

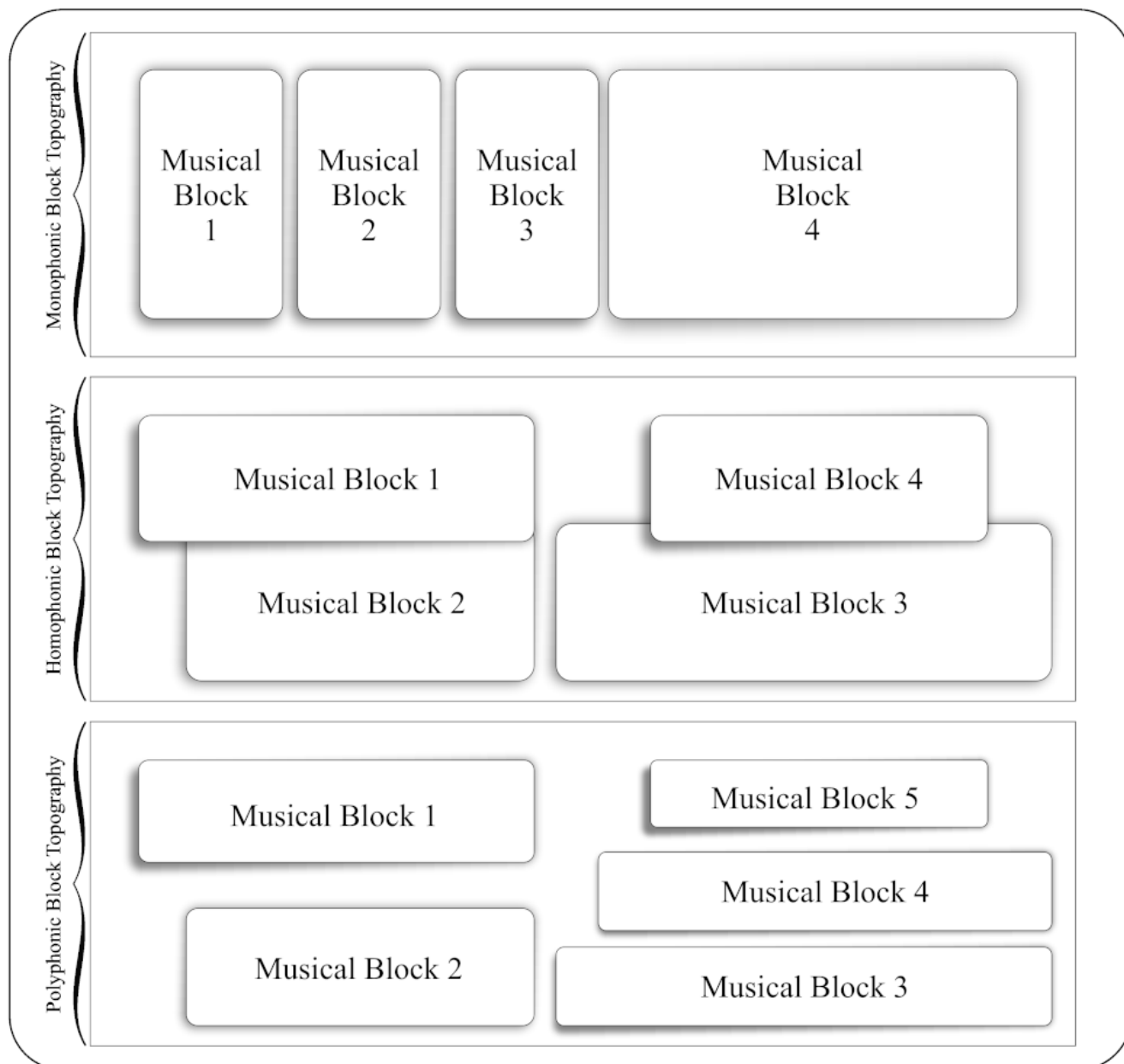


## MTO 28.1 Examples: Zeller, *Klangfarbenmelodie* in 1911

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.22.28.1/mto.22.28.1.zeller.html>

**Example 1.** Monophonic, homophonic, and polyphonic block topographies illustrating generic sample topographical arrangements of each type



**Example 2.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, first thirteen tones

The musical score is for the first thirteen tones of Webern's op. 9, no. 4. It is written for four instruments: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The time signature is 3/8. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is enclosed in a rounded rectangle with a wavy right edge.

**Violin I:** The first staff. It begins with a rest, followed by a quarter note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. A slur covers the next three notes: a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. A slur covers the next three notes: a quarter note C, a quarter note B, and a quarter note A. The notes are marked *pp* (pianissimo). Above the staff, the text "am Steg" is written with a dashed line indicating the position of the bow.

**Violin II:** The second staff. It begins with a rest, followed by a quarter note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. A slur covers the next three notes: a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The notes are marked *ppp* (pianississimo). Above the staff, the text "mit Dampfer" (with mute) is written.

**Viola:** The third staff. It begins with a rest, followed by a quarter note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. A slur covers the next three notes: a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The notes are marked *pp* (pianissimo). Above the staff, the text "mit Dampfer" (with mute) is written. Below the staff, the text "pizz." (pizzicato) is written.

