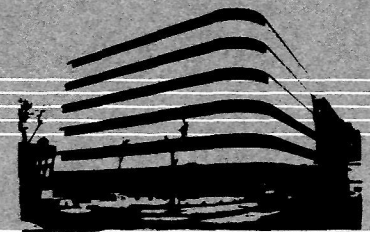


Tribuna de Jóvenes Compositores

PABLO MIYAR

ASHUR



Fundación Juan March

TRIBUNA DE JÓVENES COMPOSITORES / 25

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Fundación Juan March

La *Tribuna de Jóvenes Compositores* es una actividad de la Fundación Juan March que se concreta en la organización de conciertos con obras no estrenadas ni editadas de compositores españoles menores de treinta años, en su grabación y en la edición de la partitura en facsímil.

El primero de estos conciertos se celebró en el Salón de Actos de la Fundación el 26 de mayo de 1982, el segundo el 18 de mayo de 1983, y el tercero el 30 de mayo de 1984.

Esta partitura fue presentada a la convocatoria de la Cuarta Tribuna de Jóvenes Compositores, hecha pública en Septiembre de 1984, y fue seleccionada junto con otras cuatro obras por un Comité de Lectura formado por D. Miguel Ángel Coria, D. Antón García Abril y D. Xavier Montsalvatge. Su estreno tuvo lugar en el concierto celebrado en el Salón de Actos de la Fundación Juan March el 8 de mayo de 1985 interpretado por el Grupo Koan dirigido por José Ramón Encinar.

Edición de 300 ejemplares que se reparten gratuitamente a compositores, críticos, investigadores, Bibliotecas y Centros especializados.

PLANTILLA

- FLAUTA
- OBOE
- CLARINETE (en Si b)
- TROMPA (en Fa)
- FAGOT
- 2 PERCUSIONISTAS

Tam-tam, yunque (o en su defecto soporte de campanólogo con baqueta de triángulo), 5 Tom-toms o tambores indios, Claves, 2 Bombos (medio y grave) y un plato suspendido.

- VIOLÍN - I
- VIOLÍN - II
- VIOLA
- VIOLONCELLO
- CONTRABAJO (de 5 cuerdas)

INDICACIONES

59



Señal que debe hacer el director con la mano derecha.

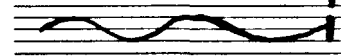
65a



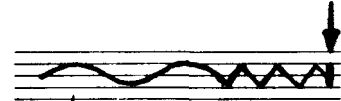
Si va acompañado con letras se marcará con la mano izquierda.



Se repetirá el bloque hasta que se acabe la línea ondulada.



Se acabará el diseño en la nota que coincida con la señal.



Se acabará el diseño después de que el director haga la señal, pero ahora dejando terminar el bloque.



El instrumentista debe repetir el diseño un número indeterminado de veces primero acellerando y luego ritardando.



Sonido mantenido con duración aproximada.

4
4



Compases que no debe marcar el director. Los instrumentistas se sincronizarán entre ellos mismos.

ASHUR

Mit. mesopotámica. Dios supremo de la mitología asiría, cuyo nombre significa benévolo, aunque en realidad se trataba del dios de la guerra. Como dios bélico era representado montando sobre un toro desbocado. También era, como dios supremo, creador de todo lo existente.

Al pequeño Ashur

Con misterio ($\text{♩} = 60 \text{ aprox.}$)

FLAUTA

OBOE

CLARINETE
(en Si b)

TROMPA
(en Fa)

FAGOT

PERCUSSION I

PERCUSSION II
Bombo grave

VIIOLIN I

VIIOLIN II

VIOLA

VIOLONCELLO

CONTRABAJO

ppp.

ppp.

⑤

 $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

⑩

Handwritten musical score for Percussion I, Percussion II, Violin II, and Viola. The score is written on a system of staves with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Perc. I: Labeled "claves". The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests in some measures.

Perc. II: Labeled "Bombo". The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests in some measures. A dashed line connects the notes across measures. The dynamic marking "ppp." is present.

Violin II (Vl. II): The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests in some measures. The dynamic marking "pp." is present.

