

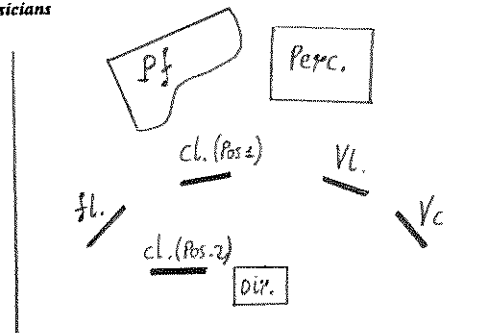
Paolo Pizzani

Nudit  (omaggio a Jean-Luc Nancy)

per clarinetto contrabbasso in sib, flauto, violino, violoncello,
pianoforte e percussioni

- I - Presenza: dono
- II - Dal silenzio (something there)
- III - Contatti, contagi

Distribuzione dei musicisti
Distribution of musicians



NB: tra il secondo e il terzo movimento il clarinetto si sposta da pos 1 a pos 2
 NB: Between the second and third movement clarinet moves from pos 1 to pos 2

Luci
Lights


In partitura sono indicati alcuni semplici cambi mutamenti delle luci.
 Quando possibile si predispongano le sorgenti luminose necessarie per ottenere queste distribuzioni e direzioni delle fonti luminose:


*In the score are some simple changes of lights.
 If possible put in place the light sources required to obtain these distributions and direction of light sources:*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| - luce diffusa | - diffused light |
| - luce di taglio da destra | - lights cutting from right |
| - luce di taglio da sinistra | - lights cutting from left |
| - luce dall'alto su CL pos 2 | - vertical light from high on the CL pos 2 |


Flauto


▷ = soffio
blowing


 = soffiare nella imboccatura da una distanza di alcuni centimetri.
blowing into the embouchure from a distance of several centimeters.


 = *ruistongslag*; doppio staccato ottenuto lanciando la lingua in senso trasversale, come rimbalzasse da destra a sinistra (bocca semiaperta)
ruistongslag; double tonguing obtained by launching the tongue in the transverse direction, as rebounded from right to left (half-open mouth).


↓ = colpo di lingua
tongue-ram (tongue attacks)


 = coprendo con le labbra tutta l'imboccatura tenendola tra i denti, il più internamente possibile, emettere un violento glissato, come usa per scaldare lo strumento
covering the whole mouthpiece with the lips and holding it between the teeth as far inside as possible, blow a violent glissando as if warming up the instrument


 = coprire con le labbra tutta l'imboccatura tenendola tra i denti il più internamente possibile nella bocca e pronunciare il suono "S" (senza addurre le corde vocali)
cover the entire mouthpiece with the lips holding it between the teeth as far inside the mouth as possible and pronounce the sound "S" (without vocal cords)

 = coprire con le labbra tutta l'imboccatura tenendola tra i denti il più internamente possibile nella bocca e rullare la lingua (lettera "R", senza addurre le corde vocali).
cover the entire mouthpiece with the lips holding it between the teeth as far inside the mouth as possible and pronounce the sound "R" (without vocal cords)


 = colpo di chiave
key beating

 = rumore di chiave pronunciando il suono "S" (vedi)
key beating pronouncing the sound "S" (see)

 = trilli di armonici con fondamentali diverse
trills on harmonics with different fundamentals

 = bicordi (o accordi di tre suoni) di armonici naturali ottenuto variando la posizione dell'imboccatura e immettendo una forte pressione. La nota romboidale indica il suono fondamentale, la diteggiatura è quella tradizionale.

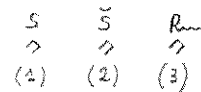
diad (or chords of three sounds) of natural harmonics, obtained by varying the position of the embouchure and entering a strong pressure. The diamond-shaped note indicates the fundamental tone; the fingering is the traditional one.

 = salita (o discesa) di armonici naturali ottenuti dal trillo tra due fondamentali.
quick ascent (or descent) of natural harmonics made by doing a tremolo on two different fundamental tone


Clarinetto contrabbasso in Si bemolle B flat Contrabass clarinet


▷ = soffio senza suono
blowing without sound

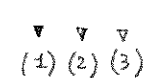
↗ = soffio e suono: indica il momento intermedio del passaggio graduale da soffio a suono (e viceversa)
blowing and sound: this indicates the intermediate moment in the gradual passage from blowing without sound and normal sound (and vice versa)


 = soffiare pronunciando: "S" (1), "S" (2), "R" (Flatterzunge) (3)
(pronuncia delle consonanti: S = it: sera, ingl: see, S = it: scena, ingl: show)


*blow pronouncing "S" (1), "S" (2), "R" (Flatterzunge) (3)
(regarding the pronunciation of these consonants: S = it: sera, ingl: see, S = it: scena, ingl: show)*


 = graduale passaggio da una consonante a una successiva
gradual passage from a consonant to another one.