**Violoncello:** The fourth staff. It begins with a rest, followed by a quarter note B-flat, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. A slur covers the next three notes: a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The notes are marked *pp* (pianissimo). Above the staff, the text "mit Dampfer" (with mute) is written. Below the staff, the text "am Griffbrett" (on the fingerboard) is written.

**Example 3.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Violin II, mm. 1–3

Violin II

mit Dampfer

mit Dampfer

*ppp*

**Example 4.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Blocks 1 and 2 texturally stratified in polyphonic block topography

m. 1

2

3

**2**

am Steg

mit Dampfer

Violin I

*pp*

3

3

**1**

mit Dampfer

Violin II

*ppp*

mit Dampfer

Viola

pizz.

*pp*

mit Dampfer

Violoncello

am Griffbrett

*pp*

Example 5. Webern, op. 9, no. 4, block topography analysis

Anton Webern, *Sechs Bagatellen für Streichquartett*, Op. 9, No. 4, Block Topography Analysis

1

Violin II  
mit Dämpfer  
pizz.  
ppp

Viola  
mit Dämpfer  
pizz.  
ppp

Violoncello  
mit Dämpfer  
pp  
am Griffbrett  
pp

2

Violin I  
mit Dämpfer  
pp  
am Steg  
ppp

3

am Steg  
ppp

4

pizz.  
ppp

arco  
ppp

pizz.  
ppp

5

am Steg  
arco  
ppp

pizz.  
ppp

(an der Spitze)  
ppp

7

pizz.  
ppp

verbleischend  
ppp

verbleischend  
ppp

6

pp  
rit.

m. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Aggregate 1

Aggregate 2

Form: A - - - - -  
B - - - - -

coda

Polyphonic Block Topography

Homophonic Block Topography

**Example 6.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Blocks 3–4 in homophonic block topography

m. 3                      4                      5

**3**      am Steg

*ppp*

**4**

pizz. *b* *ppp*

arco *v* *pp*

pizz. *ppp*

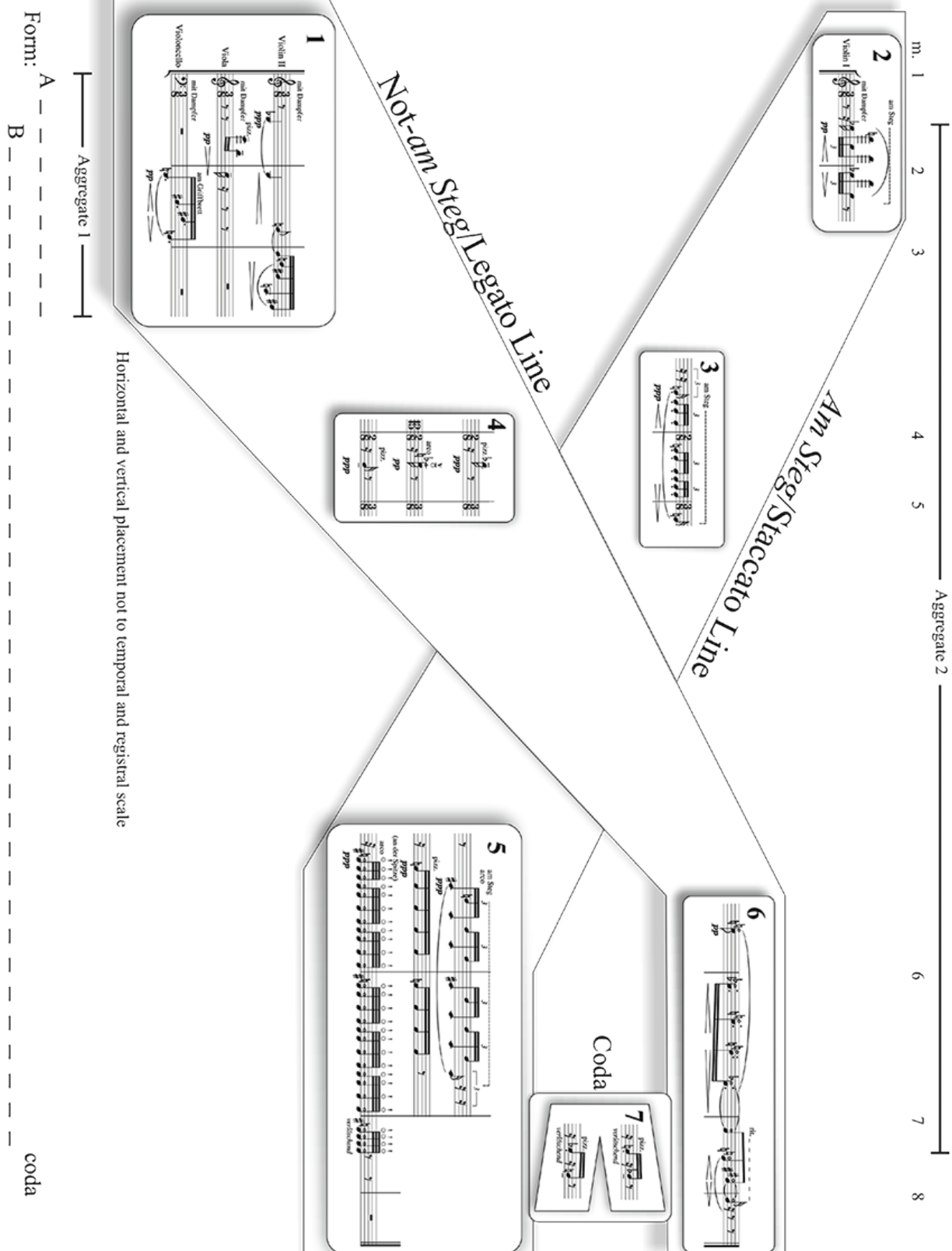
Example 7. Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Blocks 5–6 in homophonic block topography

