# Petr Bakla

# **SERENADE**

# for ensemble of 12 musicians

2010

revised version

durata: 10 min

Commissioned by the Ostrava Center for New Music with the support of the Ministry of Culture

score

### Instruments:

- 1 flute, also alto flute in G, also piccolo
- 1 oboe, also English horn in F
- 1 clarinet in Bb
- 1 French horn in F

percussion (2 players)

player 1:

vibraphone (Vib.) steeldrum (Stdr.), minimum range

player 2: glockenspiel (Glck.) (no pedal required)

set of gongs (Gng.)

1 piano (with sustain pedal)

- 2 violins
- 1 viola
- 1 violoncello
- 1 double bass (five-stringed, alternatively four-stringed with C-extension)

(12 players)

The score is  $\underline{not}$  in C, all instruments are written in usual transpositions.

The piccolo sounds an octave higher.

The double bass sounds an octave lower.

The glockenspiel sounds two octaves higher.

# **Explanatory notes:**

#### Note for the conductor:

Instead of bar numbering, numbers of pages of the score correspond to numbers of lines in musicians' parts. Example: playing second bar on p. 35 is to be requested as: "line (number) 35, second bar".

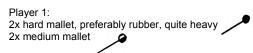
### General:

- Accidentals apply to the whole bar.
- No vibrato throughout!
- Tremolos on two notes: only the first note is notated with duration (full duration of the tremolo), the other note being only indicated as a blackhead without a stem (very much in the same way as with trills). Both notes are supposed to be equally strong. The tremolo continues over all notes connected with a ligature. For example:



All tremolos (on one note or on two notes) should always be as dense as possible.

### Percussion:



Player 2:

3x medium mallet for gongs (use always with gongs)

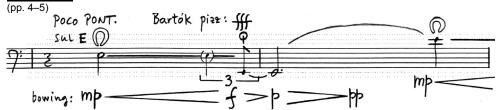
2x hard Glockenspiel mallets (use always with Glockenspiel)

#### Piano:

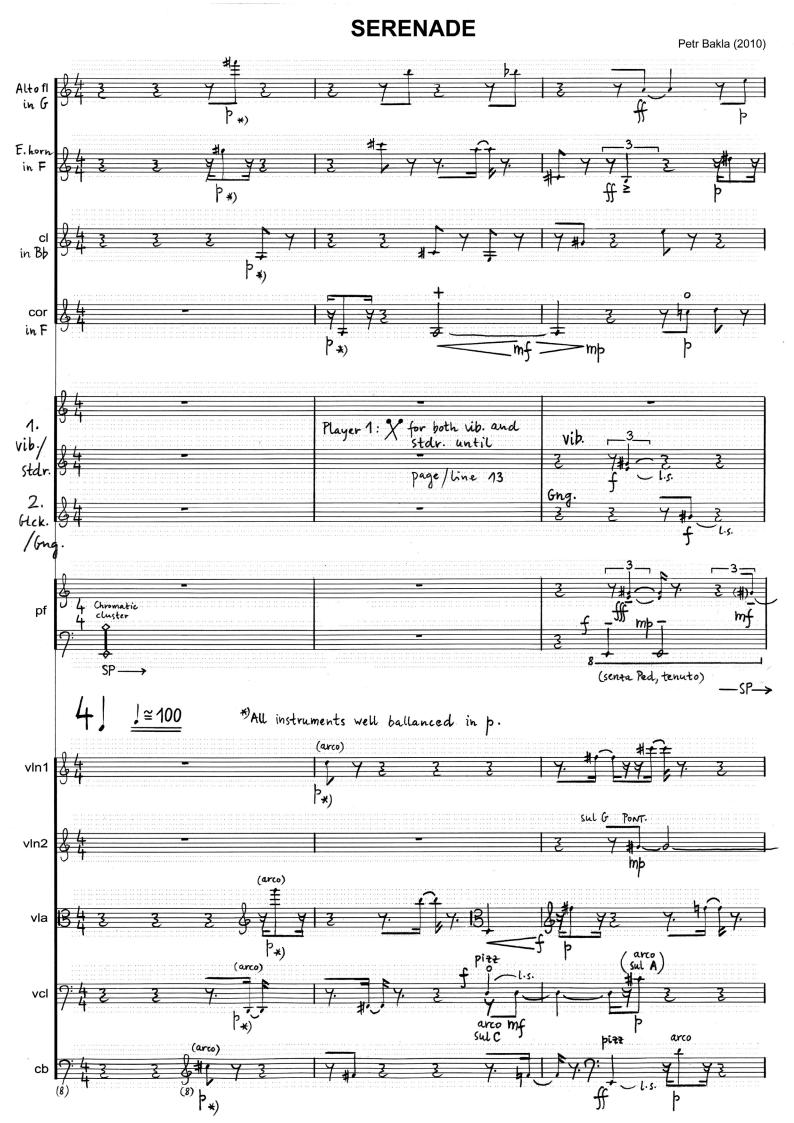
Ped = right pedal

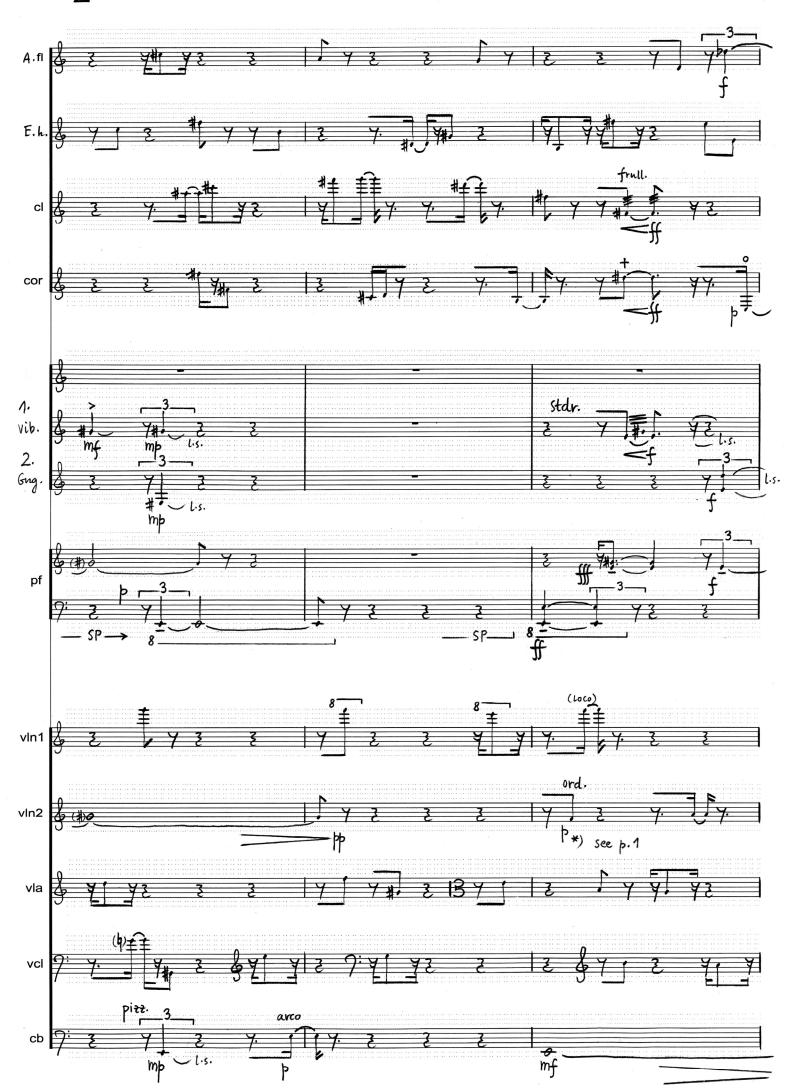
SP = sustain pedal (diamond noteheads = depress keys silently)