 = con la voce. Cantare nello strumento imitando il suono e le altezze che si stanno producendo.
with the voice. Sing into the instrument imitating the sound and the pitches you are producing


 = pizzicato (slap tongue): 1) senza suono, 2) con poco suono, 3) con suono
slap tongue: without sound (1), with a little sound (2), with sound (3)

 = utilizzando la diteggiatura ordinaria, trillare con la chiave indicata
using the usual fingering, trill with the indicated key




















 = sovrapposizione di armonici bassi (1), medi (2), acuti (3), sovracuti (4) ottenuti sulla fondamentale indicata dalla nota romboidale
superimposition of harmonics: low (1), medium (2), high (3), very high (4) reached with the fundamental indicated by the rhombus-shaped notes

 = glissato di armonici
glissando of harmonics










 = rumore di chiave
key noise

 = rumore di chiave pronunciando il suono "S" (vedi)
key beating pronouncing the sound "S" (see)

Archii

-  = suono armonico, premere leggermente la corda
harmonic stop
-  = nota stoppata a mezzo-armonico: ne risulta un suono complesso nel quale è predominante l'altezza prodotta stoppando la corda nel modo tradizionale
half harmonic stop: the result should be a complex sound in which the pitch of stopped note is predominant.
-  = suono stoppato. Quando vengono indicati dei suoni armonici è necessario appoggiare leggermente altre dita dietro al dito che sta premendo (leggermente) la corda e sopra le altre corde. Negli altri casi appoggiare leggermente le dita su tutte le corde.
Stopped sound. When harmonic stops are notated it is necessary put on other fingers lightly behind the finger that is pressing (lightly) the string and over other strings. In other cases put on fingers on all the strings.
-  = glissando
glissando
-  = vibrato ampio e nervoso, senza premere il dito.
play like a wide, nervous vibrato, without excessive finger pressure
-  = tremolo d'arco serratissimo
bow tremolo, as rapid as possible
-  = Jeté
Jeté
-  = arco pesante, sino ad ottenere un suono "grattato"
pressed bowing, until obtaining a distorted tone, a "perforated" sound
-  = con il legno
with the wood (the stick) of the bow
-  = con il crine
with the hair of the bow
-  = con legno e crine
with the wood and the hair of the bow
-  = arco al tasto
on the fingerboard
-  = arco in posizione ordinaria
ordinary position
-  = arco al ponticello
on the bridge
-  = arco molto al ponticello
high up on the bridge
-  = graduale passaggio da una posizione dell'arco alla successiva.
gradual transition from one position of the bow to the next
-  = spazzolare la corda (o le corde) con i crini, senza scorrimento trasversale dell'arco
brushing the string (or the strings) with the bow hairs, without horizontal movement
-  = poco arco: indica di fare scorrere (poco) l'arco durante lo spazzolato.
brushing the string (or strings) with the bow hairs with a little horizontal movement
-  = indica (approssimativamente) il punto in cui il "legno battuto" tocca la corda.
indicate the contact point of the wood of the bow. This pitch is to be understood as an approximate value.

Pianoforte

-  = cluster
cluster
-  = togliere (in successione cromatica) dal cluster le note indicate
remove (chromatic succession) the notes from the cluster
-  = rilasciare il tasto della nota indicata
release the key of the note indicated
-  = abbassare il tasto silenziosamente.
silently depress the key
-  = scivolare sulla facciata dei tasti bianchi con l'unghia del pollice
gliding over the front surface of white keys with thumb nail
-  = scivolare sulla superficie dei tasti bianchi con l'unghia del pollice
gliding upper surface of the white keys with the thumb nail
-  = percuotere con un battente morbido la corda della nota indicata
strike the string of the note indicated with a soft stick
-  = abbassare il pedale subito dopo la percussione della nota che precede il segno
depress the right pedal immediately after the key has been depressed
-  = rilasciare bruscamente e il pedale e riabbassarlo subito (suono percussivo)
release the previously depressed right pedal and depresses the pedal again immediately (percussive sound)

Per eseguire i glissati di cluster con la necessaria velocità e scorrevolezza si glissi con il palmo della mano e solo sui tasti bianchi. È consigliabile l'uso di guanti di cotone o di lana (tagliando le punte delle dita).

For to play the glissandos of clusters with the necessary velocity and flowingness, you have to gliss with the palm and only on white keys. It is advisable to use the wollen or cotton gloves (without fingers)

Percussioni

• = colpo singolo
single stroke

• = colpo strofinato
rubbed stroke

≡ = strofinare la pelle con brevi movimenti laterali (con la spazzola)
rub the skin with small lateral movements (with jazz brush)

• = strofinare la pelle effettuando una continua rotazione (con la spazzola)
rub the skin doing a continuous rotation (with jazz brush)

✓ = scivolare sul bordo del Tam Tam con un battente di metallo
slip on the edge of the Tam Tam with a triangle beater