Viola (Vla.): The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests in some measures. The dynamic marking "pp." is present.

Rehearsal marks are indicated by circled numbers 5 and 10. Time signature changes are indicated by brackets containing the new time signature: $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ and $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$. A crescendo marking "cresc." is present in the Perc. II part.

15

Handwritten musical score for Percussion I, Percussion II, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The score is written on five staves.

Perc. I: claves. The staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking is *(pp.)*. The word *cresc.* is written above the staff.

Perc. II: Bombo. The staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking is *(sempre ppp.)*. A dashed line is drawn across the staff.

Violin II (vl. II): The staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking is *p.*. A *V* marking is present above the staff.

Viola (vle.): The staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking is *p.*. A *V* marking is present above the staff.

Violoncello (v.c.): The staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamic marking is *p.*. A *V* marking is present above the staff.

$\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

(20)

Handwritten musical score for Percussion and Strings. The score is written on six staves. The first two staves are for Percussion (Perc. I and Perc. II), and the last four staves are for Strings (Vl. I, Vl. II, Vle., and v.c.).

Perc. I: Labeled "claves". The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *(p.)* at the beginning and *(mp.)* later.

Perc. II: Labeled "Bombo". The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *(ppp.)* at the beginning.

Vl. I: The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mp.* and a *v.* (accrescendo) marking.

Vl. II: The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mp.* and a *v.* (accrescendo) marking.

Vle.: The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mp.* and a *v.* (accrescendo) marking.

v.c.: The notation shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mp.* and a *v.* (accrescendo) marking.

The score is divided into measures by vertical lines. The first measure is marked with $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ and the second measure is marked with $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right]$. The page number (20) is circled in the top right corner.

[3]
4[4]
4

(30)

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, featuring multiple staves and dynamic markings.

Staves and Instruments:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Gr. (en Fa) (Guitar)
- Fg. (Fagotto)
- Perc. I (Percussion I)
- Bombo (Bongo)
- Perc. II (Percussion II)
- VI. I (Violin I)
- VI. II (Violin II)
- Vle. (Viola)
- V.c. (Violoncello)
- C.B. (Contrabasso)

Dynamic Markings:

- mp.* (mezzo-piano)
- p.* (piano)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- mp.* (mezzo-piano)
- mf.* (mezzo-forte)
- ppp.* (pianissimo)

Other Notations:

- Rehearsal marks: [3] 4, [4] 4, (30)
- Handwritten notes: *claves*, *Bombo*
- Handwritten symbols: $\sharp$, $\flat$, $\sharp\flat$, $\flat\sharp$, $\sharp\sharp$, $\flat\flat$

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring multiple staves with various instruments and vocal parts. The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* and *claves*.

Instrumentation and Parts:

- Fl.** (Flute)
- Ob.** (Oboe)
- Cl.** (Clarinet)
- Cr.** (Cornet)
- Fg.** (Fagott)
- Perc. I** (Percussion I, marked *claves*)
- Perc. II** (Percussion II, marked *Bombo*)
- VL I** (Violin I)
- VL II** (Violin II)
- vle.** (Viola)
- v.c.** (Violoncello)
- c.B.** (Contrabasso)

Dynamic Markings:

- cresc.* (crescendo) appears multiple times across the score, indicating increasing volume.
- claves* is written above the first percussion staff.
- Bombo* is written above the second percussion staff.

The score is written in a single system across five measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and slurs, all in a handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, measures 39-40. The score includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Cor, Bassoon, Tam-tam, Percussion I and II, Violin I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. Measure 39 has time signatures of 2/4, 3/8, and 4/4. Measure 40 is marked with a circled 40. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics like *f*, *pp*, and *ppp*.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 9, measure 45. The score includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Cor (Cr.), Bassoon (Fg.), Percussion II (Perc. II), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (v.c.), and Contrabass (c.B.).

The notation is in G major (one sharp, F#) and 4/4 time. The key signature is indicated by a sharp sign on the F line. The tempo/mood is marked "Allegro".

