The form of Trästolen is based on a graphic figure, Traistolen can be played as noted in the scorre: or backwards:


If played back wards the score should be read cue by cue in thefollowing onder (I)-(2), (E) - IV. III, II, I, (D)- 一
 (A) - V, IV, III, II, I, (7) (2). The chesendes in sections (17) IV and $\bar{V},(B)$ and A wre invented to dechesendos.

Thästoten can atso be perforned by two exsembles with two condenetory at the same time:


The two ensembles would play $(\mathbb{E}$ I together afteen which one ensemble plays (D) - E, II, II, II, I, (C) - VII, IV, and the other enisemin, III, II, I, (A) - IV, IV, III, II, I, (1) (2), obvioushy finishing betore plays: (E) II, III, IV (D)-(2). (7)- (2) isn't played long enongh first ensemule id (7)- (2) isn't played long enough for the first

How this musie sounds should not be an issue with exception for part (E)I. Thastolen can be transposed in any dir ection, with optional exception for part (E) I, since the 12 tones on which most part of this music is based have been elected to their holes by chance. Trantolen can be performed by an ens emble consisting of any instruments and the parts can be rewritten to swit other instruments.

## PROPOSED DISPOSITION



(A)

Pf Ad lib. Shequher, no linear, vertical of ithuctural thinking no interaction with other instruments on between hight and left hands, - if not by accident



KB


PPP The the Re e groupoplays in dependent thy from each of her,
 in $\frac{4}{4}$. tempo $=80$. ALT and MARimBA are given silent metronomes. ALt at tempo $:=80$ for (B) II and (D) III, marimba at tempo $1=100$ jour (0)IIT. SXI and PERC III finds a mutual tempo independent from the other groups until otherwise io noted.

Within group ALT, SOP, SXII, TRPII, MARIMBA, VLN, VL, K.B the following instruments ate connected: SOP -K.B, sXII-TRPII,VLN-VC. The dynamics between the groups' should be to that group ALT, sop, $5 \times$ II, TRAIL. VLN,VL,K.B is almost not Ketectableuntil(9) IT
Pf and TRPI deciches their own dymamies until() I Except for TRP I when curing (1)





* pusse in $I=100$ is given in $\frac{4}{4}$

ALT keepstempo -80 by using
silent methonsure at $1=80$
If "fime lime" is applied $A \cdot B$ and $V C$ will rewoh
(c) $I$ and (c) II before their "baxes" ahe compleate.

Then stop playing, wo repetition.


* Play as grot as possible. Pannerifn eeded




* Porse in tempo. $=110$ is given in 4 . MLT heep tempe $1=801^{*}$
by using a silentmetronome. PERC I keepteapo $1=100$
by using a silant methonome.
* As long as the three ne uns"are intact they may be played in any okdeh. All cen may be hepeated separeately. The notes innte the cems can have any time-value




Moderato









$\square$

mp comped.

* F-11 is followed by C-q in any octave, aythmand dymamere, though
the generat dynumic should be mp as moted.
Use pauses,

*The ches ahe given by conductar in agherement with
pianvist
* K.is plagy the noted tones ad lio intime, ont the
tone shocel never be shortch than quanter notes
The tomes can lae plaged mohe than oncer per bar/ane


* Play chonds in spasmie rytho in different octaves. Use paures. * Pt D, optionat innstrumentation: Alt and pf whistles molody together with SOP and VIN in com fortable vetave


* tapI, seI, peacII, $\delta_{x I I}$, TRPII plays theik figures ad lit, not minding the prames.




No timelime" "pplied. Fime completely at conductars
will. Each mosician theeps their oun puther.

* (2) optional choice fur eqch individual. If (2), when done:
bunh to (7). No cresendo on diminuendo between (1) and (2)

IH(2) Pf. PERCII, PERCE VLN. $L$, KB man ch oose to plan one or more tone