† = rullata
roll

R.S. = rim shot

C.M. = colpo morto
dead stroke

⊕ = premere la pelle
press the skin

○ = rilasciare la pelle
release the skin

b.m. = con un battente morbido
with soft mallet

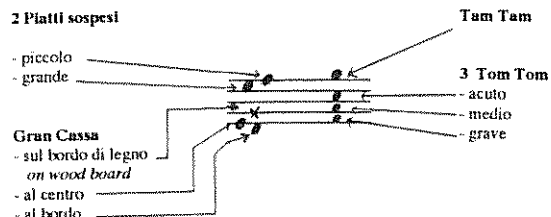
spazz. = con la spazzola
with jazz brush

pollice = con il pollice
with the thumb

L = con il legno
with the wood

▽ = con un battente di metallo (sul Tam Tam)
with a triangle beater (on the Tam Tam)

Rute = con la Rute (per rullare sono necessarie due Rute). Utilizzare delle Rute non troppo sfrangiate
with a Rute (for to roll are necessary two Ruten). Use a Rute not too frayed.



Generali

x — = con la voce. Pronunciare i suoni indicati
with the voice. Pronounce the sounds indicated

⊕ = battere velocemente e leggermente la mano contro le labbra, come un trillo
tap lightly and quickly the hand into the lips, like a trill

Nota sulla pronuncia dei suoni:
About the pronunciation of the sounds:

S̄ (i) S̄ (u) = la vocale tra parentesi indica la posizione che le labbra e la lingua devono assumere nel pronunciare la consonante "sorda" che la precede
the vowel in brackets indicates the position that the lips and tongue should take in pronouncing the consonant "deaf" which precedes

S̄ = it: sera, ingl: sec, ted: Sessel

S̄ = it: scena, ing: show, ted: schön

ī = it: pino, ingl: yes, ted: ja

Ū = it: muto, ingl: book, ted: Mut

Quando seguite da tre punti le indicazioni valgono sino alla indicazione successiva
When there are three point next an indication, this indication is valid until the following indication

Diesis e bemolle alterano solo la nota davanti alla quale sono posti (tranne nel caso di suoni immediatamente ripetuti)
Sharp and flat alter only the following tone (except in the case of some sounds immediatly repeated)

I - Presenza: dono

Inquieto (♩=75)

The score is written for a chamber ensemble and includes the following parts and markings:

- Flute (Fl.):** Features complex rhythmic patterns with slurs, accents, and dynamic markings ranging from *mf* to *ppp*. Fingerings (5, 3, 3, 3, 5) and breath marks (*tan*) are present.
- Clarinet/Bassoon/Saxophone (Cl. contr. bass u. sib):** Mirrors the flute's rhythmic complexity with slurs and dynamic markings from *mf* to *ppp*. Includes breath marks (*tan*) and slurs.
- Violin (VL):** Includes *Pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) markings. Features slurs, accents, and dynamic markings from *ppp* to *mf*. Includes performance instructions like *(L+c battuto)* and *(c) sl.*
- Viola (Vc):** Features slurs, accents, and dynamic markings from *ppp* to *mf*. Includes performance instructions like *(L+c batt.)* and *(c) sl.*
- Percussion (Perc):** Utilizes *b. morb.* (bass drum) and *spazz.* (snare) with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings from *pp* to *ppp*. Includes *smorz.* (smorzando) and *(b.m.)* (bass drum) markings.
- Piano (Pf):** Features slurs, accents, and dynamic markings from *mp* to *ppp*. Includes performance instructions like *(b.m.)* and *(sim.)* (sforzando).

rall.

9

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument. The score is divided into four measures. The notation includes various dynamics (mf, f, mp, p, pp, fpp), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions such as *(imb. fra id.)...*, *(spazz.)*, *(b.m.)*, *(sim.)*, *(Th. P.)*, and *(P)*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score concludes with a final *ppp* dynamic and a fermata.

17

Handwritten musical score for a multi-stemmed instrument, likely a harp, consisting of seven staves. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

- Staff 1 (Top):** Features a melodic line with a five-fingered scale (5) and various dynamics including *pp*, *ppp*, and *ppp...*. Annotations include "(ord.)" and "(imb. fra i d.)...".
- Staff 2:** Contains a lower melodic line with dynamics *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. Annotations include "(s)", "(d.)", and "(s) → 5".
- Staff 3:** Shows a complex texture with triplets and dynamics *pp*, *ppp*, and *pp*. Annotations include "(pt)", "mpt", and "(sim.)".
- Staff 4:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamics *pp*, *ppp*, and *pp*. Annotations include "tr", "tr", and "Pt → mPt".
- Staff 5:** Contains a melodic line with a dynamic *ppp* and an annotation "(sim.)".
- Staff 6:** Shows a melodic line with a dynamic *pp* and an annotation "(s)".
- Staff 7 (Bottom):** Displays a dense texture of chords and clusters, with dynamics *ppp*, *pp*, and *ppp*. Annotations include "cluster" and "5".

