

Paolo Pèrezzani

# Nostalgia del fuoco

per ensemble



Disposizione degli esecutori

organico:

flauto

clarinetto in si b

percussioni (un esecutore)

1 piatto sospeso

1 tam tam

1 tom tom

1 timpano

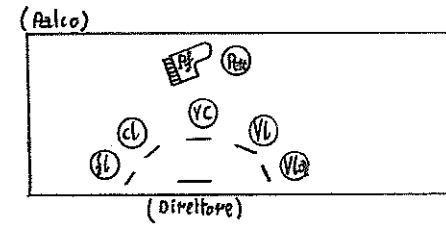
pianoforte

violino

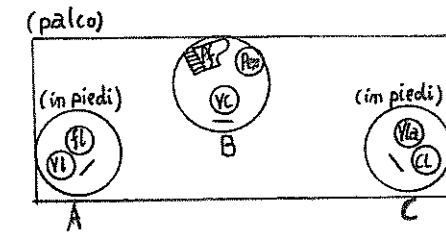
viola

violoncello

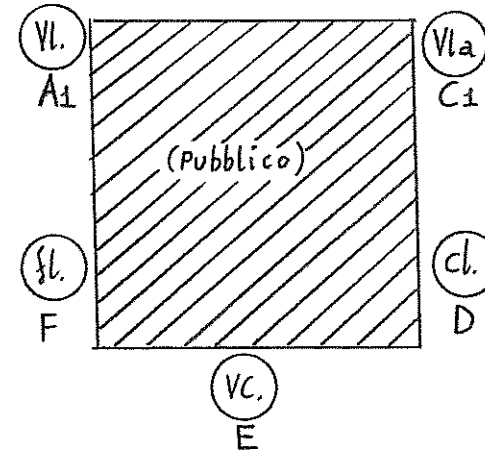
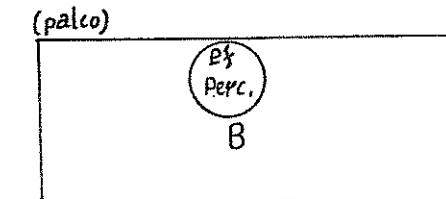
Primo pezzo



Secondo pezzo





Terzo pezzo





Flauto


▷ = soffiare direttamente nell'imboccatura


 = soffiare nella imboccatura da una distanza di alcuni centimetri

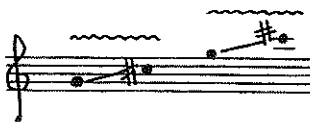
 = coprendo con le labbra tutta l'imboccatura tenendola tra i denti, emettere un violento glissato, come per scaldare lo strumento

 = *rustongslag*; doppio staccato (ma non misurato) ottenuto lanciando la lingua in senso trasversale, come rimbalzasse da destra a sinistra (bocca semiaperta).

 = trilli di armonici con fondamentali diverse

 = sovrapposizione di armonici naturali ottenuto variando la posizione dell'imboccatura. La nota romboidale indica il suono fondamentale, la dteggiatura è quella tradizionale.

 = salita (o discesa) di armonici naturali ottenuti dal trillo tra due fondamentali.

 = sovrapporre alle note (suonate dalla mano sinistra) un trillo continuo e fitto di Re e Re #.


Clarinetto e clarinetto basso in si bemolle


▷ = soffiare

 = soffiare pronunciando "R" (Flatterzunge)

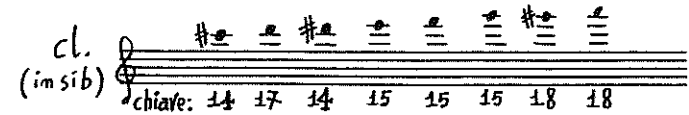
▽ = pizzicato (slap tongue), senza suono

▽ = pizzicato (slap tongue), con suono

 = glissato di armonici (ottenuti sulla fondamentale indicata).

