



Francesco Filidei

Partita

Ouverture

Scherzino affettuoso

Jeux

Chant du soir

Rumba

Edizioni Musicali RAI TRADE

a Giuseppe Rocchi Coopmans de Yoldi

Strumenti

Flauto in Do
Clarinetto in Sib
Tromba in Sib, sordina *
Trombone basso in Re, sordina *
Pianoforte preparato **
Arpa, straccio ***
Violino preparato ****
Violoncello preparato *****

* 2 Scatole mucca
** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Pistola a tappi di sughero, 1
Lingua di suocera, 1 tubo corrugato per cavi
elettrici (16mm), 1 Palloncino
*** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Clacson, 1 fischietto polizia
**** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart whistle)
***** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart whistle, 1
Tubo corrugato per cavi elettrici)

Ensemble

Flûte en Ut
Clarinette en Sib
Trompette en Sib, sordine *
Trombone basse en Re, sordine *
Piano préparé **
Harpe, chiffon ***
Violino preparato ****
Violoncello preparato *****

* 2 Boites vache
** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Pistolet avec lancer de
bouchon, 1 Langue de belle-mère, 1 Gaine -isolant
cintrable annelé- (16mm), 1 Balon
*** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Klaxon, 1 Sifflet police
**** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart whistle)
***** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart whistle, 1
Gaine -isolant cintrable annelé-)

Instruments

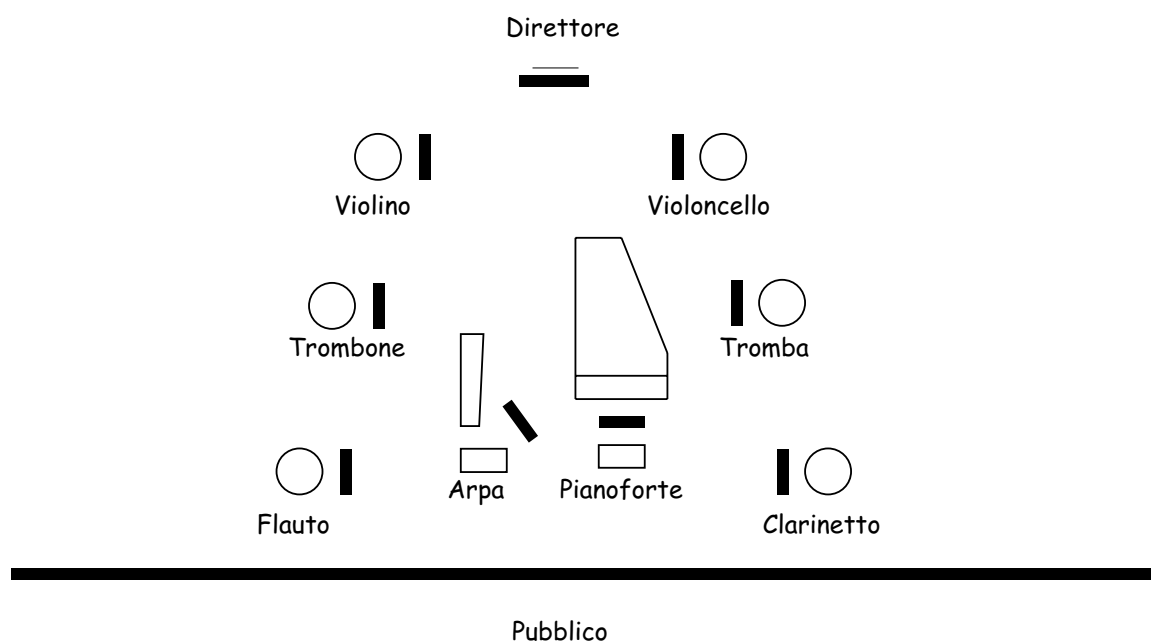
Flute in C
Clarinet in B-flat
Trumpet in B-flat, cup mute *
Trombon bass in D, cup mute *
Pianoforte prepared **
Harp, rag ***
Violino prepared ****
Violoncello prepared *****

* 2 Cow boxes
** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Pop-toy gun, 1 Blowout, 1
Cable cover (16mm), 1 Baloon
*** 1 Fart whistle, 1 Klaxon, 1 Police whistle
**** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart
whistle)
***** 1 Siren whistle (si placet : 1 Fart
whistle, 1 Cable cover)

Ex. online :

(Fart and Siren whistle : www.larocksmagic.com Pistola a tappi di sughero: www.paradisdujouet.com Tubo corrugato : www.batiproduits.com)

Disposizione sulla scena / Disposition sur la scène / Scene disposition



Amplificazione / Amplification / Ampification

A seconda del tipo di sala, amplificare leggermente senza snaturare la qualità dei suoni.












