

*ragnhild berstad:*

# *etiam nunc*



*commissioned by the Ultima Festival*

*for Nordic Voices*

*with financial support from  
Det Norske Komponistfond*

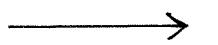
## Explanation of signs



pitch to be raised by approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a whole note



pitch to be lowered by approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a whole note



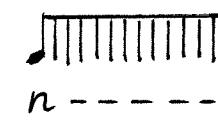
gradual transition



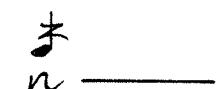
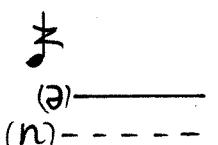
tremolo/throat vibrato (the Norwegian "mekring")



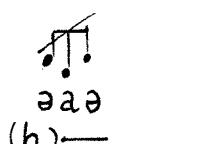
rapid repetitions of the consonant "n", on indicated note, the vowel in bracket indicates that the vowel sound is heard allusively following the articulation of the consonant



a mixture of the preceding techniques, start with the consonant "n" (if "n" is difficult to repeat in this combination the repetition can be omitted, keep nevertheless the tip of the tongue in slightly contact with the upper part of the cavity during the performance)



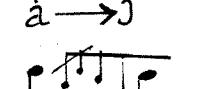
tremolo/throat vibrato, sing the consonant "n"



ornaments performed like laughter, the "h" is a resultant of repeated vowels and is weak (in bracket)



a combination of tremolo and ornament, change the vowel gradually, during the tremolo/ornament



the duration of the grace notes to be subtracted from the subsequent value  
(i.e.: )



the duration of the grace notes to be subtracted from the preceding value  
(i.e.: )



interpolate the grace notes

(i.e.: )



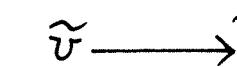
falsetto



sing the consonant, the preceding vowel is short

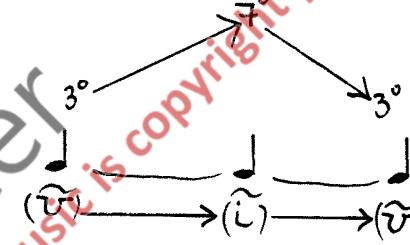


nasal resonance

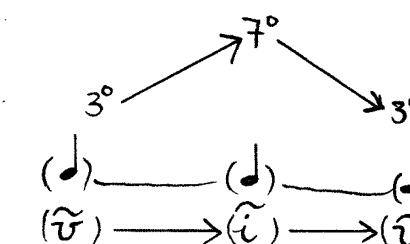


make a gradual transition between the two phonemes, while letting the harmonics resonate by means of nasal resonance

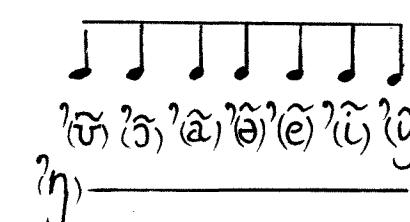
NB  
noter  
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diphonic singing with ordinary fundamental, make a gradual transition between the harmonics (3°, 4°, 5°, 6°, 7°, 6°, 5°, 4°, 3°)



