

**Daniil Pilchen**

**Three songs. Temporum**

for flute, clarinet, violin, viola, cello, and piano



## Piano and strings

The parts of the piano and strings are focused on the time of the sounds' decay. The moments when the sounds decay completely are notated with grace notes. When the sounds have to start in a particular order, it is also notated with grace notes. When possible, sounds should not be damped, but the duration of each sound should derive from the intensity and manner with which the sound was taken.

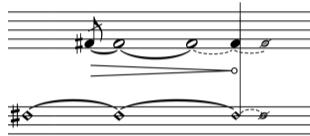
For example, to change the duration of a sound on a string instrument, you could try taking it with different dynamics, playing it on the open or closed string, or with a harmonic, adding vibrato, or changing the place where you pluck the string with your right hand. Play with those parameters when you practice your part and rehearse and see how it affects the duration of sounds.

Of course, the space where the piece will be performed will also affect the duration of each sound and, consequently, the overall duration of the piece. If the sound's decay turns out to be longer than you expected, you can dampen the sound but try to make it sound as close to the natural decay as possible.

◊ – silent notes. Do not play these. Indicate them silently with your fingers on the fingerboard (strings) or keys (piano).

### Piano

◊ – press the key silently. It will allow for the string to resonate with the sounds played either by yourself or other musicians in the ensemble.



– the note in the right hand resonates with the first harmonic of the note silently pressed in the left. The right-hand note is released midway (dashed slur) while the resonance stays until its full decay (decrescendo line).



– the note in the right hand is played staccato, while the resonance stays until the end of the decrescendo line.

## Flute and clarinet

The part of the flute and clarinet is focused on breathing that becomes a kind of large-scale metronome for the rest of the musicians. The breathing is silent most of the time with occasional sounds that help the flute and clarinet players to synchronize with the rest of the ensemble.

◊ – silent breathing. One line is measured by one full exhale. Change from silent notes to regular notes and back within the same breath.

### All parts

The score is written in unmeasured notation. The duration of each note is described by its distance to the following one. The tempo is unspecified and should be determined during the rehearsals based on the parameters mentioned above.

— silent tie. Used to tie silent notes together, and regular notes with the silent ones.

