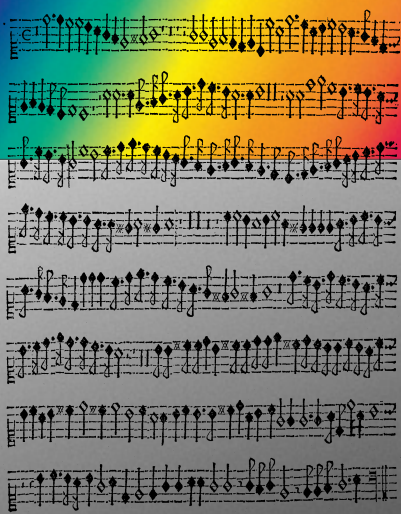


ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



Ronald Autenrieth
(*1959)

Country Life

Vier Szenen
für zwei c-Blockflöten
in gleicher Lage

Four Scenes
for two recorders in c
in the same register

MOECK

Bei den vorliegenden Stücken handelt es sich um Spielmusiken, die sich für Hausmusik und Unterricht gleichermaßen eignen. Die moderaten technischen Anforderungen, verbunden mit dem zugrundeliegenden inhaltlichen „Programm“ mögen gerade die jüngeren Spieler besonders ansprechen.

House in the Country

Inmitten des offenen Farmlands steht ein Landhaus. In der weiten Landschaft wirkt es anheimelnd und verlassen gleichermaßen.

Mystery

Es gibt viel zu entdecken. Eine alte Scheune übt eine magische Anziehungskraft aus. Bei der Erkundung dunkler Heuböden schlägt das Herz vor Furcht und Neugier bis zum Hals.

Oldtime Dance

Es ist Abend. Die Fenster des Hauses sind erleuchtet und ein altes Radio spielt Musik. Wie mag die Musik vor hundert Jahren geklungen haben, als die Musikanten aufspielten?

Day of Jubilee

Ein großes Fest ist angesagt! Von weit her sind Freunde, Bekannte und Verwandte gekommen. Eine Kapelle spielt auf und alle haben viel Spaß!

So eine imaginäre Handlung kann als „miterlebte“ Geschichte eine Interpretationshilfe sein, auf die mancher auch gerne verzichten mag. Natürlich hat Musik immer ein Eigenleben, auch ohne Programme.

Zu beachten ist, dass die Bogen, namentlich in *Oldtime Dance* und dem *Day of Jubilee* Phrasierungshilfen und keine Legatobogen sind.

The following pieces are composed of tunes that are suitable for both music at home and teaching. The musical contents of the pieces is very appealing for younger players and the technical level easy to manage.

House in the Country

In the midst of the open farmland stands a country house. Standing there in the wide countryside it seems both homely and deserted.

Mystery

There is a lot to discover. An old barn exerts a magical attraction. When setting foot in dark haylofts the heart beats violently from fear and curiosity.

Oldtime Dance

It is evening. In the windows of the house the lights shine brightly and music sounds from an old radio. I wonder how music sounded a hundred years ago when musicians struck up to play?

Day of Jubilee

Today is a day of celebration! Friends and family have come from far away. A band is playing and everyone is merry!

This imaginary plot is intended to help giving a framework for the pieces. Of course, one is free to interpret the music at one's own wish. Needless to say that the music will speak for itself.

I would like to point out that the phrasing marks in *Oldtime Dance* and *Day of Jubilee* are no legato marks and merely want to help indicate the phrasing.

Translation: J. Whybrow

Les pièces que voici se prêtent aussi bien à une interprétation par des musiciens amateurs que par des élèves. Les exigences techniques d'un niveau moyen associées au contenu du programme devraient plaire particulièrement aux jeunes musiciens.

House in the country

Un manoir se dresse au beau milieu de la vaste campagne qui semble accueillante et déserte en même temps.

Mystery

Il y a beaucoup de choses à découvrir. Une ancienne grange exerce une attraction magique. La curiosité et la peur font que le cœur se met à battre la chamade lors de la découverte de sombres greniers à foin.

Oldtime Dance

C'est le soir. Les fenêtres du manoir sont éclairées et un vieux poste de radio diffuse de la musique. A quoi pouvait bien ressembler la musique il y a cent ans, lorsque les musiciens se mettaient à jouer?

Day of Jubilee

C'est jour de fête! Amis, connaissances et proches sont venus de loin. Un groupe de musiciens se met à jouer et tout le monde s'amuse à merveille!

Voici un scénario imaginaire qui, si l'on y adhère, peut devenir une aide à l'interprétation de la pièce; mais on peut également tout aussi bien y renoncer. Bien entendu, la musique a toujours une vie qui lui est propre, sans qu'il y ait forcément un programme.

