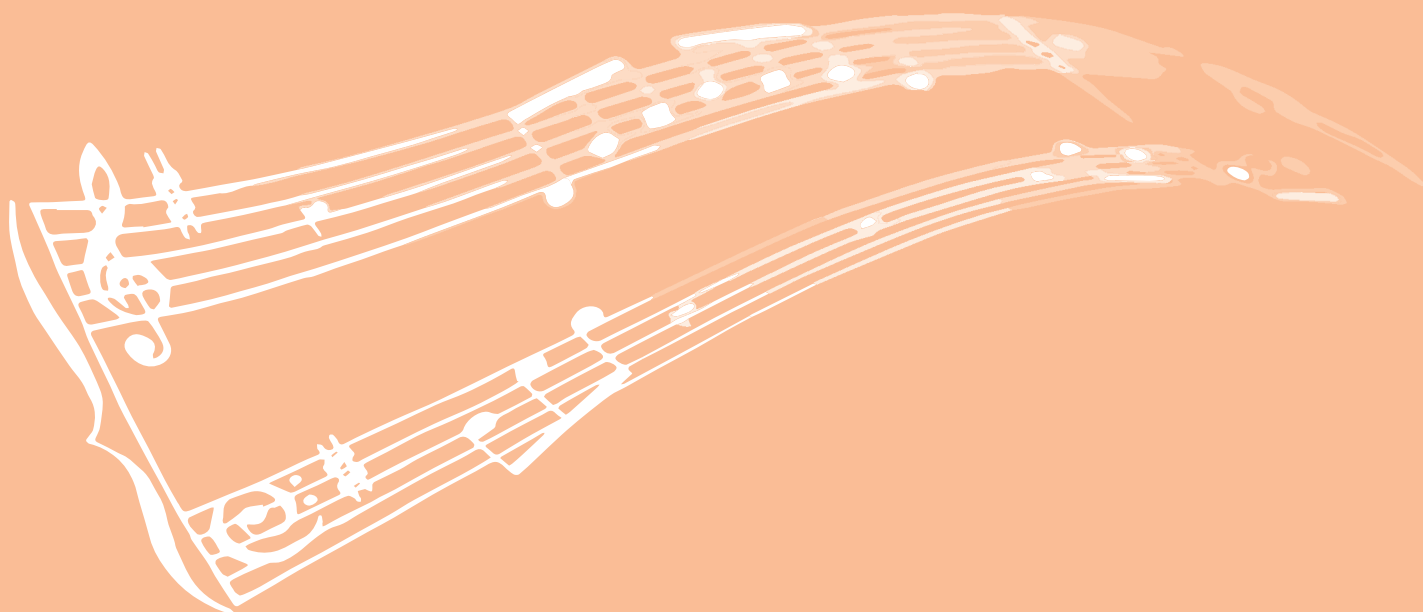


VIII Concurso Galego de
Composición
para Banda de Música

2015

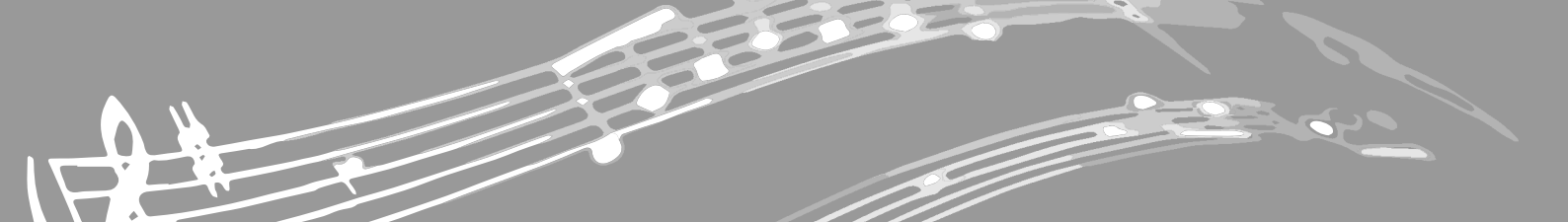


As Lúas

Juan Pérez Berná

VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música
Sección Segunda |Primeiro premio

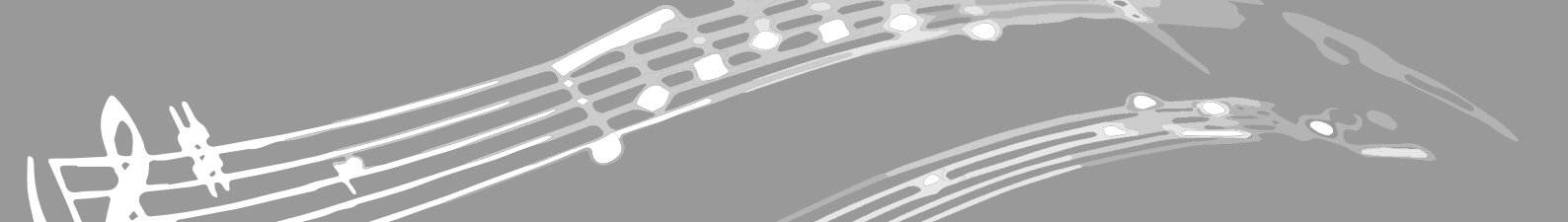
Versión completa



Ás portas xa dunha primeira década de vida do noso Concurso de Composición, podemos facer balance positivo dunha iniciativa que emprenderon con gran acerto compañeiros directivos que nos precederon. Gracias a aqueles, co decidido apoio da Xunta de Galicia, Consellería de Cultura, Educación e Ordenación Universitaria a través da Axencia Galega das Industrias Culturais iniciouse, e está a consolidarse, un evento anual trascendental para o presente e futuro cultural musical de Galicia. Dispostas as bases dun concurso cada vez máis aberto e integrador, fórxase un importante legado que futuras xeracións herdarán de comprometidos autores. Para sempre, partituras compostas a partir dunha mirada profunda cara a Galicia dos nosos sonhos, pousaranse nos atrís de miles de músicos das nosas Bandas e doutras moitas que desexen compartir o noso patrimonio artístico, para converterse en harmónica mensaxe sonora, na música que nos une. Prestixiadas as nosas agrupacións coa labor de creativos compositores, adentrarémonos da súa man polos moi diversos camiños, mesmo recónditas corredoiras, en cada paraxe, episodio histórico, sentimento compartido... Perdurará ata o confín dos tempos como contribución dos músicos á posta en valor da nosa historia como pobo.

Cítanse as obras premiadas polos xurados das sucesivas edicións deste Concurso de Composición para Banda:

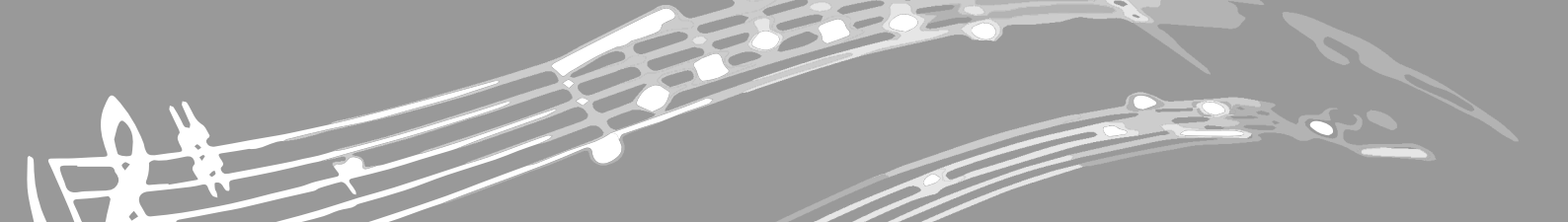
O Soño de Breogán de Juan Durán
Irmandiños de Juan Fernández Gúzman
A Pedra da Serpe de José L. Represas
A lenda da Santa Compañía de David Cuevas
O misterio do Castelo de Pambre de Víctor Enguítanos Royo
Na Galiza de Paulino Pereiro Martínez
Insomnio de Juan Eiras Tojo
A Revolta Irmandiña de Raúl Martín Niñerola
Terra de Oestrimnios de Andrés Álvarez
Monte Medulio de Andrés Álvarez
Marea Negra de Antón Alcalde
Pórtico de Antón Alcalde
Dolmen de Antón Alcalde
Camiños da Fin da Terra de Antón Alcalde
Noite de defuntos de Antón Alcalde
Auga levada de Juan Eiras Tojo
Espírito Galego de Santiago Quinto Serna



A Batalla de Elviña de Manuel A. López Pérez
Camiños da Luz de Santiago Fontes
Arieñium de José Ignacio Blesa Lull
Codex Calixtinus de Miguel Brotóns Pérez
Aires do Norte de Jaime Ismael Enguídanos Royo

Nesta última edición incrementouse a participación de compositores de xeito chamativo, cuaduplicouse o número de obras presentadas a concurso. Noraboa aos compositores participantes, premiados ou non. Gracias por considerar as nosas Bandas merecedoras do voso esforzo creativo. Todos recibiredes o máis valioso premio, a interpretación do voso repertorio en futuros programas das Bandas de Música para tódolos públicos.

Armando Morales Blanco
Presidente de FGBMP



A Federación Galega de Bandas de Música Populares, da que forman parte máis de seis mil músicos de toda Galicia, ten un importante papel na conservación da cultura da nosa comunidade.

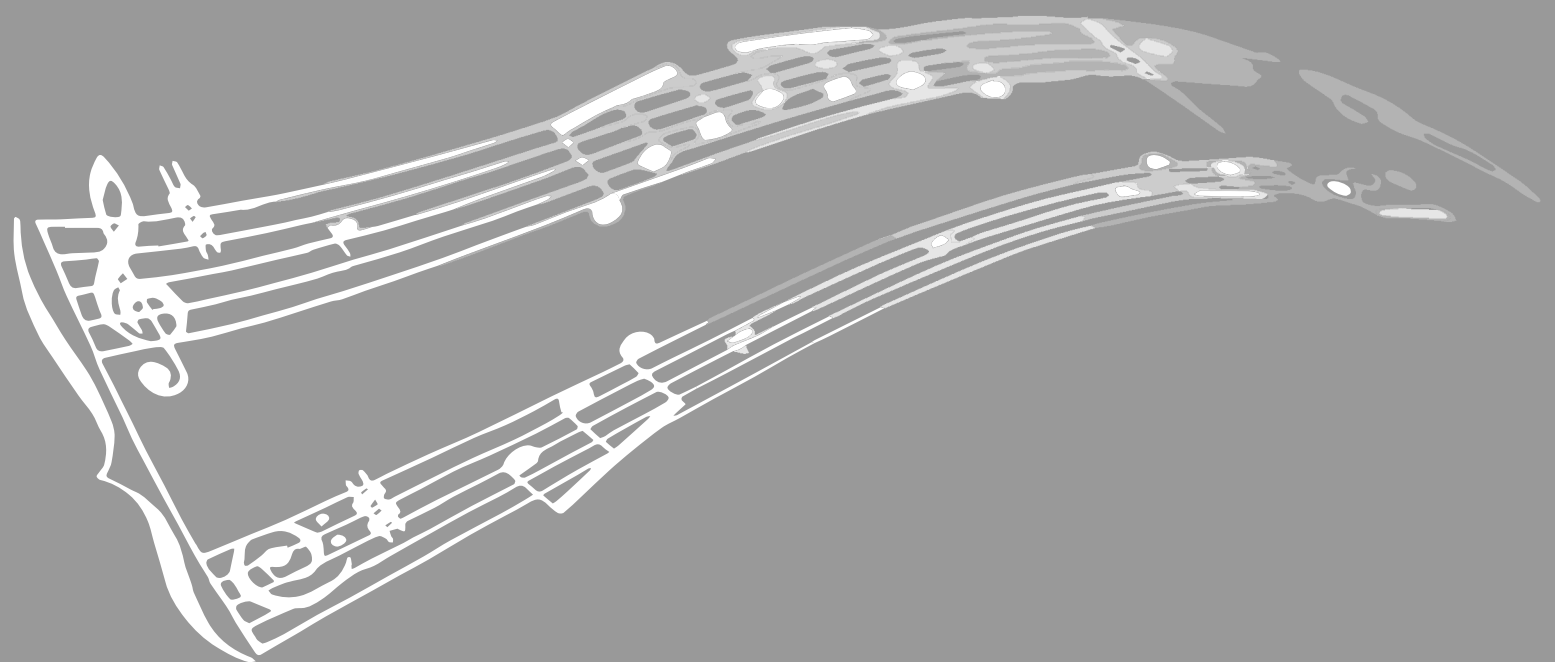
As bandas populares de música están na intrahistoria artística do noso pobo e cumpren, ademais, unha función primordial na difusión e posta en valor do patrimonio musical galego. Pola súa identidade artística e tamén porque crean un repertorio orixinal, digno de preservarse e transmitirse ás futuras xeracións.

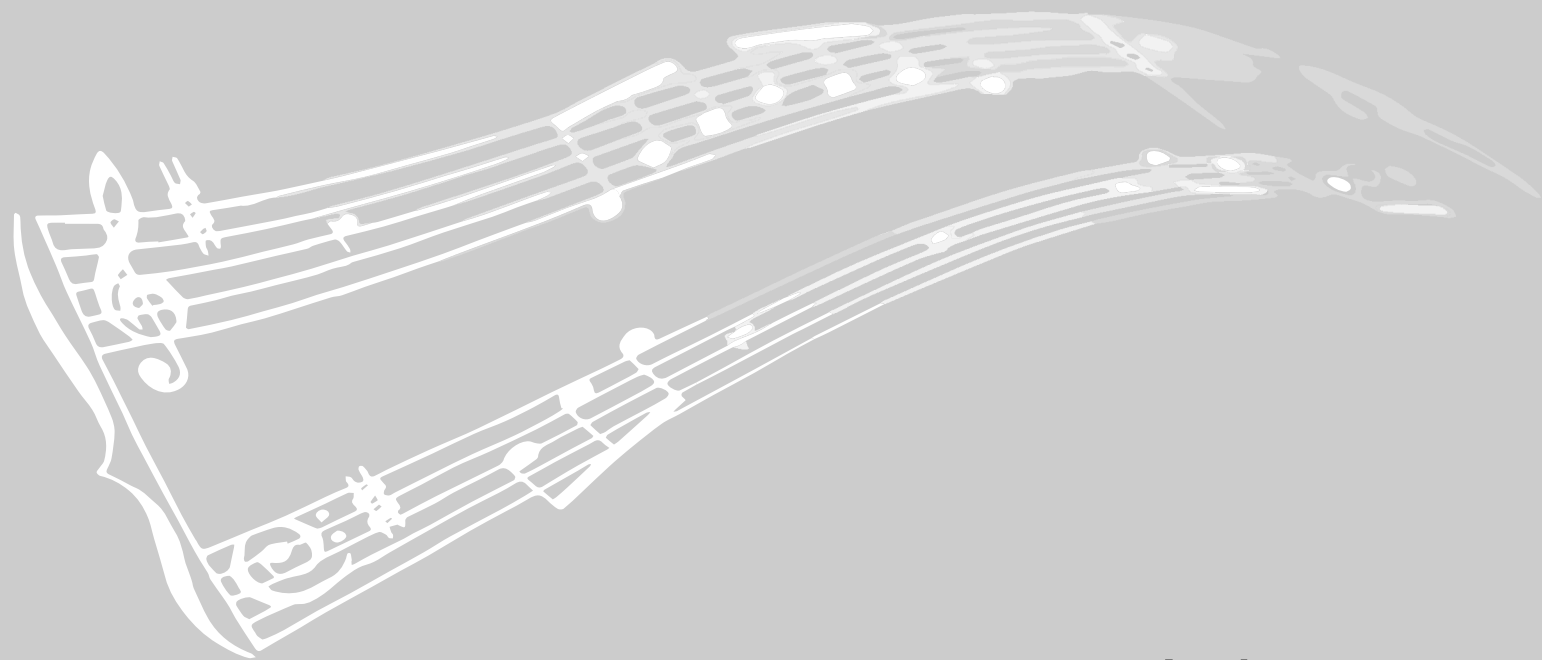
Un repertorio que segue a enriquecerse coas achegas de novos compositores e intérpretes que agroman a diario en toda a nosa comunidade. Artistas que me sento orgulloso de dicir, como responsable da Consellería de Cultura e Educación, que se forman nos nosos conservatorios e escolas de música galegos.

Podemos agora gozar cos premiados do VII e VIII Concurso Galego de Composición, que poñen de relevo a calidade do traballo que as bandas están a desenvolver en Galicia e o nivel da creación musical que existe na nosa comunidade.