The musical score is presented in two systems, corresponding to measures 5 and 6 of the piece. The notation is for a string quartet, with staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass.

**Measure 5 (Block 5):** The upper strings (Violin I and Violin II) play a melodic line consisting of a quarter note (F#4), a quarter note (G#4), and a quarter note (A4). The lower strings (Viola and Cello/Double Bass) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4. The texture is homophonic, with all parts moving in parallel motion. Performance instructions include "am Steg" (bridge position), "arco" (bowed), "pizz." (pizzicato), and "ppp" (pianissimo). The measure ends with a "rit." (ritardando) marking.

**Measure 6 (Block 6):** The upper strings continue the melodic line with a quarter note (B4), a quarter note (C5), and a quarter note (D5). The lower strings continue the rhythmic pattern: E4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. The texture remains homophonic. Performance instructions include "ppp" (pianissimo) and "verlöschend" (fading out). The measure ends with a "rit." (ritardando) marking.

### Example 8. Webern, op. 9, no. 4, timbral progression analysis

Anton Webern, *Sechs Bagatellen für Streichquartett*, Op. 9, No. 4, Timbral Progression Analysis



**Example 9.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Block 7, coda combining pizzicato staccato and pizzicato tenuto

m. 7

**7**

pizz.

*verlöschend*

pizz.

*verlöschend*



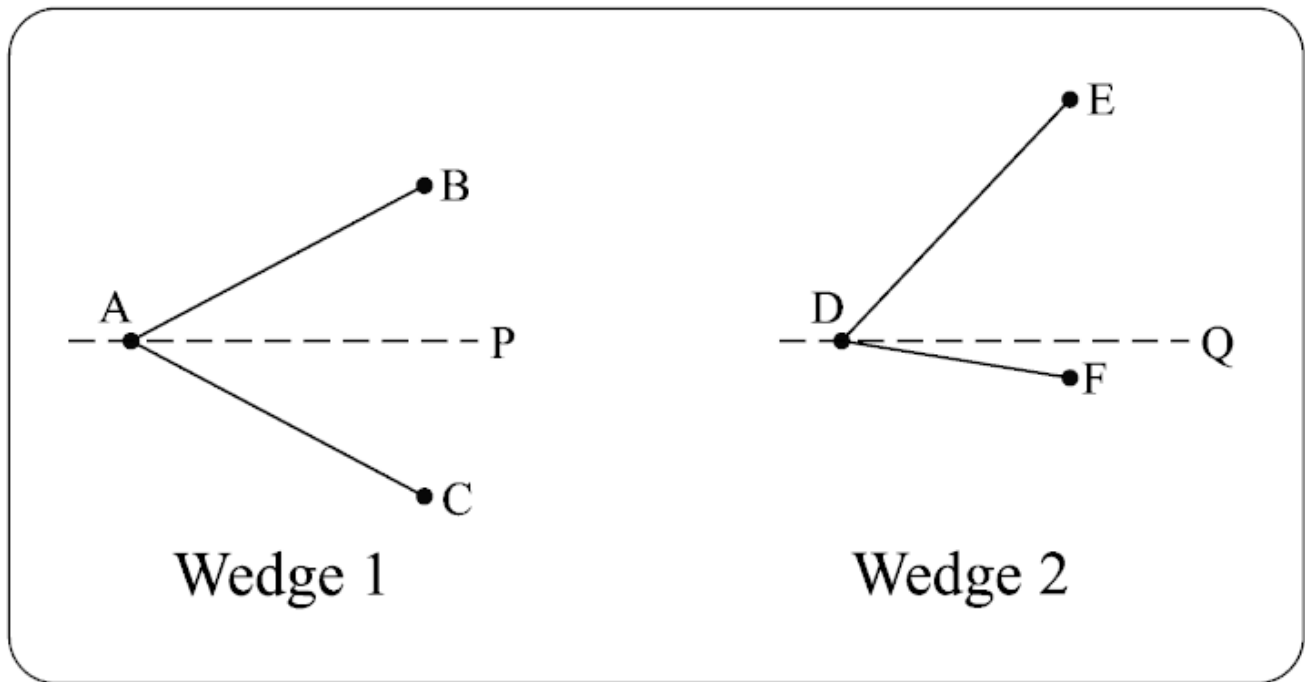
**Example 10.** Webern, op. 9, no. 4, Block 7, coda as an expanding wedge