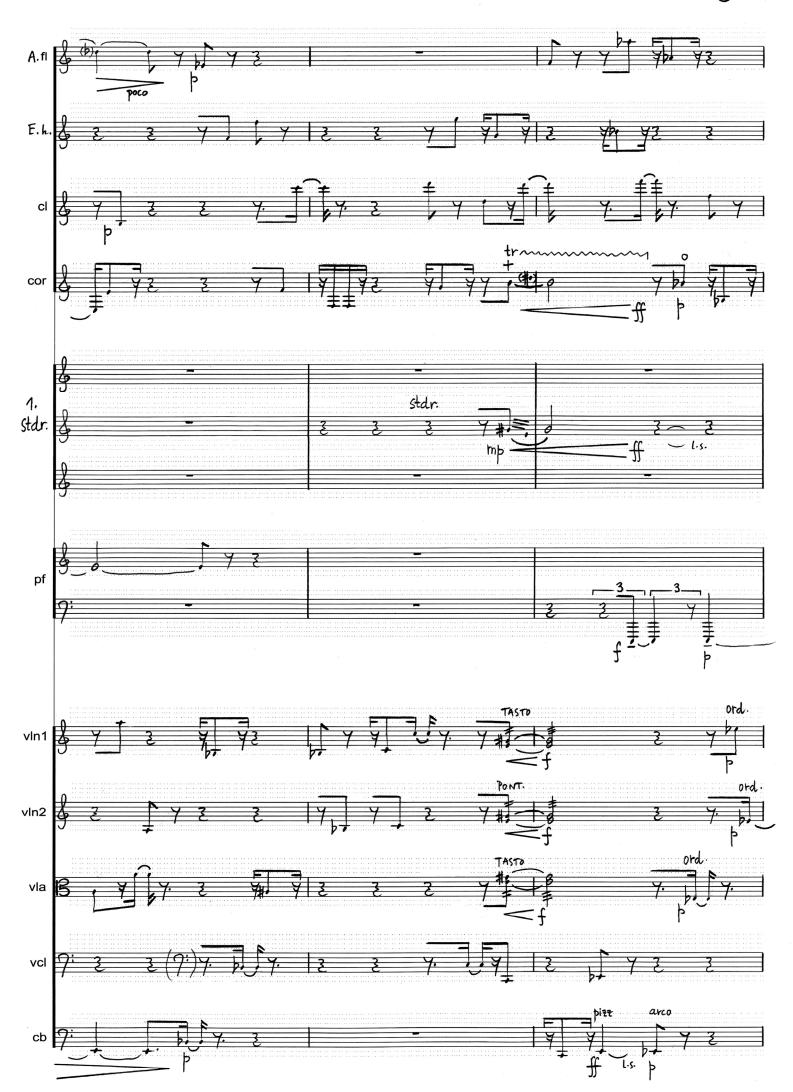
### Double-bass:



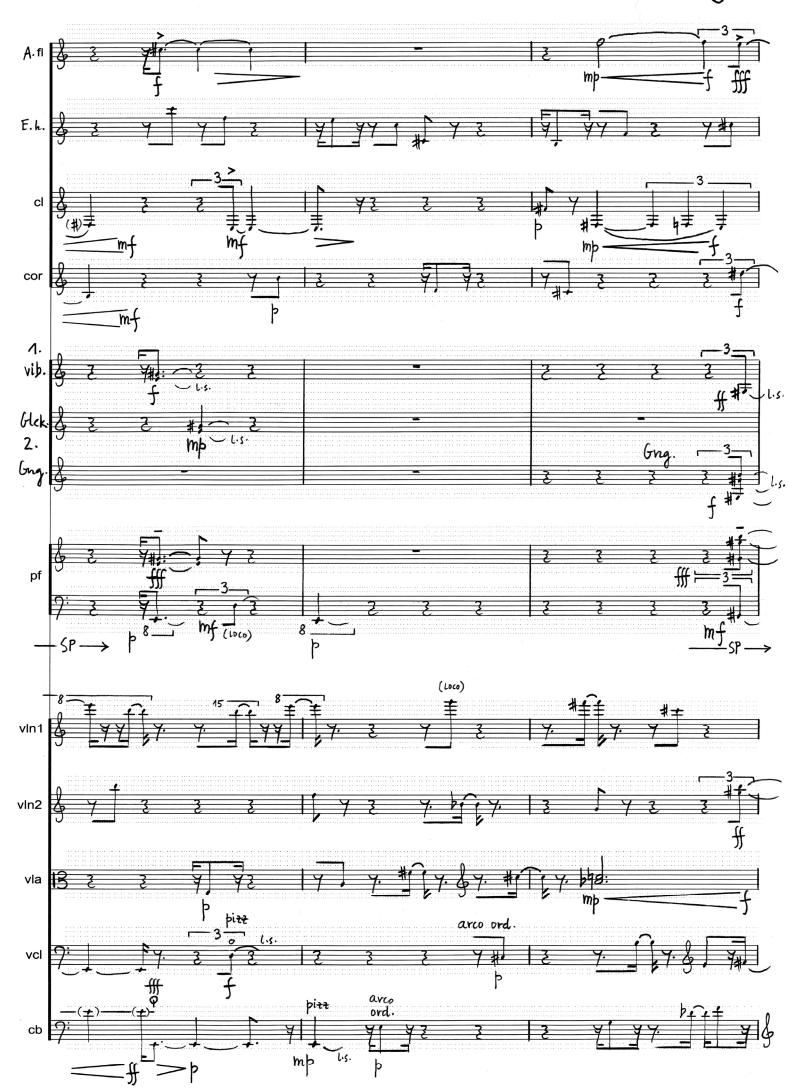
Clasp the string firmly between thumb and index at the octave, producing indicated pitch (rough, but still not scraping sound). At release, somewhat pull the string and let it slap against the fingerboard, producing a Bartók-pizz (fff). The string is being bowed throughout without any interruption; dynamic markings refer to bowing intensity. Similarly at the double-octave position, always alla corda.