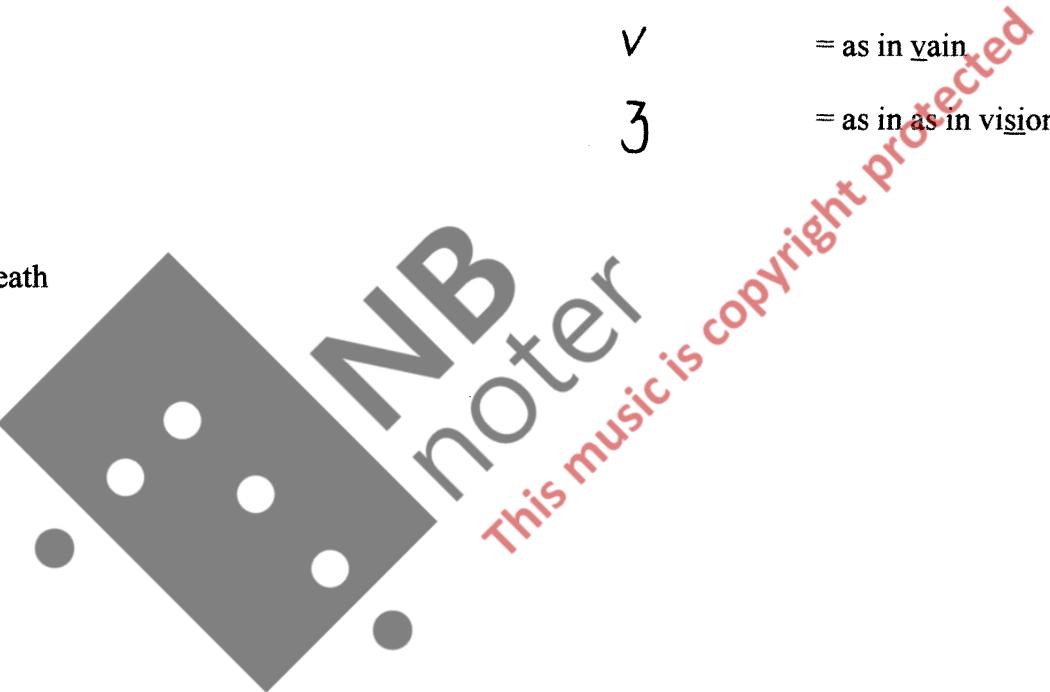
diphonic singing with slightly suppressed fundamental



velar strokes combined with vowel changes,

## Phonetics

<i>a</i>	= as in <u>father</u>	<i>ʊ</i>	= as in German <u>Mutter</u>
<i>ə</i>	= as in <u>law</u>	<i>P</i>	= as in French <u>père</u>
<i>ɔ</i>	= as in <u>hot</u>	<i>r</i>	= as in Italian <u>raro</u>
<i>æ</i>	= as in <u>bad</u>	<i>s</i>	= as in <u>see</u>
<i>b</i>	= as in <u>bed</u>	<i>t</i>	= as in French <u>teint</u> , t without breath
<i>d</i>	= as in <u>day</u>	<i>u</i>	= as in <u>do</u>
<i>e</i>	= as in <u>day</u>	<i>v</i>	= as in <u>yain</u>
<i>ɛ</i>	= as in French <u>misère</u>	<i>ʒ</i>	= as in <u>as in vision</u>
<i>ə</i>	= as in <u>better</u>		
<i>f</i>	= as in <u>fat</u>		
<i>h</i>	= as in <u>hang</u> , - unmodulated, intensified breath		
<i>i</i>	= as in <u>be</u>		
<i>I</i>	= as in <u>bit</u> , hymn		
<i>j</i>	= as in <u>yes</u>		
<i>k</i>	= as in French <u>coup</u>		
<i>l</i>	= as in <u>look</u>		
<i>m</i>	= as in <u>much</u>		
<i>n</i>	= as in <u>never</u>		
<i>ŋ</i>	= as in <u>ring</u>		The piece should be performed without vibrato.
<i>o</i>	= as in <u>obey</u>		The tenor part is sounding one octave lower than notated (also on p. 18 where the <i>F</i> - clef is used)
<i>ɔ</i>	= as in <u>oral</u>		



The piece should be performed without vibrato.

The tenor part is sounding one octave lower than notated  
(also on p. 18 where the *F*- clef is used)



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4 ♩ = 52

4 ♩ = 52

Sopr. 1

Sopr. 2

Alto

Sopr. 1

Sopr. 2

Alto

-2-

5 8

Sopr.1

3 4

7 8

pp p pp p

n → a → n

2

n → a 2 a n

Sopr.2

pp p pp p

n n(a) --- n n

n → a (n) --- n

n → a n

Alto

p 3

6 6

mp

n(2) --- n

n(a) --- n(2) --- n

n(2) --- n

Tenor

p /p

5 3 3

p (1) gliss

n(2) --- n

n(a) --- n

Bass

Baritone

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The score consists of five staves. The top three staves are for voices: Soprano 1, Soprano 2, and Alto. The bottom two staves are for bassoon: Baritone and Bass. Measure 1: Soprano 1 has a dynamic 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 2: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 3: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 4: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 5: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 6: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 7: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Measure 8: Soprano 1 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Soprano 2 has 'pp' followed by 'p'. Alto has 'p'. Bassoon parts are mostly silent.