Parabéns, pois, un ano máis, á Federación Galega de Bandas de Música Populares por esta feliz iniciativa, a todos os participantes e aos premiados que, con esta publicación, poderemos gozar sempre.

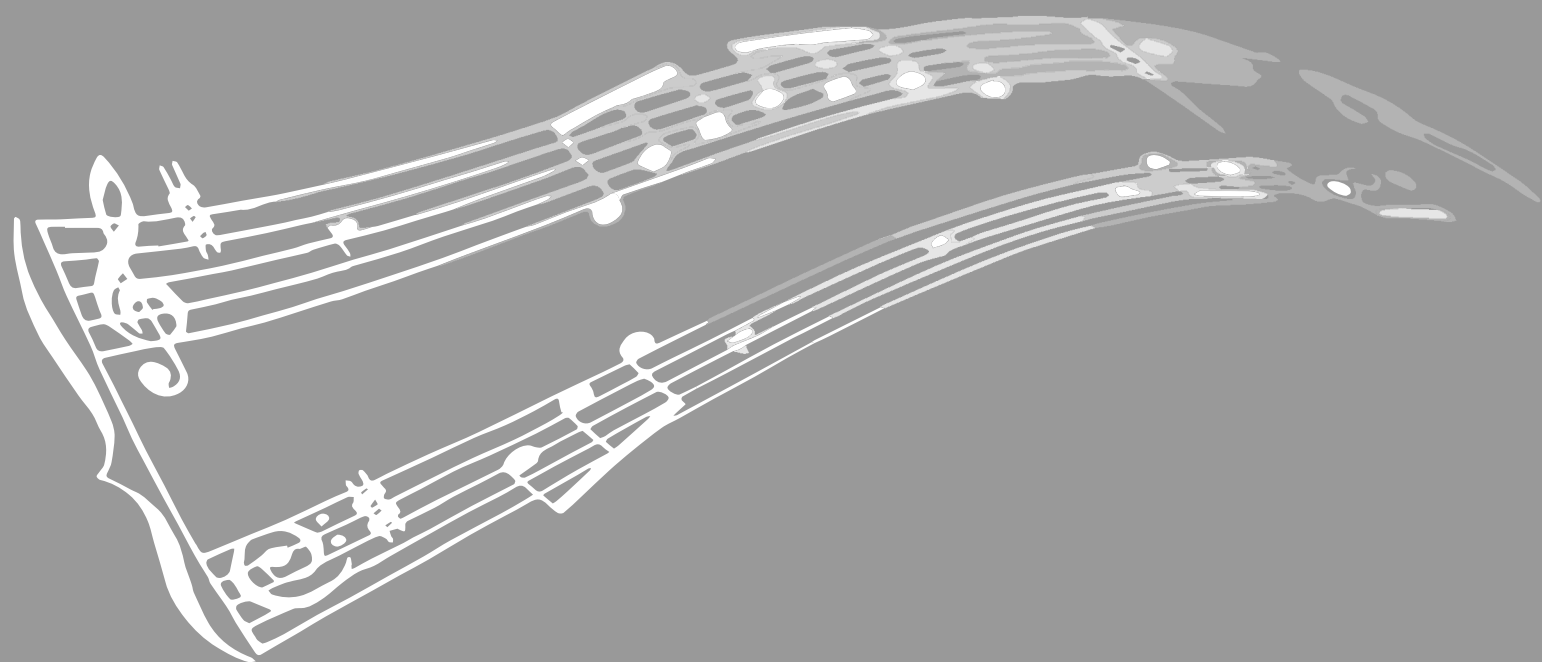
Román Rodríguez González
Conselleiro de Cultura, Educación e Ordenación Universitaria





As Lúas

Juan Pérez Berná



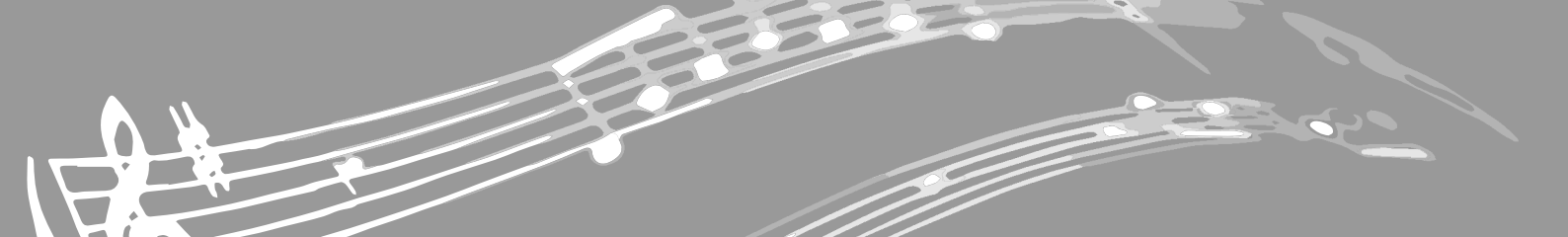
Juan Pérez Berná



Juan Pérez Berná naceu en Albatera (Alicante) en 1971 e realizou os seus estudos musicais no Conservatorio Superior de Murcia onde acada o Título Superior de Óboe. Ademais é licenciado en Xeografía e Historia e Doutor en Historia da Arte e da Música pola Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. Estudou óboe moderno con José Abellán, Francisco J. Valero (Murcia), Juan Carlos Báguena (Madrid), Jerry Siruceck (EEUU), Hansjörg Schellenberger (Alemaña) e Dorin Gliga (Rumanía), óboe barroco con Paolo Grazzi (Italia) e Paul Dombrecht (Bélxica), dirección de orquestra con José Luis López García (Murcia) e Ludovic Bacs (Bucarest), e acude a cursos de composición con Cristóbal Halffter e Antón García Abril, aínda que neste ámbito a súa formación é basicamente autodidacta.

Con dezaseis anos actúa como solista coa Orquestra de Jóvenes de Murcia e posteriormente coa Orquestra Ciutat d'Elx, a Orquestra Odón Alonso de León e a Orquestra de Cámara de la Filarmónica de Varna, Bulgaria. En 1994 foi finalista na modalidade de vento madeira do Concurso Permanente de Xuventudes Musicais de España. Foi director fundador da Camerata Laurentina de León e da Bergidum Camerata, coa que tivo a honra de inaugurar en 1996, en presenza de S. M. dona Sofía, o Teatro Bergidum de Ponferrada. En 1998 en calidade de director invitado estivo ao fronte da Orquestra e Coro da Radio Nacional Romanesa (Palacio da Radio de Bucarest, 1998). Entre 2003 e 2008 é director musical da Asociación Lírica Ofelia Nieto en diversas producións líricas e entre 2008 e 2011 dirixe a Banda do Circo de Artesáns da Coruña. Como director de orquestra ten unha ampla experiencia no repertorio sinfónico vocal, tanto escénico como relixioso (*La Corte del Faraón*, León 1999, *La Verbena de la Paloma*, A Coruña 2001, *La del Manojó de Rosas*, A Coruña 2002, *El barberillo de Lavapiés*, A Coruña 2007, *La Gran Vía*, A Coruña 2008, *Requiem* de W.A. Mozart, León 1996, *Misa Scala Aretina* de F. Valls, Bucarest 1998, *Composicións en romance* de Mathías Navarro, Elxe, 2003).

É autor de dous libros de texto para ensino secundario obrigatorio (Baía Edicións, A Coruña, 1998 e 2002), varios artigos en revistas especializadas (Revista SEdeM e Etnofolk, entre outras), e publicacións monográficas sobre etnomusicoloxía (*La Rondalla de san Pascual y las danzas de tradición oral de Albatera*, Concello de Albatera, Albatera, Alicante, 2007, que inclúe un rexistro sonoro do material recollido), e historia da música (*La capilla de música de la Catedral de Orihuela: las composiciones en romance de Mathías Navarro, ca. 1666-1727*, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 2008). En 2013 diseña e dirixe para a Fundación Barrié a páxina web www.laciudadgallegadelosmusicos.com dedicada á historia da música culta en Galicia.



Dende 2002 é membro da Asociación Galega de Compositores, ocupando entre 2005 e 2011 o cargo de secretario. Polo momento o seu catálogo abrangue máis de 40 títulos algúns deles obxecto de edición e gravación, entre os que destacan *Villancico Extrafino. Retablo escénico en cuatro cuadros* sobre libreto de Miguel Hernández (partitura en AGADIC-Dos Acordes, 2009 e gravación editada por Biblioteca-Arquivo Teatral "Francisco Pillado Mayor", 2012) *A imprudente travesía de Isabel de Barreto* para banda sinfónica (Clave Records/Xunta de Galicia, 2010), *El cuento de los delfines* para quinteto de metais (Hércules Brass, A Coruña 2013), *Celosías* (Ensemble "Belle Epoque", A Coruña 2013), *Policoncerto* (Orquestra do Conservatorio Profesional da Coruña, 2009), pezas para coro e para diversas formacións de cámara (Recursos Musicais para os Conservatorios, Xunta de Galicia: 2014). En novembro de 2015 acadou a obra *As Lúas* o primeiro premio no VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música da FGBMP.

En 1992 iniciou a súa traxectoria como docente e, dende 1997, é funcionario de carreira e reside na Coruña onde foi profesor de música no IES Ramón Otero Pedrayo. Actualmente é profesor de óboe no Conservatorio Profesional de Música da Coruña e dende 2010 dirixe a Coral Polifónica do *Sporting Club* Casino da mesma cidade.

[español]

Juan Pérez Berná nace en Albatera (Alicante) en 1971 y realiza los estudios musicales en el Conservatorio Superior de Murcia donde obtuvo el Título Superior de oboe. Es licenciado en Geografía e Historia y Doctor en Historia del Arte y de la Música por la Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Estudió oboe moderno con José Abellán, Francisco J. Valero (Murcia), Juan Carlos Báguena (Madrid), Jerry Siruceck (USA), Hansjörg Schellenberger (Alemania) y Dorin Gliga (Rumanía), oboe barroco con Paolo Grazzi (Italia) y Paul Dombrecht (Bélgica), dirección de orquesta con José Luis López García (Murcia) y Ludovic Bacs (Bucarest) y acude a cursos de composición con Cristóbal Halffter y Antón García Abril, aunque en este ámbito a su formación es básicamente autodidacta.

Con dieciséis años actúa como solista con la Orquesta de Jóvenes de Murcia, posteriormente con la Orquesta Ciutat d'Elx, la Orquesta Odón Alonso de León y la Orquesta de Cámara de la Filharmónica de Varna (Bulgaria). En 1994 fue finalista en la modalidad de viento madera del Concurso Permanente de Juventudes Musicales de España. Fue director fundador de la Camerata Laurentina de León y de la Bergidum Camerata, con la que tuvo el honor de inaugurar en 1996, en presencia de S. M. doña Sofía, el Teatro Bergidum de Ponferrada. En 1998 fue director invitado de la Orquesta y Coro de la Radio Nacional Rumana (Palacio de la Radio de Bucarest). Entre 2008 y 2011 dirigió la Banda del Circo de Artesanos de A Coruña, y desde 2003 ha dirigido de la Asociación Lírica Ofelia Nieto en diversas producciones líricas. Como director de orquesta tiene amplia experiencia en repertorio sinfónico-vocal, tanto escénico como religioso (*La Corte del Faraón*, León 1999, *La Verbena de la Paloma*, A Coruña 2001, *La del Manojito de Rosas*, A Coruña 2002, *El barberillo de Lavapiés*, A Coruña 2007, *La Gran Vía*, A Coruña 2008, *Requiem* de W.A. Mozart, León 1996, *Misa Scala Aretina* de F. Valls, Bucarest 1998, *Composiciones en Romance de Mathías Navarro*, Elx, 2003).

Es autor de libros de texto para secundaria obligatoria (Baía Edicions, 1998 e 2002), varios artículos en revistas especializadas (Revista SEdeM, Revista Catalana



de Musicología y Etnofolk), publicaciones monográficas sobre etnomusicología (*La Rondalla de san Pascual y las danzas de tradición oral de Albatera*, Ayuntamiento de Albatera, Alicante, 2007, que incluye un registro sonoro del material recogido), y de historia de la música (*La capilla de música de la Catedral de Orihuela: las composiciones en romance de Mathías Navarro, ca. 1666-1727*, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, 2008). En 2013 diseña y dirige para la Fundación Barrié la página web www.laciudadgallegadelosmusicos.com dedicada a la historia de la música culta en Galicia.

Es miembro de la Asociación Galega de Compositores desde 2002, y su secretario entre 2005-2011. Su catálogo abarca por el momento más de 40 títulos, algunos de ellos objeto de edición y grabación, entre los que destacan *Villancico Extrafino. Retablo escénico en cuatro cuadros* sobre libreto de Miguel Hernández (partitura en AGADIC-Dos Acordes, 2009 y grabación editada por Biblioteca-Arquivo Teatral "Francisco Pillado Mayor", 2012) *A imprudente travesía de Isabel de Barreto* para banda sinfónica (Clave Records/Xunta de Galicia, 2010), *El cuento de los delfines* para quinteto de metales (Hércules Brass, A Coruña 2013), *Celosías* (Ensemble "Belle Epoque", A Coruña 2013), piezas para coro y para diversas formaciones de cámara (Xunta de Galicia: 2014) y para piano interpretadas en España, Holanda, México y Japón.

En 2015 recibe el primeiro premio del VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música da Fed. Galega de Bandas de Música Populares por su obra *As Lúas* (FGBMP: Santiago de Compostela, 2015). *As Lúas* fue obra obligada en el X Certamen de Bandas de Música de Galicia celebrado en el Auditorio de Galicia en Santiago de Compostela en noviembre de 2016.

En 1992 inicia su trayectoria docente en el Conservatorio Profesional de Ponferrada (León), y desde 1997 es funcionario de carrera y reside en A Coruña donde ha sido profesor de música en el IES Ramón Otero Pedrayo y de coro y oboe del Conservatorio Profesional de Música. Desde 2010 dirige la Coral Polifónica del *Sporting Club Casino* de la misma ciudad.

[english]

Juan Perez Berná born in Albatera (Alicante) in 1971 and he made his musical studies at the Conservatory of Murcia obtaining a Bachelor Degree of oboe. He also holds a degree in Geography and History and a PhD in Art History and Music by the University of Santiago de Compostela. He has studied modern oboe with José. Abellán, Francisco Valero (Murcia), Juan Carlos Báguena (Madrid), Jerry Siruceck (USA), Hansjörg Schellenberger, (Germany) and Dorin Gliga (Rumanía), baroque oboe with Paolo Grazzi (Italy) and Paul Dombrecht (Belgium), orchestra conduction with José Luis López García (Murcia) and Ludovic Bacs (Bucharest), and he attended to composition courses given by Cristóbal Halffter and Antón García Abril, although his training was mainly self-taught.

With sixteen years he performed as soloist with the Youth Orchestra Murcia, then with the Orquestra Ciutat d'Elx, the Orchestra Odon Alonso de León and the Chamber Orchestra of the Philharmonic of Varna (Bulgaria) and in 1994 was finalist in the the National Youth Musical Competition of Spain in the woodwind instrument category. He was founding director of the Laurentian Camerata de León and the Bergidum Camerata, with which I had the honor of opening in 1996, in the presence of HM Queen Sofia, the Bergidum Theatre in Ponferrada. In 1998 as a guest conductor he led the Orchestra and Chorus of the Romanian National Radio (Radio Palace Bucharest). Between 2008 and 2011 he directed the Artesans Circus Band of A Coruña, and since 2003 is musical director of Lirical Association Ofelia Nieto in several operetta productions. As conductor has extensive experience in symphonic and vocal repertoire, both scenic and religious (*The Court of Pharaoh*, Leon 1999, *La Verbena de la Paloma*, A Coruña 2001, *The Bunch of Roses*, A Coruña 2002, *The Barber of Lavapies*, A Coruña 2007, *La Gran Vía*, A Coruña 2008, *Mozart Requiem*, Leon 1996, *Misa Scala Aretina* of F. Valls, Bucharest 1998, *Compositions Romance of Mathías Navarro*, Elx, 2003).

He is the author two High school textbooks (Baía Edicions, 1998 and 2002), several articles in academic publishings (SEdeM and Ethnofolk Journals), and monographic publications on ethnomusicology (*La Rondalla de san Pascual y las danzas de tradición oral de Albatera*, Ayuntamiento de Albatera, Alicante, 2007, with voice recordered about actual

gathered), and history of music (*La capilla de música de la Catedral de Orihuela: las composiciones en romance de Mathías Navarro, ca. 1666-1727*, Santiago de Compostela University, 2008). In 2013 he has directed and designed for Barrie Foundation a website www.laciudadgallegadelosmusicos.com dedicated to the history of music cultured in Galicia.

