

Friedrich Cerha: *Spiegel I-VII*

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Friedrich Cerha on *Spiegel I-VII*:

The optical aspect played an essential part in all phases of creating the *Spiegel*. When writing down the scenic draft (1961) it was always clear to me that there cannot be a single, compulsory bracing of the optical and acoustical level; instead, the combination of both creates a field of overlapping in which various individual solutions are possible. The director and the choreographer should therefore feel as little bound or even patronised as possible, to have space to unfold their personal creativity.

spiegel I

friedrich cerha

Diagram illustrating the structure of *Spiegel I* for large orchestra, showing time intervals and musical notation.

Time intervals: 8" (8 seconds), 12" (12 seconds).

Musical notation includes staves for various instruments: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Trumpet (Tromp.), Trombone (Tromb.), Horn (Horn), Violin (Viol.), Viola (Viola), Cello (Violoncello), and Double Bass (Kontrabaß).

Key markings include *MD 1* and *MD 2* on the timeline.

Spiegel I

for large orchestra | 9'

5 4 5 4 - 8 4 7 1 - perc(6), hp(2), hpsd, pno, str

world première: 21.09.1968, Warsaw; Orchestre Symphonique de la Philharmonie National, cond. Andrzej Markowski

spiegel II
für 55 strelcher (1960/61) friedrich cerha
(* 1926)

2 Schläge acc 5

Schlag = 60

Spiegel II

for 55 strings | 13'

str(14 13 10 10 8)

world première: 18.10.1964, Donaueschingen; SWF-Sinfonieorchester, cond. Ernest Bour

3 Schläge **spiegel III**
1960/61
friedrich cerha
1926

Schlag = 72

Schlag = 52

Spiegel III

for large orchestra | 9'

5 4 4 0 - 6 4 4 0 - perc(4), hp(3), cel, cemb, pno, vln.I(35), vln.II(14), vla(4), vc(3), cb(2)

world première: 19.11.1965, Stockholm; Kungliga Filharmoniska Orkestern, cond. Friedrich Cerha

spiegel IV
für großes orchester (1960/61)

friedrich cerha
(* 1926)

Spiegel IV

for large orchestra and tape | 23'

5 4 4 2 - 4 4 6 2 - perc(8), t.sax, bar.sax, wagner tuba(2), str

world première: 26.10.1971, Weiz; ORF Radio-Symphonieorchester Wien, cond. Milan Horvat

spiegel V
(1962)

friedrich cerha
(1926)

Spiegel V

for large orchestra | 9'

5 4 5 4 - 8 4 6 2 - perc(12), pno, tape, str

world première: 13.12.1963, Munich; Orchester des Bayerischen Rundfunks, cond. Friedrich Cerha

spiegel VI

für großes orchester (1960/61)

3 Schläge oder $\frac{3}{4}$
Schlag = $\frac{1}{2}$ = 96 - 100

friedrich cerha

(* 1926)

Spiegel VI

for large orchestra | 6'

5 4 5 4 - 8 4 6 0 - timp(3), str

world première: 21.05.1968, Hamburg; NDR SO, cond. Friedrich Cerha

spiegel VII

für großes orchester (1960/61)

friedrich cerha

(* 1926)

Spiegel VII

for large orchestra | 17'

5 4 5 4 - 4 4 6 2 - perc(10), hp(2), cel, hpsd, pno, t.sax, bar.sax, wagner tuba(4), str

world première: 28.01.1972, Vienna; ORF Radio-Symphonieorchester Wien, cond. Friedrich Cerha

spiegel I

friedrich cerha



$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} \right)$
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x_2 \right)$
 $= -1$

$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} \right)$
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x_2 \right)$
 $= 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \right)$
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x_1 \right)$
 $= 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} \right)$
 $= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x_1 \right)$
 $= -1$

$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_2^2} = -1$
 $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = 0$
 $\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial x_1^2} = -1$

spiegel II
für 55 streicher (1960/61)

friedrich cerha
(* 1926)

Handwritten musical score for two violins (Vi I and Vi II) in G major, 2/4 time. The score is divided into two systems. The first system is marked "Schlag 60" and "acc 5". The second system is marked "acc 5". The music features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "pp" and "f".

3 Schläge

spiegel III
1960/61
friedrich cerha
1926

Handwritten musical score for a 5-part setting of "Der Schwanenreiter". The score is written on five staves, labeled on the left as *Hr*, *Cl*, *SK*, *Hr*, and *Hr*. The title "Der Schwanenreiter" is written at the top right. The score is divided into two sections: "Schlag = 72" and "Schlag = 52". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is handwritten and appears to be a working draft.

spiegel IV
für großes orchester (1960/61)

friedrich cerha
(* 1926)

2 Schläge
Schlag = 80

↓

↓ Schlag = 40

Tempo:
verläuft

4. Pos. 1. Violine
2. Pos. 2. Violine
3. Pos. 3. Violine
4. Pos. 4. Violine

40

Schlag

1. Klarinetten
2. Klarinetten
3. Klarinetten
4. Klarinetten
5. Klarinetten
6. Klarinetten

20

spiegel V
(1962)

friedrich cerha
(1926)

5 Schläge à 60

50

VII

spiegel VI
für großes orchester (1960/61)

friedrich cerha
(* 1926)

3 Schläge oder $\frac{3}{4}$
Schlag = $\frac{1}{4}$ = 96 - 100

5

1. Pos. 1. Violine
2. Pos. 2. Violine
3. Pos. 3. Violine
4. Pos. 4. Violine

1. Klarinetten
2. Klarinetten
3. Klarinetten
4. Klarinetten
5. Klarinetten
6. Klarinetten

spiegel VII
für großes orchester (1960/61)

friedrich cerha
(* 1926)



The descriptive record of my own ideas seems to contradict that, and it is a procedure which can entail misunderstandings. Nevertheless I decided to do it to provide an image of impressions to be released. It is only the fundamental tendency of the process described in the draft which is binding. Looking at the overall concept, a number of rules for the presentation can easily be derived.

The isolated essence, its individual development, its destiny, is not the subject of presentation. Life always appears as a community; expressionistic accents are to be avoided. In a specific historical situation, obvious symbolic content should never be made plain with force. The inventory of classical ballet movements is unsuitable for executing the tasks presented in this piece. The actors' movements are often similar, but not identical; only in isolated, exceptional cases are they simultaneous. Similarity of movement and temporal coordination are stronger if the task is common to all.

Among its individual parts, the music comprises strong formal references, variants and varied reprises. These are likewise intended in the optical area, yet the two relational systems do not always cover each other, although the optical events are to be fundamentally developed from the music. The cooperation of the two levels is intended in this way to attain complexity in the relationships. It would be correct if – in analogy to the music – the optical aspect (proceeding from adequately chosen material) would reveal aesthetic and dramatic events as essential in the formally governed composition, acting in response to emotional and intellectual principles as the music does.

Friedrich Cerha