The score shows a complex melodic and harmonic texture. The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl., Cr., Fg.) play a melodic line with many accidentals. The strings (Vl. I, Vl. II, Vle., v.c., c.B.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Percussion II part is marked "2 Bombos" and plays a simple rhythmic pattern.

Dynamic markings include "piu f." (pizzicato forte) and "f." (forte) at the end of the section.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 10. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The instruments are arranged in the following order from top to bottom:

- Fl. (Flute)
- ob. (Oboe)
- cl. (Clarinet)
- Cr. (Cornet)
- Fg. (Fagotto)
- Perc. I (Percussion I) - includes *yunque* and *2 Bombos*
- Perc. II (Percussion II)
- vl. I (Violin I)
- vl. II (Violin II)
- vle. (Viola)
- v.c. (Violoncello)
- c.B. (Contrabasso)

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure of the Fl. part is marked with a circled number 50. The Fl. part includes the instruction *piu f.* (pizzicato forte). The Perc. I part includes the instruction *yunque* and *2 Bombos*. The Perc. II part includes the instruction *f.* (forte). The vl. I and vl. II parts include the instruction *f.* (forte). The v.c. and c.B. parts include the instruction *f.* (forte). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 11. The score is written in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Cr. (Cornet)
- Fg. (Fagott)
- Perc. I (Percussion I) with *yunque* (tom-tom)
- Perc. II (Percussion II) with *2 Bombos* (2 Tom-toms)
- Vi. I (Violin I)
- Vi. II (Violin II)
- Vle. (Viola)
- v.c. (Violoncello)
- c.B. (Contrabasso)

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. A circled number **(55)** is written above the Flute staff in the third measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, featuring a section marked "pesante" (heavy) and a tempo change to $(\text{♩} = 138)$.

The score is divided into two systems, labeled 59 and 60, with a tempo change indicated by a dashed line and the text "(2 veces $7\frac{1}{2}$)".

Instrumentation and Parts:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Cr. (Cornet)
- Fg. (Fagot)
- Perc. I (Percussion I)
- Perc. II (Percussion II)
- vl. I (Violin I)
- vl. II (Violin II)
- vle. (Viola)
- v.c. (Violoncello)
- c.B. (Contrabajo)

Key Features:

- Tempo Change:** Indicated by a dashed line and the text "(2 veces $7\frac{1}{2}$)".
- Section Markers:** Boxed numbers 59, 60, and 61.
- Handwritten Notes:** "pesante" (heavy) and "5 tom-toms" (5 tom-toms).
- Performance Instructions:** "f. (solo)" (forte, solo) and "f." (forte).
- Rehearsal Markers:** "yunque" (anvil) and "2 Bombos" (2 Bombs).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings, with a final section marked "pesante" at the bottom.

Handwritten musical score for Percussion I and II, and other instruments.

Measures 62-63: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fg.) parts. Measure 63 includes a *port.* (portamento) marking.

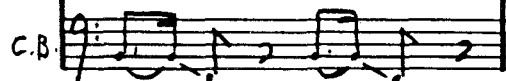
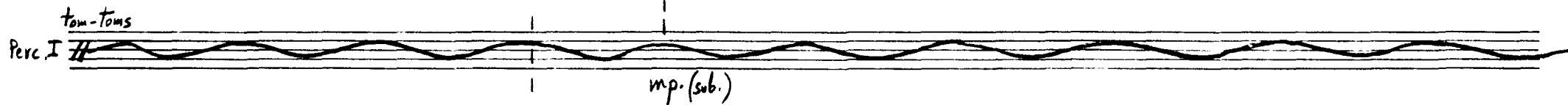
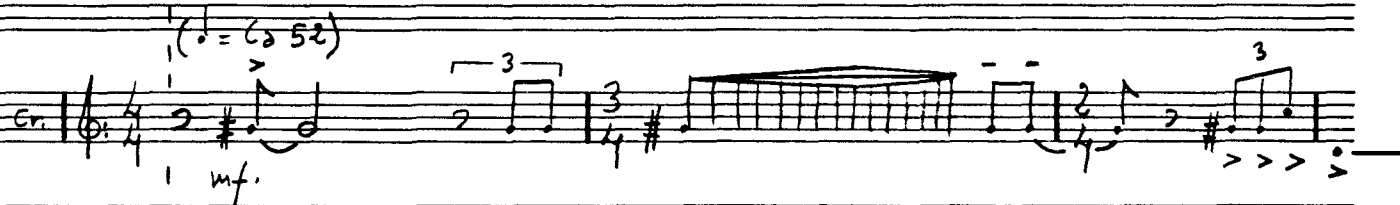
Measure 64: Indicated by a dashed line and the text "(1 vez)" (1 time).