m. 7

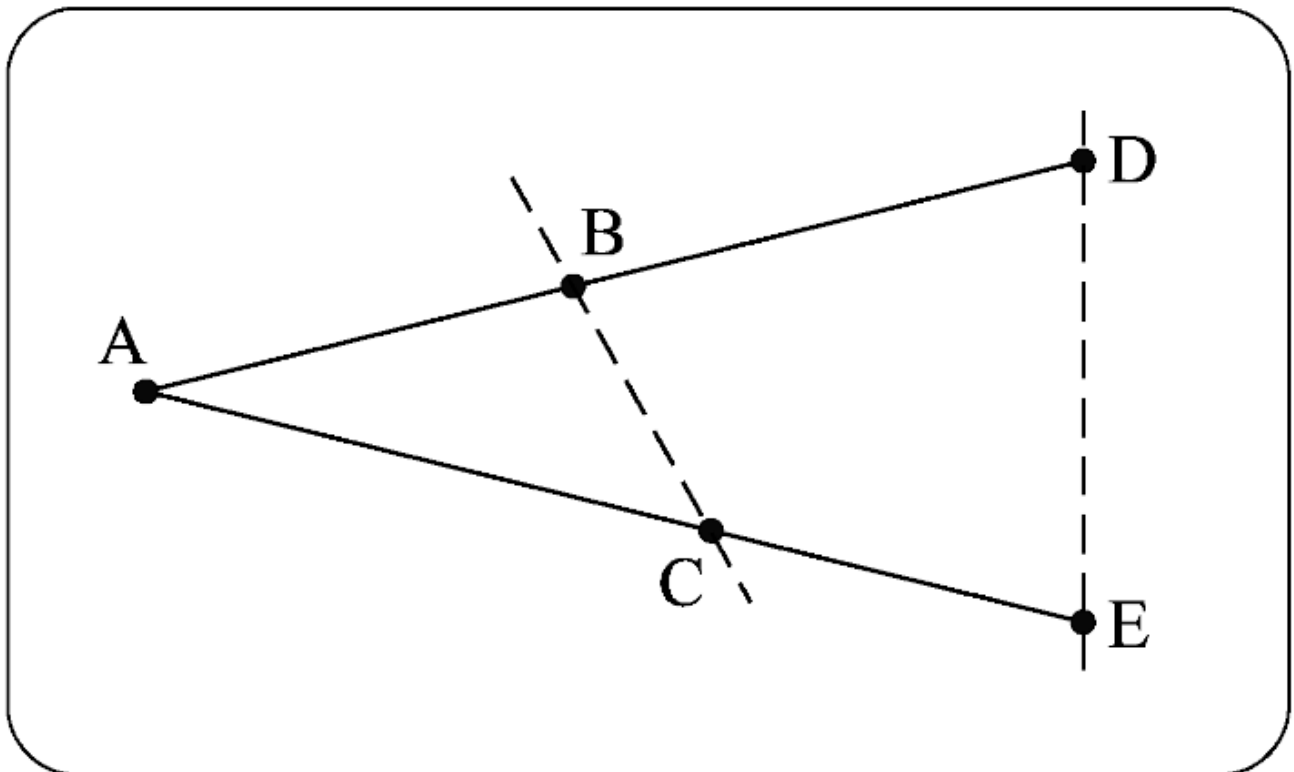
pizz.  
*verlöschend*

pizz.  
*verlöschend*

**Example 11.** Symmetrical and asymmetrical wedges

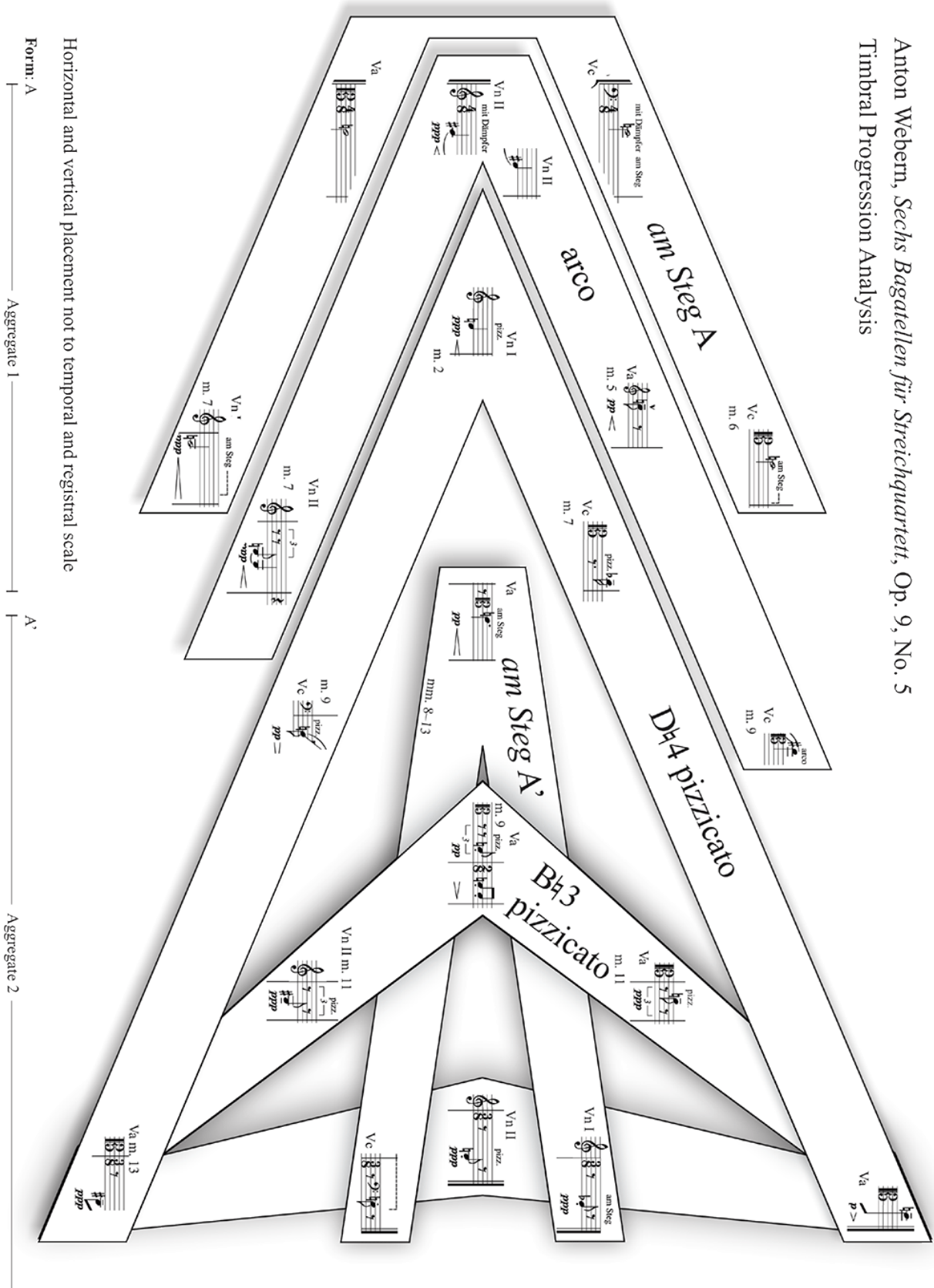


**Example 12.** Transversal wedge pairings



# Example 13. Webern, op. 9, no. 5, timbral progression analysis

Anton Webern, *Sechs Bagatellen für Streichquartett*, Op. 9, No. 5  
Timbral Progression Analysis



**Example 14.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, block topography analysis

Anton Webern, *Sechs Bagatellen für Streichquartett*, Op. 9, No. 5, Block Topography Analysis

# Monophonic Block Topography

m. 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

**Block: 1**

Dynamic  $\triangleleft$   $\triangleright$

Swell:  $\triangleleft$   $\triangleright$

Form based on timbre and notated phrasing

**Aggregate Tones:** C $\sharp$  C $\sharp$  E $\flat$  D $\sharp$

D<sub>h</sub> F<sub>h</sub> B<sub>h</sub>G<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup>G<sup>h</sup>Ab

(B<sup>b</sup>)—

→ E<sub>q</sub> E<sub>b</sub> F<sub>q</sub> D<sub>q</sub>

C<sup>#</sup> C<sup>#</sup> B<sup>#</sup> G<sup>b</sup>

Gr A<sub>2</sub> Ab

**Form:**

A

Aggregate 1

A'

Aggregate

## Form based on pitch class only

**Aggregate Tones:** C $\flat$  C $\sharp$  E $\flat$  D $\sharp$

D<sub>h</sub> F<sub>h</sub> B<sub>h</sub>G<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> $G^b A^b$ 

3a Bb Ab

E♭ E♭ F♯ D♯

C<sup>#</sup> C<sup>#</sup> B<sup>#</sup> G<sup>b</sup>

 $\Delta h$ 

**Form:**

A

Aggregate I

B

Aggregate 2

**Example 15.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Block 1, timbral stratification with arco encapsulated within *am Steg*

m. 1 2

Violin I

Violin II

mit Dämpfer

*ppp* < >

Viola

mit Dämpfer am Steg

*ppp* < >

mit Dämpfer am Steg

Violoncello

*ppp* < >

**Block: 1**

**Example 16.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Block 2 with vertex tone, pizzicato D $\sharp$ 4 in Violin I, and timbral stratification

m. 3 4

pizz.

*ppp*

am Steg

am Steg

2

The musical score is presented within a rounded rectangular frame. At the top, the measures are labeled 'm. 3' and '4'. The first staff (Violin I) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction. The notes in measure 3 are D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), and F4 (quarter). In measure 4, there is a whole rest. A 'ppp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking is placed below the first staff, with a hairpin indicating a crescendo from measure 3 to measure 4. The second staff (Violin II) and third staff (Viola) both have a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. They both have a whole rest in measure 3 and a half note G4 (sharp) in measure 4. Above the measure 4 notes on both staves is the instruction 'am Steg'. The fourth staff (Cello/Bass) has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It has a whole rest in measure 3 and a half note G4 (sharp) in measure 4. A large number '2' is positioned below the fourth staff.

