

t r a v e l s b y p i a n o

36

### 3 Nocturnes

1. Eb minor (No.11)
2. Bb minor (No.12)
3. B minor (No.13)

for piano

original composition

1999 – 2000

D o U J I N E D I T I o N

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– 1 –

*Corrente* (♩ = 125)

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

*p quasi sottovoce*

a) b) c)

a) b)

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32 *rit. ...*

33 34

*rit. ...*

(Andante) (♩ = 70)

35 36 37

*p*

38 39 40 41

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original composition – travelsbypiano (1999 – 2000)

42 43 44

Measures 42-44: Treble and bass staves. Measure 42: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 43: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 44: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2).

45 46

Measures 45-46: Treble and bass staves. Measure 45: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 46: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2).

47 48 49

Measures 47-49: Treble and bass staves. Measure 47: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 48: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 49: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2).

50 51 52

Measures 50-52: Treble and bass staves. Measure 50: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 51: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 52: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2).

53 54

Measures 53-54: Treble and bass staves. Measure 53: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2). Measure 54: Treble has a half note chord (F#4, A4) and a half note (C4); bass has a half note chord (F#2, A2).

55 56 57

*dim. ...* *p* *pp*

58 59 60

*p*

61 62 63 64

65 66 67 68

69 70 71 72

*pp* *gelido*

*Tempo I* (♩ = 130)

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with two staves. The top staff of each system contains a single melodic line, while the bottom staff contains a continuous, dense texture of sixteenth-note chords. Measure numbers 73 through 90 are indicated at the beginning of each system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked *Tempo I* with a quarter note equal to 130 beats per minute. Dynamic markings include *sempre molto p* (measures 73-80) and *mf* (measures 81-90). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

73 74 75 76

*sempre molto p*

77 78 79 80

81 82 83 84

*mf*

85 86 87 88

89 90

This musical score page contains measures 91 through 110 of a piece. It is organized into five systems, each with two staves. The upper staff of each system contains a single melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff contains a continuous, dense texture of sixteenth-note chords, often written in a shorthand style with diagonal lines and stems. Measure numbers 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110 are placed at the beginning of their respective measures on the upper staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

111 112 113

114 115 116

117 118

119 120 121 122

123 124 125



126 127

128 129 130 131

*dim. senza rit. ...*

132 133 134

*ff subito* *ff*

a) oppure / or / ou bien:	b) oppure / or / ou bien:	c) oppure / or / ou bien:

– 2 –

*Andante mesto* (♩ = 80)

The musical score is for a piece titled "Andante mesto" with a tempo marking of ♩ = 80. It is written for piano (p) and consists of 36 measures. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature changes throughout the piece: 5/4 for measures 1-5, 4/4 for measures 6-11, 12-16, 17-21, 22-26, 27-31, and 32-36. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *tratt.* (trattando). Performance instructions include *al tempo...* and *arpeggio sempre*. The score is numbered 1 through 36, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 36.

37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45 46 47

*Più lento*

*p ma ardente*

48 49 50 51 52



*pp*

53 54 55 56 57

*Tempo I*

*dal*  *al* 

90 91 92

*tr*  *tr* 

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original composition – travelsbypiano (1999 – 2000)

93 *tr* 94 *tr* 95 *tr* 96 97 98 99 100 101

*p misterioso*

102 103 104 105 106

*dim. ...* *pp*

The musical score is written for piano in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system covers measures 93 to 101. Measures 93, 94, and 95 feature a treble clef staff with a trill (tr) over a half note. Measures 96, 97, and 98 feature a bass clef staff with a half note. Measures 99, 100, and 101 feature a treble clef staff with a half note. The second system covers measures 102 to 106. Measures 102, 103, and 104 feature a treble clef staff with a half note. Measures 105 and 106 feature a bass clef staff with a half note. The score includes dynamic markings: *p misterioso* at measure 98, *dim. ...* at measure 103, and *pp* at measure 105.

*Allegretto* (♩ = 135)

The musical score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Allegretto* with a quarter note equal to 135 beats per minute. The score consists of 25 measures, numbered 1 through 25.

- Measures 1-4:** The right hand begins with a melodic line starting on G4, marked with *> p* and *molto legato*. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A slur covers measures 1-4 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 4.
- Measures 5-8:** The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues. A slur covers measures 5-8 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 8.
- Measures 9-12:** The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a crescendo marking (*cresc. ...*). The left hand accompaniment continues. A slur covers measures 9-12 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 12.
- Measures 13-16:** The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues. A slur covers measures 13-16 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 16.
- Measures 17-21:** The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues. A slur covers measures 17-21 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 21.
- Measures 22-25:** The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues. A slur covers measures 22-25 in the left hand, with a fermata at the end of measure 25.