Handwritten musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble, featuring various staves with complex rhythmic patterns, triplets, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1 (Top):** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings such as *(mf)*...
- Staff 2:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *p*, *(mf)*, *fff*..., and *(fff)*.
- Staff 3:** Shows a melodic line with triplets, dynamic markings like *ppp*..., and performance instructions such as *pt*, *(sim.)*, and *mpt...*.
- Staff 4:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 5:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 6:** Shows a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 7:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *(b.m.)* and *ppp*...
- Staff 8:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 9:** Shows a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 10:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 11:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 12:** Shows a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 13:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 14:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 15:** Shows a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 16:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 17:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 18:** Shows a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...
- Staff 19:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings like *ppp*...
- Staff 20:** Contains a melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings including *ppp*...

Handwritten musical score for guitar on page 29. The score consists of six staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with various techniques: triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings (f, mf, p, sf, ff, mp). Chord diagrams for (C), (E), and (C) are shown above the notes. The second staff is empty. The third staff is empty. The fourth staff contains a bass line with a tremolo effect indicated by a wavy line and the marking '(AMP)...'. The fifth and sixth staves are empty.

stringendo

37

Handwritten musical score for a string ensemble, consisting of eight staves. The score is marked *stringendo* and includes various performance instructions and dynamics.

Staff 1 (Violins I): Features a triplet of eighth notes with the instruction *(imb. ftr) i denti*. Dynamics include *(mf)*, *mp*, *mp*, and *fp*. There are also markings for *3* and *A*.

Staff 2 (Violins II): Includes dynamics *sf*, *pp*, *p*, *sf*, and *sf*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, *l+c batt*, and *mp*.

Staff 3 (Violas): Includes dynamics *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, *l+c batt*, and *mp*.

Staff 4 (Celli): Includes dynamics *pp*, *sf*, *p*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, *l+c batt*, and *mp*.

Staff 5 (Double Basses): Includes dynamics *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *R.S.*, *spazz.*, *S(i)*, and *CH*.

Staff 6 (First Flute): Includes dynamics *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, and *8*.

Staff 7 (Second Flute): Includes dynamics *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, and *8*.

Staff 8 (Clarinet): Includes dynamics *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *pp*. Markings include *3*, *S(i)*, *S(u)*, and *8*.

II - Da silenzio (something there)

Vivace (♩=90)

acc.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "II - Da silenzio (something there)". The score is in 2/4 time with a tempo of Vivace (♩=90). It consists of six staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef. The third and fourth staves have treble clefs and include performance instructions like "Pizz.P." and "Pt → T → O". The fifth staff has a treble clef and includes the instruction "pollice". The sixth staff has a bass clef. The score is marked with various dynamics including *f*, *mp*, *pp*, and *p*. There are also accents and slurs throughout. The piece begins with a rest and then enters with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The notation includes many 'x' marks above notes, possibly indicating fingerings or specific articulation. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

(acc.) - - - - - (♩=100) rall. - - - - -

Animato (♩=85)

9

3rd c.a. 2nd c.a. 4th c.a.

arco

span.

8va

(sim.)

Veloce (♩=110)

37

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Veloce (♩=110)". The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff is the vocal line with lyrics "O L+c Jele...". The second staff is a piano accompaniment. The third staff is a second piano accompaniment. The fourth staff is a third piano accompaniment. The fifth staff is a fourth piano accompaniment. The sixth staff is a fifth piano accompaniment. The seventh staff is a sixth piano accompaniment. The eighth staff is a seventh piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, mp, f, sf, ff, pp, ppp), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (Ped., loco). The tempo is marked "Veloce" with a quarter note equal to 110 beats per minute. The score is numbered 37 in the top left corner.

46

The score consists of eight staves. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with dynamics like *p*, *pp*, and *f*. Above it are handwritten notes: *A*, *tan*, *A*, *tan*. The second staff (treble clef) has a similar melodic line with dynamics *pp* and *f*, and notes *S tan* above. The third staff (treble clef) contains rhythmic patterns with up and down arrows, marked with dynamics *p* and *mp*, and notes *(Pt)*, *(T)*, *(sim.)*, *L+C*, *M(T)*. The fourth staff (treble clef) is similar to the third, with notes *(Pt)*, *(T)*, *L+C*, *M(T)*, and dynamics *p*, *mp*, *f*. The fifth staff (treble clef) has notes *(spazz)*, *spazz*, and dynamics *pp*, *f*. The sixth staff (treble clef) has notes *(=)* and dynamics *p*. The seventh staff (treble clef) has notes and dynamics *p*, *pp*. The eighth staff (bass clef) has notes and dynamics *p*, *pp*, *f*, *Pd.*. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic markings like $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harp or piano. The score consists of seven staves. The first staff begins with a box containing the number 55. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *ppp*, and *ppp*. Performance instructions include *vibr.*, *L+C...*, *(R)W*, *(T)W*, *N*, *tele...*, *(balt.)*, *Pizz.P.*, *pollice*, *ch.*, *b.m.*, *mpt*, *(c.)*, *3'c.a*, and *3'c.a*. The score also features complex rhythmic markings, including time signatures like 2/4, 3/8, and 4/4, and specific fingerings and articulations. The bottom two staves show a bass line with notes and rests, and a final staff with a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, page 63. The score consists of seven staves. The top staff is the treble clef, and the bottom staff is the bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include 'mP', 'PP', 'P', 'mp', 'mf', 'ppp', 'Pizz P.', 'L+c', 'vibr', 'spazz', 'pollice', 'b.m.', 'C.H.', '8va', and 'Red.'. There are also some circled symbols and arrows indicating specific techniques or phrasing.