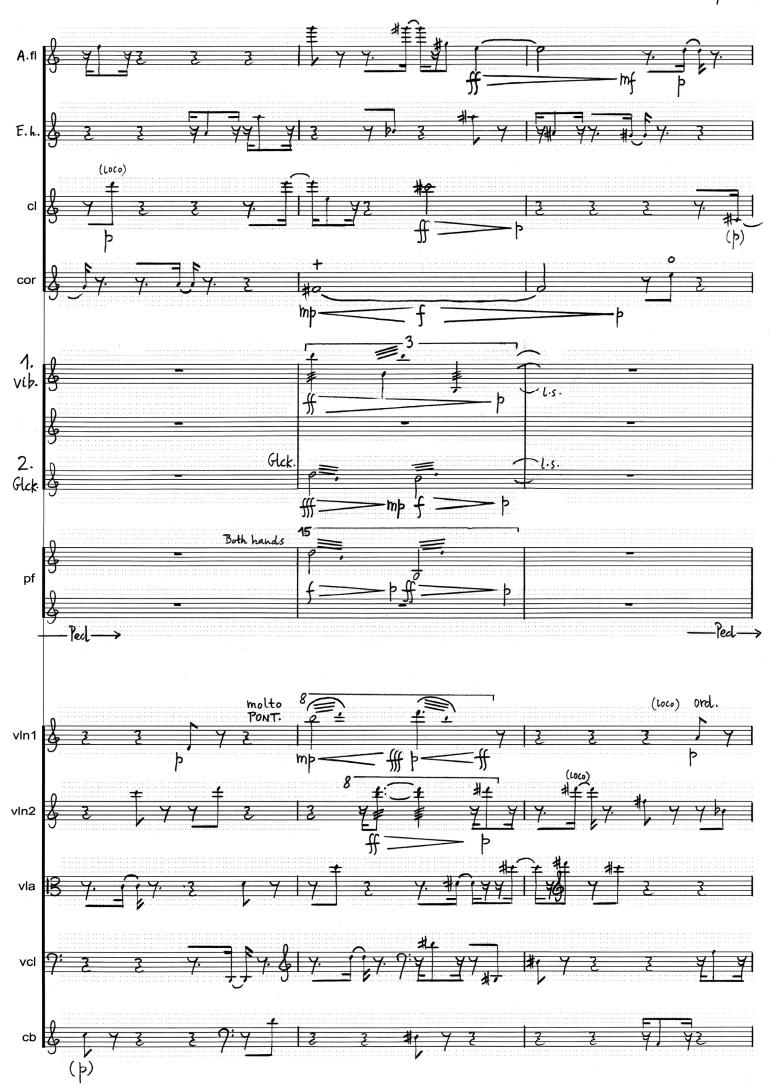


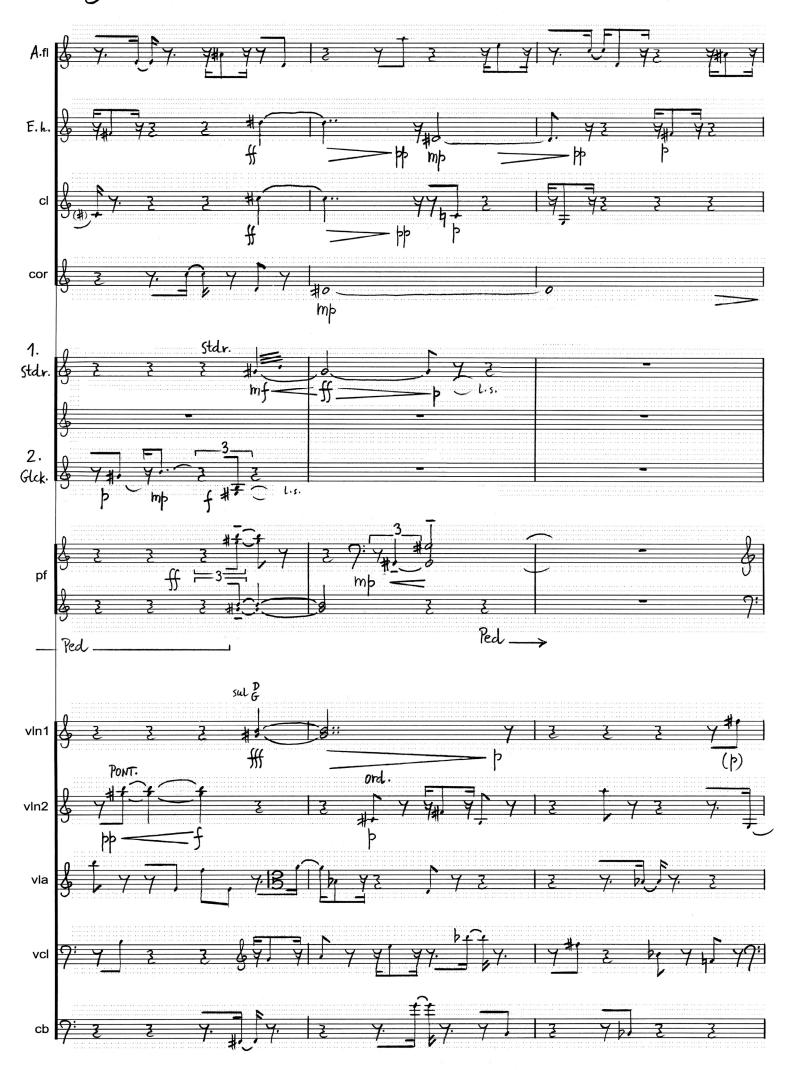


E.h 1. vib. 2. Glck. pf POCO PONT. SULE (1) bowing: mp

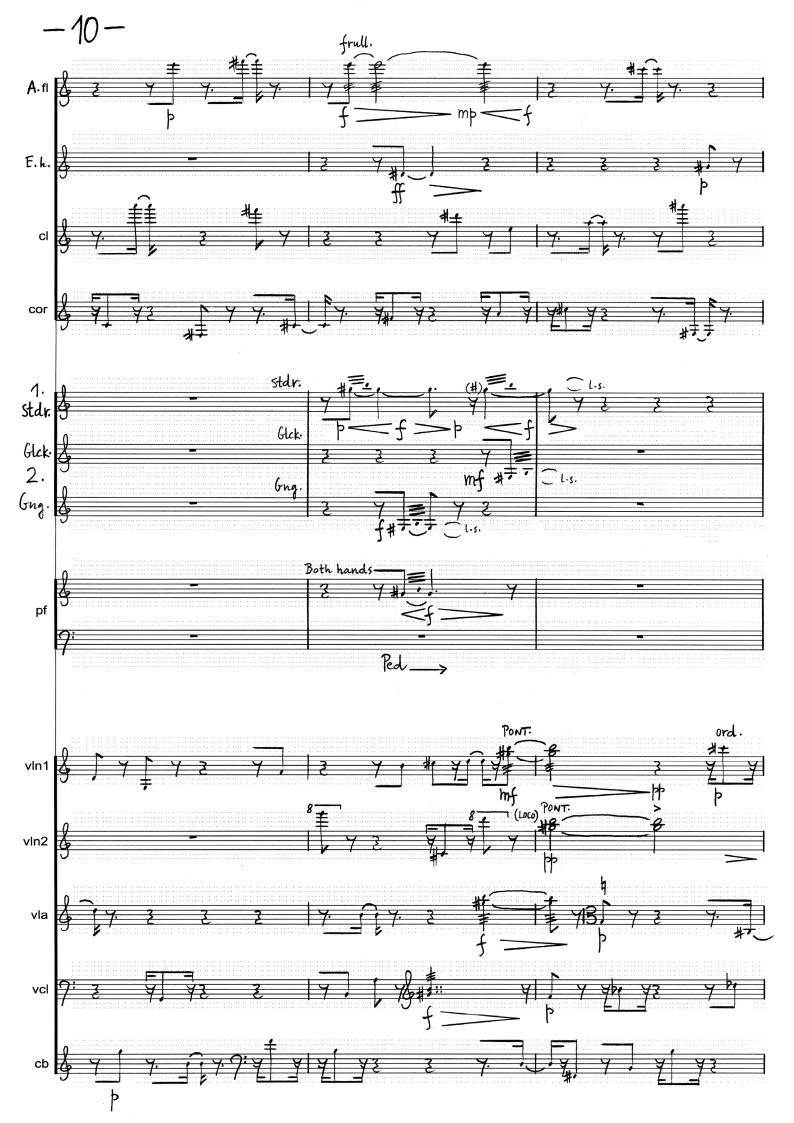


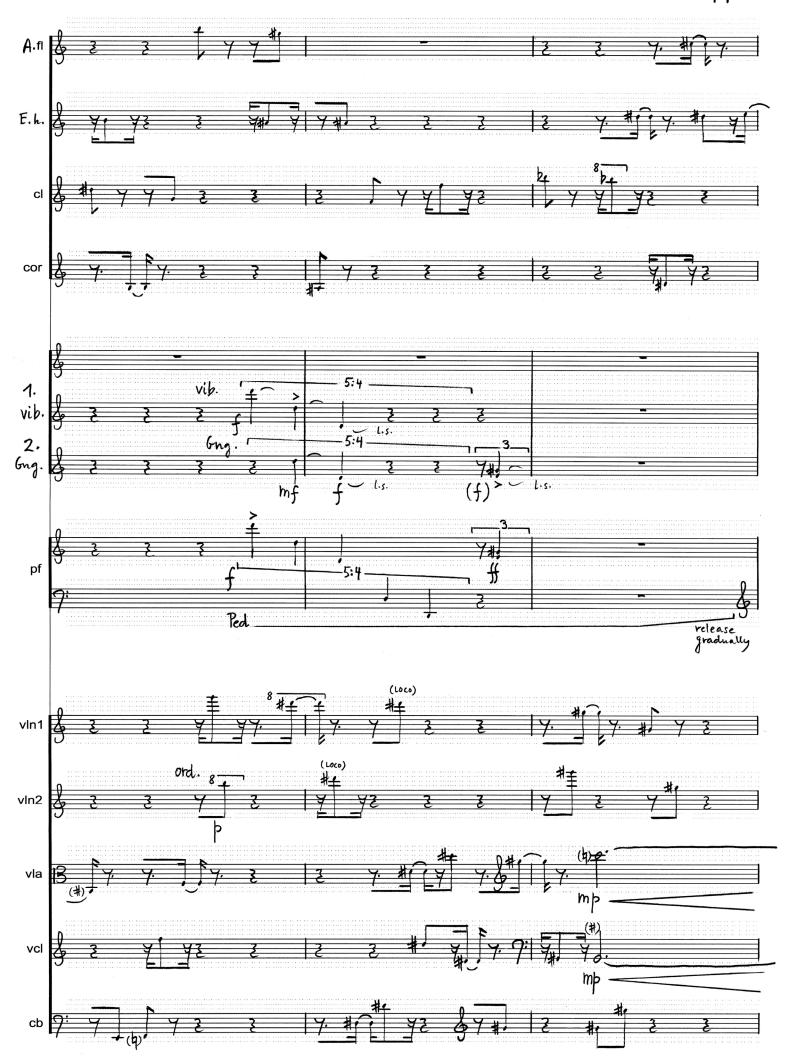
\$ (ossia: Loco,f) cor 1.s. 7 2 f \_\_mp lck. pf

