


6
OPERA / ENGLISH HORN.

Richard Felciano

ORCHESTRA

Metered sections are to be conducted and played in the normal manner.

Ad libitum sections are marked with a cue arrow  and are of 3 types:

- 1) non battuta in which the conductor does not indicate a pulse after the cue is given, the performers following the tempo indications in their respective parts;
- 2) battuta non metrica sections, in which the conductor beats a regular pulse after the cue is given but makes no metric indications; and
- 3) battuta metrica, in which the metrical conducting of some instruments is temporarily superimposed on a larger, non-metrical section.

Boxed notation indicates repetition as follows:




uncoordinated within the section: vary dynamics constantly between *p* and *f* ; leave irregular pauses between notes.



coordinated within the section.



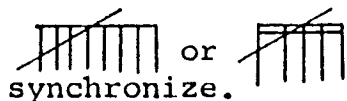
coordinated in the manner of a canon, the first chair entering with the cue, the others on successive beats.

All boxes repeat until another box or an exit cue  is indicated; the new cue should be observed immediately, even if so doing leaves a repetition incomplete. In some cases, where an exact number of complete repetitions will occur, they are indicated thus:

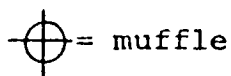
 10x

Accidentals carry throughout the measure and across barlines when tied.

All staccato notes should be considered staccatissimo regardless of note value.

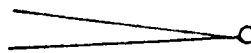


slash (through any value) = as fast as possible. Do not synchronize.



