

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

78

Sonata

No. 10

in F sharp minor

1. Allegro maestoso
2. Andante con moto
3. FINALE. Allegro

for piano

original composition

2006 – 2007

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

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Allegro maestoso (♩ = 150)

The musical score is written for piano and features a 4/4 time signature with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked *Allegro maestoso* with a metronome marking of 150 quarter notes per minute. The score is divided into measures 1 through 13. Measures 1-3 show a treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. Measures 4-6 feature a treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. Measures 7-10 show a treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. Measures 11-13 feature a treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff with a half note chord. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte).

14 | 15

16 | 17 | 18

19 | 20 | 21 | 22

23 | 24 | 25 | 26

27 | 28 | 29 | 30

The musical score is written for two staves. Measures 14 and 15 are marked with measure numbers above the staff. Measures 16 through 30 are also marked with measure numbers above the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is present in measure 16. The score is divided into systems, with measures 14-15, 16-18, 19-22, 23-26, and 27-30 each forming a system. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, and various note values and rests.

31 32 33 34

rff

35 36

37 38 39

dim. ...

40 41 42 43

la prima volta
Meno mosso

poco rit. **p**

(la 2^a volta a Tempo I)

The musical score is presented in two systems of staves. The first system contains measures 44 through 51, and the second system contains measures 52 through 59. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. Measures 44-51 show a complex interplay of chords and melodic lines. Measures 52-59 continue this texture, with some measures featuring more active bass lines. Measure 60 is a separate system starting with a treble staff containing a series of eighth-note chords, followed by the instruction 'ritorn. al mov. ...' and a bass staff with a few notes.

44 45 46 47

48 49 50 51

52 53 54 55

56 57 58 59

60

ritorn. al mov. ...

61 *Tempo I* 62 63

64 65 66

67 68 69 70 *smorz. ...*

71 *Moderato* 72 73 74

soffovoce

75 76 77 78

The musical score is written for two staves. Measures 61-70 are in 3/4 time and marked 'Tempo I'. Measures 71-78 are in 4/4 time and marked 'Moderato'. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into systems of two staves each. The first system contains measures 61-63, the second system contains measures 64-66, the third system contains measures 67-70, the fourth system contains measures 71-74, and the fifth system contains measures 75-78. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into systems of two staves each.

79 80 81 82

83 84 *a due mani* 85 86

sempre p

87 88 89 90

91 92 93

94 *Tempo I* 95 96 97

rf

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 79-82) shows a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system (measures 83-86) features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a melodic line. The third system (measures 87-90) continues with chords in the treble and rests in the bass. The fourth system (measures 91-93) shows a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a melodic line. The fifth system (measures 94-97) is marked 'Tempo I' and 'rf' (rhythmically free), featuring a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

98 | 99 | 100 | 101 |

1

f

etc.

195 | 196 | 197 | 198 |

f

199 | 200 | 201 | 202 |

cantabile

203 | 204 | 205 |

206 | 207 | 208 | 209 |

210 211 212

dim. ...

213 214 215

p

216 217

p

218 219 220 221

rf

222 223 224 225

rf

226 227 228 229

cresc. ... *...* *...* *f*

230 231 232

3va
ff lacerante *dim. ...*

233 234 235 236

f *p* *f* *TEMA*

237 238 239 240

sempre f

241 242 243 244

245 246 247 248

senza dim. né rall. ...

This block contains measures 245 through 248. It features two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties. The tempo/mood instruction 'senza dim. né rall. ...' is written above the lower staff.

249

This block contains measure 249. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

250 251 252

This block contains measures 250 through 252. It features two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

253 254

This block contains measures 253 through 254. It features two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

255 256 257

This block contains measures 255 through 257. It features two staves. The upper staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

This musical score page contains measures 258 through 272 of Sonata No. 10. The notation is organized into six systems, each with two staves. Measures 258-260 are in the first system, 261-264 in the second, 265-267 in the third, 268-269 in the fourth, and 270-272 in the fifth. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the bass line, with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second note runs. Measure 265 includes a treble clef on the upper staff, while measures 270-272 feature a bass clef on the lower staff. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 272.

