



# Rechberger Herman

Finland

## Knossos

### About the artist

Born 1947 in Linz/Austria. Studied classical guitar in his hometown. Moved to Zürich/Switzerland, Belgium Brussels and finally to Helsinki/Finland, where he studied composition with Aulis Sallinen and made his master degree in classical guitar. Further studies on the barock recorder with Olli Ruottinen. 1976 he got his Finnish citizenship and from 1980 -1985 he held the post of an artistic director of the electronic music studio and producer of contemporary music at YLE (Finnish Broadcasting Company). From 1985 onward Rechberger received several grants from the Finnish Ministry of Education. His compositional output is rather large reaching from solo works, chamber music, symphonies, choral works and operas. His studies in ethnomusic brought him to Africa (Benin) studying the Djembe and th Middle East (Egypt, Tunisia), studying the Darabuka. Rechberger lives nowadays most time of the year in Greece, where he found new inspiration of the local traditional music.

**Associate:** TEOSTO

**Artist page :** <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-mymusi2020.htm>

### About the piece



**Title:** Knossos  
**Composer:** Herman, Rechberger  
**Copyright:** Copyright © Rechberger Herman  
**Publisher:** Herman, Rechberger  
**Style:** Contemporary

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Herman Rechberger



# Knossós - ΚΝΩΣΣΟΣ

for piano

In Greek mythology, King Minos dwelt in a palace at Knossos. He had Daedalus construct a labyrinth (by some connected with the double-bladed axe, or labrys) in which to retain his son, the Minotaur. Daedalus also built a dancing floor for Queen Ariadne. The name "Knossos" was subsequently adopted by Arthur Evans because it seemed to fit the local archaeology. The identification has never been credibly questioned, mainly because of that archaeology.

Western civilization was thus predisposed by legend to associate whatever palace ruins should be found at Knossos with the legends of Minos and the labyrinth. The first name of the very first man to excavate at Knossos, Minos Kalokairinos, was taken from the legend. As far as is currently known, it was Stillman who, seeing the sign of the double axe on the massive walls partly uncovered by Kalokairinos, first associated the complex with the labyrinth of legend.[16] Evans agreed with Stillman. The myth of the Minotaur tells that Theseus, a prince from Athens, sailed to Crete, where he was forced to fight a terrible creature called the Minotaur. The Minotaur was a half man, half bull, and was kept in the Labyrinth - a building like a maze - by the king Minos, the ruler of Crete. The king's daughter Ariadne fell in love with Theseus. Before he entered the Labyrinth to fight the Minotaur, Ariadne gave him a ball of thread which he unwound as he went into the Labyrinth so that he could find his way back by following it. Theseus killed the Minotaur, and then he and Ariadne fled from Crete, escaping her angry father.

As it turns out, there probably was an association of the word, whatever its etymology, with ancient Crete. The sign was used throughout the Mycenaean world as an apotropaic symbol: its presence on an object would prevent it from being "killed". Axes were scratched on many of the stones of the palace. It appears in pottery decoration and is a motif of the Shrine of the Double Axes at the palace, as well as of many shrines throughout Crete and the Aegean. And finally, it appears in Linear B on Knossos Tablet Gg702 as da-pu2-ri-to-jo po-ti-ni-ja, which probably represents the Mycenaean Greek Daburinthoio potniai, "to the mistress of the Labyrinth," recording the distribution of one jar of honey.[17] A credible theory uniting all the evidence has yet to be formulated.

# Knossos - ΚΝΩΣΣΟΣ

Herman Rechberger 2014

(M.M. ♩ = c. 105)

Piano

7

13

19

25

*p* *mp* *mf* *f* *mp*

32

33

38

39

45

46

52

53

59

60

67

74

80

87

93

*mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*f*

99

Musical score for measures 99-104. The system consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with frequent triplets and accents. The left staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *f*. Measure numbers 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

105

Musical score for measures 105-112. The system consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with triplets and accents. The left staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* and *mf*. Measure numbers 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 112 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

113

Musical score for measures 113-119. The system consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with triplets and accents. The left staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. Measure numbers 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

120

Musical score for measures 120-126. The system consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with triplets and accents. The left staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. Measure numbers 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

127

Musical score for measures 127-133. The system consists of two staves. The right staff (treble clef) continues the melodic line with triplets and accents. The left staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment. Measure numbers 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems.

134

*mp*

*poco a poco crescendo*

This system contains measures 134 through 141. The music is written for piano in a key with one sharp (F#). It features a complex texture with many triplets in both the treble and bass staves. The dynamics start at mezzo-piano (*mp*) and gradually increase, as indicated by the *poco a poco crescendo* marking.

142

This system contains measures 142 through 150. The music continues with intricate triplet patterns and some chromatic movement in the bass line. The overall texture remains dense and rhythmic.

151

151

*ff*

This system contains measures 151 through 156. At measure 151, the music changes to a 4/4 time signature. The texture becomes more block-like, with heavy chords in the bass and a more active treble line. The dynamics reach fortissimo (*ff*).

157

*f*

This system contains measures 157 through 160. The music features a series of tremolos in the bass line, creating a shimmering, vibrating effect. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte).

161

This system contains measures 161 through 168. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including a prominent triplet in the bass line. The texture is highly detailed and rhythmic.



164

166

Duration: ca. 5 min