78

string

a poco a poco
le luci si abbassano

buiò completo
10"-15" c.a

20"-30" c.a

flauto in Sol

The musical score consists of seven staves. The top staff is for strings, with dynamics *p*, *mp*, *p > pp...*, and *mp*. It includes a *gliss.* marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a *(b)* marking and dynamics *mp*, *mp/ff*, *mp*, *mp*, *p*, *p*, and *ff*. The third and fourth staves are for flutes, with dynamics *p*, *p > pp...*, and *p*. The fifth staff has a *(spazz.)* marking and dynamics *p*, *spazz.*, *p*, *b.m.*, and *p*. The sixth staff has dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *p*. The seventh staff has dynamics *p* and *p*. Performance instructions include *gliss.*, *spazz.*, *b.m.*, and *CM*. There are also markings for *3* (triplets) and *5* (quintuplets). The score is divided into sections by vertical lines, with a large section starting at the second measure.

Va in posizione 2

mp
(solo fruscio)

spazz

III - Contatti, contagi

subito luce dall'alto sul clarinetto (rimane sempre)

Deciso (♩ = 70)

This system contains three staves: Clarinet in B-flat (cl. c.b. in sib), Violin (vl.), and Percussion (perc.). The Clarinet part begins with a dynamic marking of *ff* and includes several measures with slurs and accents. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur. The Violin part has a single note with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The Percussion part has a single note with a dynamic marking of *ff*.

This system contains two staves: Flute (fl.) and Clarinet in B-flat (cl. c.b.). The Flute part starts with a circled '1' above the staff and a circled '(7/4)' below it. The Clarinet part is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, accents, and dynamic markings ranging from *ppp* to *ff*. It includes several triplet markings with '3' and some sextuplet markings with '6'. The tempo marking 'un poco rall' and a new tempo of '(♩ = 65)' are indicated in the middle of the system.

ancora cedendo

(♩=60)

fl.

Cl. c.b.

VI.

subito Più Mosso (♩=65)

Cl. c.b.

VI.

Handwritten musical score for Flute (fl.), Clarinet/Bassoon (cl. cb.), Violin (vl.), and Violoncello (vc.).

The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system contains the main melodic and rhythmic material for the woodwinds, featuring complex patterns of triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The second system contains the accompaniment for the strings.

Key markings and annotations include:

- Flute: *ff* (fortissimo), *un poco rall.* (un poco rallentando), *riprende (♩=65)* (resumes, quarter note = 65).
- Clarinet/Bassoon: *ff*, *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *rit.* (ritardando), *2^{na} c.a.* (second chance).
- Violoncello: *ff*, *p* (piano).

Technical markings include fingering (e.g., 3, 5, 9), slurs, and articulation marks.

a poco a poco Luce diffusa sul palco, solouna penombra

subito
Moderato (♩=60)

un poco rall

2

The musical score consists of five staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The second staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, containing a bass line with triplets and other rhythmic patterns. The third staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, containing a bass line with tremolos and triplets. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, containing a bass line with tremolos and triplets. The fifth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, containing a bass line with tremolos and triplets. The score includes various performance markings such as dynamics (ff, p, sf, mf, pp), articulation (accents, slurs), and ornaments (trills, mordents). There are also some handwritten notes and symbols, including a circled '2' at the beginning and a circled '3' at the end.

rall 6 subito Deciso (♩=70)

The musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The second staff is a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The third staff is a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The fifth and sixth staves are empty. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixths, and dynamic markings. The piece is marked 'rall' and 'subito Deciso (♩=70)'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Ped $\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}_P$ mp

incalzando

10

The musical score is written for a multi-instrument ensemble and is divided into four measures. The instruments are: Violin (top staff), Violoncello (second staff), Piano (third staff), and Double Bass (bottom staff). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, mp, mf, ff), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions like "incalzando" and "Ped.".

Measure 1: Violin starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Cello and Piano have a *mp* dynamic. Double Bass has a *p* dynamic. The piano part includes a tremolo figure.

Measure 2: Dynamics increase to *mf* and *ff*. The piano part includes a tremolo figure and a *Pt* (pedal) marking.

Measure 3: Dynamics reach *ff*. The piano part includes a tremolo figure and a *Pt* marking.

Measure 4: Dynamics are *ff*. The piano part includes a tremolo figure and a *Pt* marking.

The score also includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and performance instructions like "incalzando" and "Ped.".