273 274 275

Musical notation for measures 273-275. Measure 273: Treble clef, eighth-note triplet ascending. Measure 274: Treble clef, eighth-note triplet descending. Measure 275: Treble clef, eighth-note triplet ascending. Bass clef accompaniment consists of quarter notes.

276 277 278

Musical notation for measures 276-278. Measure 276: Treble clef, quarter notes. Measure 277: Treble clef, quarter notes. Measure 278: Treble clef, quarter notes. Bass clef accompaniment consists of eighth-note triplets.

279 280 281 282

Musical notation for measures 279-282. Measures 279-282: Treble clef, quarter notes. Bass clef accompaniment consists of quarter notes.

283 284 285 286

senza rall.

Musical notation for measures 283-286. Measures 283-286: Treble clef, quarter notes. Measure 286 ends with a double bar line. Bass clef accompaniment consists of eighth-note triplets.

287 288 289 290

Musical notation for measures 287-290. Measures 287-290: Treble clef, quarter notes. Bass clef accompaniment consists of eighth-note triplets.

This musical score page contains measures 291 through 307 of Sonata No. 10. The notation is arranged in three systems, each with two staves. Measures 291-293 are in the first system, 294-296 in the second, and 297-300 in the third. Measures 301-304 are in the fourth system, and 305-307 in the fifth. The right-hand staff (treble clef) features complex chords and melodic lines, including a triplet in measure 295 and a sixteenth-note triplet in measure 305. The left-hand staff (bass clef) provides a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. A 'sva' (sustained) marking is present in measure 305. Measure numbers are printed above the first staff of each system.

308 309 310

311 312 313

marcato

314 315 *cresc. ...* 316 ... 317 ...

318 *Presto* 319 320 321

322 323 324 325

fff

Andante con moto (♩ = 66)

The musical score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass Clef, in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Andante con moto* with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The score consists of 15 measures, grouped into five systems of three measures each. Measure numbers 1 through 15 are indicated above the first staff of each system. Measure 1 begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 2 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 3 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 4 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 5 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 6 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 7 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 8 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 9 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 10 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 11 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 12 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 13 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 14 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). Measure 15 continues with a treble staff containing a whole rest and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#4, C5). The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and chords. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in measure 1, *poco cresc. ...* in measure 5, *dim. ...* in measure 8, *sempre più piano e caldo...* in measure 10, and *pp* (pianissimo) in measure 13. The word *arp.* (arpeggio) appears in measure 14. The score is marked with measure numbers 1 through 15.

1 2 3

4 5 6 7

8 9

10 11 12

13 14 15

p

poco cresc. ...

dim. ...

sempre più piano e caldo...

pp

arp.

16 17

ppp *ppp*

18 19 20

cresc.

21 22 23

mp

24 25

26 27 28 29

f

30 31 32

ff *p*

33 34 35

mf *dim. ...* *p*

36 37 38

p *pp* *p*

vuoto e inespressivo...

69 70 71

f *dim. ...* *p*

72 73 74 75

p

76 77 78 79

80 81 82

83 84 85

86 87

88 89 90

ff subito

tratt. ...

ff

dim. ...

p vuoto e inespr.

pp

FINALE. Allegro (♩ = 120)

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures 1 through 17. Measures 1 and 2 are marked with a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 3 through 6 show a more complex harmonic structure with chords and moving lines. Measures 7 through 10 continue the melodic and harmonic development. Measures 11 through 13 feature a more active bass line with sixteenth notes. Measures 14 through 17 conclude the section with sustained chords and a final cadence.

1 2

3 4 5 6

7 8 9 10

11 12 13

14 15 16 17

This musical score is for Sonata No. 10, measures 18 through 33. It is written for two staves, likely piano and a second instrument or voice. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is divided into systems, with measures 18-21, 22-25, 26-27, 28-30, and 31-33. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of melodic lines and harmonic accompaniment, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others featuring sustained chords or rests.