 = trillare con una chiave pedale. In questa partitura i suoni utilizzati sono i seguenti:

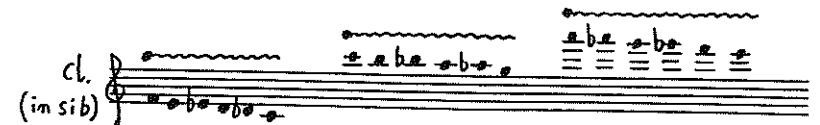
cl.  
(in sib)




chiave: 14 17 14 15 15 15 18 18

 = trillare contemporaneamente le chiavi laterali del FA # centrale (indice della mano destra). In questa partitura i suoni utilizzati sono i seguenti:


cl.  
(in sib)



 = trillare con le seguenti posizioni:

chiavi del Sib centrale	chiave di LA centrale	chiave di LAB centrale					
□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

CL  
sib



NB la parte non è scritta in suoni reali

## Archi

◆ = nota stoppata a mezzo-armonico: ne risulta un suono complesso nel quale è predominante l'altezza prodotta stoppando la corda nel modo tradizionale

↗ = sfiorare la corda (suono armonico)

⊕ = suono stoppato: sfiorare la corda ma appoggiando anche altre dita dietro alla posizione indicata con il segno ↗. In questo modo, stoppando la vibrazione delle corde, si impedisce la produzione di suoni armonici ottenendo solo un'ombra di suono alquanto instabile e "soffiato".

1) ↗ (a) 2) ↗ (a) = trillo tra posizione sfiorata e corda vuota (1); la posizione sfiorata glissa (continuando a trillare con la corda vuota) (2)

W = vibrato ampio e nervoso, senza premere il dito.