▲ – a shorter pause

● – a longer pause

■ – the longest pause

**I**

**A**

**B**

Flute

B♭ Clarinet

Violin      pizz. sempre

Viola      pizz. sempre

Violoncello      pizz. sempre

Piano

**C**

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

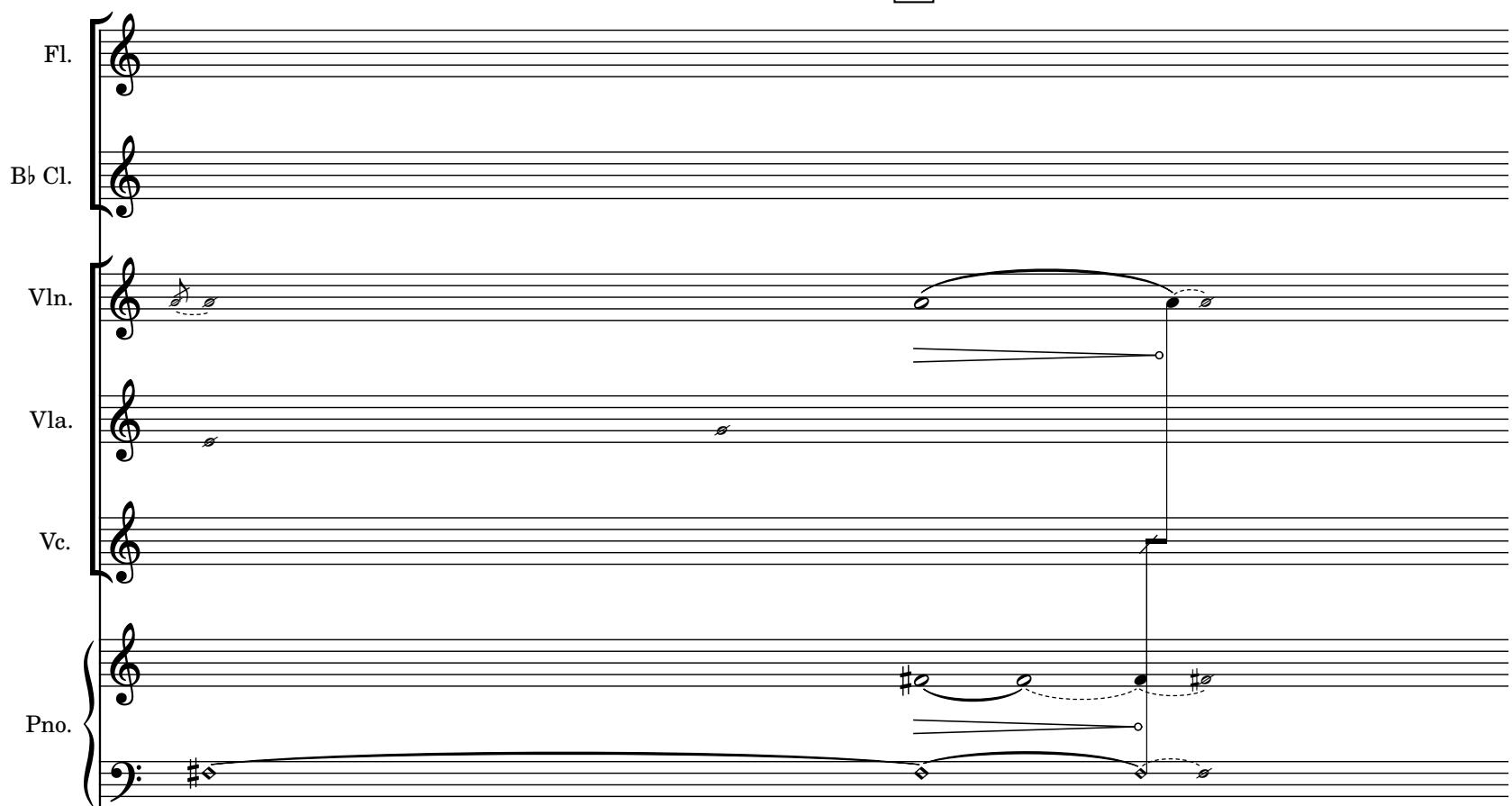
Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

