
- Bottom staff: Bass clef, dynamic *f*, tempo *p*, instruction *pizz.*

Patch Diagrams:

- Bus 1:** A patch diagram showing three parallel paths. The top path starts at -6.0 dB and ends at -∞ dB. The middle path starts at -∞ dB and ends at -∞ dB. The bottom path starts at -∞ dB and ends at -∞ dB.
- Bus 2:** A patch diagram showing two parallel paths. Both paths start at -2.9 dB and end at -∞ dB.
- Bus 3:** A patch diagram showing a single path that starts at -∞ dB, goes up to -11.6 dB, and then down to -∞ dB.

Tempo ♩ =204

171

Tempo ♩ = 204

171 *8va*

ord.

15 *sul tasto*

16 *p*

15 *pizz.*

16 *ff*

Bus 2 *mf*

15 -3.6 dB

16 -∞ dB

Bus 3 -1.6 dB

15 -∞ dB

16 -∞ dB

Bus 4 -2.9 dB

15 -∞ dB

16 -∞ dB

-∞ dB

col legno tratto [↑↓]

Musical score for system 173:

- Top staff: Violin 1 (G clef) playing *col legno tratto* at *8va*, dynamic *ff*.
- Second staff: Violin 2 (C clef) playing *ord.* at *[↑↓]*, dynamic *ff*.
- Third staff: Double bass (F clef) playing *ff*.
- Fourth staff: Bassoon (C clef) playing *ff*.
- Fifth staff: Bassoon (C clef) playing *mp*.
- Sixth staff: Bassoon (C clef) playing *sul pont.* at *mf*.

Patch diagram:

- Bus 1:** Violin 1 connects to Bus 1. Bus 1 has a -5.3 dB tap. Bus 1 connects to Bus 2.
- Bus 2:** Violin 2 connects to Bus 2. Bus 2 has a -∞ dB tap. Bus 2 connects to Bus 3.
- Bus 3:** Double bass connects to Bus 3. Bus 3 has a -∞ dB tap. Bus 3 connects to Bus 4.
- Bus 4:** Bassoon (ff) connects to Bus 4. Bus 4 has a -3.4 dB tap. Bus 4 connects to the mixer.
- Mixer:** The mixer has four inputs: Bus 1 (-5.3 dB), Bus 2 (-∞ dB), Bus 3 (-∞ dB), and Bus 4 (-3.4 dB). The output goes to the final mix.

Musical score for system 175:

- Top staff: Violin 1 (G clef) playing *pizz.* at *fff*.
- Second staff: Violin 1 (G clef) playing *ord.* at *8va*, dynamic *mp*.
- Third staff: Violin 2 (C clef) playing *pizz.* at *fff*.
- Fourth staff: Violin 2 (C clef) playing *ord.* at *8va*, dynamic *mp*.
- Fifth staff: Double bass (F clef) playing *molto vibr.* at *f*.
- Sixth staff: Double bass (F clef) playing *ff*.

Patch diagram:

- Bus 1:** Violin 1 connects to Bus 1. Bus 1 has a -6.1 dB tap. Bus 1 connects to Bus 2.
- Bus 2:** Violin 2 connects to Bus 2. Bus 2 has a -1.8 dB tap. Bus 2 connects to Bus 3.
- Bus 3:** Double bass connects to Bus 3. Bus 3 has a +1.0 dB tap. Bus 3 connects to Bus 4.
- Bus 4:** Double bass connects to Bus 4. Bus 4 has a -1.8 dB tap. Bus 4 connects to the mixer.
- Mixer:** The mixer has four inputs: Bus 1 (-6.1 dB), Bus 2 (-1.8 dB), Bus 3 (+1.0 dB), and Bus 4 (-1.8 dB). The output goes to the final mix.

24

177

8va

mp

f

pizz.

sul pont.

f

mp

pizz.

fff

ff

mp

f

Bus 1

Bus 2

Bus 3

1.0 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

Bus 4

-2.2 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

0.0 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

179

f

mp

sul pont.

ord.

mf

f

ord.

f

fff

-0.3 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

-2.9 dB

-2.9 dB

-∞ dB

-2.2 dB

-∞ dB

-∞ dB

182

ord. »spicc.«

f *pp* *p*

ord.

p *pp* *f*

185

p *pp*

poco vibr.