Measure 65: Flute (Fl.) part, marked *p.* (piano).

Percussion I (Perc. I): Features a wavy line representing a sustained sound, labeled *tem-tous* and *plato suspendido* (suspended plate).

Percussion II (Perc. II): Features a short, sharp sound, marked *pp.* (pianissimo) and *mf.* (mezzo-forte).

Other parts: A section at the bottom right shows a part marked *mp.* (mezzo-piano) and *mt.* (mezzo-tinto).

66 $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ **66** Δ **67**

70

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 68-70. The staves are labeled on the left: Fl. (Flute), Cl. (Clarinet), Cr. (Cello), and Perc. (Percussion). The Flute part begins with a 4/4 time signature and a *mf.* dynamic. The Clarinet part also starts with *mf.* and includes a 5-measure rest in measure 69. The Cello part is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 70. The Percussion part is marked "tom-toms" and *mf.*, featuring a continuous wavy line across measures 68 and 69. A circled "70" is written above the Flute staff in measure 70.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 71-74. The staves are labeled on the left: Vl. I (Violin I), Vl. II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), V.C. (Violoncello), and C.B. (Contrabasso). Measures 71 and 72 are empty for all instruments. Measures 73 and 74 contain musical notation for all five instruments, starting with a *mf.* dynamic. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines, with some instruments having 5-measure rests in measure 73.

16

K 1" → 73

FL. *f.* *mf.*

ob. *f.*

cl. *f.*

Corr. *mf.*

Fg. *f.*

tom-toms

Perc. I

74

75

76

77

(♩ = 138)

FL. *f.*

ob. *f.*

cl. *f.*

Fg. *f.*

Perc. II

(♩ = 138)

vr. I

vr. II

vle.

v.c.

c.B.

Handwritten musical score for percussion and strings, measures 78-81.

Measures 78-79: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Fagot (Fg.) parts. Measure 78 includes a box labeled "78" with an arrow pointing to the Flute staff. Measure 79 includes a box labeled "79" with an arrow pointing to the Oboe staff.

Measures 80-81: Percussion I (Perc. I) and Percussion II (Perc. II) parts. Measure 80 includes a box labeled "80" with an arrow pointing to the Percussion I staff. Measure 81 includes a box labeled "81" with an arrow pointing to the Percussion II staff. A dashed line with arrows at both ends and the text "(2 veces)" is positioned above measure 81.

String Parts (Violins I and II, Violas, Violoncellos, and Contrabass): The string parts are written in a common staff. Measure 80 includes a box labeled "80" with an arrow pointing to the Violin I staff. Measure 81 includes a box labeled "81" with an arrow pointing to the Violin I staff. The string parts include various dynamics (p, mp, f, mf) and articulations (pizz., solo, sf. sub.).

Other markings: "plato suspendido" is written above the Percussion II staff in measure 79. "solo" and "sf. sub." are written above the Percussion I staff in measure 80. "(tutti cuerda = 138)" is written above the Violin I staff in measure 81. "(5 veces)" and "(7 veces)" are written above the Violoncello and Contrabass staves in measure 81.

Handwritten musical score on page 18, featuring measures 82 and 83. The score includes staves for Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (V.c.), and Contrabasso (C.B.).

Measure 82 is marked with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 138$ and a dynamic of p . It contains a melodic line in the lower staves.

Measure 83 is marked with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 40$ and a dynamic of mp . It contains a melodic line in the upper staves, with a note marked $9\pm$ and a flat sign b .

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The bottom section of the score shows the continuation of the melodic lines for the lower staves, with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 138$ and a dynamic of p .