Selon la salle, utiliser une légère amplification sans altérer la qualité des sons.

Depending from the hall, use a slight amplification, do not alterate the quality of the sounds.

Istruzioni per il flauto e il clarinetto

Indications pour la flûte et la clarinette

Instructions for the flute and the clarinet

	Flauto e clarinetto, quando non indicato diversamente, sono suonati senza testata e bocchino, appoggiati verticalmente sulla coscia. Un flauto con meccanica coperta e rumorosa è preferibile.	Flûte et clarinette, sauf indications contraires, sont jouées appuyé verticalement sur la cuisse, sans tête et sans bec. Une flûte avec mécanique fermée est préférable.	When not differently indicated the flute and the clarinet are played without the mouthpiece, usually posed vertically on the thigh. A noisy mechanics flute is recommended.
	Posizionare lo strumento come se fosse una tromba, appoggiato alle labbra.	Positionner l'instrument à la manière d'une trompette, posée contre les lèvres.	Pose the instrument like a trumpet, pressing on the lips.
	Posizionare lo strumento come un flauto di pan, appoggiato al labbro inferiore.	Positionner l'instrument à la manière d'une flûte de pan, contre le lèvre inférieure.	Pose the instrument like a pan flute, supported by the lower lip.
	Flutterzunge (lingua).	Flutterzunge (langue).	Flutterzunge (tongue).
	Tongue-ram.	Tongue-ram.	Tongue-ram.
	Soffio, inspirazione.	Souffle, expiration.	Breath, inhalation.
	Soffio, espirazione.	Souffle, expiration.	Breath, exhalation.
	Bacio all'interno dello strumento.	Baiser dans l'instrument.	Kiss inside the instrument.
	Colpo di tosse all'interno dello strumento.	Tousser à l'intérieur de l'instrument.	Cough inside the instrument.
	Suono simile a una tromba, vibrando le labbra nella parte superiore dello strumento.	Son proche à une trompette, vibrer les lèvres dans la partie supérieure de l'instrument.	Sound similar to a trumpet vibrating the lips inside the upper part of the instrument.
	(Sempre senza imboccatura)	(Toujours sans embochure)	(Always without mouthpiece.)
	Lo strumento appoggiato verticalmente sulla coscia, battere leggermente con il palmo (m.d.) sulla apertura superiore, coprendola interamente, per ottenere un suono di bottiglia stappata.	L'instrument appuyé verticalement sur la cuisse, frapper légèrement avec la paume (m.d.) sur l'ouverture supérieure, pour obtenir un son de débouchement.	With the instrument supported vertically on the thigh, strike with the palm (r.h.) on the open upper part, to obtain a sound similar to the opening of a bottle.
	Far glissare leggermente le dita della m.d. sulla meccanica del clarinetto.	Glisser légèrement le doigts de la main droite sur la mécanique de l'instrument.	Fingers of the right hand glissando gently on the mechanic of the instrument.



Suono di chiavette battute, quando la nota è posta fra parentesi il suono è ottenuto grazie al rilascio della chiavetta precedente.

Bruits de clefs. Les notes entre parenthèses indiquent le son obtenu uniquement par le relâchement de la clef précédente.

Key noise. When the note is placed between parenthesis the pitch is obtained by the release of the previous key.



Chiavi battute.

Bruit de clefs.

Keys noises.

Per il flauto:

Pour la flûte :

For the flute:



Mentre la m.s. continua a battere sulle chiavette, percuotere con un'unghia a scatto il metallo dello strumento vicino all'imboccatura superiore.

Tout en actionnant les clefs par la main gauche, frapper avec un ongle par déclenchement (main droite) le métal de l'instrument vers l'ouverture.

While the left hand continues to strike the keys, strike with a flick of the right hand (index finger nail) the metal of the instrument near the upper part.



Glissando di armonici come per scaldare il flauto.

Glissando harmoniques comme pour chauffer la flûte.

Glissando of harmonics as if warming up the flute.

Per il clarinetto:

Pour la clarinette :

For the clarinet:



Mentre il mignolo (m.s.) continua a battere sulla chiavetta, battere col palmo della m.d. la parte superiore dello strumento.

Tout en actionnant la clef avec le petit doigt (m.g.), frapper avec la paume de la m.d. la partie supérieure de l'instrument.

While the little finger continues to strike the key, strike with the palm of the r. h. the upper part of the instrument.



Mentre il mignolo continua a battere sulla chiavetta, inserire l'indice o il medio nell'apertura dove si inserisce normalmente il bocchino, e far scattare il dito indietro a livello della restrizione del caneggio. Il suono prodotto è simile a quello del palmo battuto ma più acuto.