Più Animato (♩ = 75)

subito luce di taglio da sinistra
subito aumenta la luce diffusa sul palco

14

The score consists of several staves with the following details:

- Staff 1 (Violins):** Features triplets of eighth notes, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, and *ppp...*.
- Staff 2 (Violas):** Includes triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- Staff 3 (Celli):** Contains triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings including *f*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- Staff 4 (Bassi):** Features triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *sf*.
- Staff 5 (C.H. - Clarineti):** Shows triplets and dynamic markings like *mp* and *mf*.
- Staff 6 (Fagotti):** Includes triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.
- Staff 7 (Trombe):** Features triplets and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.
- Staff 8 (Tromboni):** Contains triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings including *mf* and *f*.
- Staff 9 (Tutti):** Shows triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*.

Ped. I →

Th.P

18

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, page 18. The score consists of six staves. The top staff is the right hand, and the bottom staff is the left hand. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (ppp). Performance instructions include 'R', 'Rum', 'L+c battuto', 'mPt', 'O...', '(c) fl.', 'Spazz.', 'b.m.', 'CH', 'Ped.', and 'Poco'. The page number '18' is written in the top left corner.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of 11 staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Performance instructions are written in Italian and include:

- spazz.* (spazzato)
- Rute (sul bordo della G.c.)* (Rute on the edge of the sound hole)
- C.H.* (Cordiera)
- spazz.* (spazzato)
- cluster* (cluster)
- Ped.* (Pedal)
- Ped tenuto* (Pedal tenuto)

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and *pp* are used throughout. There are also markings for *sf* (sforzando) and *rit.* (ritardando). The notation includes various rhythmic values and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, starting with a forte (**ff**) dynamic. Features a series of chords with a '5' above them, indicating the fifth fret.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many slurs and ties. Includes a '3' above the staff, possibly indicating a triplet or a specific fingering.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, containing a sequence of chords with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) and a '(loco)' marking. Dynamics range from piano (**p**) to fortissimo (**ff**).
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, featuring a series of chords with Roman numerals and a '(sopra)' marking. Includes a '5' below the staff.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, featuring a series of chords with Roman numerals and a '(bordo)' marking. Includes a '3' above the staff.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, featuring a series of chords with Roman numerals and a '(spazz)' marking. Includes a '3' above the staff.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, featuring a series of chords with Roman numerals and a '(cluster)' marking. Includes a '5' below the staff.
- Staff 8:** Treble clef, featuring a series of chords with Roman numerals and a '(sopra)' marking. Includes a '5' below the staff.

Additional markings and instructions include:

- (8) →**: Repeated in several staves, possibly indicating a measure or a specific technique.
- Red tenuto**: A red arrow pointing to the first measure of the eighth staff.
- Ped**: A red arrow pointing to the first measure of the eighth staff, likely indicating a pedal point.
- CM**: A marking in the fifth staff.
- bm. (spazz)**: A marking in the sixth staff.
- (cluster)**: A marking in the seventh staff.
- (sopra)**: A marking in the eighth staff.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, page 30. The score consists of four staves with complex notation including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation is dense and includes many performance instructions.

Key features of the score include:

- Staff 1 (Violin I):** Features numerous triplet markings (indicated by '3' above groups of notes) and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, and *mf*. Slurs connect groups of notes across measures.
- Staff 2 (Violin II):** Similar to the first staff, with triplet markings and dynamic markings like *mf*, *f*, and *ff*.
- Staff 3 (Viola):** Contains more complex rhythmic patterns, including slurs and dynamic markings such as *sf*, *sf/p (subito)*, and *sf*. There are also some handwritten annotations like 'Jete' and 'Jete' with arrows pointing to specific notes.
- Staff 4 (Cello/Double Bass):** Features a mix of rhythmic patterns, including slurs and dynamic markings like *sf*, *f*, and *mf*. Some measures include the instruction '(loco)'.

The score is highly detailed, with many slurs, accents, and dynamic markings throughout. The page number '30' is written in a box in the top left corner.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, starting at measure 34 and ending at measure 36. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing the primary melodic and harmonic lines, and the last five staves providing a detailed view of the lower strings (violin I, violin II, viola, and cello/double bass).

Measure 34 begins with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The first staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a series of notes with slurs and accents. The second staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs, marked with *mf* and *ff*. The third staff shows a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*. The fifth staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*.

Measure 35 continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, with dynamic markings of *mf*, *ff*, and *f*. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *mf* and *ff*. The second staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs, marked with *mf* and *ff*. The third staff shows a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*. The fifth staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* and *ff*.

Measure 36 concludes the section with a dynamic marking of *f* and a *2^{da} c.a.* (second ending) marking. The first staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *2^{da} c.a.*. The second staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and slurs, marked with *f* and *2^{da} c.a.*. The third staff shows a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *2^{da} c.a.*. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *2^{da} c.a.*. The fifth staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *2^{da} c.a.*.

①

a poco a poco accelerando

acc.