He is member of the Galician Composer Asociation since 2002, and your secretary between 2005 to 2011. He has more than 40 scores, some object editing and recording, among which *Villancico Extrafino. Retablo escénico en catro cuadros* developed from the text of the spanish poet Miguel Hernández for soloist, choir and orchestra (AGADIC-Dos Acordes edition, 2009), *A imprudente travesía de Isabel de Barreto* for symphonic band (Clave Records/Xunta de Galicia, 2010), *El cuento de los delfines* for brass quintet (Hércules Brass, A Coruña 2013), *Celosías* (Ensemble "Belle Epoque", A Coruña 2013), *Policoncerto* (Orquestra do Conservatorio Profesional da Coruña, 2009), pieces for choir and various chamber groups (Xunta de Galicia, 2014), and for piano performed in Spain, Holland, Mexico and Japan.

In 2015 Juan Pérez Berná received the first prize on VIII Composition Competition of Federación Galega de Music Band for his work titled "As Lúas" (FGBMP: Santiago de Compostela, 2015). *As Luas* was the obligated composition to X Competition for Wind Bands of Galicia in 2016. In 1992 he began his teaching career at the Ponferrada Professional Conservatory (León) and since 1997 he has been a career official and resides in A Coruña where he has been a music teacher at the IES Ramón Otero Pedrayo and choir and oboe at the Conservatorio Profesional de Música. From 2010 he directs the Polyphonic Choir of the Sporting Club Casino of the same city.

[galego]

Juan Pérez Berná naceu en Albaterra (Alicante) en 1971 e realizou os seus estudos musicais no Conservatorio Superior de Murcia onde acadou o Título Superior de Óboe. Ademais é licenciado en Xeografía e Historia e Doutor en Historia da Arte e da Música pola Universidade de Santiago de Compostela. Estudou óboe moderno con José Abellán, Francisco J. Valero (Murcia), Juan Carlos Báguena (Madrid), Jerry Sirucek (EEUU), Hansjörg Schellenberger (Alemaña) e Dorin Gliga (Rumanía), óboe barroco con Paolo Grazzi (Italia) e Paul Dombrecht (Bélxica), dirección de orquestra con José Luis López García (Murcia) e Ludovic Bacs (Bucarest), e acude a cursos de composición con Cristóbal Halffter e Antón García Abril, aínda que neste ámbito a súa formación é basicamente autodidacta.

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historia da música (*La capilla de música de la Catedral de Orihuela: las composiciones en romance de Mathías Navarro, ca. 1666-1727*), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 2008). En 2013 deseña e dirixe para a Fundación Barrié a páxina web www.laciudadgallegadelosmusicos.com dedicada á historia da música culta en Galicia.

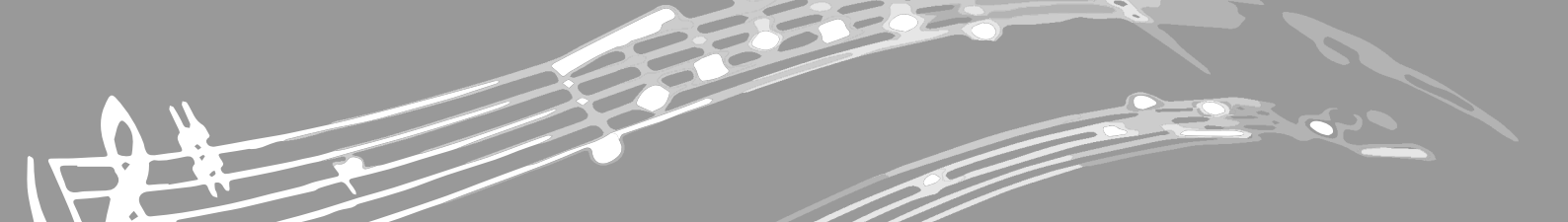
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En novembro de 2015 acadou o primeiro premio no VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música da Fed. Galega de Bandas de Música Populares pola súa obra coa obra *As Lúas* (FGBMP: Santiago de Compostela, 2015). *As Lúas* foi obra obrigada no X Certame de Bandas de Música de Galicia celebrado no Auditorio de Galicia en Santiago de Compostela en novembro de 2016.

En 1992 iniciou a súa traxectoria como docente en el Conservatorio Profesional de Ponferrada (León) e, dende 1997, é funcionario de carreira e reside na Coruña onde é profesor de música no IES Ramón Otero Pedrayo. Entre 2013 y 2017 é profesor de coro e óboe no Conservatorio Profesional de Música da Coruña e dende 2010 dirixe a Coral Polifónica do *Sporting Club* Casino da mesma cidade.



Juan Pérez Berná por su obra *As Lúas* recibe el primer premio del VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música da Fed. Galega de Bandas de Música Populares, 22-11-2015, Auditorio de Galicia, Santiago de Compostela.



As Lúas

Comentario do compositor

As Lúas recrea tres escenas nocturnas que teñen como vínculo a lúa e a península ocupada polos concellos coruñeses de Oleiros e Sada; o percorrido iníciase coas primeiras tebras da noite con A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo, segue cara ao sur con A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás, para terminar A Lúa no mar de Sada. Cada un destes tres movementos elabórase a partir de escalas modais distintas utilizando estruturas diversas, en íntima relación coa imaxe que se desexa plasmar. Non obstante nos tres reaparecen ciclicamente motivos constituídos por una nota repetida insistentemente.

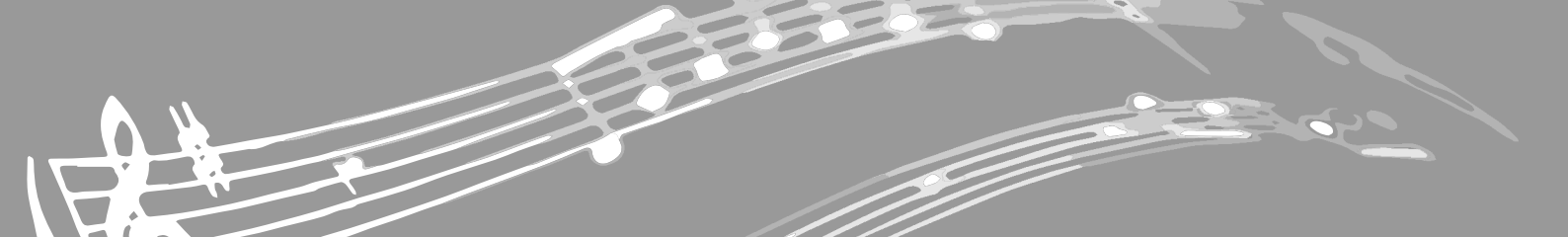
A súa coidada orquestración caracterízase por una sutil combinación de timbres. No primeiro movemento a variedade do conxunto de vento utilízase ao xeito de rexistros recreando nas súas combinacións as misturas organísticas; este recurso observase na superposición de oitavas e quintas, resultando especialmente evidente nos compases 26-35. A intervención das trompetas ao fondo da sala ao inicio do primeiro movemento constitúe un recurso tímbrico espacial de lectura simbólica como máis adiante se explica. Os instrumentos de placas adquiren grande relevancia nos movementos segundo e terceiro, como símbolo de la luz da lúa; a intervención do vibráfono nos compases 29 e 30 do segundo movemento así como da lira, vibráfono e marimba a partir do compás 2 do terceiro son paradigmáticas ao respecto; cabe mencionar que as partes do vibráfono 1 e 2 no terceiro movemento están concibidas para realizarse nun so instrumento. Os cluster do segundo e terceiro movemento constitúen principalmente un recurso tímbrico (remito ao respecto ós compases 19-25 e 72-74 do segundo movemento e 55, 57 e 58 do terceiro).

A pesar de que cada un dos tres movementos recrean imaxes distintas, cada un deles posee unha coherencia estrutural perfectamente trabada, como si se tratara de música puramente abstracta.

A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

No camposanto de Dexo os nichos forman una muralla que rodea a certa distancia a igrexa románica de Santa María quedando entre ambas estruturas un espazo que permite o deambular procesional. Coas primeiras luces da Lúa as trompetas que cita a secuencia de difuntos (*tuba mirum spargens sonum / per sepulchra regionum*) convocan as almas do camposanto [c. 1-10, acorde perfecto maior de Re], que emerxen dos seus sepulcros facendo tremer a terra [c. 11-16, redobre do bombo e obstinato en timbal], entoando una melodía inspirada no texto do salmo "De profundis". As ánimas procesionan incesantemente en torno ao templo suplicando a súa absolución; esta visión de ultratumba coñecida tradicionalmente como "Santa Compañía" é interrompida polas trompetas celestiais que as reclaman ao Ceo despois da súa contrición [resolución de Re perfecto mayor a Sol con picarda, que hasta este momento non se escoitara, c. 118-127]

A introdución (c. 1-15) e a coda coda (107-127) baseadas nun mesmo motivo enmarcan una estrutura hímica ou de secuencia na que os dous temas principais primeiro se suceden e logo



se superpoñen e intercambian a súa posición. Deste xeito o tema “De profundis” en Sol eolio escoitase tres veces sucesivas (c. 17-45), a segunda co seu contra canto; segue o tema das “almas suplicantes” en Sol dórico (c. 46-60) e Do dórico (61-77) coas súas correspondentes cláusulas ou cadencias de movemento contrario nos metais; por último escóitanse ambos temas superpostos en Sol eolio e Sol dórico respectivamente (c. 78-96) así como del contra canto del primeiro, e logo en posición inversa (c. 97-107). Destaca ao longo de todo este movemento o variado uso de recursos contrapuntísticos que permiten a combinación de temas en diferentes modos e desenvolvemento imitativo de todos eles.

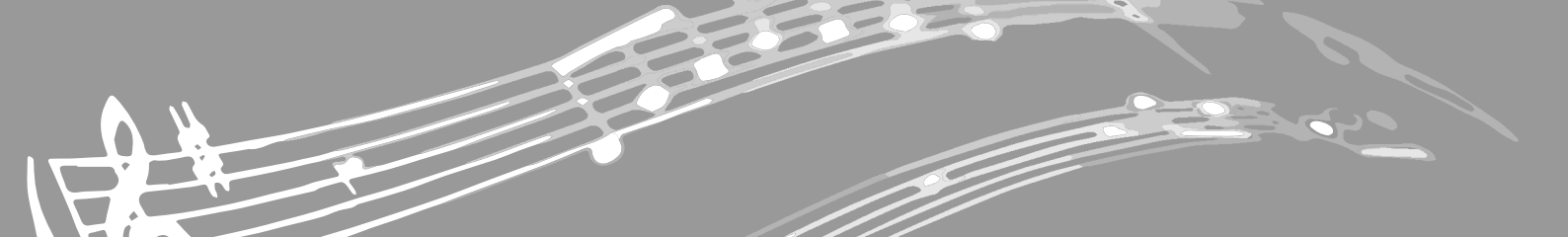
A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

A estrutura episódica do segundo movemento elabórase a partir da escala de tons enteiros con centro tonal en Si, e caracterízase pola presenza temática dos clusters progresivos e os procesos seriais e imitativos. O episodio ou sección A [c. 1-15] representa a transformación do home en lobishome; o óboe realiza una melodía inicialmente baseada na citada escala de tons enteiros, interrompida reiteradamente por fagot e clarinete baixo cun motivo cromático, representación da personalidade primitiva e violenta que brota dentro do home; este motivo cromático e o seu esquema rítmico en tresillo contaxia ao óboe e imponse nas intervencións de madeiras e trompetas propiciando unha ponte que conduce tralo redobre de timbal, ao tema de cluster progresivo que representa a personalidade violenta do lobishome (c. 14-15), que vai a protagonizar as seccións sucesivas.

A sección B ten dúas partes que elaboran material temático e tímbrico semellante inicialmente con centro tonal en Si (c. 16-30) e logo en Fa sostido (c. 31-46); esta sección representa a inquietude que sente o lobishome tras adquirir a súa nova personalidade animal. A sección C de so 5 compases (c. 47-51) constitúe unha ponte que permite o regreso tonal a Si e a aparición de novos motivos temáticos que van a adquirir importancia inmediata. A sección D (c. 52-70) recrea musicalmente a satisfacción que o lobishome atopa no seu novo estado; para isto utilízase o procedemento imitativo canónico cun suxeito e contra suxeito que presentan os óboes, elaborados serialmente a partir da citada escala de tons enteiros con centro en Si. A sección E que representa a plenitude primitiva e incontrolable do lobishome, funciona musicalmente como coda recapitulando os dous temas principais (c. 71-74); como proceso cadencial interveñen simultaneamente o tema do canon e a escala de tons enteiros concluíndo no tritono (diabolus in música) que gravita todo o movemento.

A Lúa no mar de Sada

Despois desta inquietude, o terceiro movemento ofrece un ambiente tranquilo e plácido que recrea simbolicamente os escintileos da luz da lúa sobre as augas da ría de Sada. Este movemento desenvolve unha estrutura ternaria reexpositiva inspirada na paisaxe mariña de Sada que resume sinteticamente o seu escudo: os castelos de Corbeiroá (parte A) e Fontán (parte A') vistos dende o mar e, entre eles, un veleiro que navega pola ría (parte B). As partes A e A' elabóranse sobre a escala pentatónica en posición Re-Mi-Sol-La-Do-Re e, nelas, destacan tres temas: as pedais de trompas que representan a superficie da auga (c. 1-12), o motivo que desenvolven pracas, frautas e instrumentos agudos que representa os xogos da luz da lúa sobre a auga (c. 1-12), e o motivo dos instrumentos graves que plasman musicalmente o reflexo dos baluartes de Cor-



beiroá e Fontán respectivamente. Este terceiro tema conformase progresivamente dende o inicio (c. 1-12 fagot, bombardinos) pero non aparece delimitado ata os compases 19-23 en metais e madeiras graves.

A parte B (c. 42-66) que se elabora a partir da escala pentatónica en posición Re-Fa-Sol-La-Do-Re, recrea musicalmente os xogos visuais que provoca na auga o tránsito dun veleiro á mesma luz da lúa. A partir da variación desenvolta dos temas presentados en A xorden outros novos que conforman una complexa trama textural melódica. A aparición sucesiva destes novos temas, articula a parte B en seccións progresivamente máis amplas entre as que adquire especial relevancia o tema que contén o cluster progresivo de clarinetes e frautas (c. 54-55); este motivo da lugar á súa vez a outra variación desenvolta, que culmina na reaparición da cabeza do tema dos baluartes tratada imitativamente (c. 63-65) e que permite a reexposición dos materiais iniciais.

A parte A' (c. 67-78) recrea o reflexo no mar á luz da lúa do baluarte de Fontán e o veleiro perdéndose no horizonte.

[español]

As Lúas. Comentario del compositor.

As Lúas (*Las Lunas*) recrea tres escenas nocturnas que tienen como vínculo la península ocupada por las villas de Oleiros y Sada, situadas en las inmediaciones de A Coruña; el recorrido se inicia con las primeras tinieblas nocturnas en *A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo* (*La Luna en el camposanto de Dexo*), sigue hacia el sur con *A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás* (*la Luna y el hombre lobo de Meirás*), para terminar con *A Lúa no mar de Sada* (*La Luna en el mar de Sada*). Cada uno de estos tres movimientos se elabora a partir de escalas modales y estructuras diversas, en relación con cada una de las tres imágenes que recrea la música, no obstante los tres tienen en común la persistencia de motivos constituidos por una nota repetida insistentemente. La parte de coro es opcional, si bien su intervención permite concretar el significado de la música especialmente en los movimientos primero y segundo.

La orquestación se caracteriza por una sutil combinación de timbres que progresa en crescendo conforme avanza la composición. La intervención de las trompetas al fondo de la sala al inicio del primer movimiento constituye un recurso tímbrico espacial de lectura simbólica y, a lo largo del mismo, la variedad de grupos orquestales se utiliza como registros de órgano recreando en sus combinaciones las misturas organísticas. Los instrumentos de placas adquieren gran relevancia en los movimientos segundo y tercero, en ambos casos como símbolo de la luz de la luna; la intervención del vibráfono en los compases 29 y 30 del segundo movimiento así como la de glockenspiel, vibráfono y marimba a partir del compás 2 del tercero son ejemplo de ello; cabe mencionar que las partes del vibráfono 1 y 2- opcional en el tercer movimiento, están concebidas para realizarse en un solo instrumento. Los clúster del segundo y tercer movimiento también se utilizan como recurso tímbrico; véanse al respecto los compases 19-25 y 72-74 del segundo movimiento y 55, 57 y 58 del tercero. A pesar de cada uno de los tres movimientos recrean imágenes distintas, cada uno de ellos posee una coherencia estructural perfectamente trabada, como si se tratara de música puramente abstracta.