Tout en actionnant la clef avec le petit doigt de la main gauche, introduire l'index ou le majeur de la main droite dans l'ouverture à la place du bec, et le retirer en frottant le doigt contre le deuxième anneau. Son similaire a celui de la paume mais plus aigu.

While the little finger continues to strike the keys, insert the index or the middle finger of the right hand inside the mouthpiece normally is, and rub the finger against the second interior ring. The sound is similar to the striking palm, but higher.



Cluster di armonici naturali.

Cluster harmoniques naturelles.

Cluster of natural harmonics.

Istruzioni per la tromba ed il trombone basso

Indications pour la trompette et le trombone basse

Instructions for trumpet and bass trombon

Tromba e trombone sono suonati quasi sempre con le sole mani.
Tromba: nella sola Ouverture svitare leggermente il primo pistone.
Utilizzare una sordina con feltri non consumati.
A disposizione: due scatole-mucca a testa.

Trompette et trombone sont joués souvent avec les mains seules.
Trompette : dans l'Ouverture, dévisser légèrement le premier piston. Utiliser une sourdine dont les feutres ne sont pas abîmés.
Disposer de deux boîtes vache chacun.

Trumpet and trombone are played mostly only with hands.
Trumpet: unscrew the first piston slightly.
Use a cup mute of which the felts are not damaged.
At disposal : two cow boxes.



Posizione normale.

Position normale.

Normal position.



Posizionare lo strumento come se fosse un flauto di pan, appoggiato al labbro inferiore.

Installer l'instrument à la manière d'une flûte de pan, l'embouchure contre la lèvre inférieure.

Pose the instrument like a pan flute, supported by the lower lip.



Appoggiare il bocchino al solo labbro superiore.

Placer l'embouchure contre la lèvre supérieure.

Pose the mouthpiece against the upper lip.



Flutterzunge (lingua).

Flutterzunge (langue).

Flutterzunge (tongue).



Tongue-Slap.

Tongue-Slap.

Tongue-Slap.



Soffio, inspirazione.

Souffle, inspiration.

Breath inhalation.



Soffio, espirazione.

Souffle, expiration.

Breath exhalation.



Bacio all'interno dello strumento.

Baiser sur l'embouchure de l'instrument.

Kiss inside the instrument.



Colpo di tosse all'interno dello strumento.

Tousser à l'intérieur de l'instrument.

Cough inside the instrument.



Buzz, metà dentro e metà fuori dallo strumento. (Shift)

Buzz, moitié dans l'instrument, moitié dehors. (Shift)

Buzz, half inside and half outside the instrument. (Shift)



Soffio metà dentro e metà fuori dallo strumento.

Souffle moitié dans l'instrument, moitié dehors.

Breathe half inside half outside the instrument.



Battere leggermente con il palmo sul bocchino, per ottenere un suono quasi di bottiglia stappata.

Frapper légèrement avec la paume sur l'embouchure pour obtenir un son de débouchement.

Strike with the palm on the upper part, to obtain a sound similar to the opening of a bottle.

Per la tromba :

Pour la trompette :

For the trumpet :



Battere leggermente sul primo pistone svitato.

Actionner légèrement le premier piston (dévisé) pour obtenir le son de la mécanique.

Push the 1st piston (unscrewed) to obtain a mechanic sound.



Sequenza di pistoni abbassati per ottenerne il rumore di meccanica.

Actionner légèrement les pistons indiqués pour obtenir le son de la mécanique.

Push the indicated pistons to obtain mechanical sounds.



Abbassare il pistone battendo la terza coulisse, se il movimento è effettuato con il terzo pistone si crea anche un suono di pressione simile ad una bottiglia stappata.

Actionner le piston en poussant légèrement la troisième coulisse pour obtenir le son de frappe et un son de pression semblable à une bouteille débouchée.

Push the piston and the 3^o slide to obtain the striking sound and a pressure sound together.



Perquotere i tre pistoni contemporaneamente.

Appuyer légèrement sur les pistons simultanément.

Push all the pistons at the same time.



Smuovere la sordina nel padiglione per ottenere un suono di attrito.

Tourner la sourdine dans le pavillon de l'instrument pour obtenir un son de frottement.

Turn the cup mute inside the instrument to obtain a friction sound.

Per il trombone :

Pour le trombone :

For the trombone:



Battere con un unghia o una matita sul padiglione dello strumento.

Frapper légèrement le pavillon avec l'ongle ou avec un crayon.

Strike the bell with nails or pencil.