⊕ = tremolo d'arco serratissimo

~~~~~ = arco pesante, sino ad ottenere un suono quasi "grattato"

pt   
 T   
 M   
 = spazzolato: veloce spostamento dell'arco tra le posizioni indicate. Per lo scorrimento dell'arco durante lo "spazzolato" vengono date queste indicazioni:

p.a = poco arco m.a = molto arco □ = indica l'assenza di scorrimento dell'arco: solo spazzolato

Il segno W indica che il movimento dell'arco "spazzolato" deve essere il più veloce possibile. In altri casi tale movimento viene invece definito con una normale scrittura ritmica.

Jete = arco Jete

L = con il legno

C = con il crine

L+C = con legno e crine

1) Jete = indica il punto in cui il legno battuto tocca la corda (la mano sinistra intanto terrà stoppate le corde)

T = arco al tasto

O = arco in posizione ordinaria

pt = arco al ponticello

mpt = arco molto al ponticello

→ = graduale passaggio da una posizione dell'arco alla successiva

## Pianoforte



= togliere una nota alla volta da un cluster. Le dita si alzano velocemente seguendo la successione cromatica.

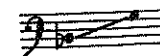
NB: nel terzo pezzo (e in qualche momento del secondo) il suono del pianoforte viene trasformato dall'azione del percussionista all'interno della cordiera (vedi).

## Percussioni

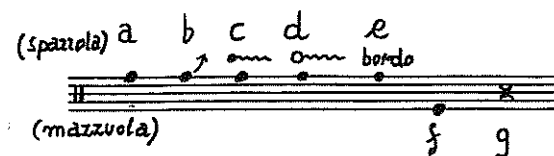
### primo pezzo

organico:  
1 Tom tom

1 Timpano



### Tom tom:



a = con la spazzola: colpo singolo  
b = con la spazzola: colpo strofinato  
c = con la spazzola: strofinare la pelle con brevi movimenti laterali  
d = con la spazzola: strofinare la pelle effettuando una continua rotazione  
e = con la spazzola: colpo sul bordo dello strumento

f = con la mazzuola: colpo al centro  
g = rim - shot

### Timpano:

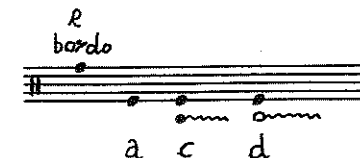
CM = colpo morto. Smorzare con la testa della mazzuola tenuta sulla pelle dopo la percussione

C = colpo al centro della pelle

### secondo e terzo pezzo

organico:  
1 Tom tom  
1 Piatto sospeso (grande)  
1 Tam tam  
Cordiera del pianoforte

- Tom tom:  
nel secondo pezzo vengono utilizzate solo le spazzole:



Per i segni a, c, d, e vedi descrizioni precedenti

### Cordiera del pianoforte



= glissare tra le posizioni armoniche indicate premendo le corde più gravi (da mi<sup>0</sup> al do<sup>1</sup>) con la parte in gomma di un comune tergicristallo (lunghezza di circa 25-30 cm). Affinchè venga premuto lo stesso armonico è necessario mantenere una posizione il più possibile perpendicolare alle corde.

NB: è necessario segnare la posizione dei seguenti armonici:



8°, 10°, 12°, 16°

Il segno  indica la posizione più vicina alla fine della parte vibrante delle corde (dalla parte della coda del pianoforte).

### Generali

$\times$  = con la voce. Pronunciare i suoni indicati

 = battere velocemente e leggermente la mano contro le labbra, come un trillo

a)  b) 

Le due posizioni (a e b) indicano solo una generica differenza di intonazione

### Note sulla pronuncia dei suoni

$S(i)S(u) \llcorner$  = la vocale posta tra parentesi indica la posizione che le labbra e la lingua devono assumere nel pronunciare la consonante "sorda" che la precede

**a** = it: casa, ingl: father, ted: Wasser

**b** = it: bello, ingl: bed, ted: bar

**č** = it: bacio, ingl: church, ted: Mädchen

**d** = it: dente, ingl: day, ted: da

**e** = it: seme, ingl: day, ted: lesen

**E** = it: bello, ingl: and, fr: misère, ted: bitte

**f** = it: fiore, ingl: fat, ted: Fass

**g** = it: gatto, ingl: give, ted: Gegend

**h** = ingl: hang, ted: Harr

**i** = it: pino, ingl: yes, ted: ja

**K** = it: poco, ingl: car, ted: Kant

**l** = it: lingua, ingl: look, ted: Lied

**m** = it: mamma, ingl: much, ted: Mutter

**n** = it: notte, ingl: never, ted: Name

**o** = it: notte, ingl: box, ted: hoffen

**O** = it: sotto, ingl: ball, ted: oben

**P** = it: pino, ingl: pot, ted: Pol

**r** = it: raro, ted: Rat

**S** = it: sera, ingl: see, ted: Sessel

**š** = scena, ingl: show, ted: schön

**t** = it: tetto, ted: Tier

**u** = it: muto, ingl: book, ted: Mut

**V** = it: vaso, ingl: very, ted: Wasser

**Z** = it: zucchero, ingl: hints, ted: Zimmer

Diesis e bemolle alterano solo la nota davanti alla quale sono posti (tranne nel caso di suoni immediatamente successivi)

Quando seguite da tre punti le indicazioni valgono sino alla indicazione successiva.





12

Fl.

Cl. sib

(s/pizz) T.T. (mazz.)

Tr. C.M. (C.)

Pf

Vl.

Vla

Vc. (L+c)

Dynamic markings: *pp*, *ppp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*

Performance instructions: *pizz.*, *C.M.*, *(C.)*, *Pt*, *Jete*, *L+c*

Time signatures: 4/4, 3/4, 2/4

Tempo markings: *Allegro*, *Andante*

Fl. (tr) *pp* *p* *mp* *f* *p* *mp* *mf* *mp*  
 Cl. *pp* *p* *mp* *p* *p* *f sf* *sf* *sf* *p*  
 T.T. (pizz) *mf* *mf*  
 Trp. 2 (marz.) (c.) 2 3 3 4 C.H. *pp* *mf* *mf*  
 Pf. *pp* *p* *mp* *mp* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mp* *mp*  
 Vl. *pp* *mf* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *p*  
 Vla. *p* *mf* *mf* *p* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mp*  
 Vc. *p* *p* *pp* *f* *mf* *mf* *f* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mp*

Musical score for measures 19-24. The score includes parts for Flute (tr), Clarinet, Trombone, Trumpet, Piano, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Performance markings include dynamics (pp, p, mp, mf, f, sf), articulation (accents, slurs), and phrasing. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp. The time signature is 4/4.



















rall.

(♩=70)

(♩=60)

66