= muffle

l.v. = let vibrate



= diminuendo a niente

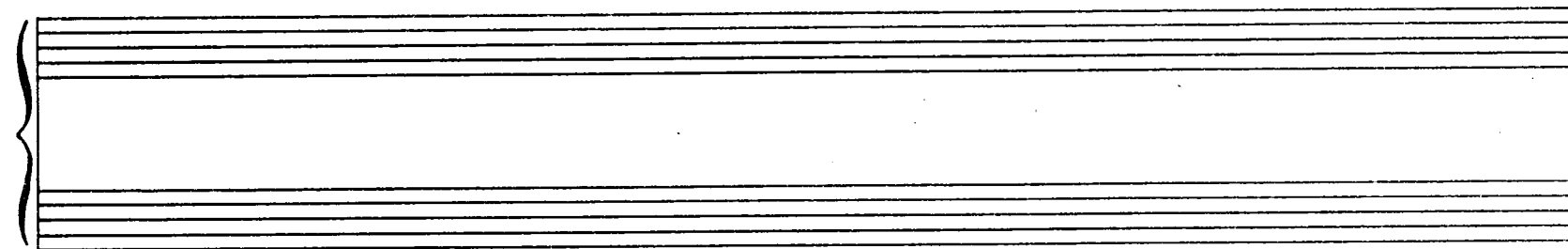
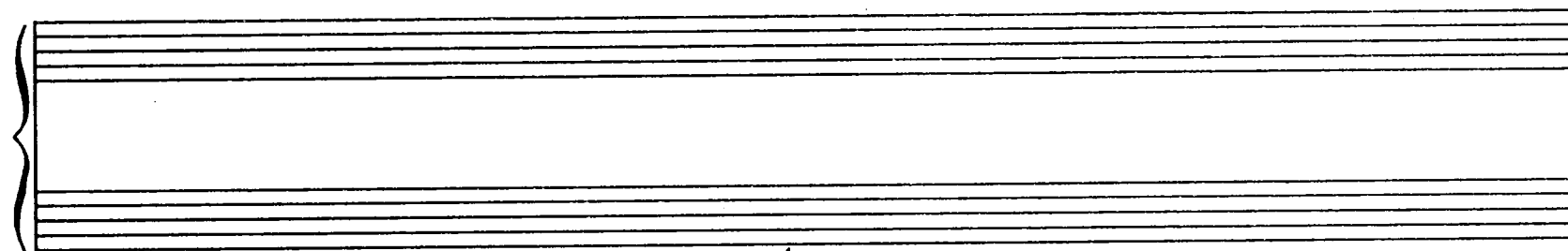
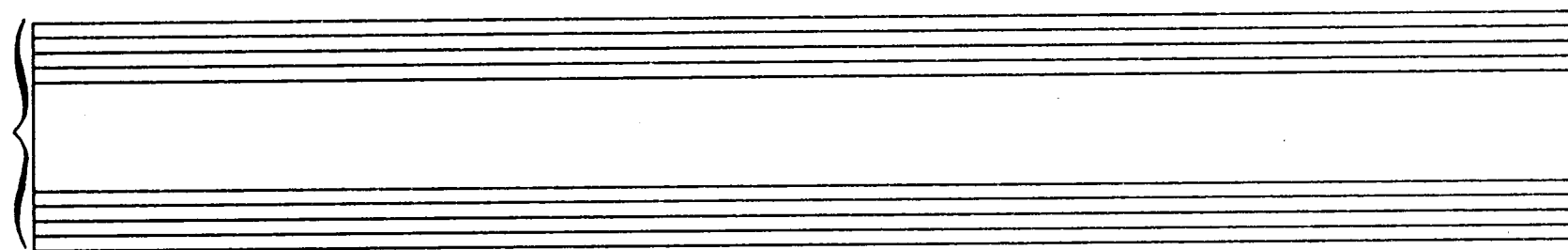