p *ppp* *p*

189

pp *pppp* *p* *pppp*

pppp *p* *pppp*

192

ppp *pp* [i]

pppp *pp*

p *pp*

26
195

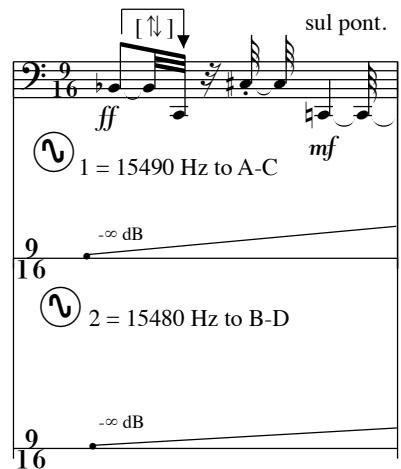
DIALEKTISCHE ANALYSE VII []

Tempo ♩ = 62

Measure 195: Treble staff has a melodic line with grace notes and a sustained note. Bass staff has a sustained note. Middle staff has a sustained note. Dynamics: pp, mp, ppp.

Measure 196: Treble staff has a sustained note. Bass staff has a sustained note. Middle staff has a melodic line with grace notes and a sustained note. Dynamics: pp, mp.

Measure 197: Treble staff has a melodic line with grace notes and a sustained note. Bass staff has a sustained note. Middle staff has a melodic line with grace notes and a sustained note. Dynamics: pp, mp.



202

Measure 202:

- Treble staff: [!] con sord., sul A, sul pont., ppp, sul D.
- Middle staff: 8va, mp.
- Bass staff: f.
- Lower staff: [!] con sord., 5, mp, p, ppp, »sul D/G/C«, [G = 0], ord., mf, mp, ppp, »sul C/G«.
- Technical annotations: (V1) and (V2) with specific note assignments.

Tempo ♩ =51

Tempo ♩ =33

27

28 VIII - DAS TRUGBILD DER TUGEND ERSCHEINT

Tempo $\text{♩} = 117$

[Bus 1: ε; Bus 4: γ]

Tempo $\text{♩} = 223$

207 sul pont.

The musical score shows two staves. The top staff is in 11/16 time, featuring various bowing and dynamic markings like *mp*, *ff*, *ord.*, *col legno tratto*, and *pizz. 8va*. The bottom staff is in 11/16 time, with markings like *jété*, *mf*, and *sul C*. Below the score is a vertical fader chart with four channels labeled A, B, C, and D. Channel A starts at +6.0 dB and ends at 0.0 dB. Channel B starts at 0.0 dB and ends at -∞ dB. Channel C starts at -∞ dB and ends at 0.0 dB. Channel D starts at 0.0 dB and ends at -∞ dB. The chart includes labels for *contin. gliss.*, *V*, and *pp*.

+6.0 dB
0.0 dB
-∞ dB

A
B
C
D

contin. gliss.
V
pp

Bus 1 to A-B-C-D
2117 ms

0.0 dB
-∞ dB

11/16 11/16 11/16 11/16

Bus 4 to A-B-C-D
4.1 Hz
21%
-∞ dB

0.0 dB
4.1 Hz
21%
-∞ dB

(L) (R)
(L) (D)

11/16 11/16 11/16 11/16

(v) 1
(v) 2

11/16 11/16 11/16 11/16

Tempo $\text{♩} = 81$ Tempo $\text{♩} = 57$

209

ord. sul pont. >sul E«

p ff p

sul pont.

$8va \square$

p

ppp

mp

ord.

\square

fff

v

p

mp

contin. gliss.

\square

\square

Bus 1

(D) ————— (D)

$\frac{11}{8}$ $\frac{15}{8}$ $\frac{17}{16}$

Bus 4

(L)(R) ————— (L)(R)

(L)(D) ————— (L)(D)

$\frac{11}{8}$ $\frac{15}{8}$ $\frac{17}{16}$

(N)₁

$\frac{11}{8}$ $\frac{15}{8}$ $\frac{17}{16}$

(N)₂

$\frac{11}{8}$ $\frac{15}{8}$ $\frac{17}{16}$

30 Tempo $\text{♩} = 41$

Tempo $\text{♩} = 177$

211

sul pont.