- 1) the glissando movement can be omitted; the last note  $f^+$  has to be performed

-3-

3 8 poco accel  $\text{d} = 82$   $\text{d} = 60$   $\text{l} \mp / \text{l} \text{p} = 4$

5 8  $\text{mp} / \text{p} =$   $\text{l} \downarrow \text{l} \downarrow \text{l}$   $\text{l} \downarrow \text{l}$   $\text{n}(\theta) - \dots$

2 4  $\text{pp}$

3 4  $\text{pp}$

5 8  $\text{p} = 2$   $\text{l} \downarrow \text{l}$   $\text{n} -$

Sopr.1

Sopr.2

Alto

Tenor

Bass

Bassoon

Drum set (represented by a diamond shape)

gloss (for the bassoon part)

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1) see footnote on page 2

2 4 4 8 (3+5) 2 4

Sopr.1 (ii) n(a) --- n(a) ---

Sopr.2

mp/pp mp p n(a) --- n(a) ---

alto a --- 22 n(a) ---

Tenor 3 mp pp 6. n(a) --- n(a) ---

Bassoon n(a) --- n(a) ---

Bass

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The musical score consists of six staves: Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Alto, Tenor, Bassoon, and Bass. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 4/4 to 8 (3+5) back to 2/4. Various dynamics like p, mp, pp, and sforzando (sforz.) are indicated. Vocal parts include 'n(a)', 'n(ə)', and 'a'. The bassoon staff contains a prominent diamond-shaped watermark with white dots.

2  
4

7  
8

Sopr.1

chest voice p<sub>3</sub> 8mp/pp

head voice 8p > = mp > p

Sopr.2

chest voice 5 mp/p < mp > l/p

head voice p 5 5 5

Alto

pp mp/p

n(a) ---

n(a) ---

mp > 3 3

n(a) ---

n(a) ---

mp >

n(a) ---

Tenor

mp l/p

n(a) ---

n(a) ---

mp/p

n(a) ---

n(a) ---

Baritone

n(a) ---

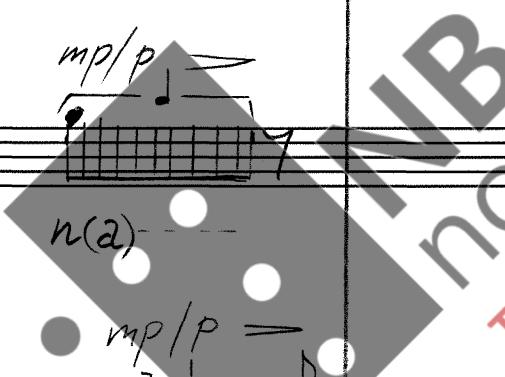
n(a) ---

Bass

mp/p

n(a) ---

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1) sing the consonant combination ng  
(as in ring), the preceding vowel is short