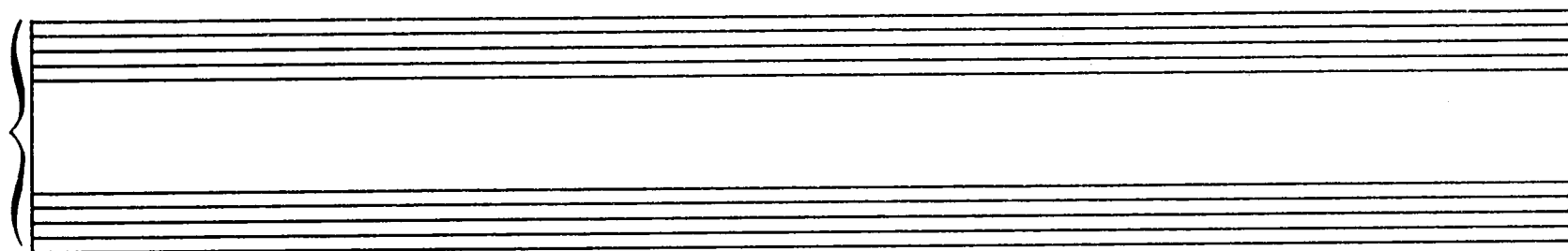
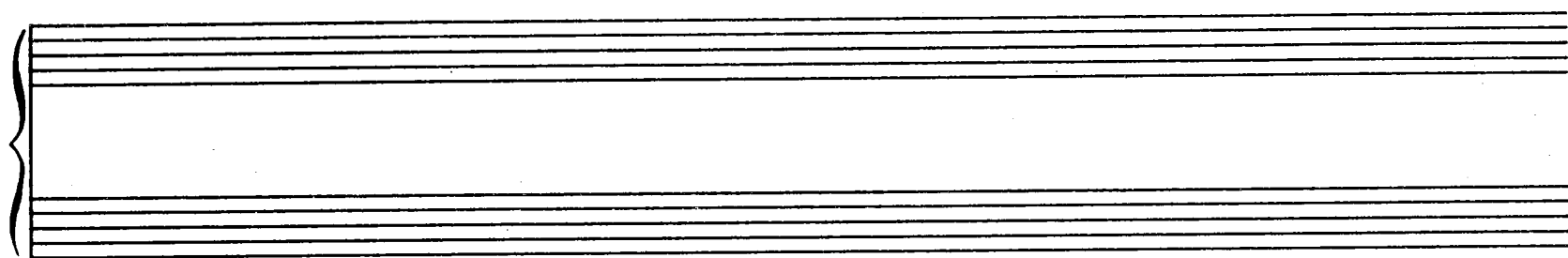
Strings



↑ or ↓ indicate one quarter-tone higher or lower than the previous note.

