

Marsia e Apollo

Marsia, personaggio della mitologia greca, figura come inventore del flauto.

Fiero della sua scoperta e stimando che il suono di tale strumento fosse il più bello al mondo, sfidò il dio Apollo, ad una gara musicale.

Apollo, suonatore di cetra, (qui commentato dall'arpa) accettò la prova a condizione che il vincitore avrebbe riservato al vinto il trattamento che avesse voluto.

Un primo tentativo non ebbe esito ma Apollo invitò il proprio avversario a suonare alla rovescia come egli faceva con la cetra.

Davanti a questa perfezione, Marsia fu così dichiarato vinto e solo per intercessione di Olimpo, suo padre, evitò il castigo divino e fu trasformato invece in un fiume.



Marsyas and Apollo

In the mythology of ancient Greece, Marsyas is considered the inventor of the flute.

He was very proud of his invention and thought the sound of it was the most harmonious in the world, so he challenged Apollo to a musical competition. Apollo, who played the cither, (here commented by the harp), accepted the challenge on one condition: the winner would have had the right to treat the loser as he preferred.

A first attempt was not successful but then Apollo invited his rival to play the flute kept upside down as he was able to do with his either. Marsyas, astonished by such perfection, lost the competition and avoided the divine punishment only by intercession of Olimpo, his father, and so he was transformed into a river.



MARSIA E APOLLO

Fantasia per Flauto e Arpa

TIZIANO BEDETTI
(1976)

Calmo L.56

Flauto

p liberamente

Arpa

Andante L.90

rit.

13

p

19

rit. *a tempo*

cresc.

cresc.

mf

p subito

cresc.

mf

p subito

cresc.

Re ♯

allarg.

Piu mosso L-120

mf

f

Si b
Mi b

Fa ♯

42

42

mf

mp

La b

Re b

Tempo I

mf

mf

Re b

Si h

La b

rit. a tempo

più p sottovoce

più p

mp

Si h

La b

62

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

La ♫
Si ♫

La ♫
Si ♫

animando

I.V.

rall.

La ♫

Allegro L-108

f

Fa ♫
Si ♫
Mi ♫

80

8va

cresc. *sfz* *dim.*

mp

mf fespr. *Dot*

mf

stacc.

Dot

92

mp mf

mp 3 mf 3

95

mp cresc.

mp 3 3 3 3

Fa ♫

98

stacc.

mf mf

mf 3 3 3 3

Do ♭

Sib

101

p

espr.

dim.

Si

Detailed description: The musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the treble clef part, and the bottom two are for the bass clef part. Measure 92 starts with a dynamic of 'mp' followed by 'mf'. Measure 95 begins with 'mp' and leads into a 'cresc.' section. Measure 98 features a 'stacc.' instruction over a series of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 101 concludes with a dynamic of 'p' and includes 'espr.' and 'dim.' markings. Various slurs and grace notes are present throughout the score.

(104)

104

p cresc.

espr.

8va.

sfz 8va.

sfz

staccatissimo

p

simile

Dot

Dot

Dot

110

113

Si b

Mi b

Si \sharp — b

116

stacc.

Lab Si b

119

mp cresc.

mp

122

f

125

cresc.

cresc.

rit.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for two voices. The top system (measures 116-117) features sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like 'stacc.'. The bass line is labeled 'Lab' and 'Si b'. The second system (measures 119-120) shows eighth-note patterns with dynamics 'mp' and 'cresc.'. The third system (measures 122-123) includes sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics 'f' and '6'. The bottom system (measures 125-126) shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics 'cresc.' and 'rit.'. Measure numbers 116, 119, 122, and 125 are circled.

a tempo

(128)

rall. -

dim.

Calmo $\text{J} = 50$

(131)

p liberamente

(134)

mf cresc.

Vivo $\text{J} = 150$

(136)

rall.

mp

(138)

agitato

mp cresc.

gliss.

mp cresc.

rit.

dim.

reb

140 *a tempo*
mp cresc. 3
5 *rit.*
dim.

142 *a tempo*
mf cresc. *dim.*
mf cresc. *dim.*
si ♫ —
re ♫

144 3
mp
—sib

146 *mp*
cresc.
si ♫ mit la ♫

148

f

p cresc.

cresc.

ff

ff

gliss.

mf cresc.

Adria, Settembre '94
Durata: 7'10" c.a.