8va ♩

$p \text{ } mf$ $f \text{ } mf$ ff $\oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus$

fff ff $\oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus$

fff ff $\oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus$

4 4

1 1

v

contin. gliss.

ppp

Bus 1

D

$\frac{17}{16} \frac{9}{8} \frac{11}{16}$

Bus 4

L(R) D L(D) L(R)

\textcircled{v}_1

2.6 dB

$\frac{17}{16} \frac{9}{8} \frac{11}{16}$

\textcircled{v}_2

$\frac{17}{16} \frac{9}{8} \frac{11}{16}$

Tempo ♩ =82

Tempo ♩ =132

Tempo ♩ =163

Tempo ♩ =215

213

ord.

ord.

11 16

ppppp ppp pp p mp

11 16

pp p f mp

④

①

sul tasto

z

↓

11 16

p

Bus 1

D

11 16 3 4 5 8 4 4 7 4

Bus 4

L(R)

11 16 3 4 5 8 4 4 7 4

(v₁)

11 16 3 4 5 8 4 4 7 4

(v₂)

11 16 3 4 5 8 4 4 7 4

32

Tempo $\text{♩} = 52$ Tempo $\text{♩} = 65$

217

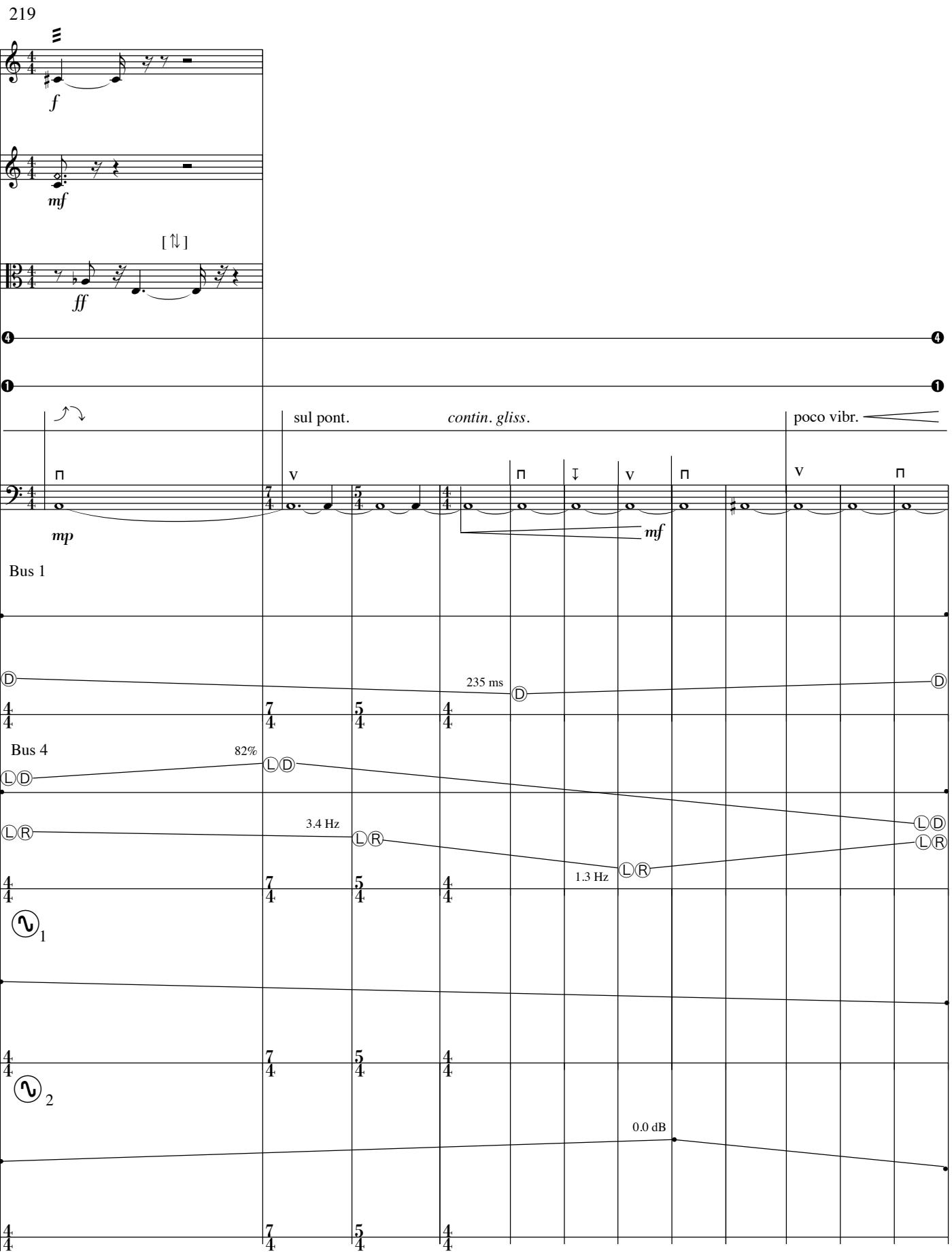
Sheet music for a multi-track composition, page 32, measure 217.