Violoncello (V.c.) and Contrabasso (C.B.) parts are also present, with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 40$ and a dynamic of mp . The C.B. part includes a note marked $9\pm$ and a flat sign b .

Handwritten musical score for multiple instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Violin I (vl. I), Violin II (vl. II), Viola (vle.), Violoncello (v.c.), and Contrabass (c.b.).

The score is written on multiple staves. Key annotations include:

- Fl.:** $(J=40)$ (2 veces) above the staff.
- cl.:** $(J=40)$ above the staff.
- vl. I:** $(J=138)$ above the staff.
- vl. II:** $(J=138)$ above the staff.
- vle.:** $(J=138)$ above the staff.
- v.c.:** $(J=40)$ above the staff.
- c.b.:** $(J=40)$ above the staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (e.g., $b+$, $\#$, b).

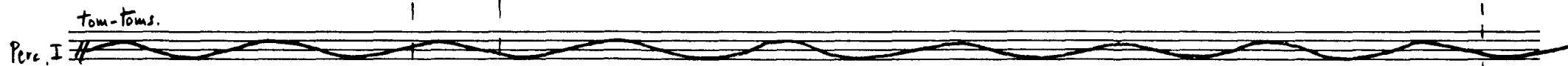
(*) El director debe marcar después de que la Flauta termine el diseño por 2ª vez.

86 87 $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ (90)

$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$



claves

Perc. II

$(\text{♩} = 152 \text{ approx})$

arco

$(\text{♩} = 152 \text{ approx})$

$(\text{♩} = 44)$

mf.

Handwritten musical score on page 22, featuring measures 93 through 96. The score includes staves for C.B. (Cello/Bass), Perc. I (Percussion I), Perc. II (Percussion II), V.C. (Violoncello), and V.I. (Violini).

Measure 93: C.B. staff shows a melodic line with a tempo marking $(\text{♩} = 152)$ and a dynamic marking f . The Perc. I staff is marked "Tom-Toms".

Measure 94: C.B. staff continues the melodic line. The Perc. II staff is marked "claves" with a tempo marking $(\text{♩} = 138)$ and a duration marking $2''$.

Measure 95: C.B. staff continues the melodic line. The Perc. II staff continues the "claves" pattern.

Measure 96: C.B. staff continues the melodic line. The Perc. II staff continues the "claves" pattern. The V.C. staff is marked $(\text{♩} = 152 \text{ approx})$ and the V.I. staff is marked $(\text{♩} = 152 \text{ approx})$.

Measure numbers 93, 94, 95, and 96 are boxed at the top of the page. A bracket indicates measures 96, 97, and 98.

Fl. 2
4

ob.

cl. 4
4

(105)

Fg.

tom-toms

Perc. I

vl. I

vl. II

v.e.

c.b.

(110)

25

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Perc. I

Vl. I

Vl. II

vle.

v.c.

C.B.

mf.

cresc.

mp.

mp. cresc.

con tutte forze

arco

mf.

mf. 5 cresc.

mf. cresc.

Handwritten musical score for Percussion I and Oboe. The score is written on ten staves. The top staff is for Oboe (ob.) and the bottom staff is for Percussion I (Perc. I). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked as 138 bpm. The score includes measures 112 and 113. Measure 112 features a melodic line in the Oboe and a rhythmic pattern in the Percussion I. Measure 113 features a melodic line in the Oboe and a rhythmic pattern in the Percussion I. The score is marked with dynamics such as *mp.* and *p.* and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and repeat signs.

$\leftarrow 2'' \rightarrow$ 114 ($\text{♩} = 138 \text{ approx.}$)

2/8 115 5/8

4/4

2/8

12/8



120

121

121 a

121 b

121 c

121 d



Handwritten musical notation for Violoncello (v.c.) and Contrabasso (c.b.) in measures 121, 121 a, 121 b, 121 c, and 121 d. The notation includes dynamic markings (dim., p.) and accents (>).

(*) El v.c. y el c.b. deben ir juntos con el ritmo perfectamente establecido, oponiéndose a la flexibilidad del resto de los instrumentos.