La versión para banda sinfónica de *As Lúas* recibió el Primer premio en el VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música da Fed. Galega de Bandas de Música (GBMP: Santiago de Compostela, 2015) cuya

edición a cargo de la misma institución apareció en 2015. *As Lúas* fue obra obligada en el X Certamen de Bandas de Música de Galicia celebrado en el Auditorio de Galicia en Santiago de Compostela en noviembre de 2016.

A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Dexo es una aldea marinera situada en Oleiros, frente a la ría de A Coruña. Su cementerio es un lugar mágico: una muralla circular de nichos rodean la iglesia románica de Santa María de Dexo, construida a finales del siglo XII. En las noches que luce la Luna, las trompetas celestiales convocan a los difuntos que salen de sus sepulcros y rodean el templo entonando el salmo “De profundis” para invocar su salvación, cuyo texto canta íntegramente el coro opcional.

Este movimiento se inicia con la intervención de las trompetas que han de estar colocadas tras el público, al fondo de la sala, a las que contesta la orquesta desde el escenario (c. 1-10). La tierra tiembla (c. 11-16), y emergen de su seno las almas que entonan una melodía inspirada en el texto del salmo “De profundis”, cuyo texto canta íntegramente a lo largo del movimiento el coro opcional. Las almas deambulan incesantemente en torno al templo suplicando su absolución; esta visión del más allá conocida ancestralmente como “Santa Compañía” es interrumpida de nuevo por las trompetas celestiales y las almas que la forman finalmente consiguen su perdón (c. 118-127).

La introducción (c. 1-15) y la coda (107-127) basadas en un mismo motivo, enmarcan una estructura himnica en la que dos temas se suceden, después se superponen y, finalmente, intercambian su posición; el tema “De profundis” en Sol eolio se escucha tres veces sucesivas (c. 17-45), la segunda con su contra canto; sigue el tema de “las almas suplicantes” (*Magis quam custodes*) en Sol dórico (c. 46-60) y Do dórico (61-77) con sus correspondientes cláusulas o cadencias de movimiento contrario en los metales; por último suenan ambos temas superpuestos en Sol eolio y Sol dórico respectivamente (c. 78-96) así como del contra canto del primero, y luego en posición inversa (c. 97-107). Destaca a lo largo de todo este movimiento el hábil uso del contrapunto que permite la combinación de temas en diferentes modos e incluso el desarrollo imitativo de todos ellos.

A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

El morador del Pazo de Meirás, que la escritora Emilia Pardo Bazán (1851-1921) había levantado cerca de Sada sobre las ruinas de una antigua edificación, aguarda la Luna llena. Su luz le permite dar rienda suelta a la bestia que habita en su interior, a su yo más profundo. Desea ese momento pero lo aguarda en soledad para que nadie conozca su secreto. El texto que entona el coro al final del movimiento es una alabanza que el misterioso “lobishome” entona a su benefactora en el delirio de su posesión demoníaca: “breli degran nalu” (Luna Grande Libre leído del revés)

La estructura episódica del segundo movimiento se elabora a partir de una escala de tonos enteros con centro tonal en Si, y en él destacan los temas en clúster progresivo y los procesos seriales e imitativos. La sección A (c. 1-15) representa la transformación del hombre lobo; el oboe realiza una melodía que inicialmente está basada en la citada escala de tonos enteros, cuyo desarrollo es interrumpido por fagot y clarinete bajo con un motivo cromático, representación de la personalidad primitiva y violenta que emana dentro del hombre; este motivo cromático así como su esquema rítmico contagia al oboe y se impone en las intervenciones de maderas y trompetas propiciando un puente que conduce tras un redoble de timbal al tema de clúster progresivo que representa la personalidad violenta del hombre lobo (c. 14-15), que va a protagonizar las secciones sucesivas.

La sección B tiene dos partes que elaboran material temático y tímbrico semejante inicialmente con centro tonal en Si (c. 16-30) y luego en Fa sostenido (c. 31-46); esta sección representa la inquietud que siente el hombre lobo tras adquirir su nueva personalidad animal. La sección C de sólo 5 compases (c. 47-51) constituye un puente que permite el regreso tonal a Si y la presentación de motivos temáticos que van a adquirir importancia seguidamente. La sección D (c. 52-70) representa la satisfacción que el hombre lobo encuentra en su nuevo estado; para ello se ha utilizado el procedimiento imitativo canónico cuyos sujeto y contra sujeto presentados inicialmente por los oboes, se elaboran serialmente a partir de la escala de tonos enteros con centro en Si. La sección E que representa la plenitud primitiva e incontrolable del hombre lobo, constituye la coda que recapitula los dos temas principales (c. 71-74); como proceso cadencial intervienen simultáneamente la escala de tonos enteros y

el tema del canon aparecido en la sección D, que resuelven finalmente en el tritono sobre el que gravita todo el movimiento.

A Lúa no mar de Sada

La obra concluye con el ambiente tranquilo y plácido del tercer movimiento que recrea simbólicamente los reflejos de la luna y el paisaje nocturno en la ría de Sada. Este movimiento desarrolla una estructura ternaria reexpositiva inspirada en el paisaje marino de Sada que resume sintéticamente su escudo y que recrea Urbano Lugrís en el cuadro que figura como portada de esta partitura: los baluartes de Corbeiroá (parte A) y Fontán (parte A') y, entre ellos, un velero que navega por la ría (parte B). El coro opcional carece de texto y se utiliza únicamente como recurso tímbrico. Las partes A y A' se elaboran a partir de la escala pentatónica en posición Re-Mi-Sol-La-Do-Re y, en ellas destacan tres temas: las pedales de trompas que representan la superficie del agua (c. 1-12), el motivo que realizan placas, flautas e instrumentos agudos que representan los juegos de la luz de la Luna sobre el agua (c. 1-12), y el motivo de los instrumentos graves que plasman musicalmente el reflejo de los baluartes de Corbeiroá y Fontán respectivamente. Este tercer tema se conforma progresivamente desde el inicio (c. 1-12 fagot) y aparece con total identidad en los compases 19-23.

La parte B (c. 42-66) recrea musicalmente los juegos visuales que a la luz de la Luna provoca en el agua el tránsito de un velero, y se elabora a partir de la escala pentatónica en posición Re-Fa-Sol-La-Do-Re. Los nuevos temas que surgen a partir de la variación desarrollada de los temas precedentes, se entrelazan en una compleja trama textural, articulando la parte B en secciones progresivamente más amplias; entre ellas adquiere especial relevancia el tema que contém clúster progresivo de flautas, clarinetes, oboes y violines (c. 54-55); este motivo da lugar a otra variación desarrollada que culmina en la reaparición de la cabeza del tema de los baluartes tratado imitativamente (c. 63-65).

La recapitulación (parte A' c. 67-78) se inicia en el clímax del movimiento que progresivamente se diluye como el reflejo en el mar al ocultarse la Luna tras el baluarte de Fontán. Finalmente el velero se aleja perdiéndose en el horizonte y la curiosa sirena, testigo silencioso de todo ello se sumerge bajo las oscuras aguas del mar.

As Lúas (The Moons). Commentary by the composer

As Lúas (The Moons) recreates three nocturnal scenes that have as link the peninsula occupied by the villas of Oleiros and Sada, located in the vicinity of A Coruña; the tour starts at the first nocturnal darkness with The Moon into the cemetery of Dexo, continues to the south with The Moon and the werewolf of Meirás, to finish with The Moon in the Sea of Sada. Each one of these three movements is elaborated from modal scales and diverse structures, in relation to each one of the three images that the music recreates, but the three have in common the persistence of motives constituted by an insistently repeated note. The chorus part is optional, although its intervention allows to concretize the meaning of the music especially in the first and second movements.

The orchestration is characterized by a subtle combination of timbres that progresses in crescendo. The intervention of the trumpets at the back of the room at the beginning of the first movement constitutes a spatial symbolic reading resource; at this same first movement the variety of orchestral groups is used as registers of organ. The keyboard percussion instruments acquire great relevance in the second and third movements, in both cases as a symbol of the moonlight; it's an example this the intervention of the vibraphone in bars 29 and 30 of the second movement, and the intervention of glockenspiel, vibraphone and marimba from the bars 2 of the third; it should be mentioned that the vibraphone parts 1 and 2-optional in the third movement, are designed to be performed in a single instrument. The clusters of the second and third movements are also used as a timbral resource; see in this respect bars 19-25 and 72-74 of the second movement and 55, 57 and 58 of the third. Although each of the three movements recreate different images, each of them has a perfectly coherent structural coherence, as if it were purely abstract music.

The version for symphonic band of As Lúas (The Moons) received the First Prize in the VIII Contest of Composition for Music Band of the Federation Galician Band of Music. The edition of As Lúas (The Moons) appeared in 2015 by the same institution (GBMP: Santiago de Compostela, 2015). As Lúas (The Moons) was the partiture of obligated performing at in the X Contest of Bands of Music of Galicia held at the Auditorium of Galicia in Santiago de Compostela in November.

A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

The Moon in the Cemetery of Dexo

Dexo is a fishing village located in Oleiros, in front of the estuary of A Coruña. Its cemetery is a magical place: a circular wall of niches surrounds the Romanesque church of Santa María de Dexo, built at the end of the 12th century. On the nights that the moon shines, the celestial trumpets summon the deceased who leave their tombs and surround the temple, singing the psalm "De profundis" to invoke their salvation, whose text sings the optional choir in its entirety.

This movement begins with the intervention of the trumpets that have to be placed behind the audience, at the back of the hall, to which the orchestra answers from the stage (bars 1-10). The earth trembles (bars 11-16), and souls that sing a melody inspired by the text of the psalm "De profundis", emerge from its bosom, whose text sings the choir in its entirety throughout the movement. The souls wander incessantly around the temple, begging for their absolution; this vision of the beyond known ancestrally as "Santa Compañía" is interrupted again by the celestial trumpets and the souls that form it finally get their forgiveness (c.128-127).

The introduction (bars 1-15) and the coda (bars 107-127) based on the same motif, frame a hymnical structure in which two themes follow each other, then overlap and, finally, exchange their position; the theme "De profundis" in G eolic is heard three times successively (bars 17-45), the second with its contra singing; follows the theme of "supplicating souls" (Magis quam custodes) in G Doric (bars 46-60) and C Doric (bars 61-77) with its corresponding clauses or cadences of opposite movement in metals; finally, both themes are superimposed on G eolic and G Doric respectively (bars 78-96) as well as on the counter song of the first, and then on the reverse position (bars 97-107). This movement stands out the skillful use of counterpoint that allows the combination of themes in different modes and his imitative development.

A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

The moon and the werewolf of Meirás

The inhabitant of the Pazo de Meirás, which the writer Emilia Pardo Bazán (1851-1921) had erected near Sada on the ruins of an old building, awaits the full moon. His light allows him to unleash the beast that dwells within him, to his deepest self. He wants that

moment but he waits in solitude so that nobody knows his secret. The text that the chorus intones at the end of the movement is a praise that the mysterious "lobishome" intones to his benefactress in the delirium of his demonic possession: "breli degran nalu" (Big Free Moon read backwards).

The episodic structure of the second movement is elaborated from a whole tone scale with a tonal center in B. The section A (bars 1-15) represents the transformation of the werewolf; the oboe performs a melody that is initially based on the aforementioned scale of whole tones, whose development is interrupted by bassoon and bass clarinet with a chromatic motif, representation of the primitive and violent personality that emanates within man; this chromatic motif and its rhythmic scheme, is imposed to the oboe and to the interventions of wood and trumpets propitiating a bridge that leads after the timpani to the theme of a progressive cluster that represents the violent personality of the werewolf (bars 14-15), which will star in the successive sections.

The section B has two parts that has thematic and timbral material similar initially with a tonal center in B (bars 16-30) and then in F sharp (bars 31-46); This section represents the restlessness felt by the werewolf after acquiring his new animal personality. The section C has only 5 bars (47-51) constitutes a bridge that allows the tonal return to B and the presentation of thematic motifs that will later become important.

The section D (bars 52-70) represents the satisfaction that the werewolf finds in his new state; For this, the canonical imitative procedure has been used, whose subject and countersubject are presented initially by the oboes and after they are serially elaborated from the scale of whole tones with center in B. The section E represents the primitive and uncontrollable fullness of the werewolf and constitutes the coda that recapitulates the two main themes (bars 71-74); at the cadential process, the whole tone scale and the theme of the canon what appeared in section D; This movement finally resolve in the tritone on which the whole movement gravitates.

A Lúa no mar de Sada

The moon in the Sada Sea

This composition concludes with the calm and placid atmosphere of the third movement that symbolically recreates the reflections of the moon and the nocturnal landscape in the Ria de Sada (Estuary of Sada). This movement develops a ternary reexpositive structure inspired by Sada's seascape that summarizes synthetically his shield and that Urbano Lugo recreates in the picture that appears as the cover of this score: the bastions of Corbeiroá (part A) and Fontán (part A') and, among them, a sailboat that sails the estuary (part B). The optional choir don't have text and is used only as a timbral resource. The parts A and A' are made from the pentatonic scale in the Re-Mi-Sol-La-Do-Re position and, in both parts, three themes stand out: the tubal pedals that represent the surface of the water (bar 12), the motif made by keyboard percussion instruments, flutes and sharp instruments representing the games of the light of the Moon on water (bars 1-12), and the motif of the bass instruments that musically reflect the reflection of the bastions of Corbeiroá and Fontán respectively. This third theme is formed gradually from the beginning (bars 1-12 bassoon) and appears with full identity in bars 19-23.

The part B (bars 42-66) recreates musically the visual games that in the light of the Moon causes the transit of a sailboat in the water, and is elaborated from the pentatonic scale in position D-F-G-A -C-D. The new themes emerge from the developed variation of the preceding themes and are intertwined in a complex textural pattern, articulating part B into progressively broader sections; among them, the theme that contains a progressive cluster of flutes, clarinets, oboes and violins acquires special relevance (bars 54-55); this motif gives rise to another developed variation that culminates in the reappearance of the head of the theme of the bastions treated imitatively (c.63-65).

The beginning of the recapitulation, (part A', bars 67-78) begins at the climax of the movement that progressively dilutes as the reflection in the sea when the Moon is hidden behind Fontán's bastion. Finally the sailboat moves away, losing itself in the horizon and the curious mermaid, silent witness of all this submerges under the dark waters.

As Lúas. Comentario do compositor.

As Lúas recrea tres escenas nocturnas que teñen como vínculo a lúa e a península ocupada polos concellos coruñeses de Oleiros e Sada; o percorrido iníciase coas primeiras tebras da noite con *A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo*, segue cara ao sur con *A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás*, para terminar *A Lúa no mar de Sada*. Cada un destes tres movementos elabórase a partir de escalas modais distintas utilizando estruturas diversas, en íntima relación coa imaxe que se desexa plasmar. Non obstante nos tres reaparecen ciclicamente motivos constituídos por una nota repetida insistentemente.

A súa coidada orquestración caracterízase por una sutil combinación de timbres. No primeiro movemento a variedade do conxunto de vento utilízase ao xeito de rexistros recreando nas súas combinacións as misturas organísticas; este recurso observase na superposición de oitavas e quintas, resultando especialmente evidente nos compases 26-35. A intervención das trompetas ao fondo da sala ao inicio do primeiro movemento constitúe un recurso tímbrico espacial de lectura simbólica como máis adiante se explica. Os instrumentos de placas adquiren grande relevancia nos movementos segundo e terceiro, como símbolo de la luz da lúa; a intervención do vibráfono nos compases 29 e 30 do segundo movemento así como da lira, vibráfono e marimba a partir do compás 2 do terceiro son paradigmáticas ao respecto; cabe mencionar que as partes do vibráfono 1 e 2 no terceiro movemento están concibidas para realizarse nun so instrumento. Os clúster do segundo e terceiro movemento constitúen principalmente un recurso tímbrico (remito ao respecto ós compases 19-25 e 72-74 do segundo movemento e 55, 57 e 58 do terceiro).