Example 17. Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Block 3 highlighting arco C $\sharp$ 5

m. 5

arco

ppp

ppp

pp <

sehr zart

ppp

3



**Example 18.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Block 4 with arco timbres registrally encapsulating *am* Steg and post-phrase silence

The image displays a musical score for measures 6 and 7 of Webern's op. 9, no. 5, Block 4. The score is written for four staves, with measures 6 and 7 indicated at the top. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

**Measure 6:**

- Staff 1: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, quarter rest, then a quarter note G#4.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, half note F#4 tied to the next measure.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, half note G#3 tied to the next measure.

**Measure 7:**

- Staff 1: Treble clef, whole rest.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, quarter rest, then a quarter note G#4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, G#4, A4).
- Staff 3: Treble clef, half note F#4 tied to the previous measure, followed by a quarter note G#4.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, quarter rest, then a quarter note G#3, followed by a quarter note F#3.

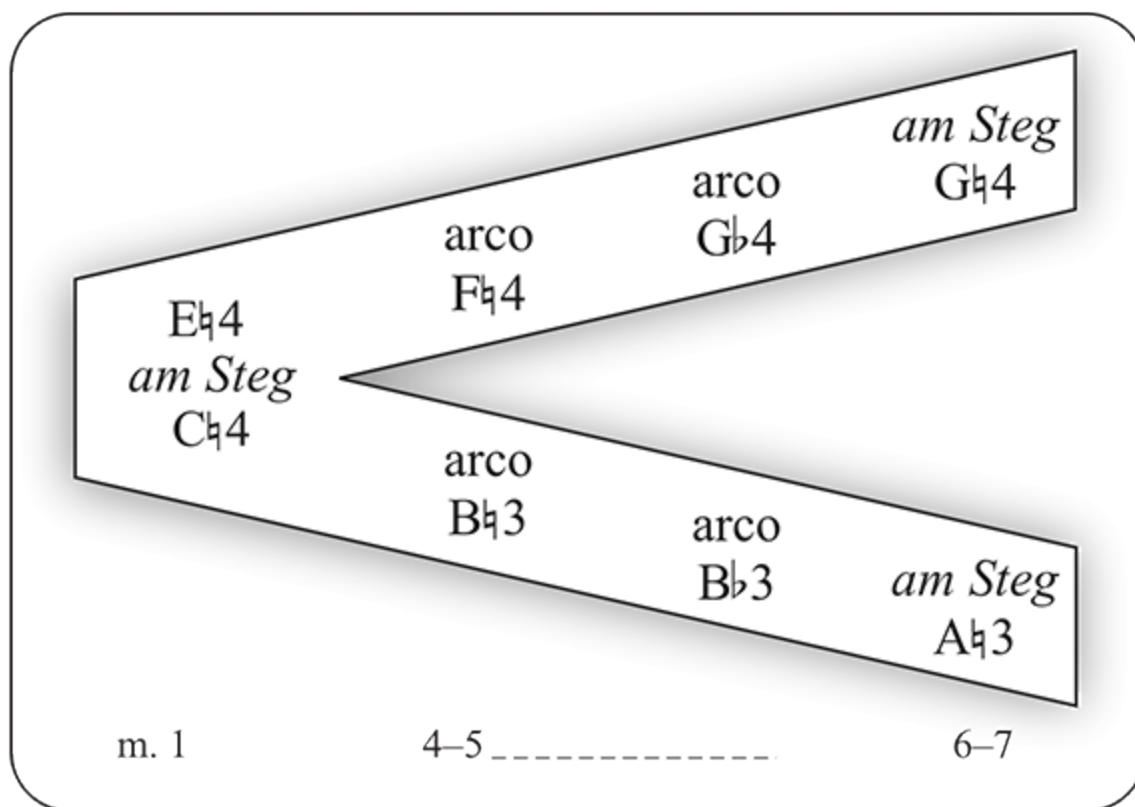
**Dynamic markings and other annotations:**

- pp* (pianissimo) is marked under the G#4 in measure 6, staff 2.
- ppp* (pianississimo) is marked under the G#4 in measure 7, staff 2.
- ppp* is marked under the F#4 in measure 7, staff 3.
- ppp* is marked under the G#3 in measure 7, staff 4.
- ppp* is marked under the F#3 in measure 7, staff 4.
- am Steg* (arco timbre) is indicated above the first staff in measures 6 and 7.
- A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a bracket and the number 3 in measure 7, staff 2.
- pizz.* (pizzicato) is marked above the G#3 in measure 7, staff 4.

**Block 4:**

4

**Example 19.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, *am Steg* A line



Example 20. Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Blocks 5–6, varied repeat of Blocks 1–4

m. 8      9      10

**5**

m. 11    12

**6**

**Example 21.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Bn3 pizzicato line

The diagram illustrates the pizzicato line of the third Bassoon (Bn3) in Webern's op. 9, no. 5. It features a large, irregular shape with a central shaded triangular area. Six musical staves are placed around this shape, each representing a different instrument's part at a specific measure. The staves are:

- Top right: Va, m. 11,  $p >$
- Middle left: Va, m. 9, pizz.,  $pp$ ,  $>$
- Middle right: Vn II, pizz.,  $ppp$
- Bottom left: Vn II m. 11, pizz.,  $ppp$
- Bottom right: Va m. 13,  $ppp$
- Middle: Va, m. 11, pizz.,  $ppp$

**Example 22.** Webern, op. 9, no. 5, Block 7, final expansion of the timbral lines

m. 13

am Steg

*ppp*

pizz.