Handwritten musical score for measures 122 through 126. The score includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (ob.), Clarinet (cl.), Cor (Cr.), Bassoon (Fg.), Violin I (vl. I), Violin II (vl. II), Viola (vle.), Violoncello (v.c.), and Contrabass (c.b.).

Measures 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126 are marked with boxes above the Flute staff. Measure 124 features a dense, rapid passage in the Flute, marked *pp'*.

The Percussion II (Perc. II) part includes a section labeled "Bombo grave Ca 1''" with a *ppp'* dynamic marking.

The string parts (vl. I, vl. II, vle., v.c., c.b.) feature a melodic line with a *p'* dynamic marking. The Viola (vle.) and Violoncello (v.c.) parts include a section marked "Libera" with a *mp.* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes.

The score is written in a handwritten style with various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

5 tom-toms

p.

V.C.

arco ($\text{♩} = 44$)

E.B.

p.

129

130

Handwritten musical score for three staves:

- Cr. (Cello):** Starts at measure 129 with a tempo marking $(\text{♩} = 52)$ and a dynamic marking *p.*. The notation includes eighth notes, triplets, and a dense cluster of notes. At measure 130, the tempo changes to $(\text{♩} = 138)$ and the dynamic is *mp.*. The notation continues with eighth notes and triplets.
- Perc. I (Tom-toms):** Features a wavy line representing a continuous pattern. A bracket indicates a duration of $3''$ (3 seconds) for a section labeled "claves". Another bracket indicates a duration of $5''$ (5 seconds). A final bracket indicates a duration of $2''$ (2 seconds).
- Perc. II (Claves):** Features a wavy line representing a continuous pattern. A bracket indicates a duration of $3''$ (3 seconds) for a section labeled "claves". Another bracket indicates a duration of $5''$ (5 seconds). A final bracket indicates a duration of $2''$ (2 seconds).
- C.B. (Cello):** Features a wavy line representing a continuous pattern. The tempo marking *accelerando ad. lib. poco a poco* is written above the staff.

131 (x)

ca 4"

(♩ = ca 102)

Fl. *mp.*

cl. *mp.*

tom-toms

Perc. I

plato suspendido

Perc. II

p. *mf.* *p.*

vl. I *mf.* *acelerando* poco a poco

2

ca 6"

(♩ = 138)

vl. II *mf.*

vc. *mf.* *acelerando* poco a poco

c.b.

(x) Desde aquí al 132 el director siempre marcará el compás al vl. I y v.c.

131 a

Handwritten musical score for multiple instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Violin I (VL. I), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (V.C.), and Contrabass (C.B.).

The score is divided into measures by a vertical line. Key annotations include:

- Fl.:** "ca 1''" (approximately 1 second) above the first measure, and "ca 1'' b+", "ca 1''", and "ca 1''" above subsequent measures.
- Cl.:** Triplet markings (3) above the first and second measures. A tempo marking "(J = 52)" is present. A section marked "ca 2''" (approximately 2 seconds) is indicated with a double-headed arrow and "mp." (mezzo-piano).
- Perc. I:** "tom-toms" written above the staff.
- VL. I:** A tempo marking "(J = 60)" is present. A section marked "8" (8 times) is indicated with a double-headed arrow and "mp." (mezzo-piano).
- Vle.:** "etc. (8 veces)" (etc. 8 times) and "etc. (10 veces)" (etc. 10 times) are written above the staff.

Handwritten musical score for multiple instruments and percussion. The score includes the following parts and markings:

- Fl.** (Flute): $b+$, $b+$, $c3 1''$, $cresc.$, $c3 6''$.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): $c3 2''$, $cresc.$.
- Cr.** (Cornet): $cresc.$.
- Fig.** (Figure): $(\text{♩} = 130 \text{ aprox.})$, (3 veces) , $mf.$, $cresc.$, $acelerando$, $ad. lib.$, 3 , 3 .
- Perc. I** (Percussion I): $tom-toms$.
- VR. I** (Violoncello I): $cresc.$.
- VI. II** (Violoncello II): $cresc.$.
- Vle.** (Violoncello): $cresc.$, $etc.$, (10 veces) , $etc.$, (6 veces) .
- V.c.** (Violoncello): $cresc.$.
- c.B.** (Cello/Bass): $cresc.$.