Veuillez noter que les liaisons dans *Oldtime Dance* et *Day of Jubilee* sont uniquement des aides pour le phrasé et non des signes de liaison.

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

Ronald Autenrieth

geheimnisvoll

mit sanftem Schwung, wie ein Menuett

Fanfare

mit fröhlichem Überschwang

Aufschwung

mysteriously

softly zestful, like a minuet

fanfare

with joyful exuberance

lift

Secret

Avec un doux entrain, comme un menuet

Fanfare

Avec une joyeuse fougue

Elan

Country Life

– 2002 –

Vier Szenen für zwei c-Blockflöten in gleicher Lage

House in the Country

Ronald J. Autenrieth (*1959)

poco vivo

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves, both labeled 'S/T' (Soprano/Tenor). The music is written in 3/4 time and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking 'poco vivo' is placed above the first staff. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and a half note, with various rests and phrasing slurs. The two staves play in parallel motion.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It features two staves, both labeled 'S/T'. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and a half note, with various rests and phrasing slurs. The two staves play in parallel motion.

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It features two staves, both labeled 'S/T'. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and a half note, with various rests and phrasing slurs. The two staves play in parallel motion.

Mystery

Allegretto

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time, and marked *Allegretto*. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The tempo and mood are indicated as *mf geheimnisvoll*. The dynamics progress from *mf* in the first measure, to *cresc.* in the second, and *p* in the third. The fourth measure ends with a fermata. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in the second measure and back to C major in the third.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The tempo and mood are indicated as *mf*. The dynamics progress from *mf* in the first measure, to *cresc.* in the second, and *p* in the third. The fourth measure ends with a fermata. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb) in the second measure and back to C major in the third.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The tempo and mood are indicated as *mp*. The dynamics progress from *mp* in the first measure, to *cresc.* in the second, and *p* in the third. The fourth measure ends with a fermata. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb) in the second measure and back to C major in the third.

Musical score for measures 13-14. The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The lower staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a circled '8' above the first measure. The tempo and mood are indicated as *mp*. The dynamics progress from *mp* in the first measure, to *cresc.* in the second, and *p* in the third. The fourth measure ends with a fermata. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb) in the second measure and back to C major in the third.

Oldtime Dance

mit sanftem Schwung, wie ein Menuett

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/8 time signature. It contains four measures of music, with the first two measures grouped by a slur and a fermata. The lower staff is also in treble clef with a 3/8 time signature and contains four measures of music, with the first two measures grouped by a slur and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of both staves.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/8 time signature. It contains four measures of music, with the first two measures grouped by a slur and a fermata. The lower staff is also in treble clef with a 3/8 time signature and contains four measures of music, with the first two measures grouped by a slur and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of both staves. A circled number '5' is placed above the first measure of the upper staff.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/8 time signature. It contains two measures of music, with the first measure grouped by a slur and a fermata. The lower staff is also in treble clef with a 3/8 time signature and contains two measures of music, with the first measure grouped by a slur and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of both staves. A circled number '10' is placed above the first measure of the upper staff.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/8 time signature. It contains two measures of music, with the first measure grouped by a slur and a fermata. The lower staff is also in treble clef with a 3/8 time signature and contains two measures of music, with the first measure grouped by a slur and a fermata. A circled number '8' is placed above the first measure of both staves. A circled number '14' is placed above the first measure of the upper staff. A trill ornament (tr) is indicated above the first measure of the upper staff.

Day of Jubilee

Fanfare

Musical score for the Fanfare section, measures 1-4. It features two staves with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music consists of rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

5 mit fröhlichem Überschwang

Musical score for measures 5-8. It features two staves. The music is marked "mit fröhlichem Überschwang" and includes first and second endings. The dynamics are not explicitly marked but the tempo is lively.

Musical score for measures 9-13. It features two staves with flowing eighth-note patterns in both hands.

14 Aufschwung

Musical score for measures 14-18. It features two staves with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests, marked "Aufschwung".

Musical score for measures 19-20. It features two staves with a short melodic phrase in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.



Ronald Joachim Autenrieth

wurde 1959 in Weingarten/Baden geboren und wuchs im südbadischen Offenburg auf. Nach einem pädagogischen Studium in Esslingen waren zunächst Ravensburg und Weingarten/Württemberg Stationen vorwiegend kirchenmusikalischer Aktivitäten. Im Programmbeirat der *Gesellschaft für Neue Musik* war er maßgeblich an der Organisation und Gestaltung von Konzerten mit moderner ernster Musik im Raum Bodensee-Oberschwaben beteiligt. Auf den Programmen standen Stücke von Cage, Lachenmann u. a., die auch zugegen waren und Workshops veranstalteten.

