

STERNENSTURZ

for Lindell & Nils

THOMAS K. J. MEJ.
1994

$\text{♩} = c.288$ independent

for cor anglais & vibraphone

First system of musical notation for Cor Anglais (c.a.) and Vibraphone (vibr.).

Cor Anglais (c.a.): Starts with a *sim.* (sustained) marking. The first measure is marked *p*. The piece begins with an *accel.* (accelerando) leading into a *rit.* (ritardando) section, followed by a return to *tempo 1*. A *rit. molto* section follows, marked with a *3* (triple), before returning to *tempo 1*.

Vibraphone (vibr.): Starts with a *p* (piano) marking. It follows a similar tempo structure to the Cor Anglais, with *accel.*, *rit.*, *tempo 1*, *rit. molto* (marked with a *3*), and *tempo 1*.

Second system of musical notation for Cor Anglais (c.a.) and Vibraphone (vibr.).

Cor Anglais (c.a.): Continues the melodic line with various articulations and dynamics. A *3* (triple) is marked in the middle of the system.

Vibraphone (vibr.): Continues the accompaniment with chords and single notes. A *3* (triple) is marked in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation for Cor Anglais (c.a.) and Vibraphone (vibr.).

Cor Anglais (c.a.): The system begins with an *independent* marking. It features an *accel.* leading to a *rit.* section, followed by a return to *tempo 1*. A *rit. molto* section (marked with a *3*) leads back to *tempo 1*. The system concludes with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

Vibraphone (vibr.): This system includes detailed dynamic markings: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). It follows the same tempo structure as the Cor Anglais, with *accel.*, *rit.*, *tempo 1*, *rit. molto* (marked with a *3*), and *tempo 1*.