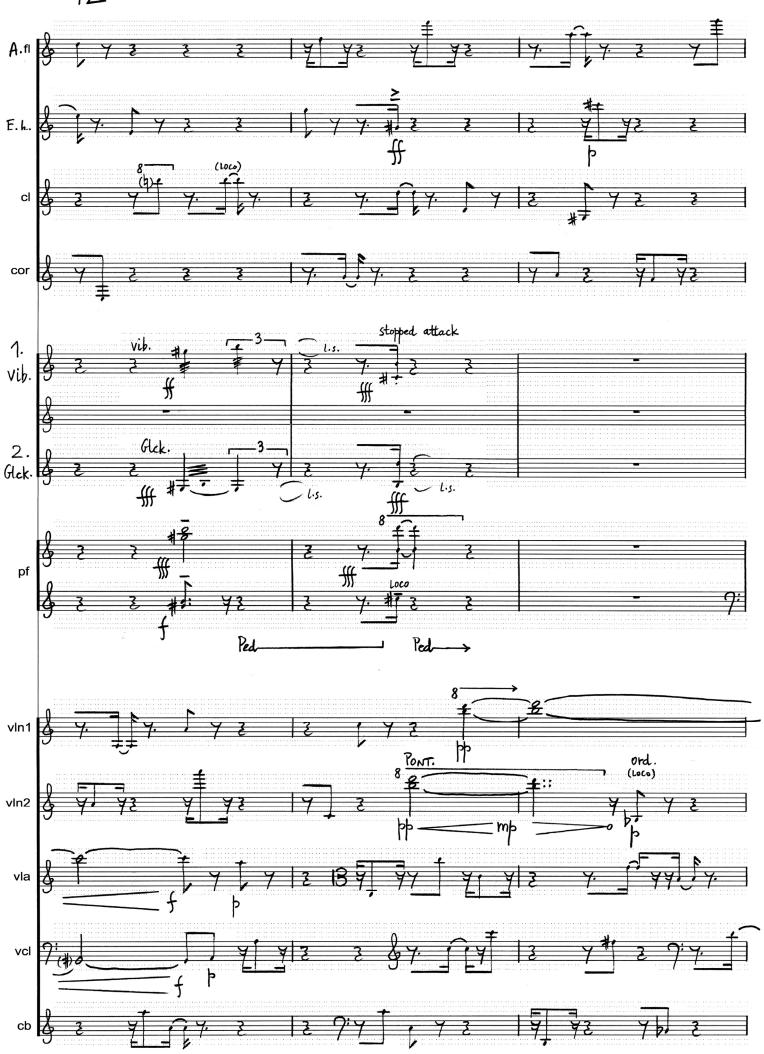




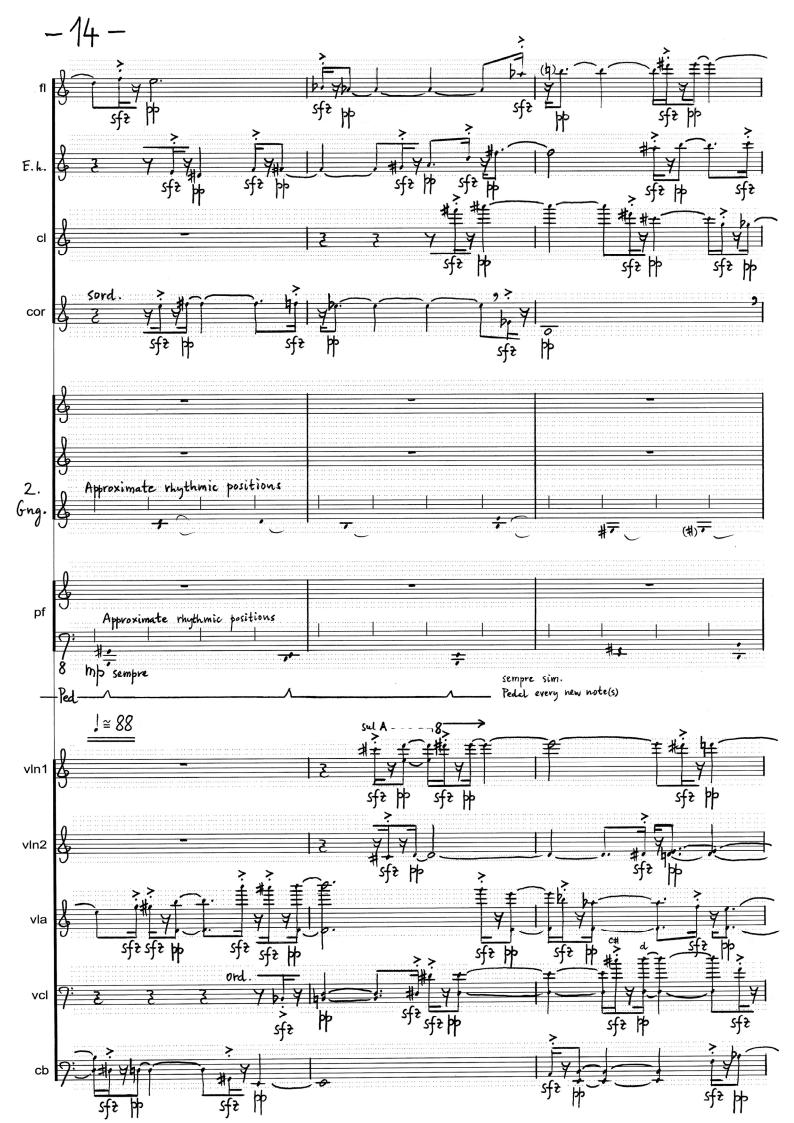
#>mp

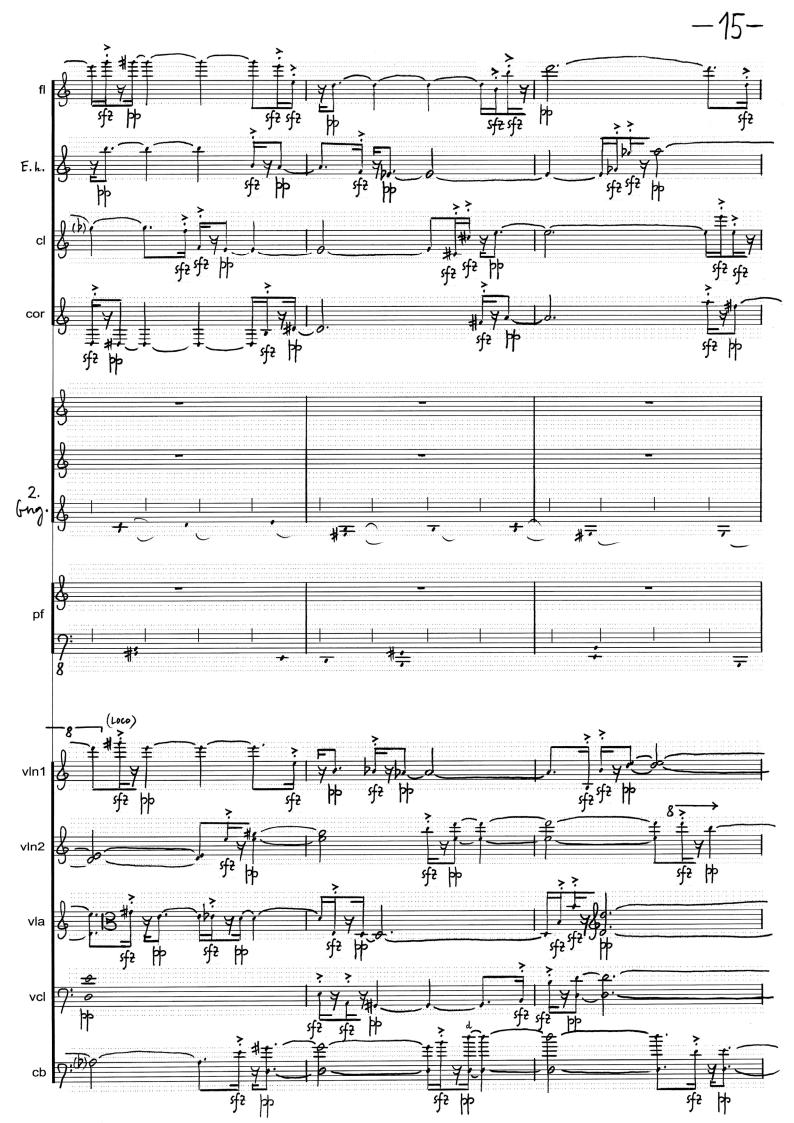


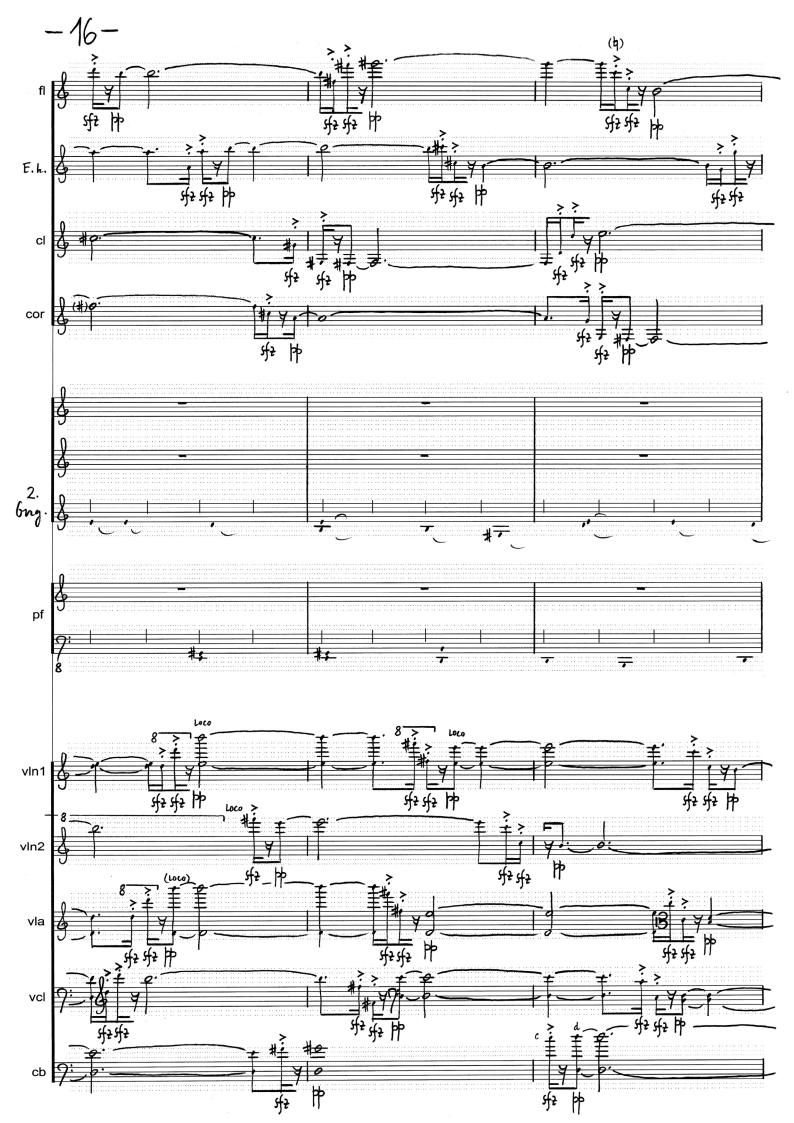