Agitato (♩ = 90)

subito $\text{♩} = 75$ (Animato)

The image shows a handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of five staves. The first staff contains the main melodic line with various technical annotations. Above the staff, there are markings for dynamics and tempo: "acc." (accelerando), "Agitato (♩ = 90)", and "subito ♩ = 75 (Animato)". The score is divided into sections by a vertical dashed line. The first section is marked "a poco a poco accelerando" and the second section is marked "a poco a poco rallentando". The first staff has several measures with notes, some of which are grouped with slurs and numbered (1, 2, 3, 4) to indicate fingerings. There are also markings for accents (>) and dynamic changes (f, ff, sf, <sf). The second staff is empty. The third staff has a few notes at the beginning, followed by a large empty space. The fourth and fifth staves are also empty. The overall layout is that of a practice or rehearsal score with detailed technical instructions.

(poco accel.)

2

(♩=80)

a poco a poco rallentando

Handwritten musical score for the first system. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of triplets, each marked with a wavy line and the letter 'R'. The bass clef staff contains chords with dynamic markings: mf , ff , f , mf , f , ff , f , mf , f , ff , mf , f , sf , mf , f , f , f , f . A vertical dashed line is positioned after the 13th measure. To the right of the line, the text "(f) a poco a poco diminuendo" is written. Above the treble staff, there are additional markings: "3", "R", and a circled 'V' above a triplet. Below the treble staff, there are markings "3", "2", "3", and "3".

(f) a poco a poco diminuendo

(poco rall.)

(♩=70)

a poco a poco accelerando

Handwritten musical score for the second system. The treble clef staff is mostly empty. The bass clef staff contains dynamic markings: f , f , f , f , f . A vertical dashed line is positioned after the 4th measure. To the right of the line, the text "(f) a poco a poco diminuendo" is written. Below the line, the text "a poco a poco accelerando" is written. To the right of the line, the text "(f) a poco a poco diminuendo" is written. Below the line, the text "a poco a poco rallentando" is written. To the right of the line, the text "(f) a poco a poco diminuendo" is written.

(f) a poco a poco diminuendo

a poco a poco accelerando

(f) a poco a poco diminuendo

a poco a poco rallentando

(f) a poco a poco diminuendo

(poco rall.)

3

(♩=75)

a poco a poco accelerando

Handwritten musical score for the first system. The piano part (top staff) contains several triplet figures with circled 'V' marks above them. The string part (bottom staff) features sixteenth-note patterns with 'stringendo' written above. Dynamics include *dim.*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf*. A vertical dashed line marks a tempo change to *a poco a poco accelerando* at $\text{♩} = 75$.

(dim.)

a poco a poco accelerando

(mf) ff mf...

(poco accel.)

(♩=75)

a poco a poco rallentando

Handwritten musical score for the second system, consisting of two empty staves. Performance instructions include *dim.*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf...*. A vertical dashed line marks a tempo change to *a poco a poco rallentando* at $\text{♩} = 75$.

(poco accel.)

(♩=80)

a poco a poco rallentando

Handwritten musical score for the third system, consisting of two empty staves. Performance instructions include *dim.*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf...*. A vertical dashed line marks a tempo change to *a poco a poco rallentando* at $\text{♩} = 80$.

(poco rall.)

(♩=70)

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system, consisting of two empty staves. Performance instructions include *dim.*, *mf*, *ff*, and *mf...*. A vertical dashed line marks a tempo change to *a poco a poco rallentando* at $\text{♩} = 70$.

4

(♩=80)

(poco accel.)

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring a treble clef and a complex melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. A vertical dashed line marks a section change.

Annotations above the staff include: *(a tempo)*, *ff*, *mp...*, *stringendo*, and *2^a c.a.*

Annotations below the staff include: *ff*, *sf*, *f*, *sf*, and *sf*.

(poco accel.)

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring a treble clef and a complex melodic line. A vertical dashed line marks a section change.

Annotations below the staff include: *ff* and *mp...*

(poco rall.)

Handwritten musical score for the third system, featuring a treble clef and a complex melodic line. A vertical dashed line marks a section change.

Annotations below the staff include: *ff* and *mp...*

(poco rall.)

(♩=75)

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system, featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a complex melodic line. A vertical dashed line marks a section change.

Annotations below the staff include: *ff* and *mp...*

Text below the staff: *a poco a poco accelerando*

5

(a tempo)

sf *ff* *f...*

(un poco più veloce)

(incalzando)

(poco accel.) $(\text{♩} = 80)$
a poco a poco rallentando

(poco rall.) $(\text{♩} = 70)$

(poco rall.) $(\text{♩} = 75)$
a poco a poco rallentando

6

Handwritten musical score for four staves, featuring dynamic markings and performance instructions.

Staff 1 (Violin): *accelerando* (indicated by a dashed arrow above the staff). Dynamic markings: *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The staff contains a series of slurs over notes, with some notes marked with a '4' and a '0'.

Staff 2 (Viola): Starts with a circled '1'. Includes dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando). Features a series of slurs with notes marked with a '4' and a '0'. Includes performance markings *V* (Vibrato) and *h* (hairpins). Ends with *(delirando)* and *accelerando* (dashed arrow).

