

consacré à

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piccolo

as fast as possible

This image shows a handwritten musical score for a solo instrument, possibly a woodwind or brass, consisting of six staves of music. The score is written on five-line staff paper with a mix of common and irregular time signatures. The instrumentation includes a single melodic line with dynamic markings such as ff, f, mp, sfz, pp, and mf. Articulation marks like accents and slurs are also present. The score is annotated with various performance instructions and time signatures throughout the piece.

115  
 fff      101:151

111:141  
 mp      mf      pp

91:151  
 sfz      mp < f sfz      mp < f sfz      mf      sfz      mf

mp      f      mp      f      mp      31:21  
 p      sfz      mf      sfz

sfz      p      f      41:61  
 f      pp      f      sfz      ff      ppp

2000  
 San Diego

## Performance Notes:

- indicates flutter tongue
- Grace notes are to be played as quickly as possible with minimum change in surrounding rhythm.
- indicates an overblown pitch. Finger at the pitch given, Resultant pitch is not specified. Multiple pitches or sweeps of the overtones may occur.
- indicates a place where a noticeable breath may be taken. Any other necessary breathing should be hidden or masked as much as possible and should not disrupt the rhythm.
- Blow air, but no pitch.
- <sup>tum</sup> till to the note in parentheses.

## Meter:

Triplets may serve to change the meter when they apply to long lines. When a triplet functions on the level of a phrase as opposed to arhythm, a line may be broken into smaller measures. For example:

18 : (7)      15↑:18↑ functions as a 6:5 tempo change.  
                  The 15 eighth-notes are divided into smaller measures.

## Beaming

Despite what may seem to be a conventional meter, the pulse of the measure may be asymmetrical. The beaming of notes indicates the rhythmic division of the measure. For example :

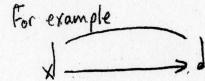
(notated)  
metric pulse  
(typical metric division)

## Quarter Tones

An arrow indicates a quarter tone'.



• Arrows indicate a continuous change from one mode to another



indicates an "overblown" note into a normally articulated pitch. The tie indicates that there is no re-articulation.

## Tremolo

A tremolo is indicated by disconnected beams. The duration is indicated by the length of one pitch  
For example:

Duration: d