18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25

26 27

28 29 30

31 32 33

34 35 36 37

f

38 39 40

41 42 43 44

dim. ...

45 46 47

p

48 49

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano piece. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 34-37) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 38-40) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 41-44) includes a decrescendo marking (*dim. ...*). The fourth system (measures 45-47) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 48-49) concludes the passage. The notation includes various chords, single notes, and slurs, with some notes marked with accidentals (sharps and naturals).

99 100 101

più allegro (♩ = 140)

102 103 104 105

alla breve (♩ = 210)

106 107 108 109

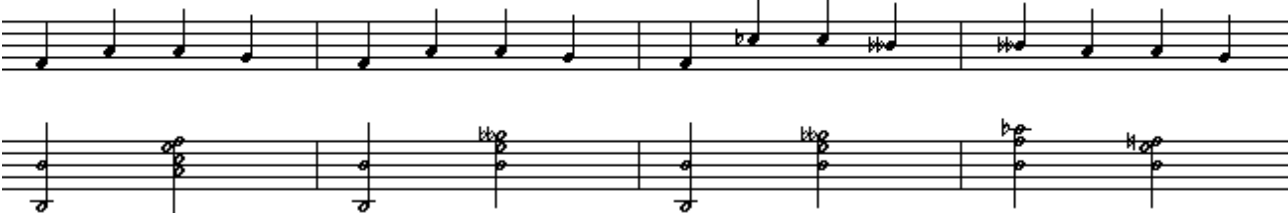
110 111 112 113

114 115 116

117 118



119 120 121 122



123 124 125 126



127 128 129 130



131 132 133 134



135 136 137 138



139 140 141

senza rit.



Tempo I (♩ = 120 - 130)

142 143 144 145



146 147 148

accel. ...



149 150 151 *a tempo* 152

veloce



153 154 155

Measures 153-155: Treble and bass staves. Measure 153 features a rapid ascending eighth-note scale in the treble. Measure 154 continues with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 155 shows a transition with a half note in the treble and a descending eighth-note scale in the bass.

156 157 158

Measures 156-158: Treble and bass staves. Measure 156 begins with a treble staff containing a quarter rest followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 157 continues the eighth-note patterns. Measure 158 shows a continuation of the eighth-note scale in the bass.

159 160 161 162

Measures 159-162: Treble and bass staves. Measures 159-160 feature a treble staff with quarter notes and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 161 continues the eighth-note scale in the bass. Measure 162 features a treble staff with a half note and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

163 164 165 166

Measures 163-166: Treble and bass staves. Measures 163-164 show a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measures 165-166 feature a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale.

167 168 169 170

Measures 167-170: Treble and bass staves. Measures 167-168 feature a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 169-170 show a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale.

This musical score page contains measures 171 through 188 of Sonata No. 10. The notation is arranged in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Measure numbers 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, and 188 are placed above the treble staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The marking *senza accel.* appears below measure 175, and *ff* appears below measure 178. The piece concludes with a *p* (piano) marking at the start of measure 187.

171 172 173 174

175 176 177 178

senza accel. *ff*

179 180 181 182

183 184 185 186

187 188

p

This musical score page contains measures 189 through 204 of the piece 'tbp78 – Sonata No.10'. The notation is arranged in four systems, each with a piano (p) and a bass (b) staff. Measure numbers 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, and 204 are placed above the piano staves. Measure 189 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 193, 194, and 195 feature dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the piano part. Measure 200 includes the instruction *sempre f* (always forte) below the piano staff. The score concludes with measure 204, which contains a final sixteenth-note flourish in the piano part.