Istruzioni per il pianoforte

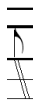
Qualora al pianista non venissero spontaneamente gli sfregati sul legno, usare della colofana sul coperchio o trovare una soluzione personale. Suonare i tasti sempre sulla loro superficie, senza abbassarli. Se necessario, bloccare il prolungamento dei tasti per es. con righelli all'interno del piano. Sulla partitura, la tastiera del pianoforte è divisa da righe orizzontali nelle sue sette ottave (in basso la più grave). Altre due fascie sopra e sotto questa zona, indicano gli zoccoli di legno posti alle estremità della stessa.
A disposizione : 1 Fart wistle, 1 Pistola a tappi di sughero, 1 Lingua di suocera, 1 Tubo corrugato, 1 Palloncino.



Battere con le nocche sugli zoccoli.



Battere con il palmo delle mani sugli zoccoli.



Con l'unghia del pollice glissando sulla parte frontale dei tasti bianchi fra le fessure.



Col palmo e le dita sfregando la fascia inferiore o il coperchio della tastiera.

Indications pour le piano

Dans le cas ou le pianiste n'arrive pas à faire spontanément les frottements sur le bois, utiliser de la colophane sur le couvercle or trouver une solution personnelle.
Jouer les touches du piano toujours sur la surface, sans appuyer.
Si necessaire bloquer les touches sur leurs prolongations par ex. avec des règles.
Dans la partition, la partie du piano est divisée en sept couches par des lignes (en bas la plus grave) .
Les deux « blocks » en bois aux extrémités du clavier sont indiqués par les deux parties en haut et en bas du clavier.
A disposition : 1 Fart wistle, 1 Pistolet à bouchon, 1 Langue de belle-mère, 1 Gaine flexible cache-cable, 1 Balon.

Frapper avec les articulations des doigts.

Frapper avec la paume sur les blocks en bois.

Avec l'ongle du pouce glisser sur la partie frontale des touches blanches.

Avec la paume et les doigts frotter sur le couvercle ou sur le bois sous le clavier.

Instructions for the piano

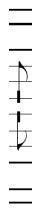
Some pianist need rosin on the cover of the keyboard to obtain frictions sounds. Other personal solutions are welcome. The piano keyboard is always to be played on the surface, without pressing down the keys.
If necessary, block the keys from inside on theirs extension with for ex. some rulers.
On the score, the piano part is divided in its seven octaves (the space beneath the lowest line represent the lower octave and so on).The two wooden blocks at the left and right edge of the keyboard are represented on the score with two spaces on the top and bottom of the keyboard.
At disposal: 1 Fart whistle, 1 Pop- toy gun, 1 Blowout, 1 Cable cover, 1 Baloon.

Hitting the wooden blocks at the edge of the keyboard with knuckles.

Hitting the wooden blocks at the edge of the keyboard with the palm and fingers.

With the thumb nail sliding along the front part of the white keys between the division.

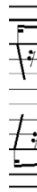
With the thumb nail sliding along the front part of the white keys between the division.



Unghie battute sulla tastiera.

Ongles frappé sur le clavier.

Nails hitting the keyboard.



Glissando coi polpastrelli sui tasti neri (quando il movimento è verso il centro).

Glisser avec le bout des doigts sur les touches noires (quand le mouvement est vers le centre du clavier).

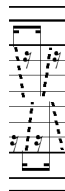
With fingertips sliding across the black keys (when slide towards the centre of the keyboard).



Glissando con le unghie sui tasti neri (quando il movimento è verso gli estremi).

Glisser avec les ongles sur les touches noires (quand le mouvement est vers les extrêmes).

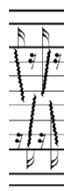
With fingers and nails (back of the hand) sliding on the black keys (when towards the edges of the keyboard).



Glissando con le unghie sui tasti bianchi.

Glissando avec les ongles sur les touches blanches.

With nails sliding across the white keys.



Glissando con l'unghia del pollice (o del medio se verso gli estremi della tastiera) sugli spigoli dei tasti neri.

Glissando avec l'ongle du pouce (ou du médium vers les extrêmes) sur les angles des touches noires.

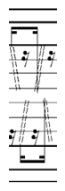
With the thumb (or the middle finger if towards the edges of the keyboard) sliding across the front part of the black keys.



Glissando con le nocche sui tasti bianchi.

Glissando avec les articulations des doigts sur les touches blanches.

With knuckles sliding across white keys.



Glissando con le unghie sul margine dei tasti bianchi.

Glissando avec les ongles sur les touches blanches vers le bord.

With nails sliding across corner of white keys.

Istruzioni per l'arpa

Indications pour la harpe

Instructions for the harp

Le corde sono stoppate con uno straccio o un tubo di gomma nel registro medio dell'arpa.
Di preferenza utilizzare uno strumento la cui meccanica sia molto sonora.
A disposizione: 1 Fart whistle, 1 Clacson, 1 Fischietto polizia.