-6-

Sopr.1

Sopr.2

Alto

Tenor

Bass

5 8 -p /pp <mp> p pp <mp> <mf> p <mf>

2 5 a D 2 - Ia - Ia - Ia - a D

3 4 mp

mp

mf/mp

n(a) - - - -

p

mp

mf/mp

mp

mf/p <mf>/mf/mp

- h(a) - - - - n(2) - - - -

n(a) - - - - a -

(h) - - - - a -

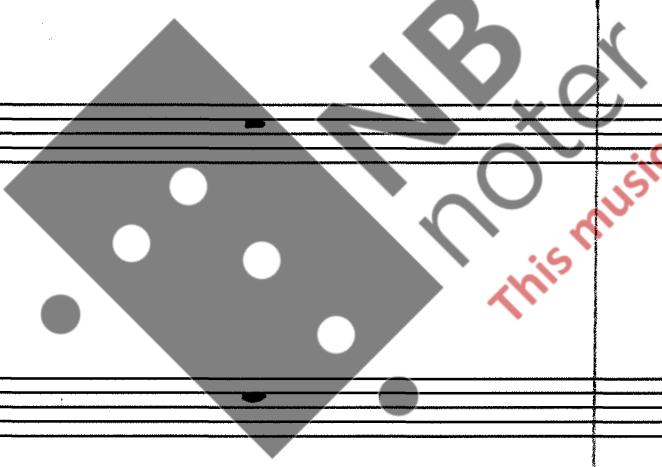
mp

n(a) - - - -

mp

a -

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- 7 -

Handwritten musical score for six voices:

- Sopr. 1:** Includes lyrics like *n*, *i*, *j*, *an*.
- Sopr. 2:** Includes lyrics like *n*, *i*, *j*, *an*.
- Alto:** Includes lyrics like *n*, *n(a)*, *n(a)*.
- Tenor:** Includes lyrics like *a*, *a*, *j*, *an*, *n(a)*.
- Banjotone:** Includes lyrics like *(h)a*, *ng*, *a*, *g*, *an*, *a*, *ng*.
- Bass:** Includes lyrics like *a*, *ng*, *n*, *j*, *a*, *(h)a*, *ng*, *(h)a*, *g*, *a*, *ng*.

Measure 1 (2/4 time):  
Sopr. 1: *n* (dynamic P)  
Sopr. 2: *n* (dynamic P)  
Alto: *n*  
Tenor: *a*  
Banjotone: *(h)a*, *ng*  
Bass: *a*

Measure 2 (7/8 time):  
Sopr. 1: *i*, *j* (dynamic P)  
Sopr. 2: *i*, *j*  
Alto: *i*, *j*  
Tenor: *j*, *an*  
Banjotone: *a*, *g*  
Bass: *ng*

Measure 3 (3/4 time):  
Sopr. 1: *an* (dynamic mp)  
Sopr. 2: *an*  
Alto: *an*  
Tenor: *an*  
Banjotone: *a*  
Bass: *a*

Measure 4 (2/4 time):  
Sopr. 1: *n* (dynamic = 80)  
Sopr. 2: *n*  
Alto: *n*  
Tenor: *n(a)*  
Banjotone: *ng*  
Bass: *ng*

2  $\text{d} = 64$   
4  $mf = p$  /  $mp/8p$  5

4  $\text{d} = 60$

2 4 5 8  
4 4

Sopr.1

Sopr.2

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

Bass

4 4

Sopr.1 (n) -

Sopr.2 an → n → i → j → n → an

Alto n(ə) → n → i → j → n → an

Tenor (ŋ) → n → i → j → n → an

Baritone (n) → n → i → j → n → an

Bass a -

3 4

in → i → j → n → an

PP = p = mp =

p > mp =

mp =

mf = mp = mf / p

mf/p

mp =

mp =

mp/p

mp

mp =

mf

mp/p

mp

mf

p = mf =

p

mf

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The score consists of six staves, each representing a different voice part. The voices are: Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Baritone. The music is divided into four measures. In the first measure, Soprano 1 has a dynamic of pp, Soprano 2 has p, Alto has mp, Tenor has mp, Bass has mp, and Baritone has mp. In the second measure, Soprano 1 has a dynamic of p, Soprano 2 has mp, Alto has mf/p, Tenor has mp, Bass has mp, and Baritone has mp. In the third measure, Soprano 1 has a dynamic of mp, Soprano 2 has mp, Alto has mp, Tenor has mp, Bass has mp, and Baritone has mp. In the fourth measure, Soprano 1 has a dynamic of f, Soprano 2 has mf, Alto has mp, Tenor has mp, Bass has mf, and Baritone has mf. The vocal parts sing various vowel and consonant sounds like 'n', 'i', 'j', 'an', 'ŋ', and 'a'. There are also some rests and silent periods.