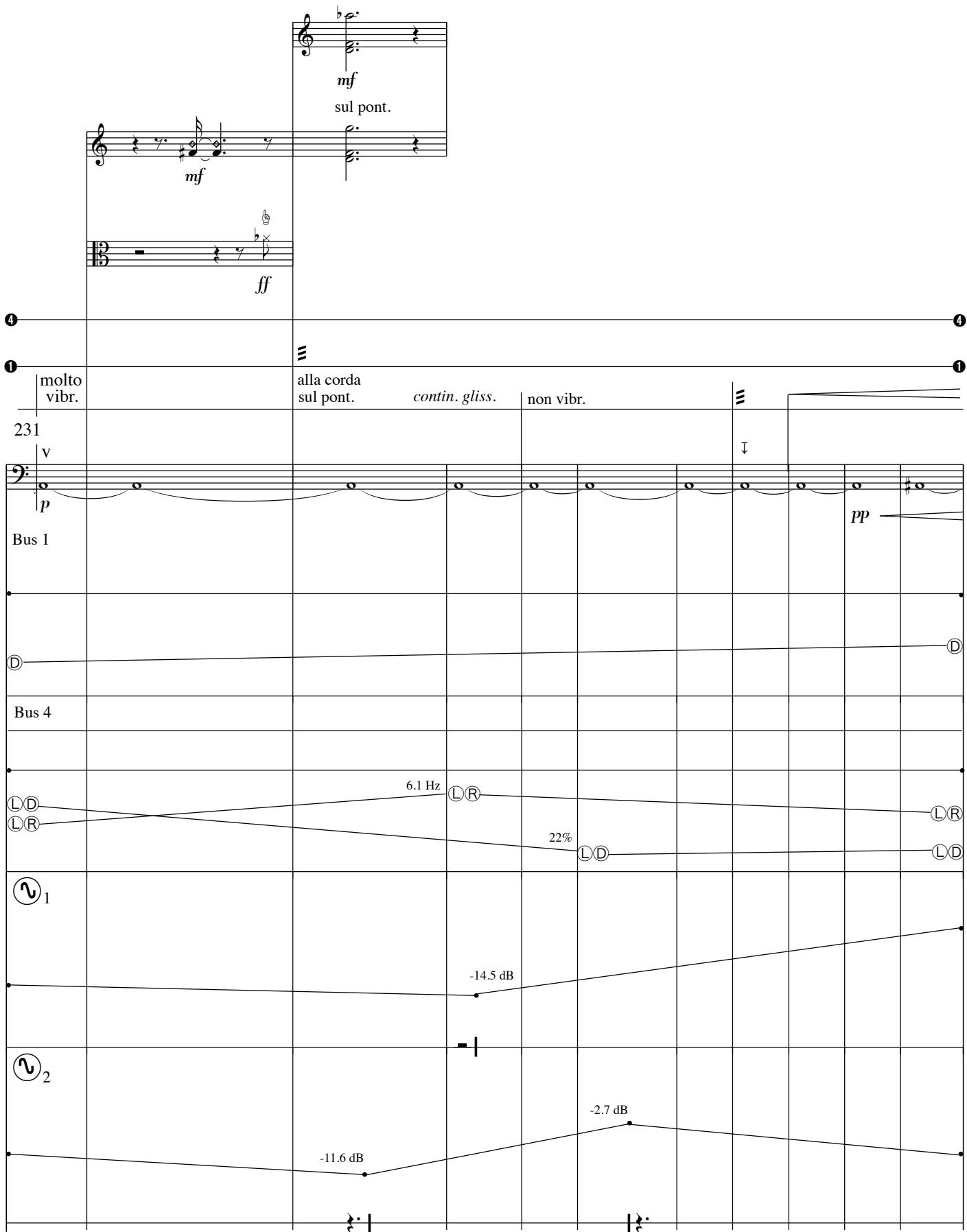
Top System: Two staves for bowed strings. The first staff starts with a dynamic *mf*, followed by a sustained note labeled **z**. The second staff starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by a sustained note labeled **f**. Both staves include grace notes and slurs. The bassoon part (Bassoon 1) has dynamics *f* and *p*, and markings *sul C* and *sul G*.