Staff 3 (Cello): Includes dynamic markings *ff*, *mp*, and *cresc.*. Starts with *(poco rall.)* (poco rallentando) and *(♩=75)* (tempo marking).

Staff 4 (Bass): Includes dynamic markings *ff*, *mp*, and *cresc.*. Starts with *(poco rall.)* and *(♩=70)*.

subito Deciso (♩=70)

subito Veloce (♩=85)

subito Deciso (♩=70)

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument. The score is divided into three sections by tempo and dynamics markings.

Section 1: subito Deciso (♩=70)
 - Starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature.
 - Includes a box containing the number "37".
 - Dynamics: *(cresc.)*, *(ff)*, *sf*, *f*, *mp*, *P*.
 - Features various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs.

Section 2: subito Veloce (♩=85)
 - Dynamics: *sf*, *f*, *mp*, *P*.
 - Includes markings for *tr* (trills), *rit.* (ritardando), and *subito*.
 - Features complex rhythmic figures, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets.

Section 3: subito Deciso (♩=70)
 - Dynamics: *sf*, *f*, *mp*, *P*.
 - Includes markings for *tr* (trills), *rit.* (ritardando), and *subito*.
 - Features complex rhythmic figures, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets.

Other markings and details:
 - *(acc.)* (accents) are present at the start of several staves.
 - *(cresc.)* (crescendo) markings are used throughout.
 - *(ff)* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando) are used for dynamic emphasis.
 - *tr* (trills) and *rit.* (ritardando) are used for ornamentation and tempo changes.
 - *subito* indicates sudden changes in tempo or dynamics.
 - *loco* (loco) markings are used for passages where the instrument is to play freely.
 - *sc(i)* (scordatura) markings are present in some staves.
 - *met* (metronome) markings are used for timing.
 - *ch* (chords) and *b.m.* (basso continuo) markings are used for harmonic support.
 - *ped* (pedal) markings are used for the lower register.

40

subito Luce di taglio da destra

rall.

Moderato (♩=60)

The score consists of several staves with the following markings and features:

- Staff 1 (Top):** Melodic line with notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *sf*, *ff*, *p*, and *f*. Includes a *tr* (trill) marking.
- Staff 2:** Melodic line with notes and rests, featuring a *tr* marking.
- Staff 3:** Rhythmic accompaniment with 'x' marks and dynamic markings like *pp*, *ppp*, and *(sim.)*.
- Staff 4:** Rhythmic accompaniment with 'x' marks and dynamic markings like *pp* and *ppp*.
- Staff 5:** Rhythmic accompaniment with 'x' marks and dynamic markings like *pp* and *ppp*.
- Staff 6:** Rhythmic accompaniment with 'x' marks and dynamic markings like *ppp*.
- Staff 7:** Rhythmic accompaniment with 'x' marks and dynamic markings like *ppp*.
- Staff 8:** Melodic line with notes and rests, including markings like *loco* and *(loco)*.
- Staff 9:** Melodic line with notes and rests, including markings like *loco* and *(loco)*.

rall.

Lento (♩=50)

44

This page of a handwritten musical score is divided into four systems, each containing multiple staves. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Lento (♩=50)' and the dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (ppp). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 3, 5, 2, 1, 0). Performance markings include 'rall.', 'L+C... ball.', 'Jete', 'Tete', '(loco)', '(spazz.)', and 'Red.'. There are also some handwritten notes like 's(i)' and 'm.s.'. The notation includes many trills and tremolos, particularly in the lower staves. The piece concludes with a 'Red.' marking and a final dynamic of 'pp'.

rall.

Handwritten musical score for multiple instruments, including piano and strings. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure is marked with a fermata and the tempo change 'rall.'. The notation includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *f*, *p*, *ff*, *ppp*, *pp*, *mp*, and *pp*. It also features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets, sextuplets, and octuplets, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. Performance instructions include '(senza trillare)', '(loco)', and '(spazz.)'. The score is annotated with numerous performance notes and fingerings, such as '4^a c.a.', 'L+c', 'L+c battuto', and 'L.'. The bottom of the page shows a 4/4 time signature.

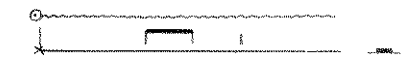
56

a poco a poco si abbassano tutte le luci - - -
(rimane la luce dall'alto sul clarinetto)

The musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system includes a top staff with complex rhythmic patterns and triplets, and a lower staff with a wavy line representing a string effect. The second system features a staff with a wavy line labeled 'poco arco' and another staff with a wavy line labeled 'poco arco'. The third system shows various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings across multiple staves. The score is densely annotated with performance instructions and musical symbols.

Luci)

Luci Palco spondo



3^{ta}

60

2^o

pp...

(b⁷)

(poco arco)...

pp

S(i)

pp

S(i)

pp

S(i)

pp

S(i)

(d)

3^{ta}

a poco a poco si abbassa la luce dall'alto sul clarinetto fino a

penombra cedendo

subito BUIO

subito $\downarrow = 55$

65