Sopr.1      subp      *(n)*      dam      *mp*      *crescendo (p)* - - - - -

Sopr.2      subp      *(n)* → i → j → *j* → *an*      *mp/p*      *mp*      *mp*      *crescendo* - - - - -

Alto      subp      *(n)*      dam      → i → j → *j* → *an*      *p*      *crescendo* - - - - -

Tenor      *mf=p*      *an*      *dam*      *in*      *dze*      *ni* → i → j → *j* → *an* - - - - -

Bass      *mf=p*      *an*      *dam*      *in*      *in* → i → j → *j* → *j* → *j* → *an*      *n* - - - - -

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-- cresc. --- mf

Sopr.1 4/4

kron-dam, kuan jyan-dam kron-dam in-dze-ni-umkron-dam  
(quondam) (ingenium) quondam (ingenium)

cresc. --- mf

Sopr.2 (j)-jy-an-dam kran-jy-an-dam jay-on kuan-jay-on → jy-an kuan-dam in kuan → jy-in

cresc. --- mf

Alto kran → jy-on-dam jay-on → jy-an-dam in-dze ni-um kuan-jy-an kuan-dam  
(quondam) (ingenium)

cresc. --- mf

Tenor (n)- dam kuan-jy-on → jy-an ni- um kuan-  
(quondam)

Bass kuan → jy-an- dam in → i → jy-an dze- ni-

kron-dam jay-on- dam kuan-jy-an in ni-

(quondam)

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<sup>1)</sup>tutti dim.

— dim — — — — p /pp 2/4 5 3  $\text{d} = 56$  3  $\text{d} = 66$

Sopr. 1 (e) ni- um in- dze- ni- um kum- dam fu- 3 - ra(t)-  
*(ingenium) quondam fuerat)*

Sopr. 2 (n) dze- ni- um fu- 3 - ra(t)-  
*(ingenium) quondam fuerat)*

Alto dim — — — — p = pp mf /p=pp mp  
*in- dze- ni- um kum- dam fu- 3 - pul- kre dž kum pulkre dž- mi*  
*(ingenium) quondam fuerat)*

Tenor dim — — — — p /pp mf  
<sup>8</sup> (n)- dam (in)- n dze- ni- um kum- dam  
*(ingenium) quondam)* pp mp  
*kum pulkre dž kum pulkre dž- mi*  
*(cum pulcre)*

Bass (i) um kum- dam kum- dam a  
*dam)* m  
*kum bene laudavit lauda- t) kum-*  
*mp (cum bene laudavit laudato)*

(i) um kum- dam kum- dam  
*(quondam)* kum- dam  
*kum pulkre dž kum pulkre dž- mi*  
*(cum pulcre)*

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3  
4

2 3  
4  $m\frac{3}{4}$   $\text{♩} = 52$  liberamente

2  
4

Sopr. 1

bene lauda-vit lauda- tɔ ja-nua klav-sa est  
(ianna clausa est)

Sopr. 2

bene lauda-vit lauda- tɔ ja-nua klav-sa e-  
(ianna clausa est)  $mf$

Alto

do-mi-nai nos-tri nos-tri pla-kue-re libel-li  
(dominae nostri placuere libelli)  $mf$

Tenor

do-mi-nai nos-tri nos-tri pla-kue-re libel-li  
(dominae nostri placuere libelli)  $mf$

Bass

bene lauda vit lauda- tɔ ja-nua klav-sa est  
(ianna clausa est)  $mf$

do-mi-nai nos-tri nos-tri pla-kue-re libel-li  
(dominae nostri placuere libelli)

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Sopr. 1      3 4  
pp => |P > |PP < 4  
a — g — a 6

Sopr. 2

Alto      3 4  
<> > > pp  
Ia — da —  
5 6  
a — Ia — da — (h) —

Tenor      8

Baritone      4  
kum, kum bene lauda-vit lauda- tɔ kum

Bass      9  
P/PP  
kum, kum bene lauda-vit lauda- tɔ kum

mf

P/PP  
kum pulkre dʒ, kum pulkre dʒ — mi

P/PP  
kum pulkre dʒ 6 kum pulkre dʒ 6 mi

P/PP  
kum, kum bene lauda-vit lauda- tɔ kum

P/PP  
kum pulkre dʒ kum pulkre dʒ — mi

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Sopr. 1      3  
4      2      p      3  
4      ja-nua klausā est

Sopr. 2      bene lauda-vit lauda-tō  
ja-nua klausā est

Alto      6      6      6      6      3  
dɔ-mi-nai nɔstri      nos-tri pla-kv̄e-re li-bel-li  
et kriskram indze-nras<sup>6</sup>e-ti <sup>3</sup>ām nun-k su-spikit  
(et quisquam ingenuas etiam nūc suspicit artes)

Tenor      8      6      6      6      3  
dɔ-mi-nai nɔstri      nos-tri pla-kv̄e-re li-bel-li

Baritone      bene lauda-vit lauda-tō  
ja-nua klausā est

Bass      6      6      6      6      3  
dɔ-mi-nai nɔstri      nos-tri pla-kv̄e-re li-bel-li

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Sopr. 1 3  
4 *mf/mp* = 5 *mp* *mf* 8 *mp* /*p* *mf/p* 7 *2* *4* 8

Sopr. 2 3 *mf/mp* = 5 *mp* *mf* 8 *mp* /*p* *mf/p* 7 *2* *4* 8 *Ia-*

Alto 6 *ar-te(s) -s in-dze-ni-um* (ingenium) 7 *kuondam fu3-rat(t) -Ia-ja-* (quondam fuerat) 8 *P* */P* *mp/p* *mf* *aa-Ia-do-tes kar-* (dotes carmen)

Tenor 8 *av(t)e-ne-tu(m) -* (aut tenerum)

Bass 5 *mf* *mp* *mf* *do-tes kar-men habere pu-tat* (dotes carmen habere putat) 5 *p* 7 *a-*

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Sopr. 1 (7) 8  
 (2) - nua - nua -  
 mp  
 va-ia - pre- ti- j- si-v(s)- s e - tiam nunc(k)- k -  
 (pretiosius)  
 etiam nunc)  
 Alto -men va -  
 mp  
 -m, suspikit (suspicit)  
 Baritone  
 Bass ar-te(s)- s ia - va -  
 mp  
 ar- te(s)- s ia - va -

Sopr. 1 5  
 8  
 I a -  
 mf / p  
 mp = p  
 nstri (nstri)  
 ha- bere ni-hil (habere nihil)  
 aa- ia -  
 P  
 n -

3 4  
 I a -  
 mf / p  
 /mf/mp <mf =

(2) → I-in - dzenic- (ingeniosus)  
 ↓ p =

Sopr. 1

*p* *mf* = *mp* = *p*

*m* *vul- nera kensu*  
(*vulnera censu*) *mp* = *p*

*2* *4* *mff* = *mp* *7* =

*si- u(s)*  
(*pretiosius*)

*-s*

Sopr. 2

*mp* *lp*

*(c)-sus e-II- IIa*  
(*ingeniosus eo*)

*kar-men*  
(*carmen*)

*pre- ti-*  
(*pretiosius*) *mp*

*va- ia*

Alto

*da- ia*

*da aa*

*va*

*Ia*

*ha- be-re*

Tenor

*-(a)*

*va- aa*

*da*

*-(a) — va*

Baritone

*mf*

*-(n)* *do- mi- nai*  
(*dominae*)

*etiam nunc(k)*  
(*etiam nunc*) *mp*

Bass

*mf* = *mp*

*mi- hi-*  
(*michi*)

*e- ti-am nunc(k)*  
(*etiam nunc*) *mp*

*5* *4* *d=70*

*a tempo*

3 ♩ = 70      2 ♩ = 56      3 ♩ = 48

Sopr.1      4 ♩ = 70      4 ♩ = 56      4 ♩ = 48  
 v(s) — s e ti-am a —  
 (a) — li- bris ia — vaia (h) — a — ia —

Sopr.2      6 ♩ = 70      6 ♩ = 56      6 ♩ = 48  
 (e) — va — va — ia — (a) — vaia (h) — vaia ia — (h) —

Alto      6 ♩ = 70      6 ♩ = 56      6 ♩ = 48  
 (e) — va — va — ia — (a) — vaia (h) — vaia ia — (h) —

Tenor      8 ♩ = 70      8 ♩ = 56      8 ♩ = 48  
 (a) — ek-ke re-kens di-ves par-to — per vul-nera ken-su  
 (ecce recens dives parto) (per vulnera censu)

Bass      9 ♩ = 70      9 ♩ = 56      9 ♩ = 48  
 mp ek-ke re-kens di-ves par-to — per vul-nera ken-su  
 (ecce recens dives parto) (per vulnera censu)

Baritone      9 ♩ = 70      9 ♩ = 56      9 ♩ = 48  
 ek-ke re-kens di-ves par-to — per vul-nera ken-su  
 (ecce recens dives parto) (per vulnera censu)

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Sopr. 1

Sopr. 2

Alto

Tenor

Bass

Bassoon

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different voice or instrument. The voices are labeled vertically on the left: Sopr. 1, Sopr. 2, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Bassoon. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains musical notation with stems and heads, and lyrics written below the notes. Dynamics such as *p*, *mp*, *f*, *ff*, and *pp* are indicated above the staff. The lyrics include various vowel sounds and some consonants like 'n', 'm', 'v', 'd', 't', 'k', and 'h'. Measure 1 starts with a rest for Sopr. 1, followed by a dynamic *p*. Measures 2-4 show Sopr. 1 singing 'a' and 'at' with dynamics *mp* and *f*. Measures 5-6 show Sopr. 1 singing 'nuŋ(k)' and '-(k)eŋ a' with dynamics *mp* and *f*. Measures 7-8 show Sopr. 1 singing 'a' with dynamics *p*. Measures 1-2 for Sopr. 2 show '-(a)-ŋ a' and '(h)-a' with dynamics *mp* and *p*. Measures 3-4 show 'ia-ia' and '(h)-a' with dynamics *mp* and *p*. Measures 5-6 show 'ia-ia' and 'v-a' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 7-8 show 'ia-ia' and 'a' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 1-2 for Alto show 'ia-e-a-a' and '(h)-a' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 3-4 show 'ea' and 'ia-ia' with dynamics *mp* and *p*. Measures 5-6 show 'ia-ia' and 'ia-ia' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 7-8 show 'ia-ia' and 'ia' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 1-2 for Tenor show 'a' and 'a' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 3-4 show 'a' and 'a' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 5-6 show 'a' and 'ia' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 7-8 show 'ia' and 'ia' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 1-2 for Bass show '(n)' and 'n-i-j-u-o' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 3-4 show 'n' and 'n-i-j-u-o' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 5-6 show 'n' and 'n-i-j-u-o' with dynamics *mp* and *p*. Measures 7-8 show 'n' and 'n-i-j-u-o' with dynamics *mp* and *p*. Measures 1-2 for Bassoon show 'dam-' and 'm' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 3-4 show 'v' and 'u' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 5-6 show 'o' and 'an' with dynamics *p* and *p*. Measures 7-8 show 'v' and 'an' with dynamics *p* and *p*.

1) only a suggestion of the consonant "k"

$\text{d}=42$

Sopr.1       $\leftarrow \text{mf} \quad \text{mp}$        $\leftarrow \rightarrow$

Sopr.2       $\leftarrow \text{mf} = \text{mp}$        $\text{5} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{5}$        $\text{5} \quad \text{5} \quad \text{5}$        $\text{5} \quad \text{5}$

Alto       $\text{at nung(k)} \quad \text{5k}$   
(at nunc)       $\text{v} \quad \text{v}$

Tenor       $\text{a} \quad \text{a} \quad \text{a}$   
(h)       $\text{(Ia) 2} \quad \text{(et quo)}$

Bass       $\text{-(n)- dam} \quad \tilde{\text{j}} \rightarrow \tilde{\text{v}}$

Music score for five voices (Sopr.1, Sopr.2, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with dynamic  $\text{mf}$  and  $\text{mp}$  for Sopr.1, followed by vocal parts and piano dynamics  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{mp}$ ,  $2^\circ$ , and  $2^\circ$ . The second system continues with piano dynamics  $\text{mf}$ ,  $\text{mp}$ ,  $2^\circ$ , and  $2^\circ$ . Various vocal parts are written with their corresponding lyrics and dynamics, such as  $\text{Iava (h)}$ ,  $\text{et ku} \rightarrow (\text{et quo})$ ,  $\text{li-bel-li}$ ,  $\text{at nung(k) -k la-kær-ti(s) (lacertis)}$ ,  $\text{a} \rightarrow \tilde{\text{n}} \rightarrow (\tilde{\text{v}})$ ,  $\text{a} \rightarrow \tilde{\text{j}} \rightarrow \tilde{\text{v}} \rightarrow (\tilde{\text{v}})$ , and  $\text{a} \rightarrow \tilde{\text{v}} \rightarrow \text{u} \rightarrow \text{u} \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{u} \rightarrow \text{an} \rightarrow \text{an} \rightarrow \text{u}$ . The score also includes performance instructions like  $\text{poco cresc. --}$ .

1) the harmonic top,  
can be replaced with a lower  
harmonic number if necessary

*f* *mf* >

*mf* - / *mf* = = *mp*

*p* = 36

*Sopr.1* *a-han* *2°* *8va* *7°* *2°* *3°* *3°* *7°*

*Sopr.2* *(U)* →(I) →(U) *a* *(i)(e)(a)(a)(U)* →(I) →(U) *a* *2°* *8va* *7°* →*2°* *p*

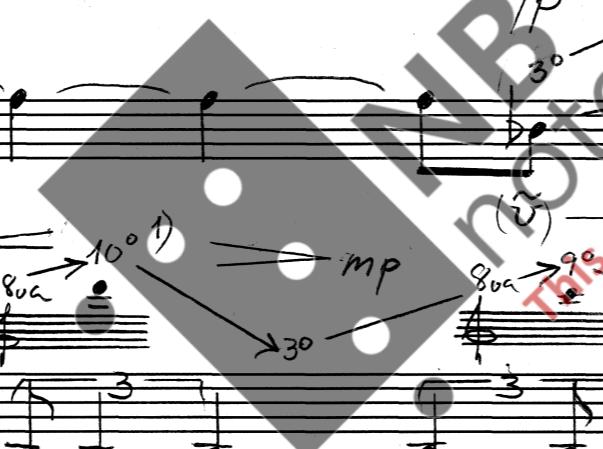
*Alto* *mp* *f* *40* *mf* = = *mp* *p* *3°* *8va* →*10° 1)* *3°* *3°*

*Tenor* *→(U)* *3°* *10° 1)* *3°* *p* *3°* *p* *3°* *p*

*Baritone* *3°* *8va* →*10° 1)* *3°* *8va* *9°* *3°* *8va* →*10° 1)* *3°* *pp*

*Bass* *cresc* → = = *mf* → = = *p* *3°* *8va* →*9°* *pp* → = = *mf* → = = *mf* → = = *p* →(I) →(U)

*a* → = = *mf* → = = →(I) →(U)



1) see footnote page 20

Sopr.1

Sopr.2

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

Bass

(7°) → 2°

P → PP

PP → 2°

8va be → 2°

8va → 9° → PP

PP → 3°

8va → 10° → 3°

PP → 3°

8va → 10° → 3°

PP → 3°

8va → 10° → 3°

→ n

(text from OVID's poem Amores)

Rajahel Bershad  
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(to be continued)