Les cordes sont étouffées avec un chiffon ou un tuyau en plastique souple installé au préalable dans le registre médium.
Utiliser de préférence un instrument dont la mécanique est très sonore.
A disposition : 1 Fart whistle, 1 Klaxon, 1 Sifflet police.

Strings are choked with a rag or a flexible plastic pipe installed in the medium register.
It is recommended to play an instrument with lots of mechanic noises.
At disposal: 1 Fart whistle, 1 Klaxon, 1 Police whistle.



Battere con un ginocchio sulla cassa.

Frapper avec le genou contre la caisse.

Strike the knee against the body of the instrument.



Abbassare il pedale indicato per ottenere un glissando di un semitono acuto.

Actionner la pédale indiquée.

Press the indicated pedal to obtain an acute sound.



Battere sulla tavola con palmi, dita e polpastrelli (m.s e m.d. leggermente sfalsate).

Frapper sur la table avec les paumes et les doigts (m.g. et m.d. légèrement décalé).

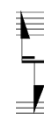
Strike the table with palms and fingers (l.h. and r.h. slightly shifted).



Battere sulla tavola con le nocche.
(m.s e m.d. leggermente sfalsate).

Frapper sur la table avec les articulations des phalanges (m.g. et m.d. légèrement décalé).

Strike the table with knuckles (l.h. and r.h. slightly shifted).



Strusciare le mani sulla tavola armonica per ottenere suoni di frizione (m.d. e poi m.s.).

Frotter les paumes contre la caisse pour obtenir des sons de friction (m.r. et après m.g.).

Rub the hands on the body of the instrument to obtain squeaky sounds (r.h. and then l.h.).



Pizzicare uno dei raccordi acuti.

Jouer la corde entre le sillet et la cheville.

Play one acute note near the tuning pegs



Bloccare con forza le corde con le avambraccia.

Étouffer brusquement les cordes avec les bras.

Abruptly choke the strings with arms.



Glissando sui pioli della cavigliera col dorso del pollice.

Glissando avec le pouce sur les chevilles coté accord de la harpe.

Glissando on the tuning pegs with the thumb.



Glissato verticale col palmo sulle corde nel registro medio-grave.

Glissando vertical, main à plat le long des les cordes filées.

Vertical glissando of the palm on the lower strings



Glissato orizzontale col palmo sulle corde nel registro medio-grave.

Glissando horizontal, main à plat le long des les cordes filées.

Horizontal glissando of the palm on the medium-lower strings.



Glissando con l'unghia su una corda grave.

Glissando avec un ongle le long d'une corde filée.

Glissando with one nail on a lower string.



Battuto pianissimo con un dito sulla cassa.

Frapper très légèrement la caisse du bout du doigt.

Strike very gently (pianissimo) with a finger on the table.



Glissando normale sulle corde bloccate.

Glissando normal sur les cordes bloqués.


Normal glissando on the choked strings.

Istruzioni per il violino e violoncello

Indications pour le violon et le violoncelle

Instruction for the violin and the cello



Il simbolo  indica che le corde vanno stoppate.

Nella Rumba inserire una barretta elastica (ad es. un ferro da calza sottile, un mimikaki, una bacchetta da direttore o un bastoncino di plastica per caffè) fra due corde all'altezza del ponticello.

Per il violino :

Nello Scherzino la posizione del violino è simile a quella di un piccolo violoncello.

Nella Rumba la posizione del violino è simile a quella di un mandolino.

Evitare il suono delle corde vuote stoppandole dove possibile.

A disposition: 1 Siren whistle.

Si placet: 1 Fart whistle e 1 Tubo corrugato per il Violoncello.



Le symbole  indique etouffer les cordes.

Dans Rumba (et dans jeux pour le violoncelle), introduire une barre flexible (par ex. une aiguille à tricoter très fin, un mimikaki, une baguette pour chef ou bien un coffee stick) entre deux cordes au niveau du chevalet.

Pour le violon :

Dans Scherzino, la position du violon est semblable à celle d'un petit violoncelle.


Dans Rumba, la position du violon est semblable à celle d'une mandoline.

Eviter le son des cordes vides, etouffer ou est possible.

A disposition: 1 Siren whistle.

Si placet: 1 Fart whistle et 1 Gaine flexible pour le Violoncelle.



The symbol  indicate that the strings must be muted.

In Rumba (and in Jeux for the cello) introduce a flexible crossbar (par ex. a small knitting needle, a mimikaki, a conductin baton, or a coffee stick) between two string beyond the bridge.

For the violin:

For Scherzino, play the violin as a small cello.