= molto sul pont., stop bow abruptly on the string.

All glissandi move immediately away from the starting note and are measured evenly throughout the given duration.




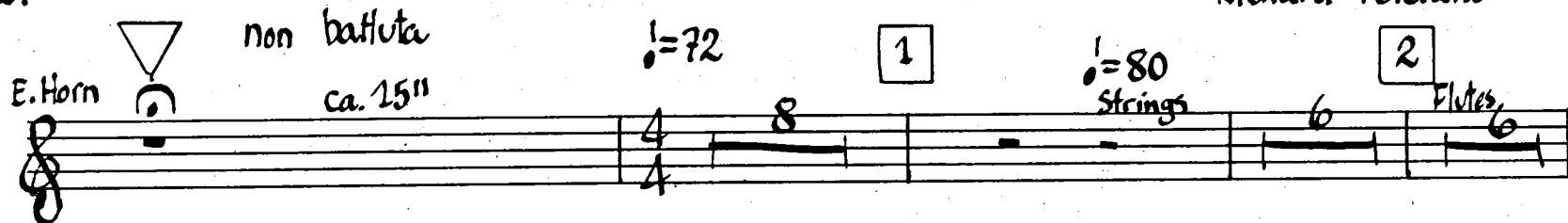
Oboe 3/English Horn.

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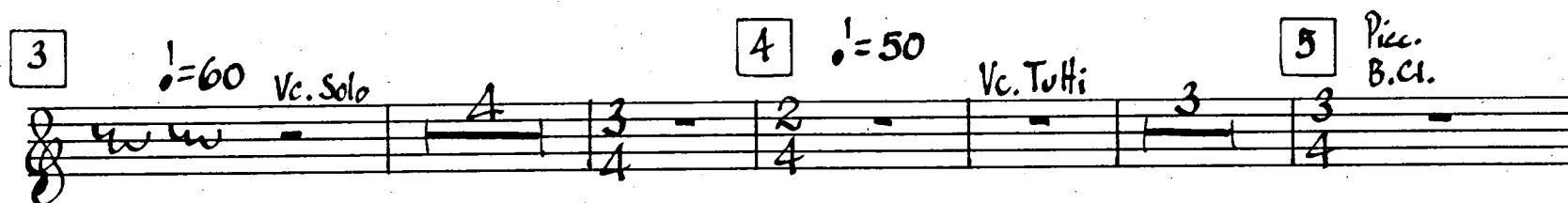
- Richard Felciano

2.

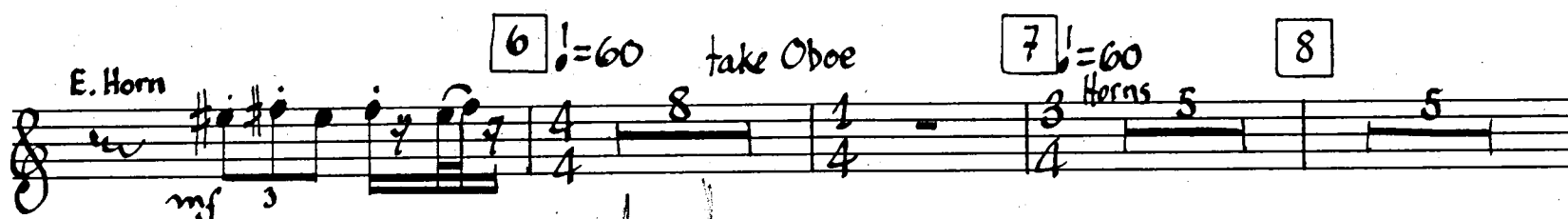
E. Horn  non battuta ca. 15" $\text{♩} = 72$ 1 $\text{♩} = 80$ Strings 2 Flutes



3 $\text{♩} = 60$ Vc. Solo 4 $\text{♩} = 50$ Vc. Tutti 5 Picc. B.cl.