A pesar de que cada un dos tres movementos recrean imaxes distintas, cada un deles posee unha coherencia estrutural perfectamente trabada, como si se tratara de música puramente abstracta.

A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

No camposanto de Dexo os nichos forman una muralla que rodea a certa distancia a igrexa románica de Santa María quedando entre ambas estruturas un espazo que permite o deambular procesional. Coas primeiras luces da Lúa as trompetas que cita a secuencia de difuntos (*tuba mirum spargenssonum / per sepulchra regionum*) convocan as almas do camposanto [c. 1-10, acorde perfecto maior de

Re], que emerxen dos seus sepulcros facendo tremer a terra [c. 11-16, redobre do bombo e obstinato en timbal], entoando una melodía inspirada no texto do salmo “De profundis”. As ánimas deambulan incesantemente en torno ao templo suplicando a súa absolución; esta visión de ultratumba coñecida tradicionalmente como “Santa Compañía” é interrompida polas trompetas celestiais que as reclaman ao Ceo despois da súa contrición [resolución de Re perfecto maior a Sol con picarda, que hasta este momento non se escoitara, c. 118-127]

A introdución (c. 1-15) e a coda coda (107-127) baseadas nun mesmo motivo enmarcan una estrutura hímica ou de secuencia na que os dous temas principais primeiro se suceden e logo se superpoñen e intercambian a súa posición. Deste xeito o tema “De profundis” en Sol eolio escoitase tres veces sucesivas (c. 17-45), a segunda co seu contra canto; segue o tema das “almas suplicantes” (*magis quam custodes*) en Sol dórico (c. 46-60) e Do dórico (61-77) coas súas correspondentes cláusulas ou cadencias de movemento contrario nos metais; por último escóitanse ambos temas superpostos en Sol eolio e Sol dórico respectivamente (c. 78-96) así como del contra canto del primeiro, e logo en posición inversa (c. 97-107). Destaca ao longo de todo este movemento o variado uso de recursos contrapuntísticos que permiten a combinación de temas en diferentes modos e desenvolvemento imitativo de todos eles.

A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

A estrutura episódica do segundo movemento elabórase a partir da escala de tons enteiros con centro tonal en Si, e caracterízase polapresenza temática dos clústeres progresivos e os procesos seriais e imitativos. O episodio ou sección A [c. 1-15] representa a transformación do home en lobishome; o óboe realiza una melodía inicialmente baseada na citada escala de tons enteiros, interrompida reiteradamente por fagot e clarinete baixo cun motivo cromático, representación da personalidade primitiva e violenta que brota dentro do home; este motivo cromático e o seu esquema rítmico en tresillo contaxia ao óboe e imponse nas intervencións de madeiras e trompetas propiciando unha ponte que conduce tralo redobre de timbal, ao tema de clúster progresivo que representa a personalidade

violenta do lobishome (c. 14-15), que vai a protagonizar as seccións sucesivas.

A sección B ten dúas partes que elaboran material temático e tímbrico semellante inicialmente con centro tonal en Si (c. 16-30) e logo en Fa sostido (c. 31-46); esta sección representa a inquietude que sente o lobishome tras adquirir a súa nova personalidade animal. A sección C de so 5 compases (c. 47-51) constitúe unha ponte que permite o regreso tonal a Si e a aparición de novos motivos temáticos que van a adquirir importancia inmediata. A sección D (c. 52-70) recrea musicalmente a satisfacción que o lobishome atopa no seu novo estado; para isto utilízase o procedemento imitativo canónico cun suxeito e contra suxeito que presentan os óboes, elaborados serialmente a partir da citada escala de tons enteiros con centro en Si. A sección E que representa a plenitude primitiva e incontrolable do lobishome, funciona musicalmente como coda recapitulando os dous temas principais (c. 71-74); como proceso cadencial interveñen simultaneamente o tema do canon e a escala de tons enteiros concluíndo no trítono (*diabolus in música*) que gravita todo o movemento.

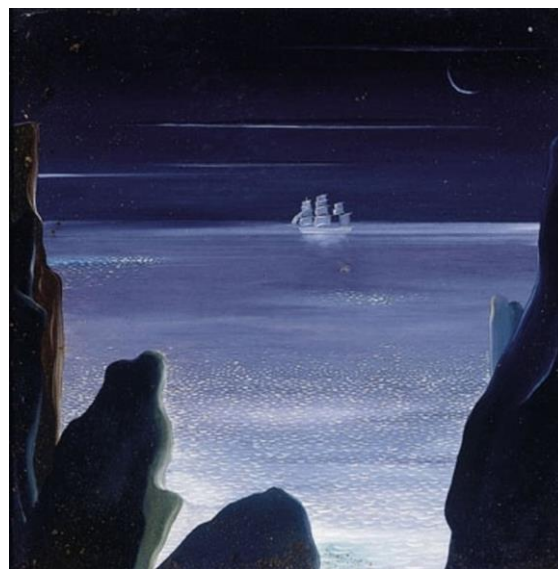
A Lúa no mar de Sada

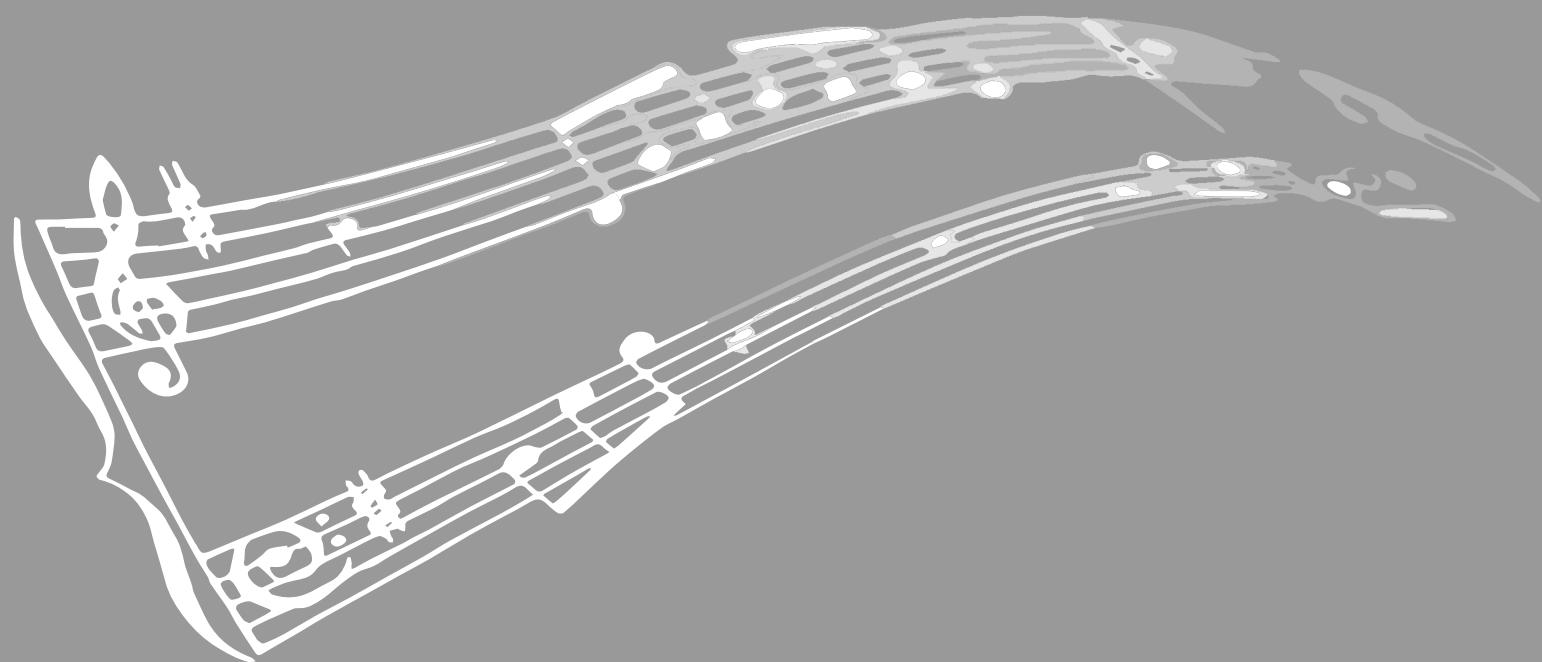
Despois desta inquietude, o terceiro movemento ofrece un ambiente tranquilo e plácido que recrea simbolicamente os escintileos da luz da lúa sobre as augas da ría de Sada. Este movemento desenvolve unha estrutura ternaria re expositiva inspirada na paisaxe mariña de Sada que resume sinteticamente o seu escudo: os castelos de Corbeiroá (parte A) e Fontán (parte A') vistos dende o mar e, entre eles, un veleiro que navega pola ría (parte B). As partes A e A' elabóranse sobre a escala pentatónica en posición Re-Mi-Sol-La-Do-Re e, nelas, destacan tres temas: as pedais de trompas que representan a superficie da auga (c. 1-12), o motivo que desenvolven pracas, frautas e instrumentos agudos que representa os xogos da luz da lúa sobre a auga (c. 1-12), e o motivo dos instrumentos graves que plasman musicalmente o reflexo dos baluartes de Corbeiroá e Fontán respectivamente. Este terceiro tema conformase progresivamente dende o inicio (c. 1-12 fagot, bombardinos) pero non aparece delimitado ata os compases 19-23 en metais e madeiras graves.

A parte B (c. 42-66) que se elabora a partir da escala pentatónica en posición Re-Fa-

Sol-La-Do-Re, recrea musicalmente os xogos visuais que provoca na auga o tránsito dun veleiro á mesma luz da lúa. A partir da variación desenvolta dos temas presentados en A xorden outros novos que conforman una complexa trama textural melódica. A aparición sucesiva destes novos temas, articula a parte B en seccións progresivamente máis amplas entre as que adquire especial relevancia o tema que contén o clúster progresivo de clarinetes e frautas (c. 54-55); este motivo da lugar á súa vez a outra variación desenvolta, que culmina na reaparición da cabeza do tema dos baluartes tratada imitativamente (c. 63-65) e que permite a re exposición dos materiais iniciais.

A re exposición, (parte A' c. 67-78) iníciase no clímax do movemento que progresivamente dilúese como o reflexo no mar ao ocultarse a Lúa tralo baluarte de Fontán. Finalmente o veleiro pérdese no horizonte e a curiosa serea, testemuña silenciosa de todo, mergúllase baixo as escuras augas do mar.





A mi padre

AS LÚAS

- I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo
- II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás
- III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Juan Pérez Berná

Primeiro Premio (Segunda Sección)
VIII Concurso de Composición para Banda de Música
da FGBMP
2015

As Lúas

Textos / Lyrics

1. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo .

La Luna en el camposanto de Dexo.

The Moon in the Cemetery of Dexo

Salmo 130 (129 en la numeración septuaginta), también llamado De Profundis (en español "desde el abismo"), un salmo de autor desconocido. Salmo penitencial empleado en la liturgia de difuntos y en Cuaresma.

Psalm 130 (Vulgate numbering: Psalm 129) is the 130th psalm of the Book of Psalms, one of the Penitential psalms.

*De profundis clamo ad te, Domine;
Domine audi vocem meam!
Fiant aures tuae intentae
Ad vocem obsecrationes.*

*Magis quam custodes auroram
Expectat Israel Dominum
Quia penes dominum misericordia
Et copiosa penes eum redemptio.*

*Espero in Dominum,
Esperat anima mea in verbum eius
Expectat anima mea Dominum
Magis quam custodies auroram
Expectat Israel Dominum
Et ipse redimet Israel*

*De profundis clamo ad te, Domine;
Domine audi vocem meam!
Fiant aures tuae intentae
Ad vocem obsecrationes.*

*Desde el abismo a ti grito, Señor;
Señor, ¡escucha mi voz!
estén tus oídos atentos
a la voz de mi súplica.*

*Más que el centinela la aurora
Aguarde Israel al Señor,
porque del Señor viene la
misericordia,
y la redención copiosa;*

*Espero en el Señor,
Espere mi alma en su palabra,
Aguarde mi alma al Señor.
Más que el centinela la aurora,
Aguarde Israel al Señor
Porque él la redimirá de todas sus
culpas*

*Desde lo hondo a ti grito, Señor;
Señor, escucha mi voz;
estén tus oídos atentos
a la voz de mi súplica.*

*From the depths, I have cried out to
you,
O Lord;
Lord, hear my voice.
Let your ears be attentive
to the voice of my supplication.*

*More than the sentinel the aurora
Israel Wait to the Lord,
because mercy comes from the
Lord,
and copious redemption;*

*My soul has stood by his word.
My soul has hoped in the Lord.
From the morning watch, even until
night,
let Israel hope in the Lord.
And he will redeem Israel
from all his iniquities.*

*From the depths, I have cried out to
you, O Lord;
Lord, hear my voice.
Let your ears be attentive
to the voice of my supplication*

2. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás.

La Luna y el hombre lobo de Meirás

The moon and the werewolf of Meirás

Texto en idioma inventado. Autor Juan Pérez Berná

Text in invented language. Author Juan Pérez Berná

Breli degran nalu (Luna Grande Libre)

3. A Lúa no mar de Sada.

La Luna en el Mar de Sada

The moon in the Sada Sea

El coro no tiene texto; entona una vocalización con las vocales A y O.

The choir has no text; sing a vocalization from the vowel A & O.

As Lúas

Instrumentación:

Frautín
Frautas 1 e 2
Óboe 1 e 2
Corno inglés (opcional)
Fagot (opcional)
Requinto
Clarinete 1, 2 e 3
Clarinete baixo
Saxofón soprano
Saxofón alto 1 e 2
Saxofón tenor 1 e 2
Saxofón barítono
Trompa 1, 2, 3
Fliscorno
Trompeta 1, 2 e 3
Trombón 1, 2 e 3
Bombardino 1 e 2
Tuba
Violonchelo (opcional)
Contrabaixo (opcional)
Coro Mixto (opcional)
Harpa (opcional)

Percusión 1: timbais
Percusión 2: caixa e timbaletas (I), vibráfono 1 e platos (II), lira (III)
Percusión 3: bombo (I), marimba e timbaleta grande (II), vibráfono, platos, e plato suspendido splash (III)
Percusión 4: Plato e plato suspendido (I), bombo (II), vibráfono 2 e bombo (III)
Percusión 5: tam-tam, gong e cabassa (I), látigo e caixa (II), marimba, tam-tam e cortina (III)

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

[illegible]

15

Flt.

Fla. 1

Fla. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Corno

Fag.

Req.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Cl. Basso

Sax. S.

Sax. Alt. 1

Sax. Alt. 2

Sax. Ten. 1

Sax. Ten. 2

Sax. Bar.

15

Tromp. 1

Tromp. 2

Tromp. 3

Tbn.

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bomb. 1

Bomb. 2

Tuba

15

Vcl.

Ob.

15

S. & T.

15

C. & B.

Hp.

15

(perc. 1) Timp.

15

(perc. 2)

15

(perc. 3)

15

(perc. 4)

(perc. 5)

Tam-tam

gong (dholak)

De pro-fun-dis cla-mo ad te, Do-mi-ne, Do-mi-ne

(voz 1) Tímida
 (voz 2)
 (voz 3)
 (voz 4)
 (voz 5)
 Maza en plato soup
 p

٣

gong (lúgubac)

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 60$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 90$

This musical score is for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The score is divided into three main sections: a slow *Adagio* section ($\text{♩} = 60$), a *rit.* (ritardando) section, and a faster *ad libitum* section (approx. $\text{♩} = 100$), followed by a section at $\text{♩} = 90$. The woodwind section features Oboes 1 and 2, English Horn, Bassoon, and Piccolo. The brass section includes Trumpets 1-3, Trombones 1-3, Euphonium, and Tuba. The string section consists of Violoncello & Contrabasso, and a Chorus. The percussion section includes Timbales, Vibraphone, Marimba, and various other instruments like Congas and Bongos. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *mp*, *f*), articulation (*Solo*, *Delect. Solo*), and performance instructions (*Unis. C.B. part.*, *Tutti*). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Flautín

Flauta 1

Flauta 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Corno inglés (op.)

Fagot (op.)

Requinto

Clarinete 1

Clarinete 2

Clarinete 3

Clarinete Baixo

Saxofón Soprano

Saxofón Alto 1

Saxofón Alto 2

Saxofón Tenor 1

Saxofón Tenor 2

Saxofón Barítono

Trompa 1

Trompa 2

Trompa 3

Flicorno

Trompeta 1

Trompeta 2

Trompeta 3

Trombón 1

Trombón 2

Trombón 3

Bombardino 1

Bombardino 2

Tuba

Violoncello & CB. (op.)