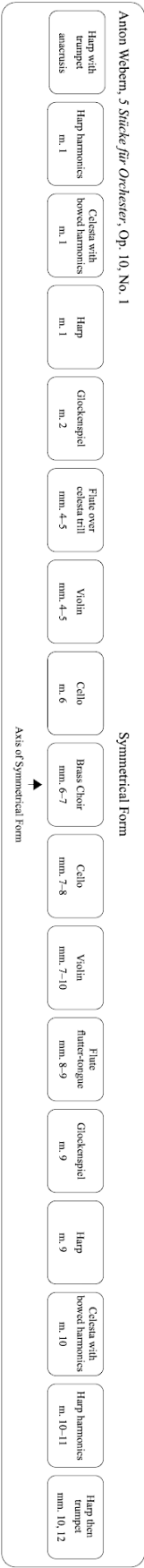
*ppp*

*ppp* >

*ppp*

7

Example 23. Webern, op. 10, no. 1, symmetrical form



### Example 24. Webern, op. 10, no. 1, block topography analysis

Anton Webern, *5 Stücke für Orchester*, Op. 10, No. 1, Block Topography Analysis

Notated in concert pitch

Symmetrical  
Form:

|                   |                |                            |       |                 |          |       |           |          |          |       |       |                            |           |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Harp with trumpet | Harp harmonies | Cello with bowed harmonies | Marp  | Flut over cello | Violin   | Cello | Bass Clar | Cello    | Violin   | Marp  | Cello | Cello with bowed harmonies | Harp      | Harp with trumpet |
| no. 1             | no. 1          | no. 1                      | no. 2 | no. 4, 5        | no. 4, 5 | no. 6 | no. 6, 7  | no. 7, 8 | no. 1-10 | no. 9 | no. 9 | no. 10                     | no. 10-11 | no. 10, 12        |

Measures:

1

2

4

5

6

22

## Main Line

## 1 Introduction

Tpt. *m. Dmf.*  
 Ccl.  
 Hrp.  
 Vla. *m. Dpf.*  
 ppp

## 2 Body

### 3 Nonachord B3

Nonchord B3

The musical score for Nonchord B3 consists of three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Glsp.', is in treble clef and contains a single note with a fermata, marked 'pppp'. The middle staff, labeled 'Vln. m.', is in treble clef and contains a single note with a fermata, marked 'pp'. The bottom staff, labeled 'Vc. m.', is in bass clef and contains a single note with a fermata, marked 'pppp'. The notes are all whole notes.

### Axis of Symmetrical Form

## Nonachord B4-5

[illegible]

## 6 Coda

The first system of musical notation for 'The Little Boat' consists of three staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody starting on a whole note G4, followed by a half note F4, and a quarter note E4. The second staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody starting on a whole note D3, followed by a half note C3, and a quarter note B2. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melody starting on a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a quarter note E2. The system is labeled 'ddd' at the end.

## Polyphonic Block Topography

**Example 25.** Webern, op. 10, no. 1, Block 1, the introduction, part of the main timbral line

# 1 Introduction

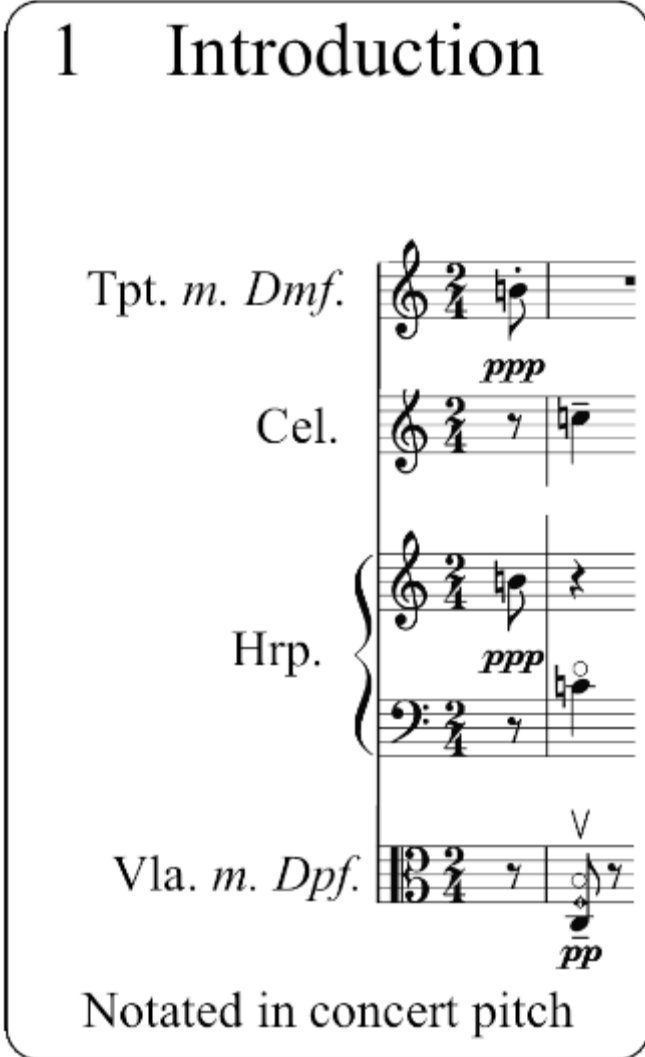
Tpt. *m. Dmf.*

Cel.