E. Horn mf 6 $\text{♩} = 60$ take Oboe 7 $\text{♩} = 60$ Horns 8



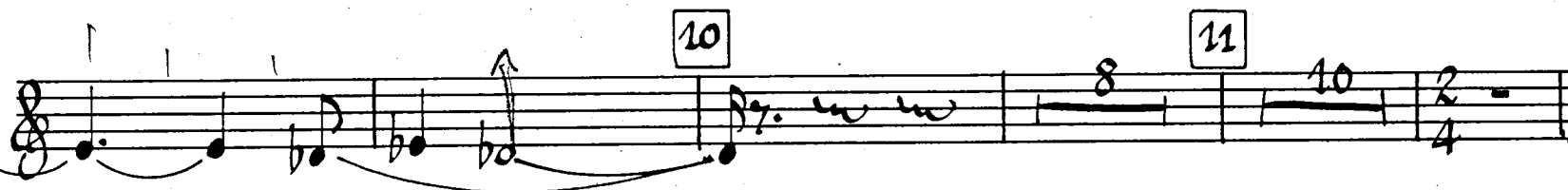
Ob. 1 mf 9 Ob. 2 f mf



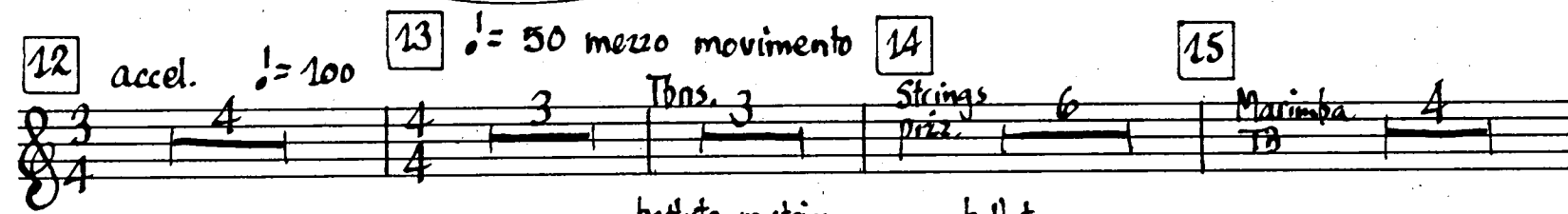
p



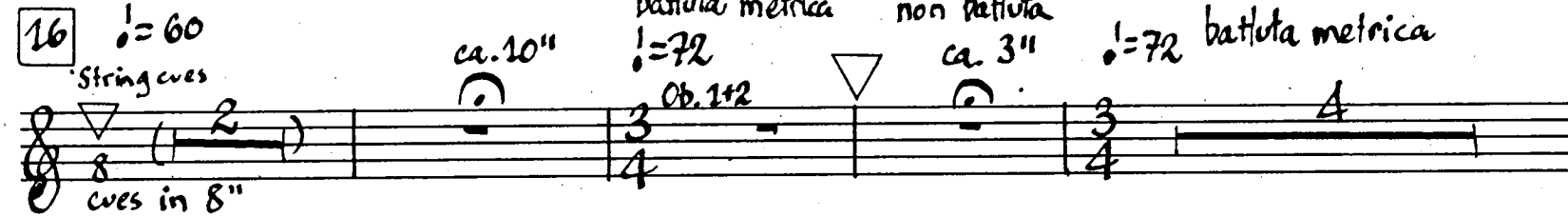
10 11



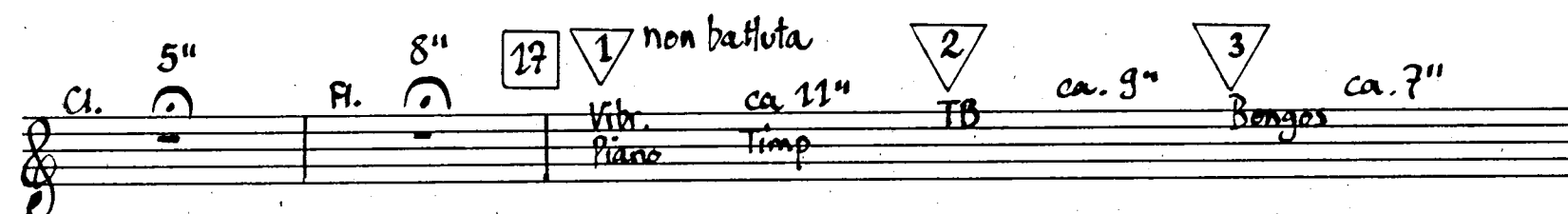
12 accel. $\text{♩} = 100$ 13 $\text{♩} = 50$ mezzo movimento 14 15



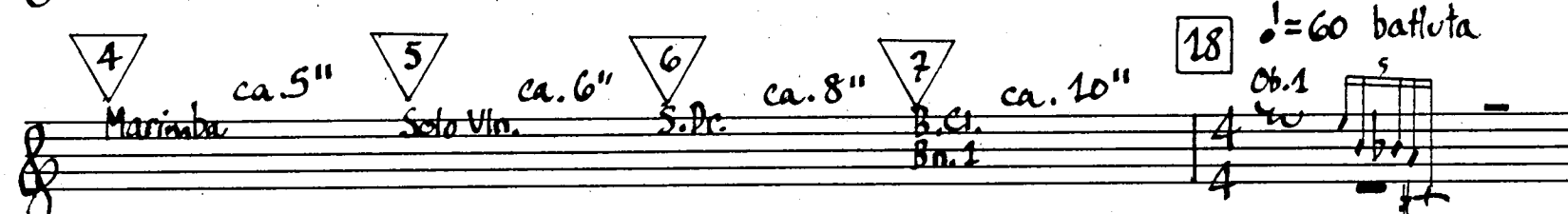
16 $\text{♩} = 60$ String cues cues in 8" ca. 10" $\text{♩} = 72$ Ob. 1+2 ca. 3" $\text{♩} = 72$ ca. 10" $\text{♩} = 60$ battuta