Coro (op.)

Harpa (op.)

(perc. 1) Timbales

(perc. 2) Vibrafono

(perc. 3) Marimba

(perc. 2) Platos

(perc. 4) Bombo

Perc. 5

Furioso ♩ - 132

Fltn. *mf* *fp* *mp*
 Fla. 1 *fp* *mp* *mp*
 Fla. 2 *fp* *mp* *mp*
 Ob. 1 *mf* *mp* *mp*
 Ob. 2 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Coro *f* *mp*
 Fag. *mp* *f* *mf*
 Req. *fp* *mp* *mf* *mp*
 Cl. 1 *fp* *mp* *mf* *mf*
 Cl. 2 *fp* *mp* *mf* *mf*
 Cl. 3 *mp* *mf* *mf*
 Cl. Basso *f* *mp* *mf*
 Sax. S. *mp* *mp* *mp*
 Sax. Alt. 1 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Sax. Alt. 2 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Sax. Ten. 1 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Sax. Ten. 2 *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Sax. Bar. *mp* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Tromp. 1 *f* *mp*
 Tromp. 2 *f* *mp*
 Tromp. 3 *f* *mp*
 Fls. *mp*
 Tpt. 1 *f* *fp* *f* *mf* *mf*
 Tpt. 2 *mf* *f* *mp* *mf*
 Tpt. 3 *mf* *f* *p* *mf*
 Tbn. 1 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Tbn. 2 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Tbn. 3 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Bomb. 1 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Bomb. 2 *f* *mp* *mp*
 Tuba *f* *mp* *mp*
 Vc. & Ch. *mf* *f* *mp* *mf* *pizz.*
 Coro *mf*
 Hp. *mf*
 (perc. 1) Timb. *fp* *fp* *ff*
 (perc. 2) Vlb. *mf*
 (perc. 3) Mb. *mf*
 (perc. 2) Plat. *mf*
 (perc. 4) Bombo *ff* *fp*
 (perc. 5) *ff*

24

Fltn.

Flta. 1

Flta. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Coro.

Fag.

Requ.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Cl. Basso

Sax. S.

Sax. Alt. 1

Sax. Alt. 2

Sax. Ten. 1

Sax. Ten. 2

Sax. Bar.

24

Tromp. 1

Tromp. 2

Tromp. 3

Fls.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bomb. 1

Bomb. 2

Tuba

24

Vc. & Ch.

24

Claro

24

Hp.

(perc. 1) Timb.

(perc. 2) Vlb.

24

(perc. 3) Mb.

24

(perc. 2) Platos.

24

(perc. 4) Bombo

24

(perc. 5)

[illegible]

Page 3

[illegible]

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 60$

Flautín

Flauta 1

Flauta 2

Oboe 1

Oboe 2

Corno inglés (op.)

Fagot (op.)

Requinto

Clarinete 1

Clarinete 2

Clarinete 3

Clarinete Baixo

Saxofón Soprano

Saxofón Alto 1

Saxofón Alto 2

Saxofón Tenor 1

Saxofón Tenor 2

Saxofón Barítono

Trompa 1

Trompa 2

Trompa 3

Fliscorno

Trompeta 1

Trompeta 2

Trompeta 3

Trombón 1

Trombón 2

Trombón 3

Bombardino 1

Bombardino 2

Tuba

Violoncello & CB (op.)

Coro Sop. & Cont. (op.)

Coro Ten. & B. (op.)

Harpa (op.)

Mé. Flp. Sig. Dm.

(perc. 1) Timbal

(perc. 2) Lira

(perc. 3) Vibrafono 1

(perc. 4) Vibrafono 2

(perc. 5) Marimba

(perc. 3) Plátos

(perc. 4) Bombo

Pec. 5

3

Tim-tam

This musical score is for a large orchestra and choir, featuring various instruments and vocal parts. The score is divided into two systems, each containing multiple staves for different instruments and voices. The first system includes parts for Flute (Flt.), Flute 1 (Flt. 1), Flute 2 (Flt. 2), Oboe 1 (Ob. 1), Oboe 2 (Ob. 2), Cor Anglais (Corno), Bassoon (Fag.), Bassoon (Req.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1), Clarinet 2 (Cl. 2), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3), Clarinet Bassoon (Cl. Basso), Saxophone Soprano (Sax. S.), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt. 1), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt. 2), Saxophone Tenor 1 (Sax. Ten. 1), Saxophone Tenor 2 (Sax. Ten. 2), and Saxophone Baritone (Sax. Bar.). The second system includes parts for Trombone 1 (Tromp. 1), Trombone 2 (Tromp. 2), Trombone 3 (Tromp. 3), Flute (Flt.), Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1), Trumpet 2 (Tpt. 2), Trumpet 3 (Tpt. 3), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Bombardone 1 (Bomb. 1), Bombardone 2 (Bomb. 2), Tuba (Tuba), Violoncello and Double Bass (Vc. & Db.), Saxophone and Clarinet (S. & C.), Trombone and Bass (T. & B.), Harp (Hp.), and various percussion parts including Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Sn.), Cymbals (Cym.), and various other percussion instruments (perc. 1-5). The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *ff*, as well as performance instructions like "Tutti" and "gliss.". The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system ends with a double bar line and the number 3, and the second system ends with a double bar line and the number 3.

Flt.

Flt. 1

Flt. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Corno

Fag.

Req.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Cl. Basso

Sax. S.

Sax. Alt. 1

Sax. Alt. 2

Sax. Ten. 1

Sax. Ten. 2

Sax. Bar.

Tromp. 1

Tromp. 2

Tromp. 3

Flt.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bomb. 1

Bomb. 2

Tuba

Vc. & Db.

S. & C.

T. & B.

Hp.

(perc. 1) Timp.

(perc. 2) Sn.

(perc. 3) Vlb. 1

(perc. 4) Vlb. 2

(perc. 5) Mb.

(perc. 3) Platos.

(perc. 4) Bombo

(perc. 5)

3

Andante $\text{♩} = 40$

Fltn.

Flta. 1

Flta. 2

Ob. 1

Ob. 2

Corno

Fag.

Requ.

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

Cl. Basso

Sax. S.

Sax. Alt. 1

Sax. Alt. 2

Sax. Ten. 1

Sax. Ten. 2

Sax. Bar.

Timp. 1

Timp. 2

Timp. 3

Rit.

Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bomb. 1

Bomb. 2

Tuba

Vc. & Cb.

S. & C.

T. & B.

Hp.

(perc. 1) Timb.

(perc. 2) Lira

(perc. 3) Vib. 1

(perc. 4) Vib. 2

(perc. 5) Mb.

(perc. 3) Plats.

(perc. 4) Bombo

(perc. 5)

This page of the musical score, labeled '6' and 'III', contains the following parts and markings:

- Flutes (Fl.):** Flute 1 and Flute 2. Both parts feature rapid sixteenth-note passages, primarily marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Oboes (Ob.):** Oboe 1 and Oboe 2. Similar to the flutes, they play rapid sixteenth-note figures, mostly marked *mf*.
- Coro:** A woodwind part, likely for a Cor Anglais, playing a steady sixteenth-note accompaniment marked *mf*.
- Flageolet (Flg.):** A string part (likely Violins) playing a rhythmic pattern marked *mf*.
- Requiem (Req.):** A woodwind part playing a melodic line marked *mf*.
- Clarinets (Cl.):** Clarinet 1, 2, and 3. Clarinet 1 and 2 have melodic lines with *mf* and *mp* (mezzo-piano) markings. Clarinet 3 plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Cl. Basso:** Bass Clarinet part, playing a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Saxophones (Sax.):** Saxophone Soprano (Sax. S.), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt. 1), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt. 2), Saxophone Tenor 1 (Sax. Ten. 1), Saxophone Tenor 2 (Sax. Ten. 2), and Saxophone Baritone (Sax. Bar.). Most saxophone parts play rhythmic accompaniments marked *mf*.
- Trombones (Tromp.):** Trombone 1, 2, and 3. Trombone 1 and 2 play melodic lines marked *mf*. Trombone 3 plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Flugelhorn (Fls.):** A part playing a melodic line marked *mf*.
- Trumpets (Tpt.):** Trumpet 1, 2, and 3. Trumpet 1 and 2 play melodic lines marked *mf*. Trumpet 3 plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Tubas (Tbn.):** Tuba 1, 2, and 3. Tuba 1 and 2 play melodic lines marked *mf*. Tuba 3 plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Bombards (Bomb.):** Bombard 1 and 2. Both play melodic lines marked *mf*.
- Tuba:** A part playing a melodic line marked *mf*.
- Vc. & Ob.:** Violoncello and Oboe part, playing a melodic line marked *mf*.
- S. & C.:** Soprano and Contralto vocal parts, mostly silent on this page.
- T. & B.:** Tenor and Bass vocal parts, mostly silent on this page.
- Hp.:** Harp part, featuring glissando markings and *mf* dynamics.
- perc. 1) Timb.:** Timpani part, mostly silent.
- perc. 2) Lira:** Lyra part, mostly silent.
- perc. 3) Vib. 1:** Vibraphone 1 part, mostly silent.
- perc. 4) Vib. 2:** Vibraphone 2 part, mostly silent.
- perc. 5) Mb.:** Maracas part, mostly silent.
- perc. 3) Plat.:** Triangle part, mostly silent.
- perc. 4) Bombo:** Bongos part, mostly silent.
- perc. 5):** An unlabeled percussion part, mostly silent.

۳

A mi padre

Frautín

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ **45** Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ Solo

p

51

57 Tutti

p

65

72

mp

81

88 **11**

f

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107

f

113

f *p*

8 2

Frautín

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

mf

11 *fp* *mp* *mp*

20 *mp* *mp* *f*

28 *mp* *mp*

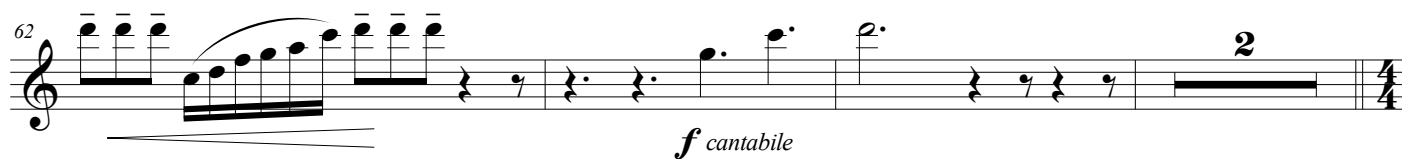
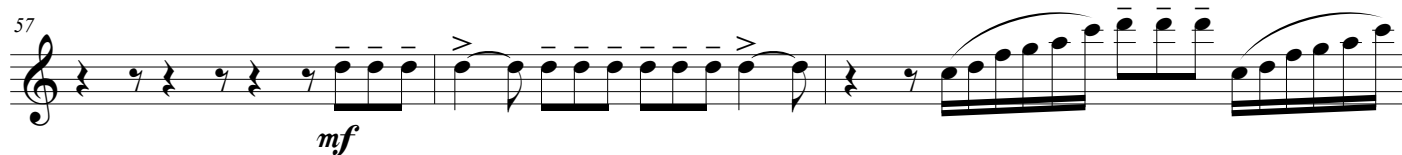
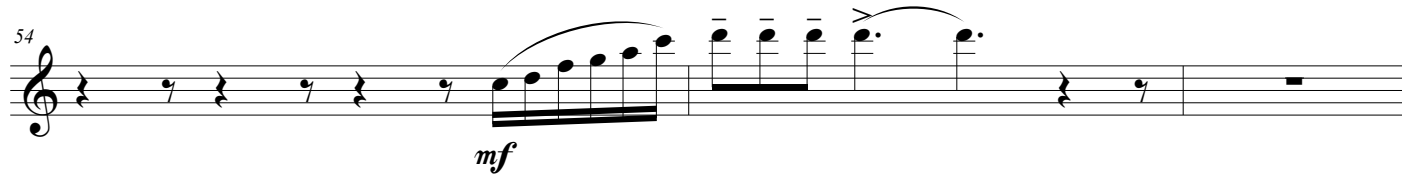
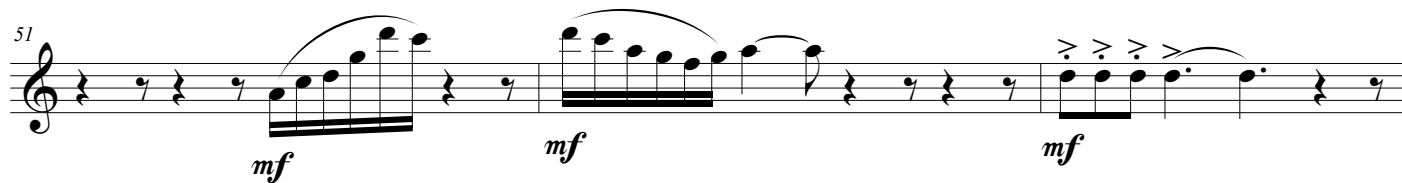
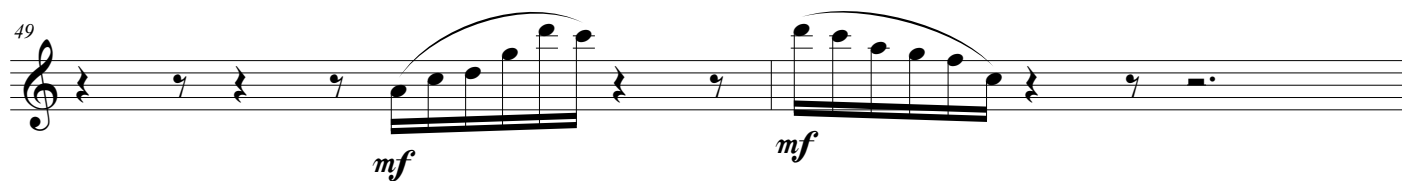
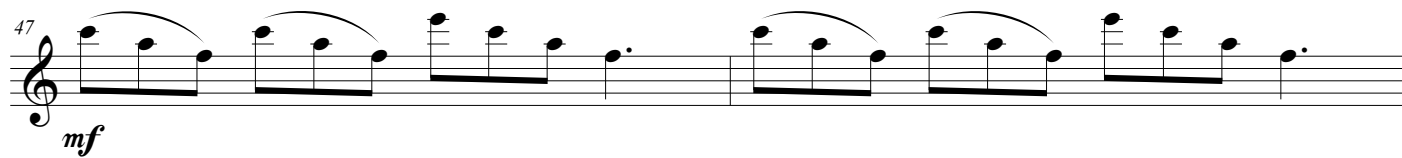
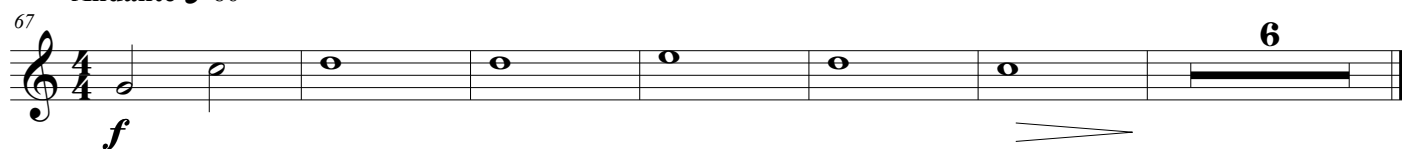
41 *mp* *f*

65 *p*

69 *mf* *f*

74 *f* molto marcato

78

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ 

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ **45** *Solo* Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

p

51

57 *Tutti*

p

65

73 *mp*

81

88 **9** *f*

106 *Tempo Primo* $\text{♩} = 55$ *f*

110 **3**

118 *p* *p* **2**

Flauta 1

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

15 *mf* *fp*

24 *mp* *mp* *mp*

34 *mp* *f* *mp*

47 *mp*

55 *mp*

61

65 *p* *mf*

70 *f* *f* molto marcato

77

Frauta 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo

2

p

6

p

9

p

Tutti

12

p

15

p

18

p

21

p

cresc.