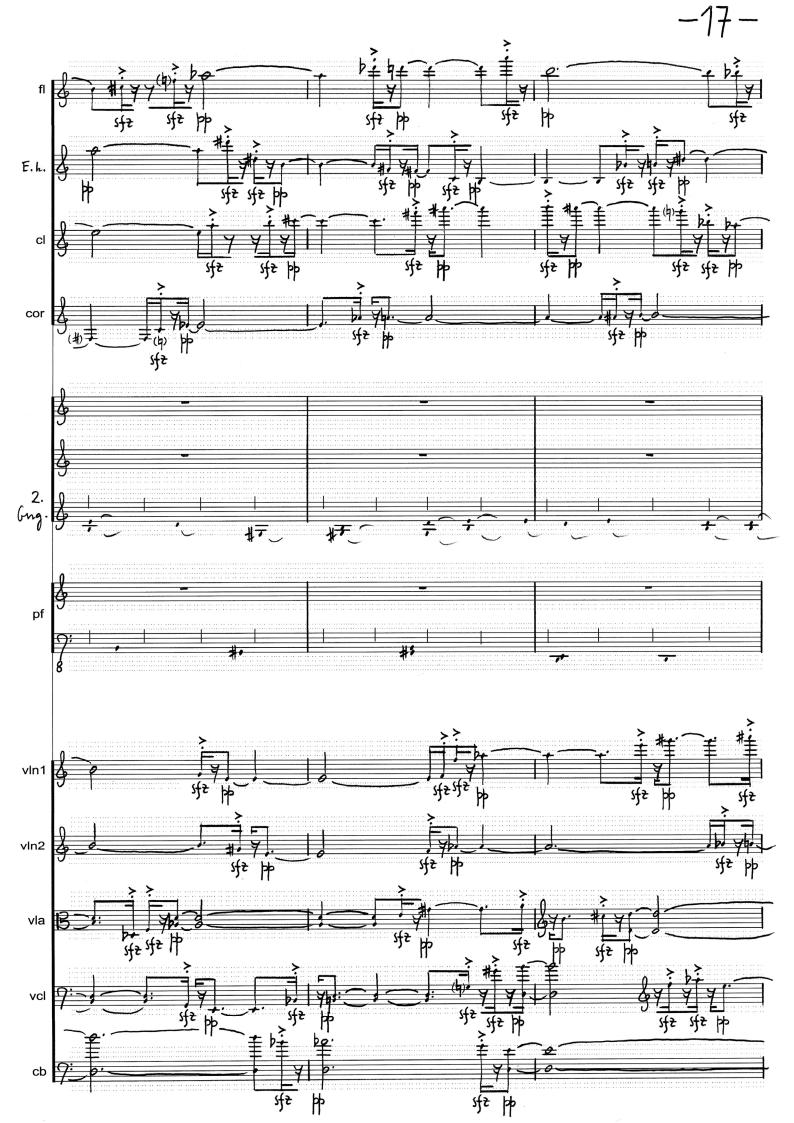


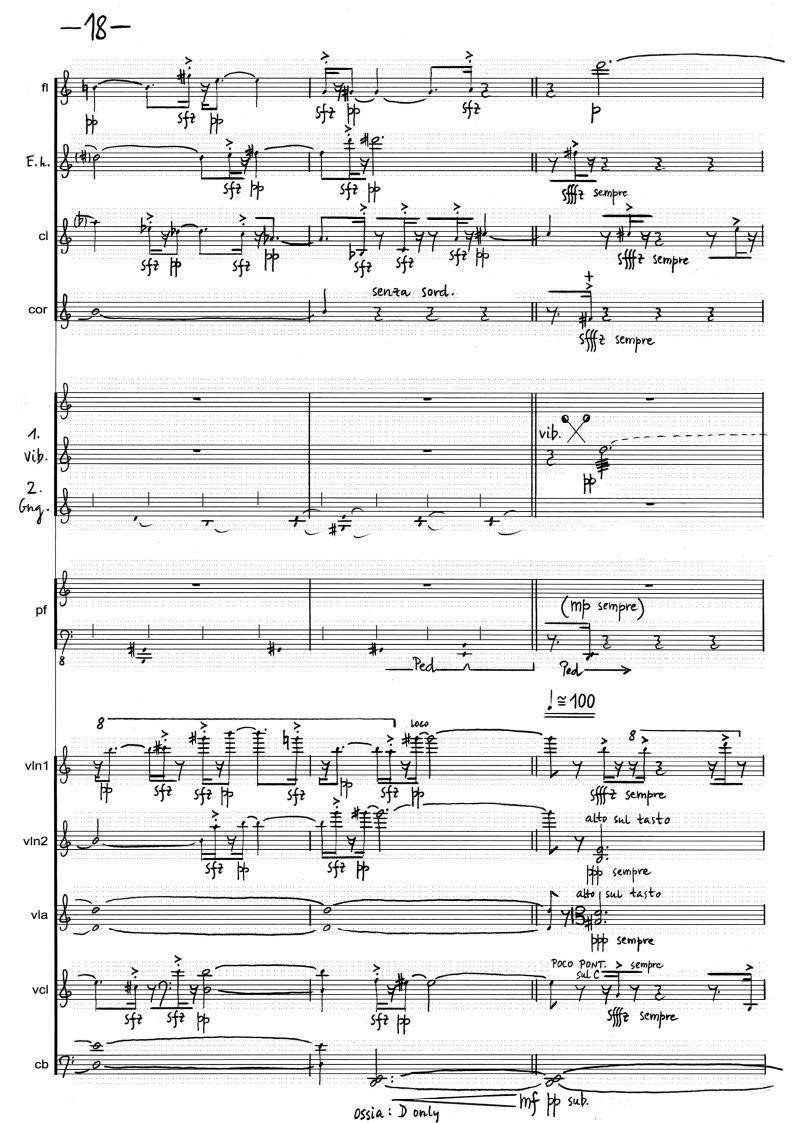


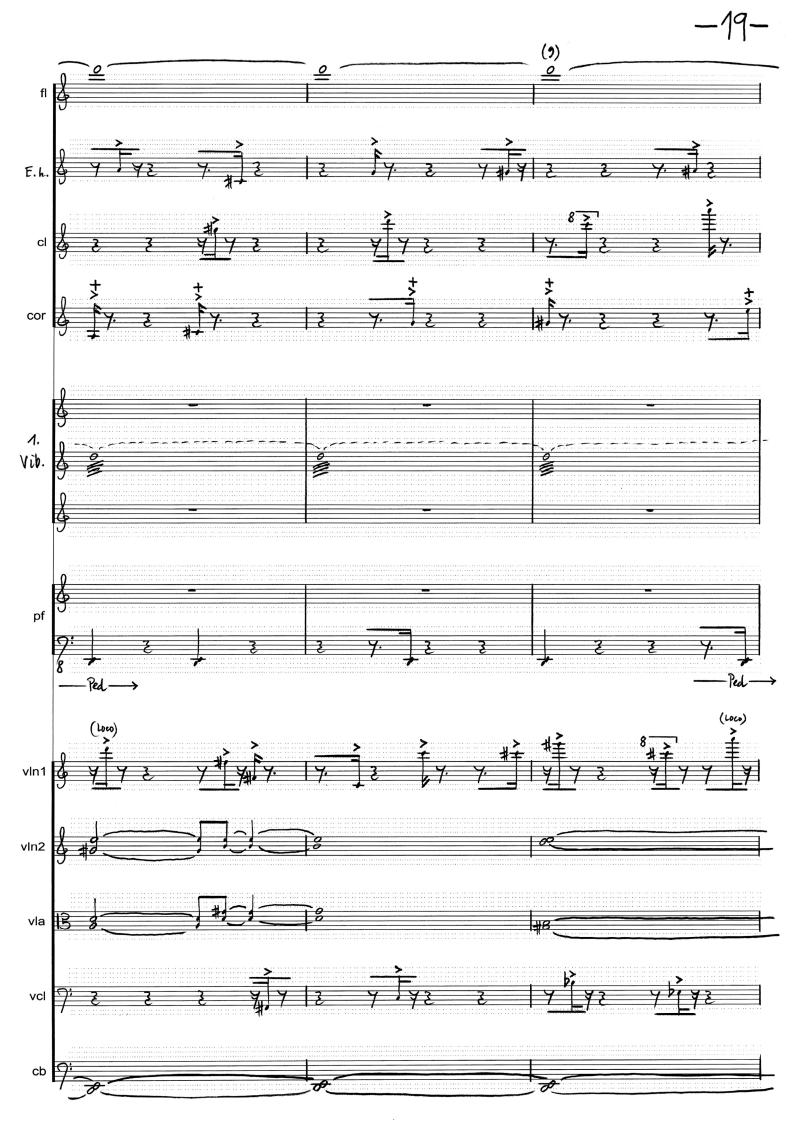




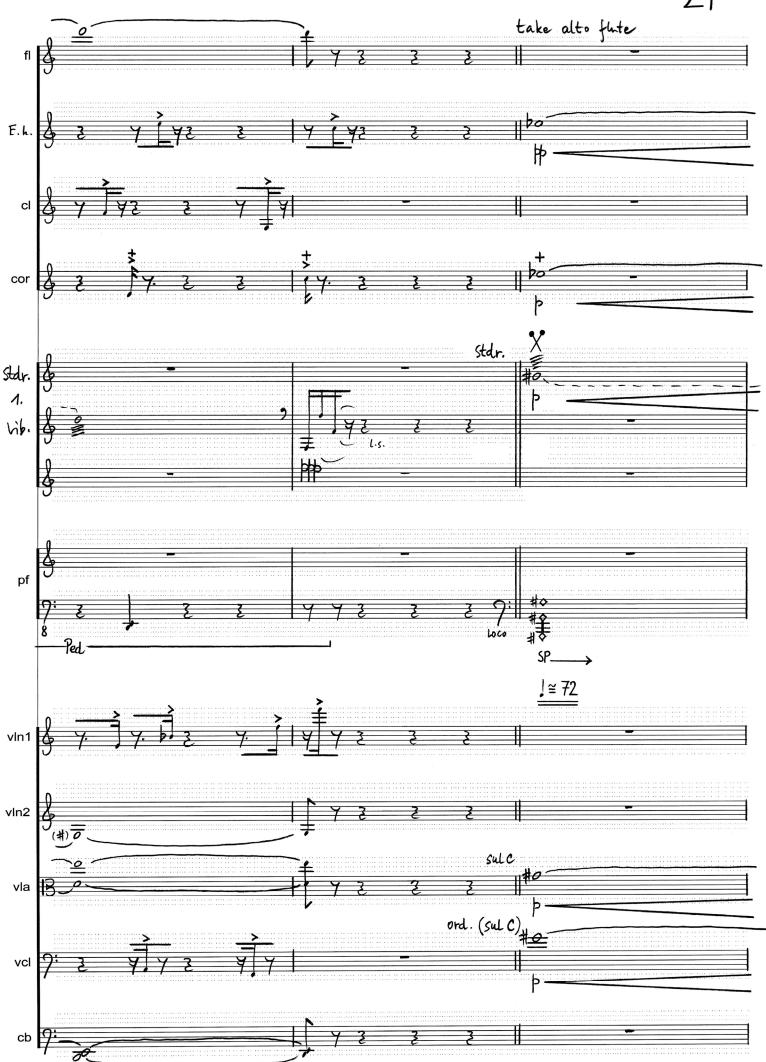