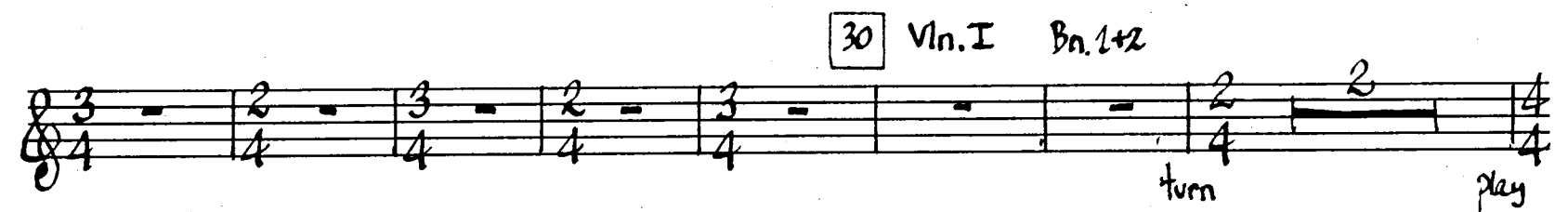
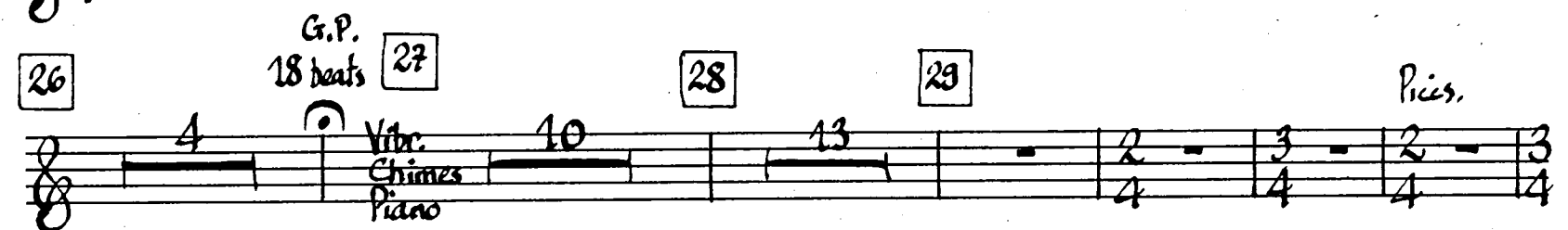
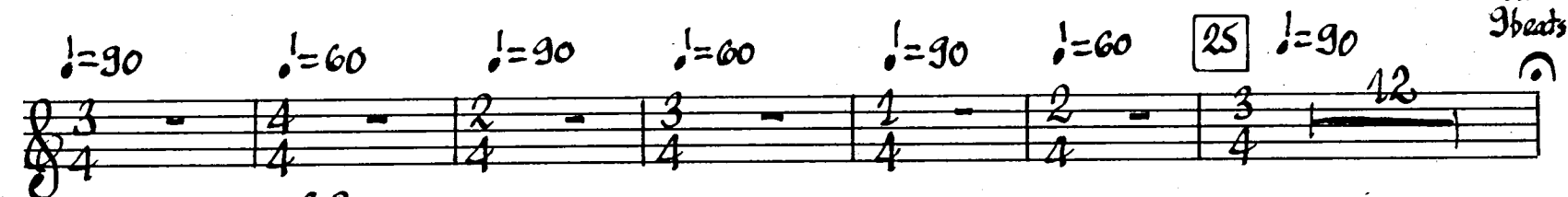
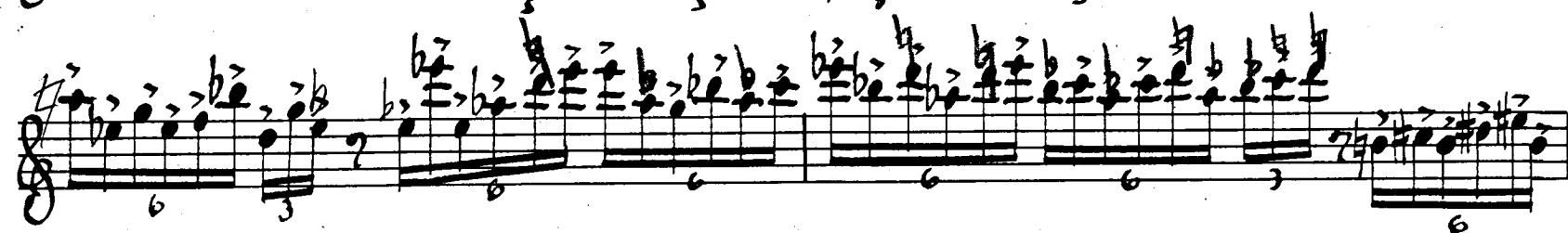
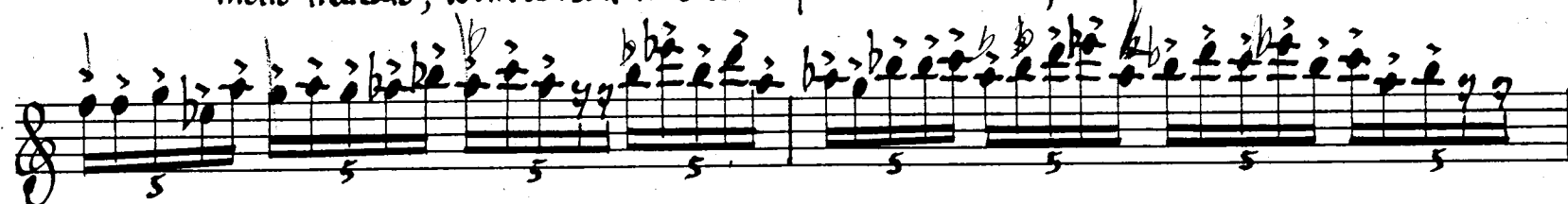