24

mf

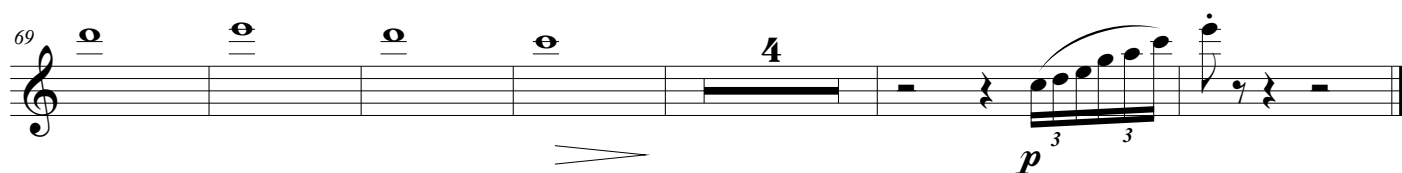
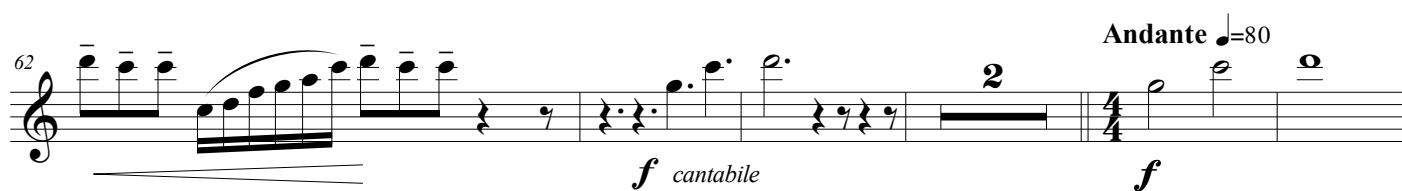
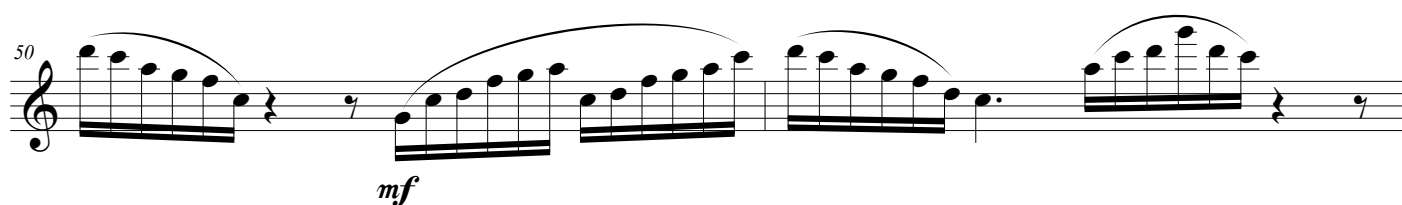
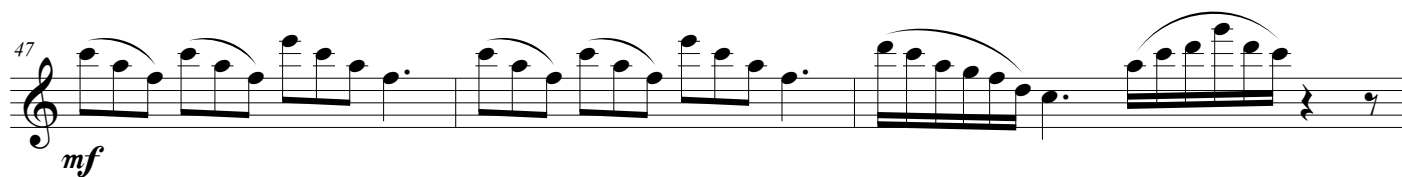
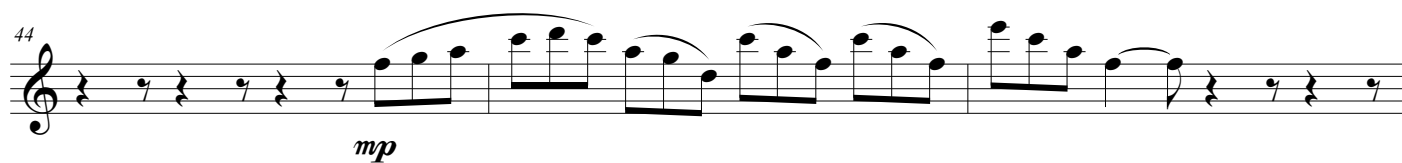
30

f

5

12

8

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ 

A mi padre

Frauta 2

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ **45** Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ **15** Tutti *p*

64

71

77 *mp*

83 **9**

97 *f*

104 *f* Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

109 *f*

115 *p* **3** *p* **2**

Flauta 2

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

15 *mf* *fp*

25 *mp* *f* *mp*

34 *mp* *f* *mp*

49 *mp* *mp*

56

61

65

69 *mf* *f* *f* molto marcato

77

Flauta 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo

p

6

9

p

12 Tutti

p

15

p

18

21

p *cresc.*

24

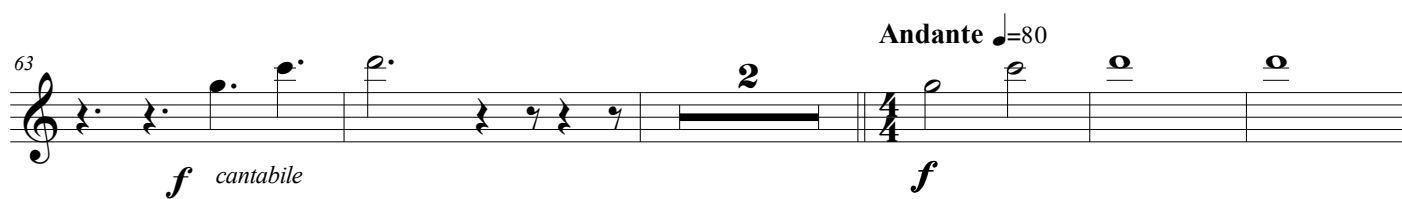
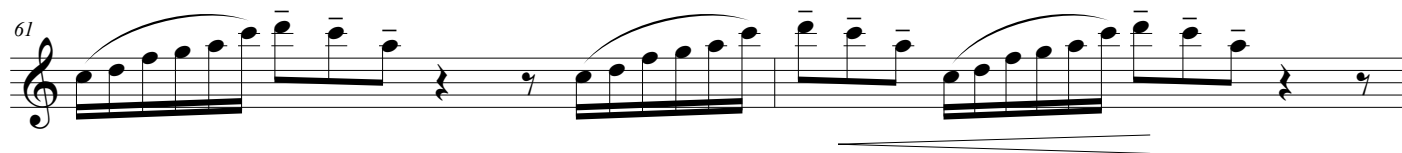
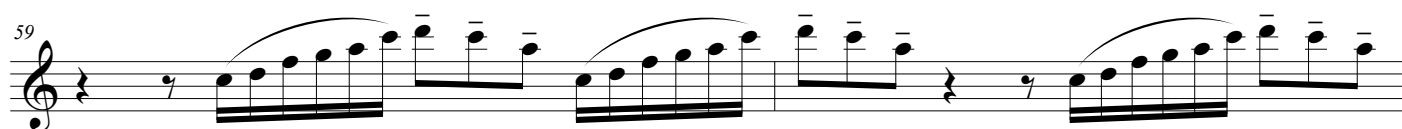
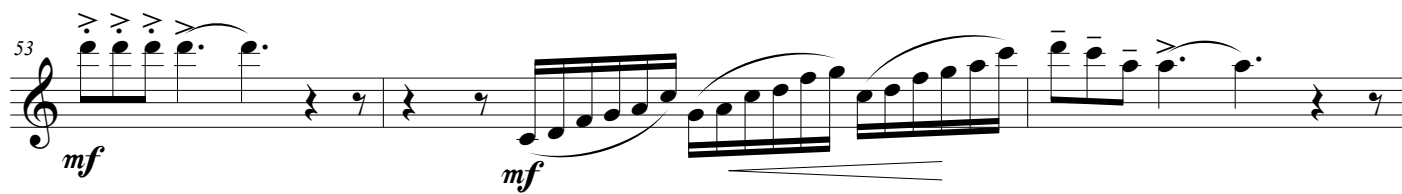
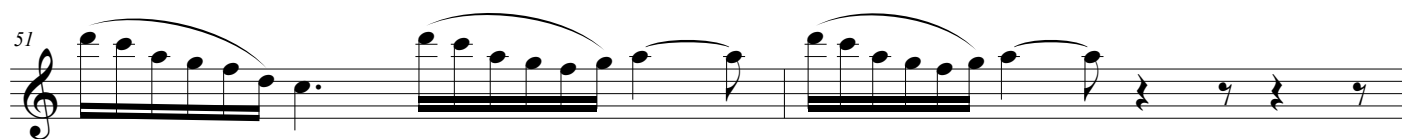
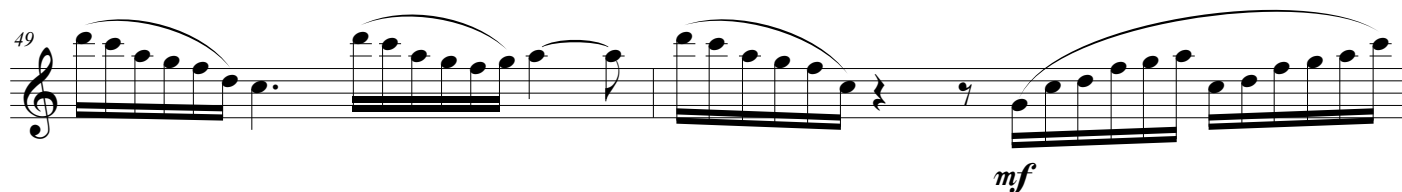
mf

30

f

12/8

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for Flauta 2 in 4/4 time. The tempo is Andante, with a metronome marking of 80 quarter notes per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece is divided into a Solo section (measures 1-11) and a Tutti section (measures 12-30). The Solo section begins with a piano (p) dynamic and features eighth-note triplets. The Tutti section starts at measure 12 and continues with similar triplet patterns. A crescendo (cresc.) is marked starting at measure 21. The piece concludes at measure 30 with a forte (f) dynamic and a 12/8 time signature change.

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ 

Óboe 1

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

45

Solo

p

52

60

Tutti

p

69

77

mp

84

9

f

101

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107

f

112

f

118

p

p

2

Óboe 1
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40

Solo

mf *rit.*

ad libitum (aprox. ♩ = 100)

mf

mf *f*

Furioso ♩ = 132

mf *f*

mp *f*

mp *f*

mp *f*

78

Example 10

Óboe 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo

5

p

9

p

Tutti

12

p

15

p

18

p

21

p *cresc.*

25

mf

31

f

34

37

3

12
8

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

42 *mp*

45 *mf*

49 *mf*

52 *mf* *mf*

55 *mf*

59 *mf*

62 *f cantabile*

67 *f*

69

72 *p*

75 *pp* Solo

Óboe 1

A mi padre

Óboe 2

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ **45** Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ **17** Tutti

p

66

72

78

84 **9** *f*

98

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

105 *f* 3 3 3 3

110 *f* 3 3 3 3 **3**

118 *p* *p* **2**

Óboe 2

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩. = 40 *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. ♩. = 100)

5

9 ♩. = 80 **Furioso** ♩. = 132

mf *f*

14 *mp* *mp* *mp*

25 *mp* *f* *mp*

39 *mp* *mp* *f*

47 *mp*

56

61 *p*

66 *mf* *f*

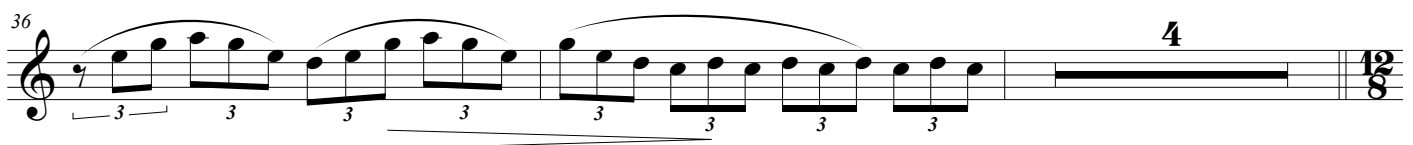
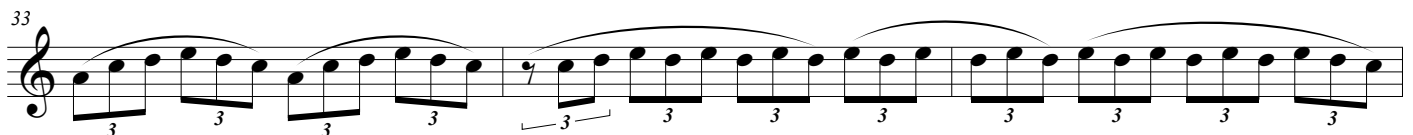
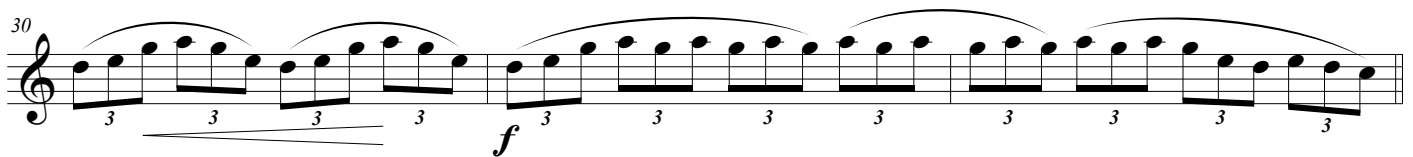
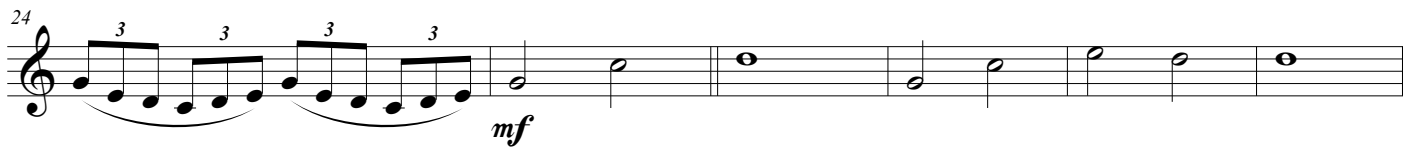
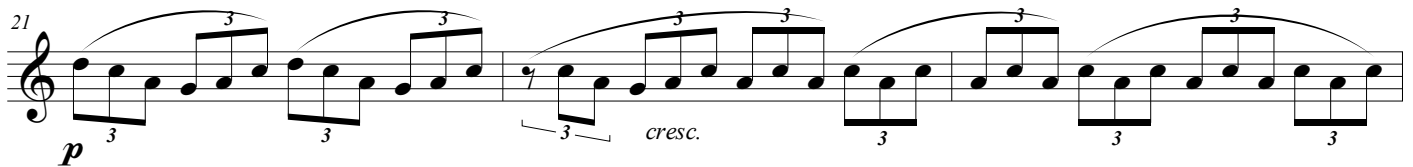
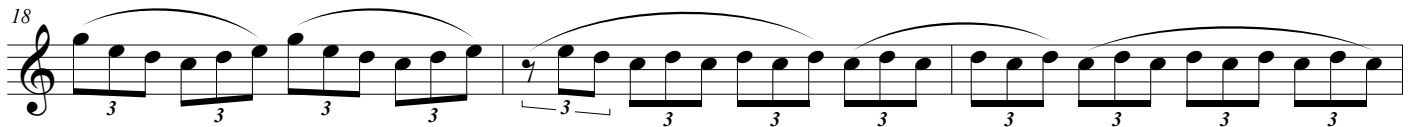
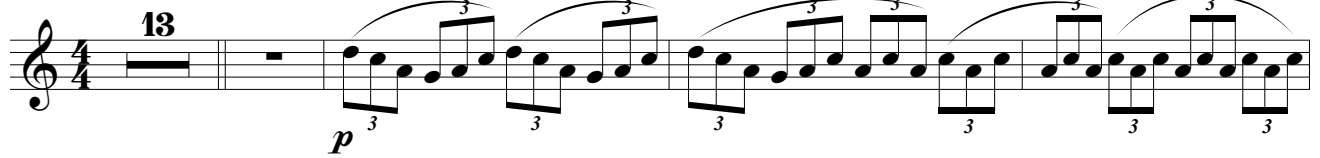
71 *f* *molto marcato*

78

Óboe 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

42 *mp* *mp*

45 *mf*

49 *mf*

51

53 *mf* *mf* 2

59 *mf*

62 *f* cantabile

67 Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

70 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

72 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 *p*

Corno inglés (opcional)

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ **45** Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ **17** Tutti

p

67

74

81

88 **9** *f*

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

103 *f*

109 *f* *f*

114 *f* *f*

118 *p* *mp* **4**

Corno inglés

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40 *rit.* *ad libitum*
(aprox. ♩ = 100)

