

„Komm, süßer Tod!“

Vorspiel

MAX REGER

Manuale

Pedale

Largo

8' mf

8' + 4'

p

16' + 8'

p

rit.

mf tempo

tr

mf

p

rit.

mf

a tempo

cresc.

tr

* Das Zeichen ^ bedeutet eine gelinde Dehnung der Note oder Pause, über der es steht; < u. > haben „dynamische“ (Schweller) und „agogische“ Bedeutung.

* The sign ^ denotes a slight lingering on the note or rest, over which it is placed; < & > have “dynamic” (swell) and “agogic” meaning.

f - *flute 4* *decresc.* *rit.* *pp*

a tempo *poco a poco* *cresc.* *f*

rit. *p* - *flute 4* *a tempo* *pp*

rit. *f* *+ 2'* *a tempo*

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sempre cresc.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex, flowing melody with many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous, increasing dynamic.

poco a poco dim.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a prominent tremolo in the middle staff, indicated by a series of horizontal lines. The dynamics are marked as *poco a poco dim.* (poco a poco diminuendo). The notation includes various slurs and ties across the staves.

The third system of musical notation shows a continuation of the complex melodic lines. There are markings for *2'* and *4'* above the staves, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. The dynamics are marked with *p* (piano) at the end of the system.

*sempre decresc.**ritard.**pp*

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a final, sustained chord in the middle staff. The dynamics are marked as *pp* (pianissimo). The notation includes various slurs and ties across the staves.