Middle System: Continuation of the glissando from the previous measure, indicated by *contin. gliss.* The bassoon part continues its glissando.

Bottom System: Multiple tracks listed vertically on the left side of the system.

- Bus 1
-
- D
- 7/4 Bus 4 5/4 4/4
- (L)D
- (L)R
- 7/4 (N₁) 5/4 4/4
- 7/4 (N₂) 5/4 4/4
- 7/4 5/4 4/4

Tempo $\text{♩} = 74$ Tempo $\text{♩} = 63$ 

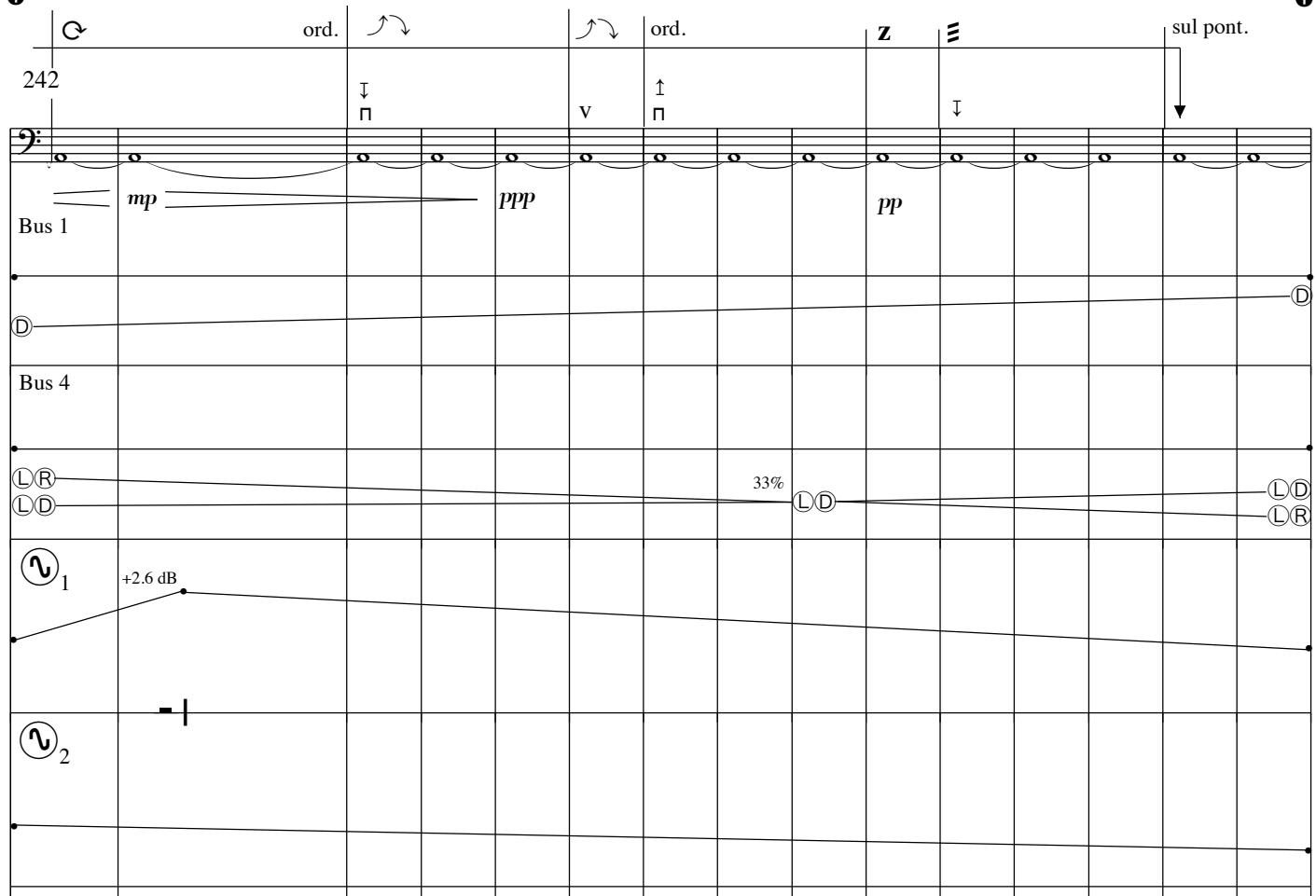


4

4

1

1



4

4

1

1