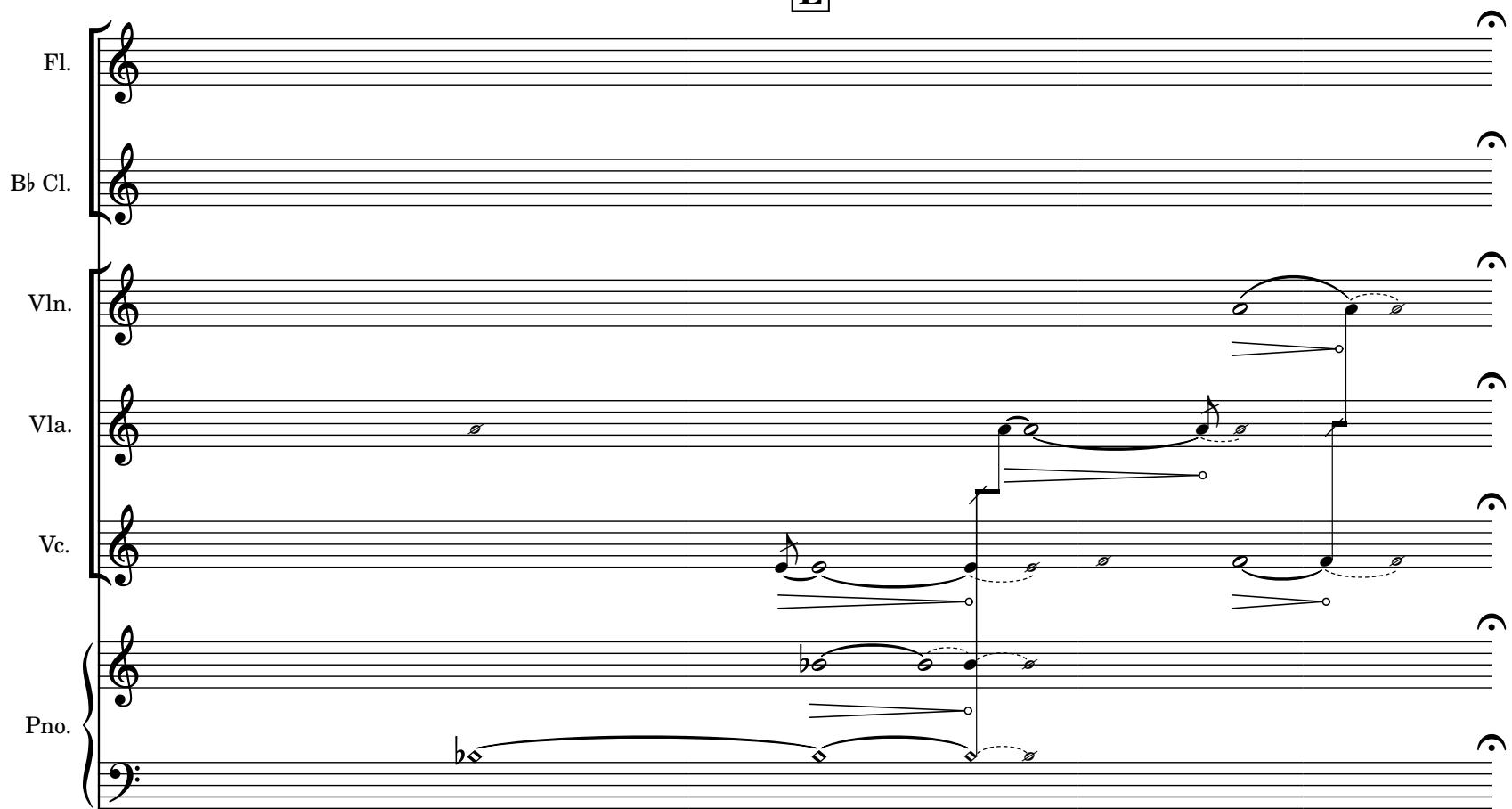
\* – Do not play the notes with the slashed noteheads.  
 Indicate them silently with your fingers on the fingerboard (strings) or keys (piano).

**D**



Musical score for section D. The score consists of six staves: Flute (Fl.), Bassoon/Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano staff is grouped with a brace. The score shows various musical notes and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. The piano staff has a key signature of two sharps.

**E**



Musical score for section E. The score consists of six staves: Flute (Fl.), Bassoon/Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano staff is grouped with a brace. The score shows various musical notes and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. The piano staff has a key signature of one sharp.

**F**

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

A

**G**

**H**

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

A

B

C



II

**A**

**B**

Flute

B<sub>b</sub> Clarinet

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

Piano

**C**

**D**

**E**

Fl.

B<sub>b</sub> Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

\* – Breathe out silently. One line is measured by one full exhale. Silent notes change to regular notes and back within the same breath.

\*\* – Very subtle crescendo and diminuendo.

**F**

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

**G**

**H**

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

I

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

J

K

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

L

M

N

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

O

P

Fl. B<sub>b</sub> Cl. Vln. Vla. Vc. Pno.

**Q**

**R**

III

**A**

**B**

Flute

B $\flat$  Clarinet

Violin

Viola

Violoncello

Piano

**C**

**D**

**E**

Fl.

B $\flat$  Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Pno.

**F**

**G**

**H**

This musical score page shows measures F, G, and H for an orchestra and piano. The score is arranged in six staves: Flute (Fl.), Bassoon/B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello/Viola (Vla.), Double Bass/Violoncello (Vc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano part is on the bottom staff, with a brace grouping the violin, cello, and double bass staves. Measure F consists of six eighth-note strokes on the piano. Measure G begins with a piano eighth-note stroke, followed by a melodic line in the woodwind and string staves. Measure H continues the melodic line with eighth-note strokes, including grace notes and slurs, and concludes with a piano eighth-note stroke.