For Rumba, play the violin as a mandoline.

Avoid the sound of empty strings.

A disposition: 1 Siren whistle.

Si placet: 1 Fart whistle and 1 Cable cover for the Cello.



Pizzicato Bartok stoppato all'altezza indicata.

Pizzicato Bartok, corde effleurée à la hauteur indiquée.

Pizzicato Bartok muted at the indicated position.



Al tallone con pressione esagerata.

Au talon, son écrasé.

Al tallone with exaggerated pressure.



Col legno tratto.

Col legno tratto.














Col legno tratto.



Battere leggermente con il legno dell'archetto.

Frapper légèrement la corde avec le bois de l'archet.

Hitting the string with the wood of the bow.

	Battere col lato destro del pollice m.s. sul lato sinistro del manico (le altre dita stoppano le corde). (Violino: come un violoncello in miniatura, appoggiato su una coscia).	Frapper avec le pouce gauche contre le côté gauche du manche (les cordes sont bloqué par les autres doites). (Violon: comme un petit violoncelle appuyé sur la cuisse).	Thumb l.h. hitting the left side of the neck (the other fingers are muting the strings). (Violin: like a small cello posed on a thigh).
	Soffio ottenuto con il crine dell'archetto sul ponticello.	Frottement avec le crin de l'archet contre le chevalet (souffle).	Breath sound with bowhairs on the bridge.
	Battere sulla cordiera col lato sinistro del pollice destro.	Frapper avec l'articulation du pouce gauche contre la cordière.	Thumb r.h. hitting the tailpiece.
	Battere sul ponticello col lato sinistro del pollice destro.	Frapper avec l'articulation du pouce droit contre le chevalet.	Thumb r.h. hitting the bridge.
	Far vibrare col dito la barretta per ottenere un suono come di molla.	Flexatone avec l'aiguille à tricoter	Flexatone with knitting needle or wood baton for conductor or flexible crossbar
	Grattato oltre il ponticello.	Ecrasé derrière le chevalet.	Exaggerated pressure beyond the bridge.
	Battere sulle corde sul tasto con la mano (m.s. o m.s.).	Frapper les cordes sul tasto avec la main (m.d. ou m.g.).	Hand hitting the strings sul tasto (r.h. or l.h.).
	Per il violino :	Pour le violon :	For the violin :
	Con le corde stoppate all'altezza indicata, strofinare longitudinalmente le corde col legno.	Étouffer les cordes à la hauteur indiquée, et frotter le long des cordes col legno.	With the hands on the indicated position, rub longitudinally the strings.
	Per il violoncello :	Pour le violoncelle :	Per il violoncello :
	Ribattutto verso il ponticello col crine sulle corde stoppate. Rumore bianco.	Jeté avec le crin sur les cordes vers le chevalet, en étouffant les cordes .Bruit blanc.	Jeté with bowhairs on the muted strings near the bridge. White noise.
	Battere il lato sinistro del pollice m.d. sulle corde fra cordiera e ponticello.	Frapper avec l'articulation du pouce droit contre les cordes derrière le chavalet.	Thumb r.h. hitting the string beyond the bridge.
	Battere con il pollice di taglio le corde sul tasto.	Frapper avec l'intérieur du pouce droit contre les cordes sul tasto.	Thumb r.h. hitting the string sul tasto.
	Afferrare tra pollice ed indice qualche crine e glissare a sinistra o destra, per ottenere un suono di attrito.	Glisser le long d'un crin entre les doigts en le pinçant.	Glissando with thumb and 2nd finger on some bowhairs.
	Stesso effetto col tallone dell'archetto appoggiato sul ponticello,	Le même effet mais avec le talon de l'archet posé contre le chevalet,	The same effect but with the frog near the bridge.

Ouverture

I

Pomposo

♩ = 90

Flauto *ff* *R* *mf* (Palmo sul bocchino)

Clarinetto *ff* *R* *mf* (Palmo sul bocchino)

Tromba *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *R*

Trombone *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *R*

Pianoforte *f* *>*

Ped. *f* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp* (Con le braccia)

Arpa *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Violino *sf* *f* *f* *f* *Siren whistle*

Violoncello *sf* *f* *f* *f* *Siren whistle*

6

Fl. *m.d.*
m.s.

Cl.

Tr. *(Palmo sul bocchino)*
pp

Tbne *pp* *pp*

Pf.

Ped.

Arp. *p*

Vl. *pp* *Pont.*

Vcl. *pp* *Pont.*

11

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vi.

Vcl.

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

m.s.