Handwritten musical score for a chamber ensemble. The score is divided into four measures. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flute (fl):** Starts with a *pp* dynamic. A slur covers the first two measures. A triplet of eighth notes appears in the fourth measure.
- Clarinet (cl. (sib)):** Features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure, followed by a triplet of sixteenth notes in the third measure. Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*.
- Percussion (Perc):** Includes a *bordo* instruction in the first measure and a *norm* instruction in the second measure. A triplet of eighth notes is present in the second measure. Dynamics include *pp*.
- Trumpet (T.P.):** Plays a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure with a *ppp* dynamic.
- Piano (Pf):** Features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure with a *ppp* dynamic. A triplet of eighth notes appears in the fourth measure.
- Violin (Vl.):** Includes a *let.* instruction in the second measure. Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*. A triplet of eighth notes is present in the fourth measure.
- Viola (Vla.):** Features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure with a *pp* dynamic. A triplet of eighth notes appears in the fourth measure. Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*.
- Violoncello (Vc):** Includes a *sim* instruction in the second measure. A slur with an arrow points from *O* to *T* in the second measure. Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*.

The score is marked with various dynamics (*pp*, *ppp*, *p*, *f*) and includes performance instructions such as *bordo*, *norm*, *let.*, and *sim*. It also contains numerous slurs, triplets, and accents throughout the piece.

Lento (♩=50)

un poco stringendo ----- (♩=60c.a)

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet and woodwinds. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (sib)), Trombones (T.T. (trbn) / T.P.), Percussion (Perc.), Piano (Pf.), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.).

**Measure 1:** Flute has a triplet of eighth notes starting on a whole note, marked *pp*. Clarinet is silent. Trombones play a whole note with a wavy line above it, marked *p*. Percussion has a triplet of eighth notes marked *pppp*. Violin and Viola play a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp*. Cello is silent.

**Measure 2:** Flute has a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp*. Clarinet is silent. Trombones play a whole note marked *p*. Percussion has a triplet of eighth notes marked *ppp*. Violin and Viola play a triplet of eighth notes marked *pp*. Cello is silent.

**Measure 3:** Flute is silent. Clarinet has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. Trombones play a sixteenth-note figure marked *pp*. Percussion has a triplet of eighth notes marked *ppp*. Violin and Viola play a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*. Cello has a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*.

Additional markings include fingering (e.g., 3, 15, 15-1, 5, 8), dynamics (*pp*, *ppp*, *pppp*, *p*), and performance instructions like *bordo*, *pl*, *(sim)*, and *(Φ) →*.

Deciso (♩ = 90c.a)

This musical score page, numbered 16, is titled "Deciso (♩ = 90c.a)". It features a multi-staff arrangement for a symphony orchestra and a voice part. The instruments and parts are: Flute (Fl.), Violin (Vl.), Percussion (Perc. (bordo), T.T., (Pelle)), Piano (Pf.), Violoncello (Vc.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. sib), and Viola (Vla.). The score is divided into four measures. The Flute part includes triplets and a quintuplet. The Violin part features triplets and a quintuplet, with dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *mp*. The Percussion part includes a section labeled "4 (spazzola)" and a quintuplet. The Piano part has a quintuplet and dynamic markings like *pp*, *mp*, and *ff*. The Violoncello part includes a section labeled "T fl." and dynamic markings like *mp* and *mf*. The Clarinet in B-flat part includes a triplet and dynamic markings like *p*. The Viola part includes a triplet and dynamic markings like *mp*, *mf*, and *p*. The Voice part includes lyrics "S(i)" and dynamic markings like *mp*. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

5

Fl. *p*

Viol. I *p*

(voice)

Horn *bordo*

Tromb. (spazzola) *Pelle* *p*

Pf. *p* *pp* *pp* *pp* *p...* *mp* *p* *mf* *mp...*

Vc. *mp* *pp* *p* *pp* *pp* *pp* *mf...* *(subito)* *p* *(subito)*

Cl. (sib) *p* *p* *p* *pp* *pp* *mf...* *(subito)* *p* *(subito)*

Vla. *mp* *p* *pp* *pp* *mf...* *(crine)* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

(crine)

*z(i)*

*t(i)*

*s(i)*

*[z(i)]* *[t(i)]* *[s(i)]*

*t(i)* *K(i)*

















43

fl.

VI.

(Voce)  
Pto S.

Tam Tam  
Perc.

Pf

Vc.

cl.  
(sib)

Vla

*dim. sempre*

*dim. sempre*

*dim. sempre*

*dim. fino a ppp poi mantenere*

*mp* *p* *f* *f* *ff*

*l.v.* *l.v.* *l.v.* *l.v.* *l.v.* *l.v.*

(3)

iniziare il III° pezzo quando la dinamica sarà scesa a 'mf.

continua fino all'attacco del III° pezzo

Tempo giusto (♩=65 c.a.)

Ptto sospeso (Lasciar vibrare il Ptto sospeso e il tam tam)

(b. media)

secco smorz. subito (Lasciar vibrare il tam tam)

**Perc** (pianoforte)

**Pf**

**Vla**

**Cl. sib**

**Vc**

**fl.**

**Vi.**

Tempo giusto (♩=65 c.a.)

Ptto sospeso (Lasciar vibrare il Ptto sospeso e il tam tam)

(b. media)

secco smorz. subito (Lasciar vibrare il tam tam)

Perc (pianoforte)

Pf

Vla

Cl. sib

Vc

fl.

Vi.