Hrp.

Vla. *m. Dpf.*

Notated in concert pitch





**Example 26.** Webern, op. 10, no. 1, Block 2, the body, part of the main timbral line

**2 Body**

Fl. *Flauto*  
 [3]  
 ppp <

Cel. *Cello*  
 [3]  
 pp

Hrp. *Harp*  
 [3]  
 pp

Glsp. *Glockenspiel*  
 [3]  
 pp

Tpt. m. Dmf. *Trumpet in middle D minor*  
 [3]  
 ppp <

Vc. m. Dpf. *Violoncello in middle D minor*  
 [3]  
 pp

Notated in concert pitch

**Example 27.** Webern, op. 10, no. 1, Block 6, the coda, part of the main timbral line

**6 Coda**

*ppp* >

*ppp* >

*ppp*

Notated in concert pitch

**Example 28.** Distribution of nonachords in Blocks 2–5 of Webern's op. 10, no. 1

|                       | Block 2 | Block 3 | Blocks 4–5 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------|
| B $\natural$          | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| A $\sharp$ /B $\flat$ | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| A $\natural$          | ✓       | ✓       | ∅          |
| G $\sharp$ /A $\flat$ | ✓       | ∅       | ∅          |
| G $\natural$          | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$ | ∅       | ✓       | ✓          |
| F $\natural$          | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| E $\natural$          | ✓       | ∅       | ∅          |
| D $\sharp$ /E $\flat$ | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| D $\natural$          | ✓       | ✓       | ✓          |
| C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$ | ∅       | ✓       | ✓          |
| C $\natural$          | ∅       | ∅       | ✓          |

Example 29. Webern, op. 10, no. 4, block topography analysis

Anton Webern, 5 Stücke für Orchester, Op. 10, No. 4, Block Topography Analysis

Form: Introduction

Measure: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Notated in concert pitch

1

Mand.

2

Harp

3

Vla.

4

B♭ Tpt.

5

Sn. Dr.

6

Harp

7

Vln.

Homophonic Block Topography

Blocks 1-2 Nonachord

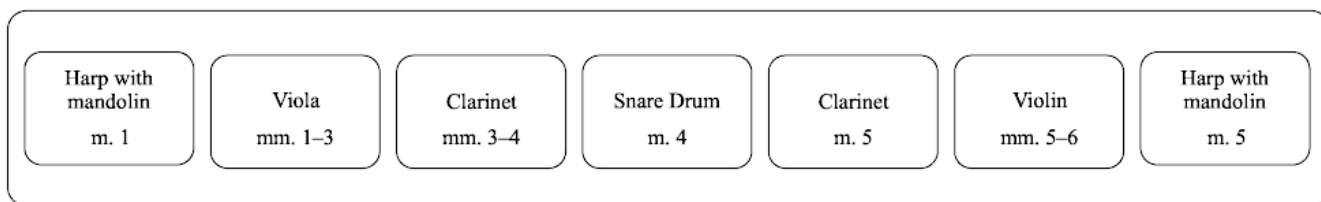
Blocks 3-4 Nonachord (with F# from Block 6)

Blocks 6-7 Nonachord (not including F#)

Textural Foreground Nonachord

Textural Background Nonachord

**Example 30.** Webern, op. 10, no. 4, retrograde timbral symmetry (inexact)



**Example 31.** Webern, op. 10, no. 4, crossing registers of textural layers

**Textural Background**

3

4

**Textural Foreground**

5

6

Measure:      2                      3                      4                      5                      6

Notated in concert pitch. Horizontal and vertical placement not to temporal and registral scale

**Example 32.** Distribution of nonachords in Webern's op. 10, no. 4

|                       | Blocks 1–2 | Blocks 3–4 | Blocks 6–7 | Textural<br>Foreground<br>Blocks 1, 4, 7 | Textural<br>Background<br>Blocks 2, 3, 6 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| B $\natural$          | Ø          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |
| A $\sharp$ /B $\flat$ | Ø          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |
| A $\natural$          | Ø          | ✓          | Ø          | Ø                                        | ✓                                        |
| G $\sharp$ /A $\flat$ | ✓          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |
| G $\natural$          | ✓          | ✓          | Ø          | ✓                                        | Ø                                        |
| F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$ | ✓          | ✓*         | Ø*         | Ø                                        | ✓                                        |
| F $\natural$          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |
| E $\natural$          | ✓          | Ø          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |
| D $\sharp$ /E $\flat$ | ✓          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | Ø                                        |
| D $\natural$          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓          | ✓                                        | Ø                                        |
| C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$ | ✓          | Ø          | ✓          | Ø                                        | ✓                                        |
| C $\natural$          | ✓          | Ø          | ✓          | ✓                                        | ✓                                        |

\* The harp's harmonic tone in mm. 4–5 streams texturally and timbrally with Block 6, but its pitch, F $\sharp$ 5, is part of the Blocks 3–4 nonachord.