(Gliss. verticale sulle corde filettate)

16

Fl. *f* *Grazioso* *m.s.* *m.d.*

Cl. *f* *Grazioso* *m.s.* *m.d.*

Tr. *mp* *Kiss*

Tbne *pp* *ppp* *Kiss*

Pf. *p* *pp*

Ped. *p* *>*

Arp. *(Racordo acuto)*

VI. *Jeté* *pp* *Pont.* *pppp*

Vcl. *Jeté* *pp*

21

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vl.

Vcl.

mp *pp*

pp

pppp

Pizz. Pont.

26

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vl.

Vcl.

mp *pp*

f

mp *pp*

f

f

pppp

Pizz. Pont.

f

(A due mani)

31 (Chiavi battute)

Fl. *mf* *f* *mf*

Cl. *mf* *f* *mf*

Tr. *mf* *f* *mf*

Tbne *mf* *f* *mf*

Pf. *mp* *mp*

Ped.

Arp. *mf* *mf* (A due mani)

Vl. *mf*

Vcl. *mf* *leté*

36

Fl. *p* *pp*

Cl. *p* *pp*

Tr. *p* *pp*

Tbne *p* *pp*

Pf. *mp* *pp*

Ped.

Arp. *p* *pp*

VI. *p* *pp*

Vcl. *p* *mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 36 through 39. The score is for a chamber ensemble including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbne), Piano (Pf.), Pedal (Ped.), Arpeggiator (Arp.), Violin (VI.), and Viola (Vcl.). Measure 36 is marked with a box containing the number '36'. The Flute part begins with a *p* dynamic and transitions to *pp* in measure 37. The Clarinet part also starts at *p* and moves to *pp*. The Trumpet and Trombone parts feature complex rhythmic patterns with fingerings indicated below the notes. The Piano part consists of arpeggiated chords, with dynamics of *mp* and *pp*. The Arpeggiator part is marked *p* and *pp*, with the instruction '(A due mani)' indicating two-hand play. The Violin part starts at *p* and moves to *pp*, featuring a tremolo effect in measure 38. The Viola part starts at *p* and moves to *mf*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

41

Fl. *Grazioso*

Cl. *Grazioso*

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp. *(A due mani)*

Vi.

Vcl.

46

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vl.

Vcl.

pppp

pppp

Pizz. Pont.

51

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

vl.

Vcl.

pp

p

p

p

p

f

f

ppp

f

ll.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 51 through 54. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The Flute (Fl.) part features a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes with grace notes. The Clarinet (Cl.) part has a melodic line with some triplets. The Trumpet (Tr.) part plays a rhythmic pattern with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *p*. The Trombone (Tbne) part has a simple rhythmic accompaniment, starting at *p* and ending at *f*. The Piano (Pf.) part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment, with dynamics increasing to *f* in the later measures. The Pedal (Ped.) part is a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The Arpeggiator (Arp.) part features a series of arpeggiated chords, starting at *ppp*. The Violin (vl.) part has a melodic line with a *ll.* (lento) marking. The Viola (Vcl.) part has a simple rhythmic accompaniment.

56

Fl. *p* *ff*

Cl. *p* *ff*

Tr. *p* *mf* *mf* *mf* *f* *sfz*

Tbne *ppp* *f* *sfz*

Pf. *f*

Ped. *f* *fp* *mf*

Arp. *ff*

Vl. *pp* *f* *Siren whistle*

Vcl. *pp* *f* *Siren whistle*

61

Fl. *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

Cl. *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

Tr. *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz*

Tbne *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz*

Pf. *f*

Ped.

Arp. *fp* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Vl. *f*

Vcl. *f*

66

Fl. *p* *ff* *mf*

Cl. *p* *ff* *mf*

Tr. *f* *sfz*

Tbne *f* *sfz*

Pf. *p*

Ped.

Arp. *fp* *mf* *fp* *ff* *ff* *sfz*

Vl. *f* *pppp* *Pizz. Pont.*

Vcl. *f* *pppp* *Pizz. Pont.*

Scherzino affettuoso II

Andantino

♩ = 140 ca

* Flauto

Clarinetto

Tromba

Trombone

Pianoforte

Ped.

Arpa

Violino

Violoncello

The score is for a piece in 4/4 time, marked Andantino with a tempo of approximately 140 beats per minute. The instrumentation includes Flute, Clarinet, Trumpet, Trombone, Piano, Harp, Violin, and Cello. The Flute part begins with a *pp* dynamic and a *picc* marking, followed by a *Simile* section. The Clarinet part also features *pp* and *picc* markings, with a *Simile* section. The Piano part consists of two staves, with the right hand playing a melody and the left hand providing accompaniment, both starting with *pp*. The Harp part is marked *pp* and includes a *Ped.* (pedal) marking. The Violin and Cello parts are marked *p* and feature a *sf* (sforzando) marking.