26 27 28 29

*pp* *cresc. molto...*

30 31 32 33 34

*ff*

35 36 37 38

*meno f*

39 40 41 42

*dim. poco a poco...*

**Andante** (♩ = 115)

43 44 45 46 47

*legatiss.* *p*

48 49 50 51

*tr*

52 53 54 55

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56 *tr* 57 *tr* 58 *tr* 59 *tr*

60 *tr* 61 62 *tr* 63 *tr*

64 *tr* 65 *tr* 66 *tr* 67 68

*dal*  $\text{S}$  *al*  $\text{O}$

112 113 114

*sfz* *sf* *secco* *sfz*

115 116 117 118 119 120

*sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *rit. ...* *...*

121 122 123 124

*p* *pp*

## How To Read This Score

This score was not produced in the “proper” way, that is with a music typeset program, so it won’t **look** as **good** as it could (should?) be. Still, it is **sufficient and correct**, meaning it carries all the necessary information to be read and played as any other, and has been quality-checked to the best of my efforts.

The following notes are a few tips for readers accustomed to beautiful typesetting, to help them cope with the quirks they are more likely to notice, and to make them realize that maybe a score like this is not as deviant as they think after all.

Now, on to the tips.

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### Staves

Being a piano score, notes run as usual on two staves. Occasionally they may expand to three or even four staves if necessary. However, staves are not visually united by the customary { sign. There is only more white space to visually separate lines.

### Key signature

Alterations (b, #) and clefs are noted with the usual symbols. However they will be noted only at the beginning of the first line without repeating them at the beginning of the following lines. Only when the clef or an alteration **changes**, it will be noted. It’s easier to understand if you think of a score that runs on one single line from start to finish, for which you would need a veeeeeeeeery long (and narrow) page to print out, that is instead clipped in many pieces – of about 4 bars each – and pasted on a customary A4-page.

### Bar reset

At every bar change, all alteration changes from the key signature are implicitly reset.  
# signs are only noted within the same bar and in the same stave.

### Time signatures

They are noted in the usual way. Sometimes the signature is in “alla breve” to improve readability. I usually note metronome indications too, although occasionally in a fancy way. For example for a piece in 6/8 it is customary to note metronome indication with 3/8 as basis. Most of the time I use 1/8 as basis instead: to get your usual base just divide by three (e.g.  $1/8 = 180 \rightarrow 3/8 = 60$ ).

### Tempo markings (Allegro, Andante and merry friends)

Noted in the usual way, however I’m a native Italian speaker so I may get creative sometimes... if everything fails just type the mystery word into any translator program online and you’re set to go.

### Bar numbers

They are always marked. Traditionally if the first bar is almost empty, containing only a few notes as introduction to the second bar which holds the first true upbeat, it is not numbered as bar n. 1 and instead the second bar is considered to be bar 1. Not true here: bar 1 is the bar that carries the very first note, even if it contains only one note in the last interval. Personally I prefer this way of counting and I use it to count the official total number of bars in my pieces.



### **Volume (p, f, etc.) and accents**

Noted in the usual way, in bold italic. When you sometimes see “rf”, it stands for “rinforzando” and means: play louder (than a moment before). Note that the “how much louder” part is left to the interpreter.

Indications like “*crescendo*”, “*diminuendo*”, “*smorzando*” carry the customary meaning and are generally written like “*cresc.*”, “*dim.*”, “*smorz.*”. Crescendo and Diminuendo are noted in place of their graphical counterparts (you know, those long open fork-like signs)

### **Legato and Staccato**

No slurs are indicated. Traditionally when a passage is not tied by a slur it may be interpreted as a staccato passage. Not true here. Even if a slur is not there, the notes are legato, or at least to be played with their full duration. Staccato notes are noted with half the value, followed by half the pause. I mean for example a staccato 1/8 note will be displayed as a 1/16 note followed by a 1/16 pause. While visually upsetting at first, it is logically correct: when you are playing your notes in staccato you are actually playing them for only half the duration and pausing for the remaining half.

### **Tails (note grouping)**

The “tails” of the notes of duration 1/8 or shorter are usually tied together with one or more thick lines as the number of their tails. The program I use however sometimes groups the notes in a way which doesn’t follow the musical rhythm. For example in a 6/8 bar with 6 1/8 notes these should generally be grouped all together or 3 by 3. Unfortunately you will see them always grouped in 4+2, which is generally OK but only for a 3/4 rhythm.