Cl. ca. 5" Fl. ca. 8" 17 1 non battuta ca. 11" 2 ca. 9" 3 ca. 7"



4 ca. 5" 5 ca. 6" 6 ca. 8" 7 ca. 10" 18 $\text{♩} = 60$ battuta





• = 120 Sharp tonguing
staccatissimo.

Handwritten musical notation for a single staff, likely for a string instrument. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings:

- Tempo markings: $\text{♩} = 60$, $\text{♩} = 120$, and *Lento* $\text{♩} = 40$.
- Measure 1: Quarter note, half note (fingering 5), quarter note (fingering 3).
- Measure 2: Quarter note (fingering 2), half note (fingering 2), quarter note (fingering 3).
- Measure 3: Quarter note (fingering 3), half note (fingering 3), quarter note (fingering 8).
- Measure 4: Quarter note (fingering 6), half note (fingering 6), quarter note (fingering 2).

Boxed numbers 32 and 33 are present above the staff, indicating measure numbers.

34 $F = 160$ (lo stesso tempo) 35 $F = 80$ (lo stesso tempo) 36 $F = 60$ 37

2 - 4 ^{Temp.} 13 2 9 4 5 3

4 16 8 4

Ob. 1+2
1
battuta non metrica
ca. 10"
2
Strings 6"
3
Harp 2"
4
Xylo 1"
♩ = 60
battuta metrica
3 Brass 2
4
4 Sharp tonguing

1 battuta non metrica 8" 2 5" 3 Whip 9" Sharp tonguing staccatissimo
 Pns. Strings Horns Tbn
 1m. $\frac{3}{4}$, 10 cues, 2m. $\frac{2}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. $\frac{4}{4}$

[illegible]

1
Vln. I 6" (2)

2
Fls 9" (3)

3
Piano 6" (2)

4
Xglo 3" (1)

5
Timp 3" (1)

Cb.

11.4

Handwritten musical score for a 12-measure piece. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first five measures are marked with triangles and labeled "battuta non metrica". The last two measures are marked with a double bar line and labeled "battuta metrica". The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the time signature is "3/4". The instruments listed are Cb. (Cello), Tbn. (Trombone), Horns, Perc. (Percussion), Harp, and Vc. (Violoncello). The measures are numbered 1 through 6, with measure 6 being the final measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

39



Handwritten musical score for a single staff, measures 40-41. Measure 40 contains a half note G4, a half note F#4, and a half note E4, with a "dim." marking and a "pp" dynamic. Measure 41 contains a half note D5, a half note C#5, and a half note B4, with a "con fuoco" marking and a "ff" dynamic.

Measures 37-42 of the musical score. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, many with accents. A box containing the number '42' is placed above the staff at the end of measure 42. The piece concludes with a final note in measure 42.

Measures 43-48 of the musical score. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, many with accents. A box containing the number '42' is placed above the staff at the end of measure 42. The piece concludes with a final note in measure 42.

ff Mechanically precise. All accents of equal weight. The attack sound is as important as the pitch.

Measures 49-54 of the musical score. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, many with accents. A box containing the number '42' is placed above the staff at the end of measure 42. The piece concludes with a final note in measure 42.

Do not additionally emphasize final pulse