* Con testata-Avec tête-With mouthpiece.

** Solo in caso di assoluta impossibilità, sostituito con corde sfregate.
 Soulement dans l'absolue impossibilité, substitué par frottement des cordes.
 Only if really impossible, substituted by rubbing the strings.

5

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vl.

Vcl.

p

p

9

Fl. *p*

Cl. *p*

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp. *p* (*pp*)

Vl. *p*

Vcl. *p*

Detailed description of the musical score for page 17, measures 9-12:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 9-12. Starts with a *p* dynamic. Features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measures 9-12. Starts with a *p* dynamic. Features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents.
- Trumpet (Tr.):** Measures 9-12. Rests.
- Trombone (Tbne):** Measures 9-12. Rests.
- Piano (Pf.):** Measures 9-12. Features chords and single notes with accents and slurs.
- Pedal (Ped.):** Measures 9-12. Rests.
- Arpeggiator (Arp.):** Measures 9-12. Features chords with *p* and *pp* dynamics, slurs, and accents.
- Violin (Vl.):** Measures 9-12. Features chords with *p* dynamics and accents.
- Viola (Vcl.):** Measures 9-12. Features chords with *p* dynamics and accents.

13

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vi.

Vcl.

The musical score for page 18, measures 13-16, is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measure 13: quarter rest, quarter note G4, quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter rest, quarter note G4, quarter rest. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measure 13: quarter rest, quarter note G4, quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Trumpet (Tr.):** Measure 13: quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter rest. Measure 15: quarter rest. Measure 16: quarter rest.
- Trombone (Tbne):** Measure 13: quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter rest. Measure 15: quarter rest. Measure 16: quarter rest.
- Piano (Pf.):** Measure 13: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4.
- Pedal (Ped.):** Measure 13: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4.
- Arpeggiator (Arp.):** Measure 13: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4.
- Violin (Vi.):** Measure 13: quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter rest. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4.
- Viola (Vcl.):** Measure 13: quarter rest. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4. Measure 15: quarter rest. Measure 16: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4, quarter note A4, quarter note G4.

17

Fl. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Tr. *mp*

Tbne *mp*

Pf. *mp*

Ped. *mp*

Arp. *mp*

Vl. *pp* *(Mano battuta sulle corde)*

Vcl. *pp* *(Mano battuta sulle corde)*

21

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vl.

Vcl.

The musical score for measures 21-24 is arranged in a system with eight staves. The top four staves are for woodwinds and brass: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Tr.), and Trombone (Tbne). The bottom four staves are for piano and strings: Piano (Pf.), Pedal (Ped.), Arpeggiator (Arp.), Violin (Vl.), and Viola (Vcl.). The Flute and Clarinet parts feature melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Trumpet and Trombone parts play rhythmic patterns with slurs. The Piano part consists of chords and arpeggios. The Pedal part provides a steady accompaniment. The Arpeggiator part features a rhythmic pattern with accents. The Violin and Viola parts play melodic lines with slurs and accents.

25

Fl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Tr. *mf* *pp*

Tbne *mf* *pp*

Pf. *mf*

Ped.

Arp. *mf*

Vi. *p*

Vcl. *p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 25 through 28. The instruments and their parts are: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Tr.), Trombone (Tbne), Piano (Pf.), Pedal (Ped.), Arpeggiator (Arp.), Violin (Vi.), and Viola (Vcl.). The Flute and Clarinet parts are marked *mf* and feature melodic lines with slurs. The Trumpet and Trombone parts are marked *mf* and *pp*, with the Trombone part including triplet markings. The Piano part consists of two staves with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, marked *mf*. The Arpeggiator part is marked *mf* and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The Violin and Viola parts are marked *p* and feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

29

Fl.

Cl.

Tr.

Tbne

Pf.

Ped.

Arp.

Vi.

Vcl.

The musical score for page 22, measures 29-32, features a variety of instruments and textures. The Flute (Fl.) and Clarinet (Cl.) parts have melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Trumpet (Tr.) and Trombone (Tbne) parts play triplets, marked with *pp*. The Piano (Pf.) part has a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs. The Arpeggiator (Arp.) part has a complex, arpeggiated pattern. The Violin (Vi.) and Viola (Vcl.) parts have melodic lines with accents and slurs.

33

Fl. *f*

Cl. *f*

Tr. *mf* *Simile* 7 9

Tbne *mf* *Simile* 7 9

Pf. *f*

Ped.

Arp. *f*

Vi. *f* (Grattato dietro al cavalletto) 3 III. *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

Vcl. *f* (Grattato dietro al cavalletto) 3 III. *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*