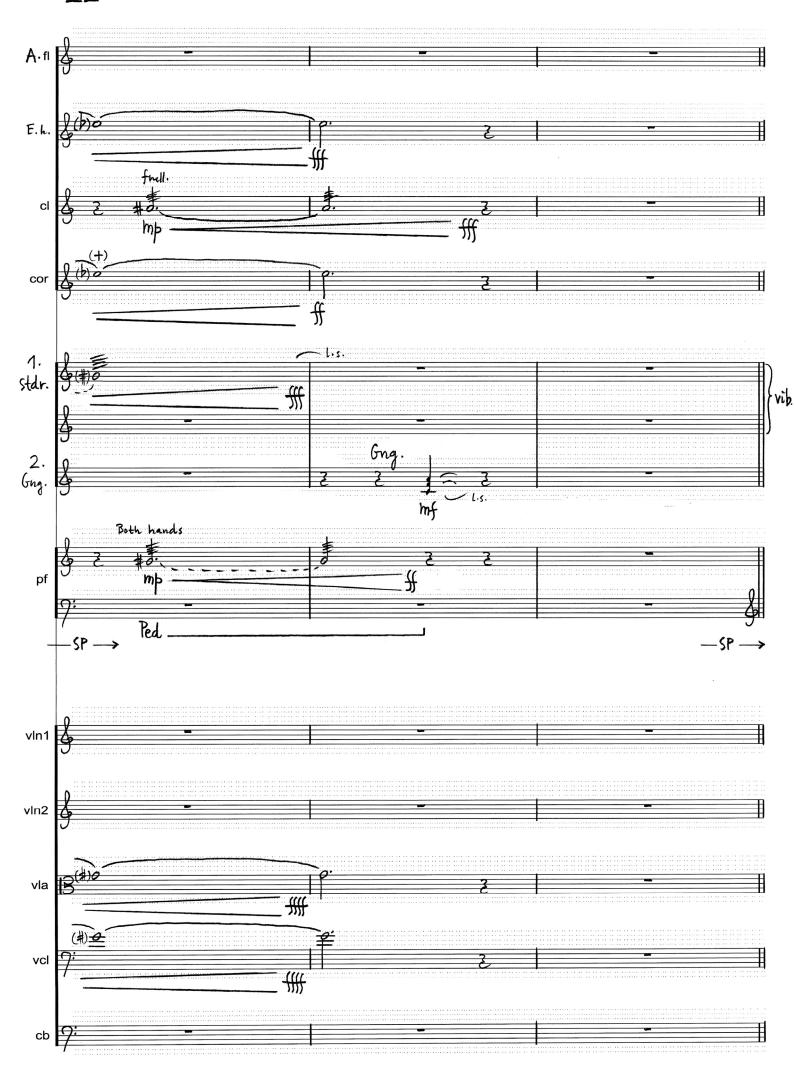


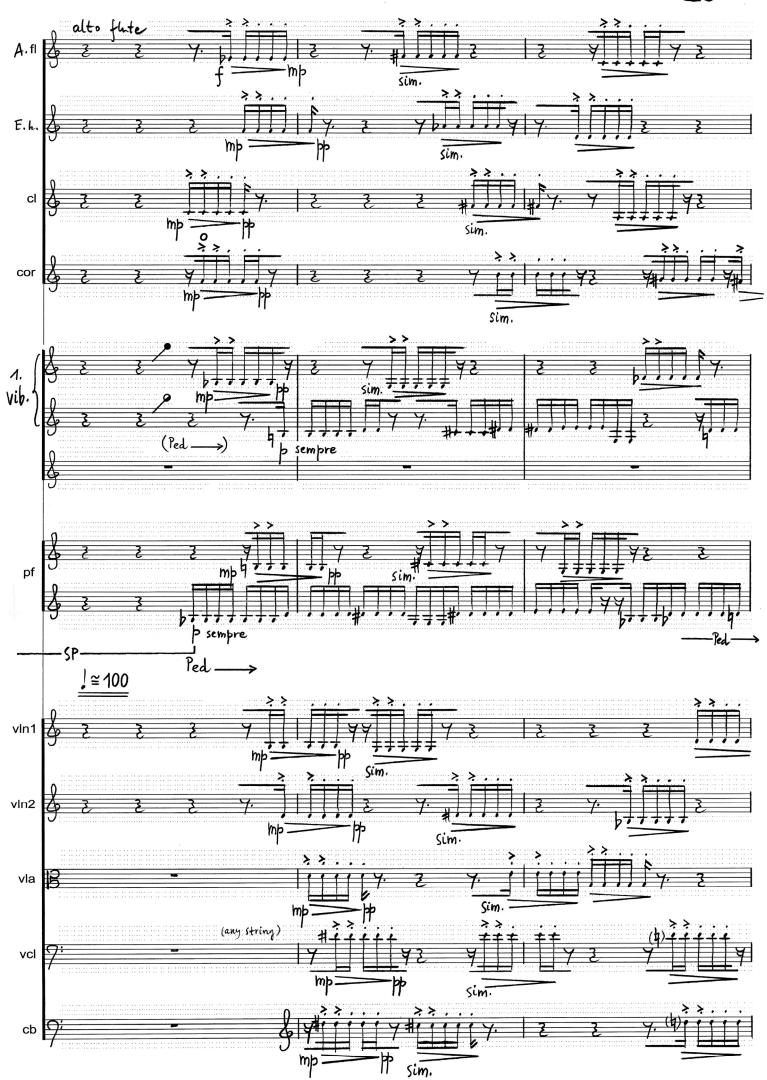










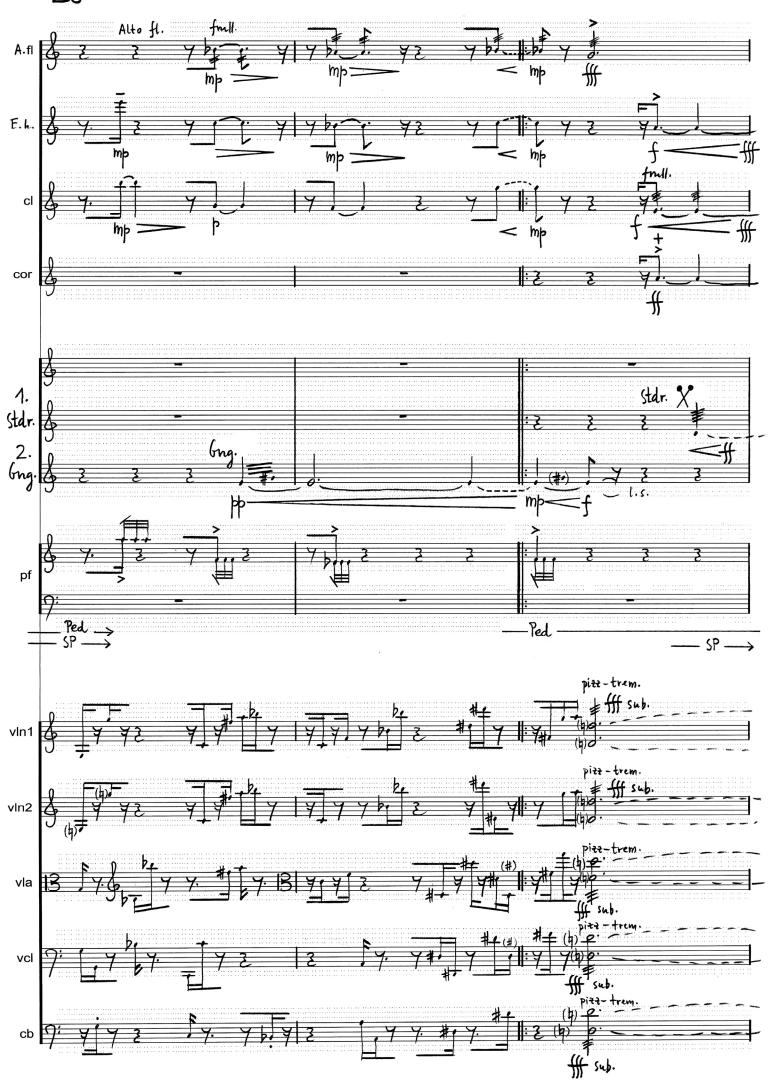