When this kind of quirk becomes annoying I generally include a footnote to point that out again.

Bottom line: there is no deep meaning behind awkward groupings. Please try to focus on the notes instead of their tails.

### **Pedals**

Noted rarely, and when noted, always consider them “with a grain of salt”. It’s best if you rely on your own sensibility or ask your teachers for practical advice.

### **Fingering**

Ditto, see above.

### **Right hand, Left hand**

Generally the first stave is the right hand and the second stave the left hand (duh!) however keep in mind that the subdivision of notes between the two staves you’ll see is not necessarily the best or the most comfortable to play. I generally choose the one that is easier to **read**, not to play. Sometimes I even leave the messy subdivision I used when composing the piece directly on the score without playing it myself (in some preludes for instance): that’s what I call “composer’s score”. There, some work is definitely necessary to move notes from one stave to another in order to make the whole lot more easily readable and playable. Do not hesitate to find and play your own distribution of notes between the two hands.

### **Trills, mordents and other embellishments**

More likely to appear in my transcriptions, they are generally notated in the usual fashion. There may be a footnote describing trill resolutions and/or point out exceptions.

### **Zoom icon (on time signature)**

“If the same music were written in a bar with this time signature, it would read like this.” This awkward device is used when the midi program on the real time signature shows the notes too close to be readable. You must convert back the notes to the real signature to play them at the correct speed.

### **Finally...**

Try reading the score while listening to the example (digital or human) performances you can find on my YouTube channel or on IMSLP.org. This should clear up any doubt.

## Questions and Answers

**Q. So what does “DOUJIN EDITION” mean, anyway?**

A. “Doujin” is a Japanese abbreviation for “self-published”, literally “the same person”. The O’s are replaced with zeroes to imply this is also a “zero edition” or “edition zero”. So, self-made digital publishing, edition zero.

**Q. This is all fine and dandy (yeah, right...) but are you ever going to release a better looking score?**

A. Most likely... NOT.

**Q. Why not?**

A. I don’t have the time. Consider that producing these flimsy “zero edition” scores already cost me several hours of sleep / free time and many a fit of rage and/or frustration.

**Q. Free time? Isn’t this your main occupation?**

A. Not (*shobon...*)

**Q. What about getting your scores professionally edited, proofed, printed and bound by a publishing company?**

A. That was my closet dream as a young boy... Well, if anything these “zero edition” scores should provide all the necessary data to produce a beautiful, high quality score. Core content is there.

**Q. I want to produce a proper typeset edition of your scores.**

A. Yes, you can!... but if you want to release your typeset edition, since it counts as a derivative work, you have to follow the same Creative Commons licensing terms I chose to publish my “source” edition (see front page). Thank you.

**Q. I want to play your works in public / record and publish a performance!**

A. Yes, you can!... provided you abide by the Creative Commons licensing terms specified in the front page. That’s mandatory. Aside from that, I’d be delighted to know when and where my works are played and even more to hear them played by someone else. So, this is not required, but if you can just send me a note with a link to an mp3 / YouTube video of your performance, you’d definitely make my day.

**Q. Why did you choose “by-nc-sa” out of all the Creative Commons licenses available?**

A. For a mix of practical and philosophical considerations. “Attribution” (by): well, that’s a given. “Non-Commercial” (nc): I’m not making any money out of this... so neither should you! “Share-Alike” (sa) is to explicitly allow derivative works. Personally, I believe that Music, as all the Arts in general, is Alive. Musical works are living beings. As such, they should be allowed to live, survive, evolve into further life. Forbidding derivatives would stifle that. For instance, it would forbid writing a set of variations on one of my themes, writing arrangements/transcriptions for different instruments... I don’t want that to happen. Besides, I have written myself a lot of piano transcriptions and a few variation sets of classical works, it just wouldn’t be fair if I did not allow the same for my own original works. “Share-Alike” (sa) also means that if you want to release your derivative works you must do so under the same licensing terms of the original work, and again this is to make sure that the Music can live, survive, and evolve.

**Q. I have a request / inquiry.**

A. Drop me a line (see links/contact page below)

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## **Links/Contact**

### **Main site/blog**

<https://travelsbypiano.wordpress.com>

### **YouTube channel**

<https://www.youtube.com/user/travelsbypiano>

### **Scores/Recordings**

[https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno,\\_Roberto](https://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno,_Roberto)

<https://travelsbypiano.musicaneo.com>

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## **Words of Thanks**

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Thank you for your Support!..

... and Thank You  
to the Great Masters of the Past...