

für Conrad Steinmann

Balz Trümpy

MELISMA

(1981)

für Sopranblockflöte solo

$\text{♩} = 40$

Batz Trümpy

(legato)

ppp

7:4

p

$\text{♩} = 48$ poco rubato

(mf)

poco accel.

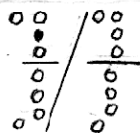
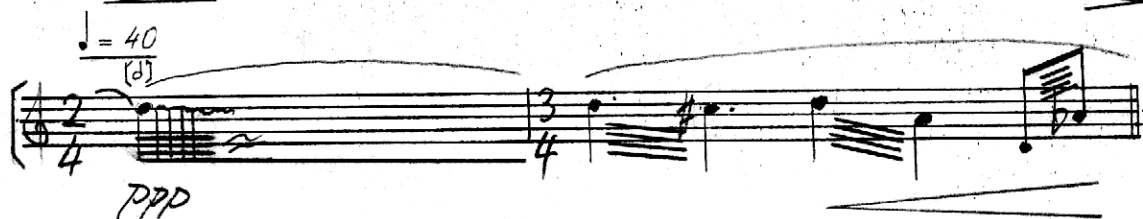
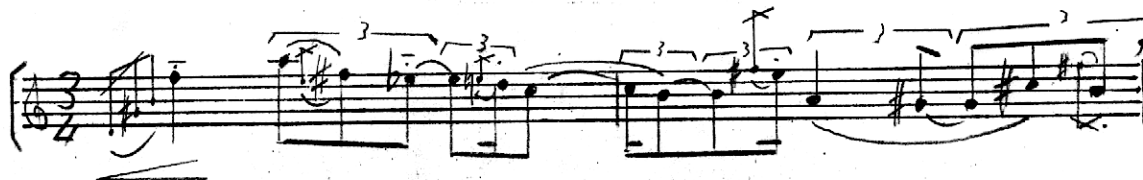
$\text{♩} = 56$

accel.

$\text{♩} = 66$

accel.

----- ♩ = 72



il più presto possibile

(♩ = 5/4)

(ten.)

(presto)



più lento accel.---

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Tempo and performance markings include:

- (presto)*
- rit.* (ritardando)
- accel.* (accelerando)
- molto rit.* (molto ritardando)
- ten.* (tenuendo)
- a tempo*

A tempo marking $\text{♩} = 50$ is present below the seventh staff.

The score concludes with a dynamic marking *(mf)* and a fermata over the final notes.

$\text{♩} = 72$

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, measures 1-16. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings (2, 3, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

$\text{♩} = 40$

(b)

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, measures 17-32. The notation includes slurs, dynamics (*f*, *ppp*), and performance instructions (*il più presto possibile*, *più lento*, *accel.*). The key signature changes to two sharps (F#, C#).

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above several measures, the word "accel." is written in a cursive hand, indicating an acceleration or "rushing" section. These markings are often followed by a dashed line. The staves are connected by horizontal lines, and there are some additional markings like "x" and "b" on the notes. The overall style is that of a personal or working manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, consisting of 10 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and features include:

- accl.** (accelerando) at the top of the first staff.
- rit.** (ritardando) above the second staff.
- ♩ = 66** and **♩ = 84** indicating tempo or pulse.
- (mf)** (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking below the second staff.
- Extensive use of slurs, ties, and triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket).
- Complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests.
- Accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) are used throughout the piece.

il più presto possibile

più lento

(presto)

(più lento)
rit.

rit. *rit.*

rit.

rit.

rit.

rit.

rit.

♩ = 40

[.] *[.]*

ppp
♩ = 72

rit. *♩ = 90*

mf

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, featuring various time signatures, dynamics, and articulations.

The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff continues the melody with triplets and slurs. The third staff changes to a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff changes to a 3/4 time signature. The fifth staff changes to a 4/4 time signature. The sixth staff changes to a 3/4 time signature. The seventh staff changes to a 4/4 time signature. The eighth staff changes to a 3/4 time signature. The ninth staff changes to a 4/4 time signature. The tenth staff changes to a 4/4 time signature.

Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *rit.* (ritardando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ppp* (pianissimo). Articulations include slurs, triplets, and accents.

Tempo markings include $\text{♩} = 60$ and $\text{♩} = 40$.

At the bottom of the page, there is a diagram showing a sequence of notes with stems and beams, and a series of dots with arrows indicating a sequence of notes.

Basel, 30.4.81