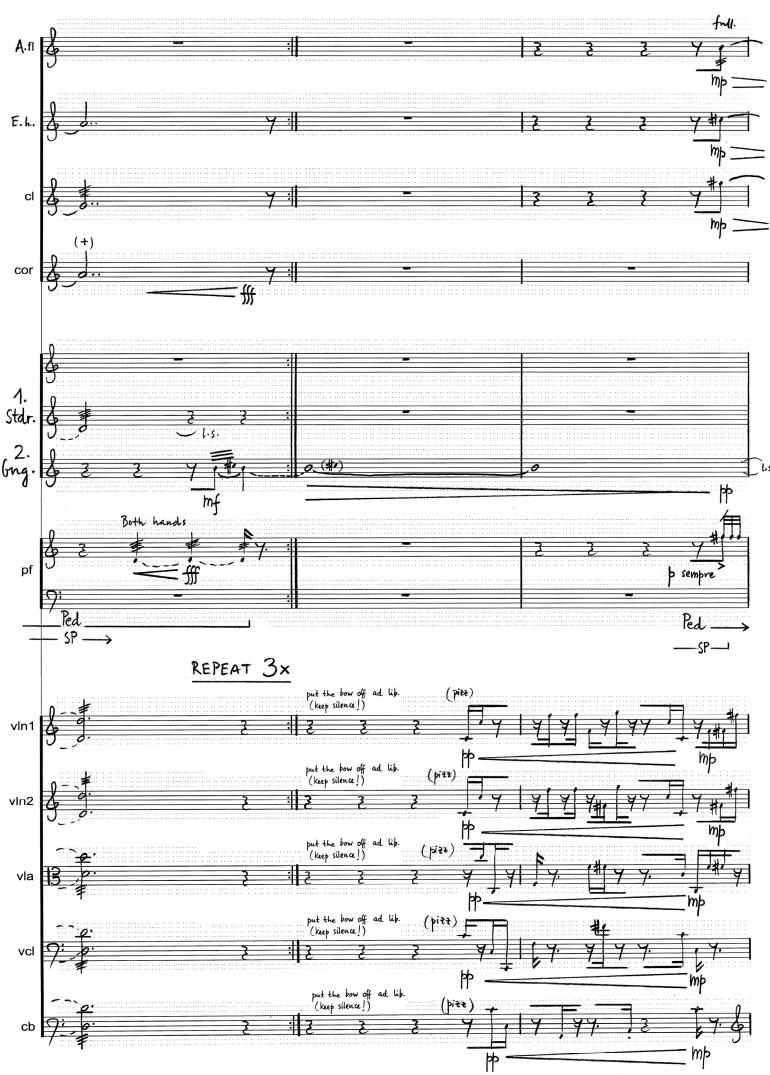












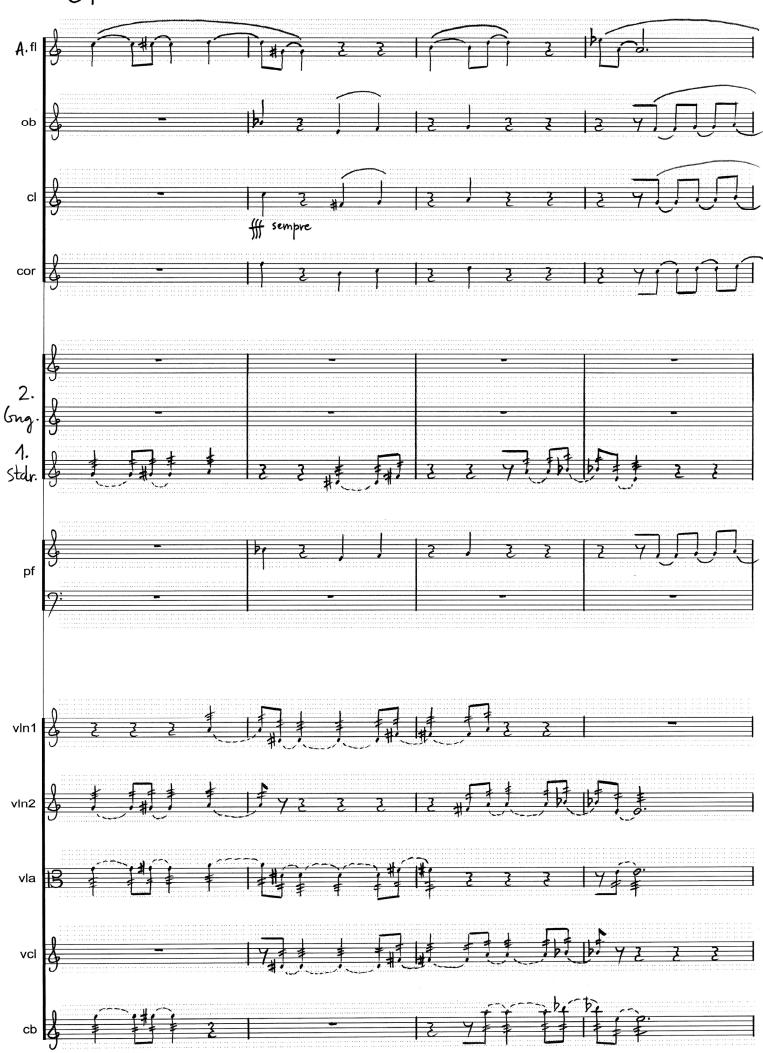


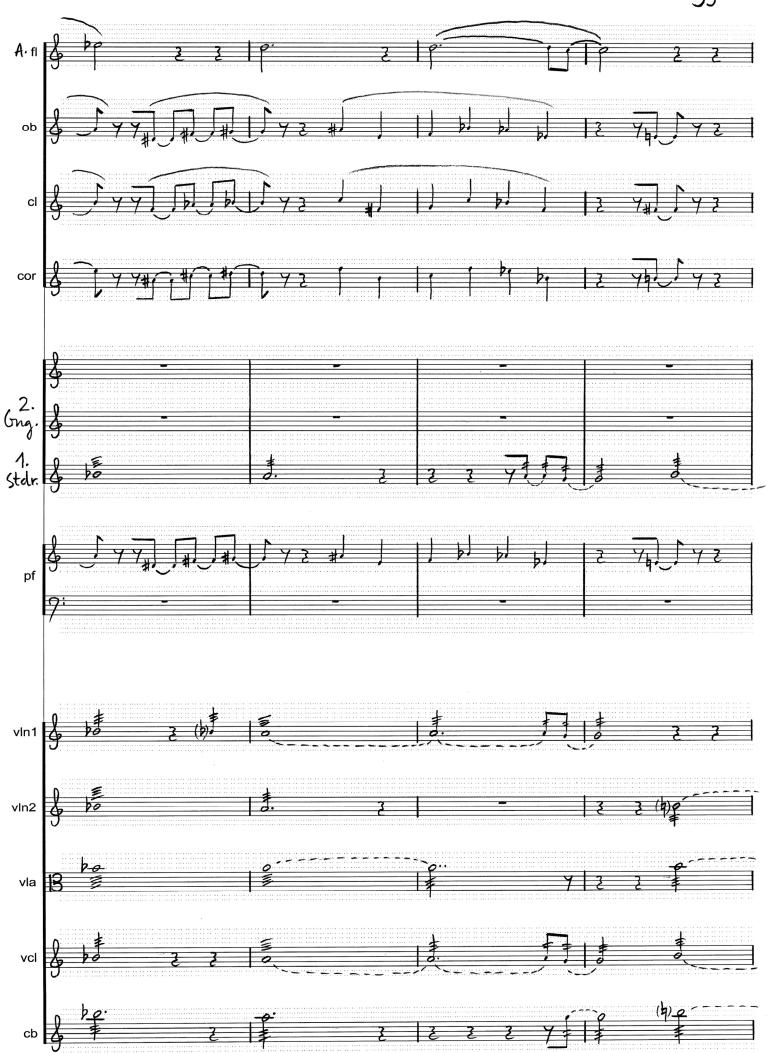


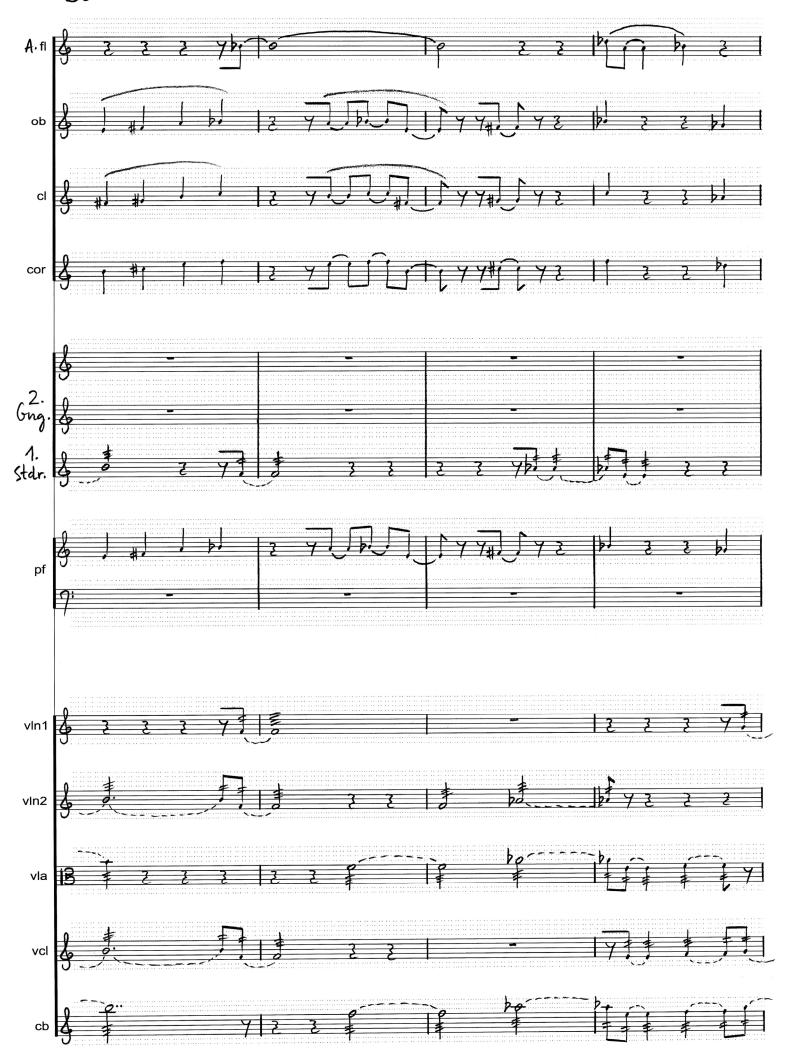




-34-







ob

cl 🕏

cor

2. Gng.

1. Stdr.

pf

vln1

vln2

vla





17241111 11 2 2 ob cl cor Gng. 1. Stdr pf vln1 vln2 vla vcl --, be e he = 2 2 2 2



ob

cl

1 7