Als Komponist ist Autenrieth Autodidakt und kam über die U-Musik zunächst zur klassischen Moderne, wobei Schönbergs Harmonielehre, Jazzmusik und außereuropäische Musik prägende Elemente wurden. Unter seinen Mentoren sind besonders Jean Chenevoy in Offenburg sowie die Organisten Johannes Baiker und Heinrich Hamm zu erwähnen, letzterer Kantor an der Basilika der Benediktinerabtei Weingarten.

Neben größeren Arbeiten, wie der in Frankfurt uraufgeführten *Ragamusic* für Große Orgel (Strube, München), die postmoderne polystilistische Züge kennzeichnen, entstanden auch leicht ausführbare Spielmusiken und Populärmusik.

Sein Œuvre umfaßt eine umfangreiche Literatur für Blockflöten (Moeck, Celle), daneben vor allem Orgelwerke (Strube, München; Böhm, Augsburg), Klavier- und Chormusik (Möseler, Wolfenbüttel; Kunzelmann, Lottstetten; Kurpfalz, Mannheim).

Autenrieth lebt seit 1991 nahe Eberbach/Neckar. Neben seiner Lehrtätigkeit an einem Rehabilitationszentrum schreibt er für einige Tageszeitungen als Rezensent und Feuilletonist.

Ronald Joachim Autenrieth

was born in 1959 in Weingarten in Baden and grew up in Offenburg in South West Germany. After training to be a teacher in Esslingen, he lived at first in Ravensburg and in Weingarten in Württemberg where his main field of activity was in church music. As a member of the programme advisory board of the *Society for New Music*, he played a prominent part in the organization and presentation of concerts with serious modern music in the area between Lake Constance and Upper Swabia.

As a composer, Autenrieth is an autodidact. His initial interest in light music led him at first to classical modern music, whereby Schoenberg's theory of harmony, jazz and non-European music were a determining influence. Amongst his teachers, Jean Chenevoy in Offenburg as well as the organists Johannes Baiker and Heinrich Hamm must be mentioned – the latter is church organist in the Basilika of the Benedictine Abbey in Weingarten.

Apart from larger works such as the *Ragamusic* for large organ (Strube, Munich) which was first performed in Frankfurt and which displays a variety of post-modern styles, he has also composed easy to perform music for amateurs and popular music.

His musical output comprises a large number of works for recorders (Moeck, Celle) besides compositions for organ (Strube, Munich; Böhm, Augsburg) as well as piano music and choral music (Möseler, Wolfenbüttel; Kunzelmann, Lottstetten; Kurpfalz, Mannheim).

Autenrieth lives near Eberbach on the Neckar since 1991. Besides his teaching in a rehabilitation centre, he writes as a reviewer and critic for several daily newspapers.

Translation: R. Grocock

Ronald Joachim Autenrieth

est né en 1959 à Weingarten dans le Bade et a grandi à Offenburg, dans le sud du Bade. Après des études de pédagogie à Esslingen, il a d'abord séjourné à Ravensburg et à Weingarten dans le Wurtemberg où il a exercé des activités dans le domaine de la musique d'église essentiellement. Au sein du comité chargé des programmes de la *Gesellschaft für Neue Musik* (Société de musique nouvelle), il a joué un rôle important dans l'organisation et l'agencement de concerts de musique contemporaine dans la région du Lac de Constance en Souabie. Au programme de ces concerts étaient inscrits des morceaux de Cage et Lachenmann entre autre, qui étaient tous deux présents lors des concerts et organisaient des ateliers.

Autenrieth est un compositeur autodidacte, et c'est d'abord par l'intermédiaire de la musique légère qu'il vint à la musique classique contemporaine, la théorie de l'harmonie de Schönberg, le jazz et la musique non européenne ayant été des éléments qui ont marqué ses compositions. Parmi ses conseillers, on compte Jean Chenevoy à Offenburg, ainsi que les organistes Johannes Baiker et Heinrich Hamm, ce dernier étant chef de chœur à la Basilique de l'abbaye des Bénédictins à Weingarten.

Outre des œuvres majeures telles que *Ragamusic* pour grande orgue dont la première présentation eut lieu à Francfort (Editions Strube/Munich), caractérisée par des traits post-modernes provenant de différents styles, il a également composé des pièces de musique pour amateurs faciles à interpréter, ainsi que des morceaux de musique populaire.

Son œuvre comprend de nombreuses partitions pour flûtes à bec (Editions Moeck, Celle), et essentiellement des compositions pour orgue (Editions Strube, Munich; Böhm, Augsburg), pour chorales, pour piano (Editions Möseler, Wolfenbüttel; Kunzelmann, Lottstetten; Kurpfalz, Mannheim).

Depuis 1991, Autenrieth habite près de Eberbach/Neckar. Outre son métier d'éducateur dans un centre de réhabilitation, il est également critique et feuilletoniste pour quelques quotidiens.

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller