

**♩=108-126<sup>+</sup>**

**NEDER**

**Fast, virtuosic, hyper-articulated.**

**Sax/Drums**

The musical notation for Saxophone and Drums consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. It contains several measures of music with various note values and rests. Above some notes are brackets indicating triplets or other rhythmic groupings. The second staff has a bass clef and a time signature of 2/4. It also contains several measures of music with various note values and rests. Above some notes are brackets indicating triplets or other rhythmic groupings.

By creating very precisely notated modules, Spahlinger's approach is made noticeably different from that of both Brown and Stockhausen. Whilst the

**Sax/Drums**

4

ordering of each module is variable, the performance of each is essentially fixed. There is no composed transformation layer where the material is modified

**Sax/Drums**

8

3/4 posure, something which is much harder to do in "25 pages" or "Klavierstück

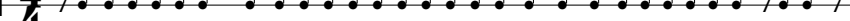
3/8 XI\*, where the notated ma-

2/4 terial is altered by the methods stated.

4/4

\* - pron. "elf"

*sfz*



**Sax/Drums**

This emphasizes the fact that the modular nature of the music might be audible and carry meaning, even if the listener has no prior knowledge of the ideas behind the piece.