10 (Pia s.)                      Secco (smorz. subito)

*Perc*

*Pf*

*Vla*

*Cl sib*

*Vc*

*Fl*

*Vi*

The musical score consists of seven staves. The Percussion staff (Perc) has a single measure with a dynamic marking of *sf*. The Piano (Pf) staff has two staves with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics including *pp*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp*. The Violin I (Vla) staff has dynamics *mf*, *sf*, *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Clarinet in Sib (Cl sib) staff has dynamics *mp*, *sf*, *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Violin II (Vc) staff has dynamics *mf*, *mp*, *sf*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Flute (Fl) staff has dynamics *mp*, *sf*, *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Viola (Vi) staff has dynamics *pp*, *p*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. Above the strings, there are performance instructions: *Pt* (Pizzicato) and *O* (Orchestra). The score is marked with various dynamic markings and hairpins throughout.

14

Perc  
 Pf  
 Vla  
 Cl sib  
 Vc  
 Fl  
 Vl.

Musical score for measures 14-17. The score includes parts for Percussion (Perc), Piano (Pf), Violin (Vla), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl sib), Viola (Vc), Flute (Fl), and Violoncello (Vl.). The music is written in 4/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns with various dynamic markings (p, mp, f) and performance instructions (Pt, L+</>...). The Percussion part is mostly silent, with a final 'pf' marking in measure 17. The Piano part has a melodic line with many slurs and accents. The strings (Vla, Vc, Vl.) have similar melodic lines with accents and slurs. The woodwinds (Cl sib, Fl) have more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns.



22

*Perc.* *pf*

*Pf*

*Vla* (Pt)  $\rightarrow$  0  $\rightarrow$  Pt... (sempre)

*Cl. sib*

*Vc* (Pt)  $\rightarrow$  0  $\rightarrow$  Pt... (sempre)

*Sf*

*Vi.* Pt  $\rightarrow$  0  $\rightarrow$  Pt... (sempre)

26

This musical score page contains seven staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are labeled on the left: *Perc* (Percussion), *Pf* (Piano), *Vla* (Viola), *Cl sib* (Clarinet in B-flat), *Vc* (Violin), *Fl* (Flute), and *Vi* (Violin). The score is written in a single system with a common time signature. It begins at measure 26, indicated by a boxed number in the top left corner. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo), with intermediate markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also performance instructions such as *tr* (trills), *3* (triplets), and *Jete'* (trills with accents). A dashed vertical line is placed between measures 108 and 110. At the end of the score, there is a tempo instruction: *a poco a poco accelerando*. The page number 33 is located in the top right corner.







(4:5) 46

The score consists of seven staves, each representing a different instrument or section:

- Flute (Fl.)**: Starts with a measure containing a whole note chord. A rehearsal mark 46 is placed above the staff.
- Piccolo (Pic.)**: Features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *sf*, and *mf*. A *stringendo* instruction is written above the staff.
- Clarinet (Cl.)**: Shows a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings like *sf*, *mf*, and *mf*. A *cresc.* instruction is written below the staff.
- Bassoon (B.)**: Features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. A *cresc.* instruction is written below the staff.
- Violin (Vl.)**: Shows a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. A *stringendo* instruction is written above the staff.
- Viola (Vla.)**: Features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings such as *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. A *cresc.* instruction is written below the staff.
- Cello/Double Bass (Cb.)**: Shows a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings like *mf*, *f*, and *mp*. A *stringendo* instruction is written above the staff.

Throughout the score, various performance instructions are used, including *stringendo* (written above the staff) and *cresc.* (written below the staff), indicating changes in tempo and dynamics. The score is marked with slurs and dynamic markings such as *sf*, *mf*, and *mp*.



(53) 54 *subito Furioso* ( $\text{♩} = 80c.a$ )

Voce

Perc.

TP (con Pttu)

Pf

Vla

Cl (sib)

Vc

Sf

Vi

The score is a handwritten musical manuscript for page 39. It begins with a rehearsal mark (53) and a boxed measure number (54). The tempo and mood are indicated as 'subito Furioso' with a tempo marking of quarter note = 80 c.a. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with the following parts from top to bottom: Voice, Percussion, Trumpet (with Pttu), Piano, Violin, Clarinet in B-flat, Viola, and Cello. The music is written in a common time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple stems. Dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, *sf*, and *pp* are used throughout. Performance instructions like 'subito Furioso' and 'Furioso' are written above the staves. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The bottom of the page shows the beginning of measure 54, which is boxed. The score ends with a double bar line.

subito **Tempo I** (♩=65 c.a.)

subito **Furioso** (♩=80)

*stringendo*

*ritto sospeso*

*secco*

voce

Perc

Pf

Pf

Vla

Cl (sib)

Vc

Fl.

VL.

58

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

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