205 206 207 208



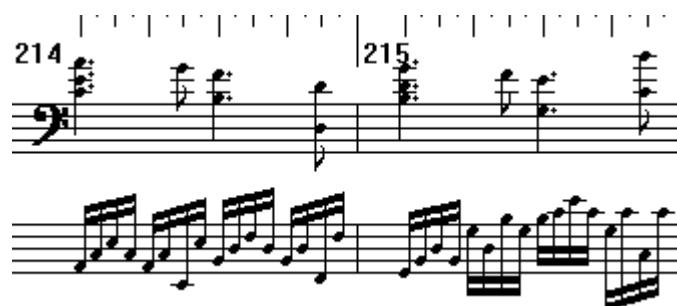
209 210



211 212 213

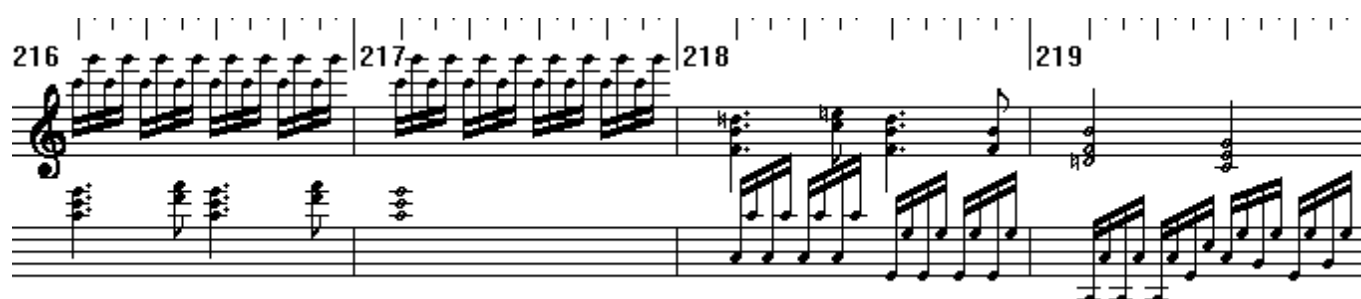


214 215



più allegro (♩ = 140)

216 217 218 219



alla breve (♩ = 210 - 220)

220 221 222

223 224 225

226 227 228

229 230 231 232

233 234 235 236

237 238 239 240

8va

241 242 *Tempo I* 243

p

244 *Allegrissimo* 245 246 247

ff *>>* *>*

Detailed description: This block contains three systems of musical notation for measures 237 through 247. The first system (measures 237-240) features a treble clef with a '8va' marking, indicating an octave shift. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system (measures 241-243) includes a 'Tempo I' marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system (measures 244-247) begins with 'Allegrissimo' and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, followed by accents (*>*) and a double accent (*>>*) in measure 246. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

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.

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 subdivision 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. A footnote will describe 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 elsewhere on the web). This should fix 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”.

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 the score you are holding now already cost me several hours of sleep / free time and many a fit of rage and/or frustration. If you paid something to get this score, you could even say you were paying for my overtime editing work, not for the music herself.

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

A. NOT.

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

A. Long story short, pick your favorite from: 1) Sounds nice for a pipe dream 2) Save your dreams for when you’re sleeping 3) No way, José

Q. I have a request.

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

Q. I want to play your works in public!

A. Go ahead. I’m cool with it ☺

Q. Is it really OK without any additional fee or something?

A. If you have this score, you can. If you paid for it, the amount you paid already covers public performances. If you didn’t pay for it, then it means it required no fee in the first place. Of course I’d be delighted to know when and where my works were played and even more to hear them played, but it’s not required in any way.

Q. Why some of your scores are free while some are not? Why not making them all free?

A. Because I’m torn between distributing my works as far and wide as possible and earning them due recognition. My top and foremost goal in distributing my works is granting them survival. Free is very nice but it has its limits. Apparently even if you’re self-published, unless you go commercial you aren’t taken seriously. This is ridiculous if you ask me, but it works like that. Shocking truth. Anyway the general criteria I’m currently using is: compositions → free; transcriptions → some free, some not. “Currrently” means that it may change in the future.

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Links/Contact

Main site/blog

<http://travelsbypiano.wordpress.com>

YouTube channel (example performances)

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

Scores

<http://travelsbypiano.load.cd>

http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Novegno,_Roberto

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Words of Thanks

Thank you for your interest in my modest works.

Thank you for reaching to the scores.
If you bought them, Thank you once again.

If you like this music, please consider archiving these scores
and/or sharing them with family and friends.

Thank you for your Support!..

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