The score is written on multiple staves, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for page 35, featuring various instruments and percussion.

FL. (Flute): Melodic line with many accidentals (flats and naturals). A tempo marking $(\text{♩} = 104)$ is present.

Ob. (Oboe): Melodic line starting with a *mf. cresc.* marking.

Cl. (Clarinet): Melodic line with many accidentals.

Cr. (Cello): Melodic line with many accidentals.

Fg. (Fagotto): Melodic line with many accidentals.

Perc. I (Percussion I): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

Perc. II (Percussion II): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

mf. cresc. (mezzo-forte, crescendo): Marking for the Percussion II section.

3" (3 seconds): A bracketed time interval for Percussion II.

yunque (yunque): Marking for the Percussion II section.

etc. (et cetera): Marking for the Percussion II section.

Vp. I (Violoncello I): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

Vp. II (Violoncello II): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

vle. (Violoncello): Melodic line with many accidentals. A tempo marking $(\text{♩} = 82)$ is present.

v.c. (Violoncello): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

c.B. (Cello): Wavy line indicating a sustained sound.

132

Ca. 2"

133

134

(♩ = Ca 60)

135

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, spanning measures 132 to 135. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet), strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass), percussion (Percussion I, Percussion II), and other instruments (Cymbals, Bongos).

Measure 132: Features a complex rhythmic pattern with a "Ca. 2" marking. The percussion section includes "tam-toms" and "yunque" (wood block). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with a "f" (forte) dynamic. A "6" is written below the clarinet staff.

Measure 133: Continues the melodic line. The percussion section includes "tam-tam" and "etc.". The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with a "f" (forte) dynamic.

Measure 134: Features a complex rhythmic pattern with a "Ca. 60" marking. The percussion section includes "Bongos" and "plato suspendido" (suspended cymbal). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with a "f" (forte) dynamic.

Measure 135: Continues the melodic line. The percussion section includes "plato suspendido". The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line with a "f" (forte) dynamic.

136 (simile)

138

139 (simile)

37

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, spanning measures 136, 138, and 139. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (ob.), Clarinet (cl.), Contrabass (Cb.), Bassoon (Fg.), Percussion I (Perc. I), Percussion II (Perc. II), Violin I (vl. I), Violin II (vl. II), Viola (vle.), Violoncello (v.c.), and Contrabass (c.b.).

Measure 136: Features a complex melodic line in the Flute and Oboe, with a rhythmic pattern in the Clarinet and Contrabass. The Percussion I part includes a "2 Bombs" section. The Violin and Viola parts have a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

Measure 138: The Flute and Oboe parts continue their melodic lines. The Clarinet and Contrabass parts have a more active role. The Percussion I part includes a "Libero" section. The Violin and Viola parts have a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

Measure 139: The Flute and Oboe parts continue their melodic lines. The Clarinet and Contrabass parts have a more active role. The Percussion I part includes a "Bombo medio" section. The Violin and Viola parts have a steady rhythmic accompaniment.

Dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *ff* (fortissimo).

Performance instructions: "8°" (octave), "Libero", "Bombo medio", "Ca 2''".

Other markings: "plato susp.", "tam-tam", "2 Bombs", "Bombo medio".

139 a

pp¹pp¹pp¹pp¹

ca 2"

pp¹

mf.

mp.

pp¹pp¹pp¹pp¹pp¹

140 *Meno mosso*

140 a

39

Fl. $\frac{2}{4}$ 8^{va} *mp.*

Ob. *mp.*

Cl. *mp.*

Fg. *mp.*

ca 3"

ca 1"

Vle. $\frac{8}{8}$ 8^{va} *mp.*

V.C. *mp.*

141

141 a

142

(senza tempo)

143

Fl.

pp.

dim.

p.

Bombo medio

Perc. II

pp. mp. pp.

sord.

port.

vl. I

sord.

port.

vl. II

sord.

port.

vle.

p.

Pablo Meyer

Madrid, Diciembre - 1984

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FUNDACIÓN JUAN MARCH
Castelló, 77. 28006-Madrid