5

9 ♩ = 80 **Furioso** ♩ = 132

mf *f*

15 *mp* *mp* *f*

31 10 3 2 9

mp *f*

58 Solo

mp

62 *p*

67 *mf* *f*

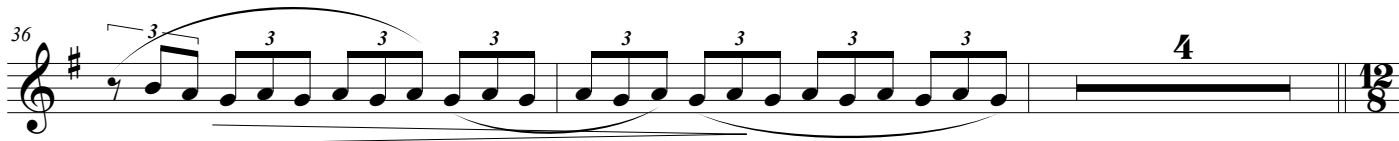
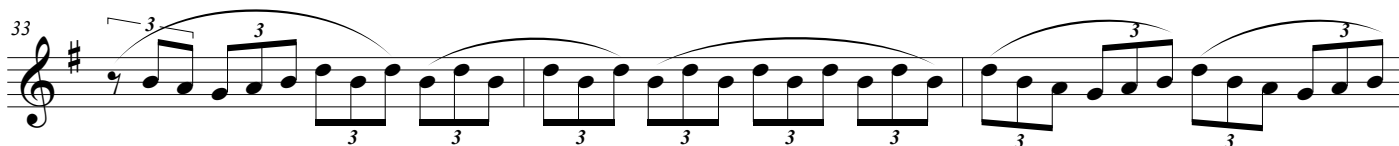
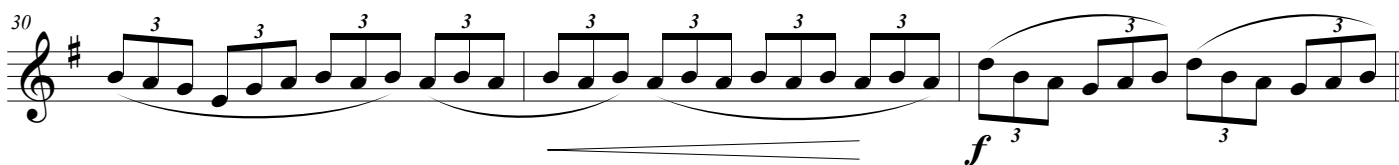
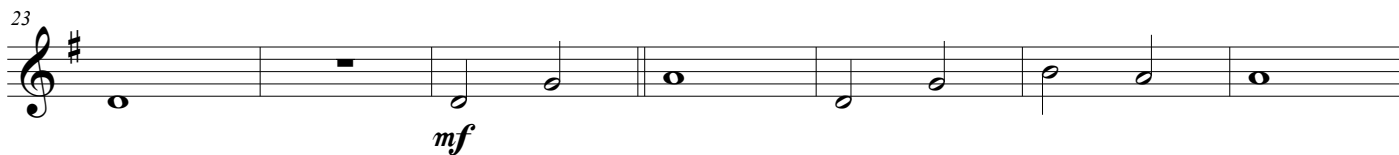
71 3 *f* molto marcato

78

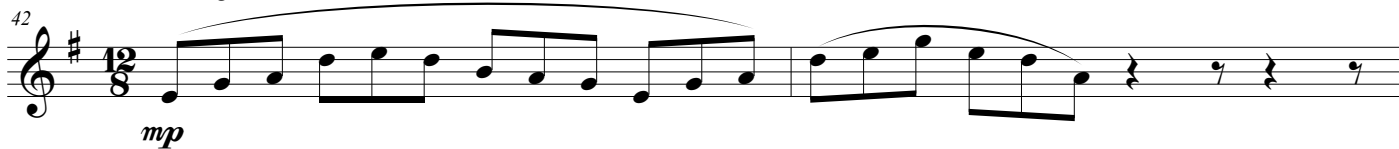
Corno inglés (op.)

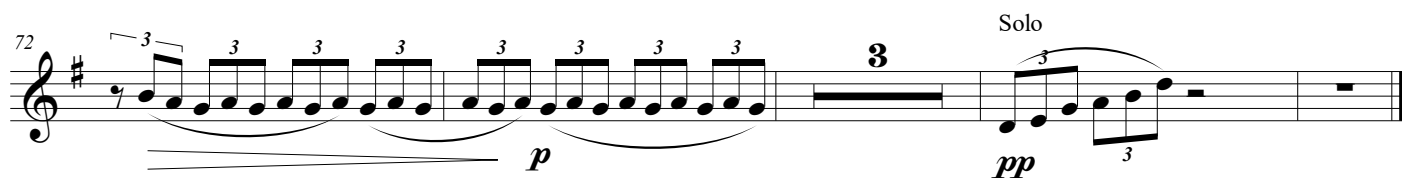
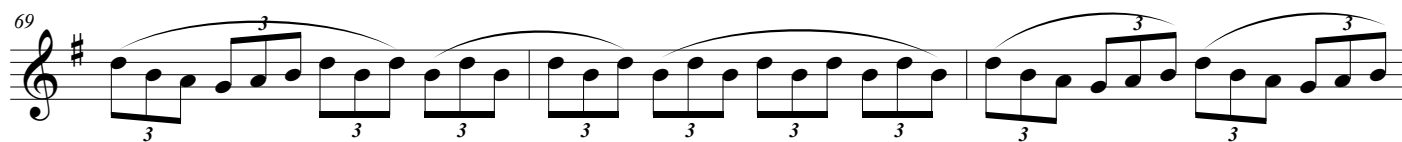
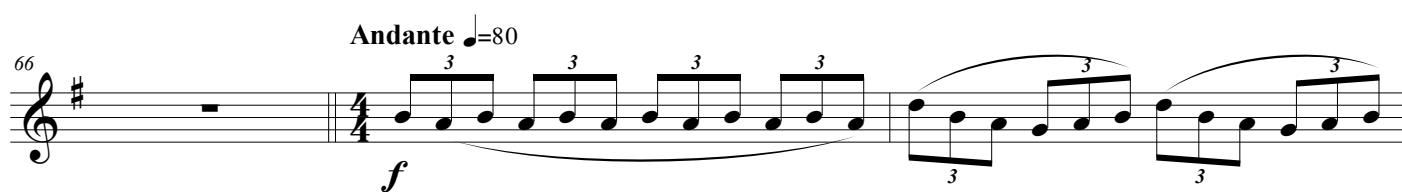
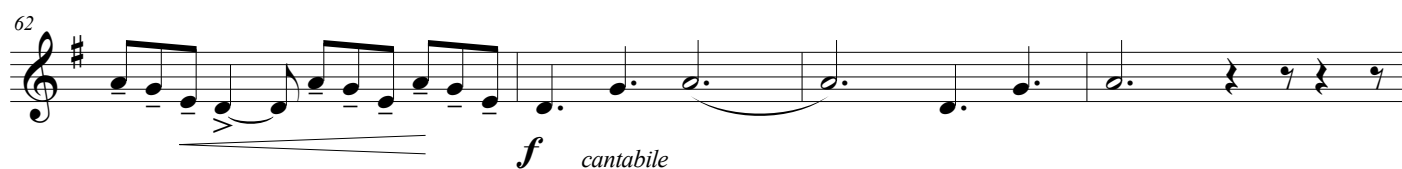
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80





Fagot (opcional)

A mi padre
AS LÚAS
I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ
A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7 *f* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

14 *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 *fff*

26 *f*

36 *p*

46 *Poco piu tempo* $\text{♩} = 60$ Solo *p*

55

63 *p*

72 *mp*

83 10 *f*

103 *Tempo Primo* $\text{♩} = 55$ *f* 3 3 3 3

111 *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 *fff*

118 *p* *mp* 4

Fagot (opcional)

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$

Solo

mf rit.

ad libitum
(aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

5

9 $\text{♩} = 80$

mp

11 Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

f *mp* *mf*

18 3

25 2 10

mp *f* *mf* Solo *mp* *f*

44 3

mp

51 4

p

59

64 *f* $\sharp\text{C}$ C $\sharp\text{C}$

71 2

f molto marcato

78

Fagot (op.)
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo

4

mp

14 5 Tutti

mp *mf*

29 3

32 3

f 3

35 3

38 3

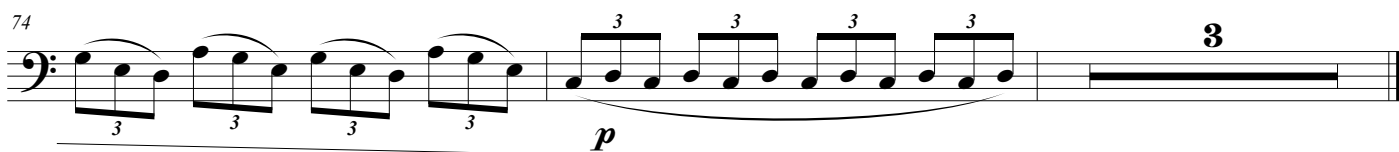
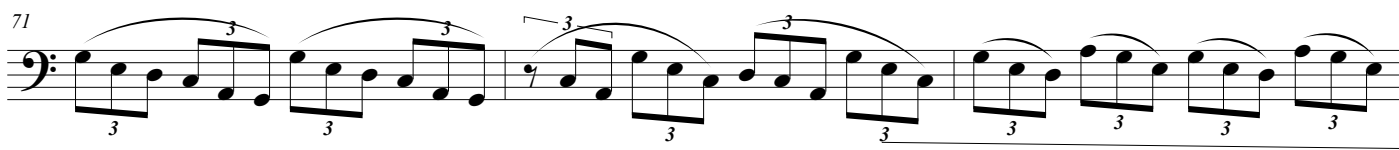
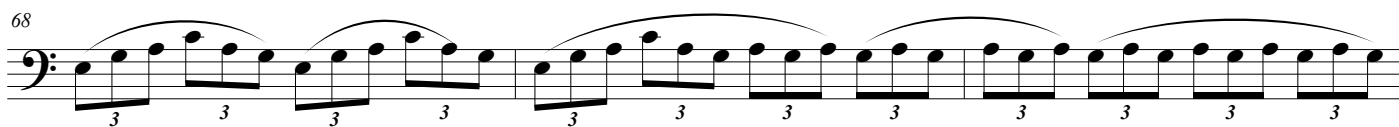
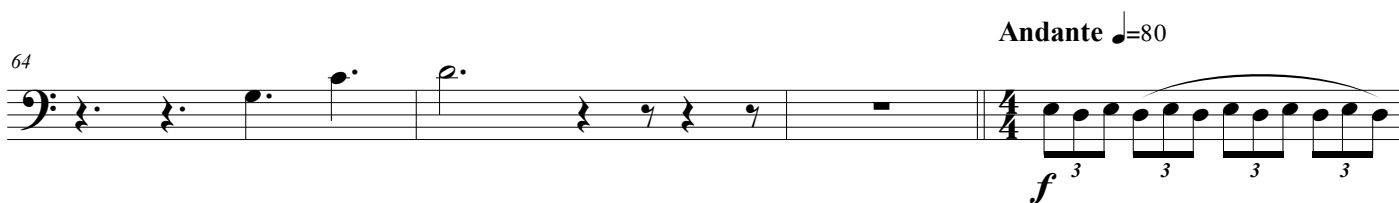
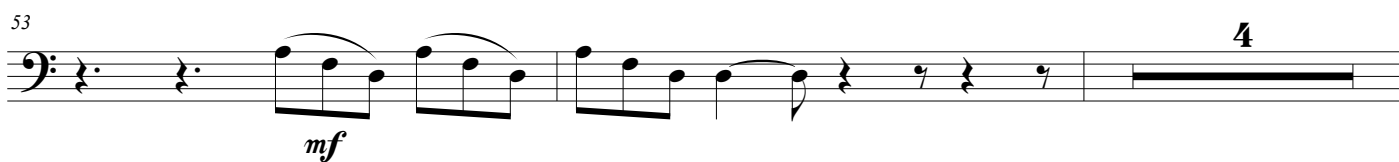
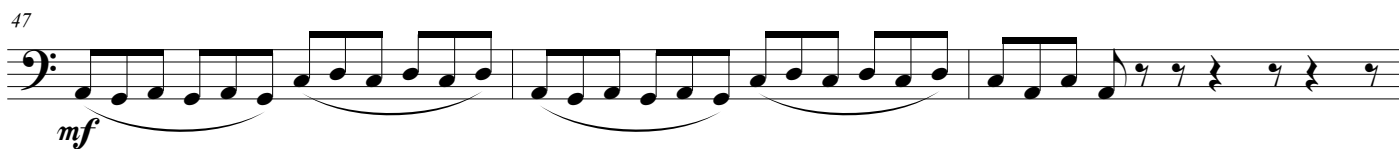
40 3

mp

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

42 12/8

mp



A mi padre

Requinto

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8

f

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

34

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46

Solo

subito p

53

Tutti

61

p

69

77

mp

85

9

f

f

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

104

f

109

f

115

p

mp

3

4

Requinto

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

mf *fp*

15 *mp* *mp* *mf*

22 *mp* *mp* *f*

31 *mp* *mf*

38 *mp* *mp* *f*

49 *mf*

64 *p*

68 *mf*

73 *f* molto marcato

78

Requinto

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80 Solo

5

p

9

p

12

15 Tutti

p

18

21

p

cresc.

24

mf

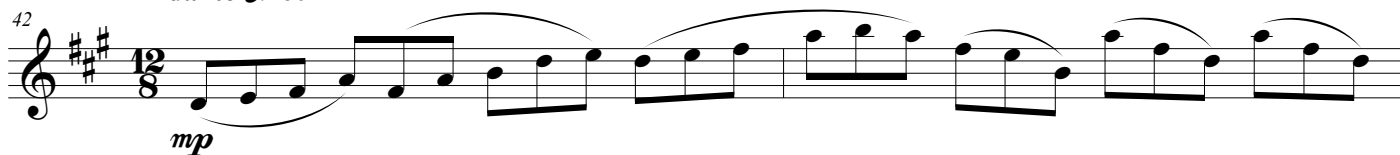
31

f

5

12

8

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ 

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7 *f* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

12 **24** *p*

46 **Poco piu tempo** $\text{♩} = 60$

subito p

52

60 **Tutti** *p*

69

77 *mp*

85 **9** *f*

103 **Tempo Primo** $\text{♩} = 55$ *f* 3 3

108 *f* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3

114 *p* **3** *mp* **4**

Clarinete 1

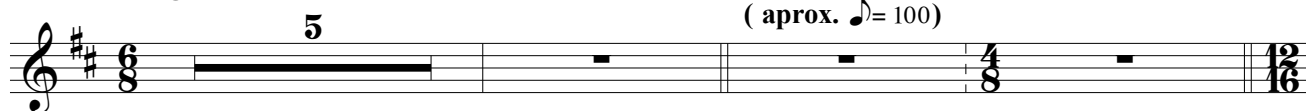
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40

rit.

ad libitum

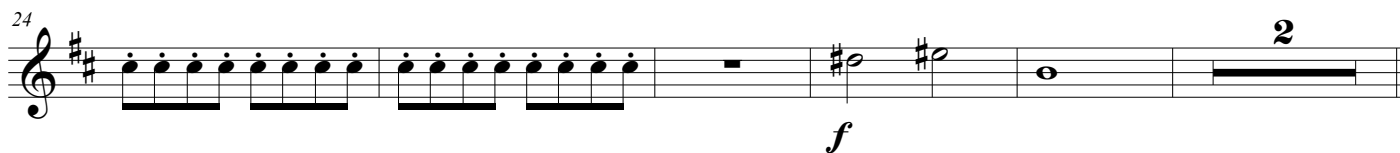
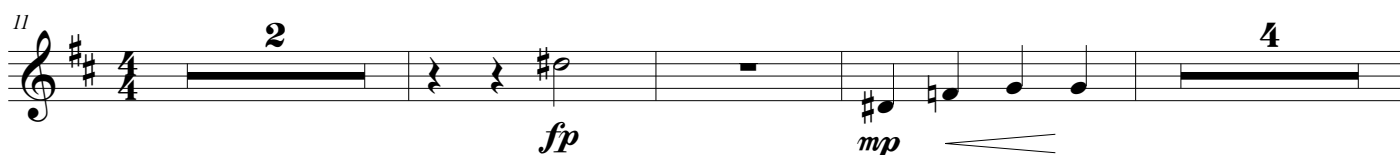
(aprox. ♩ = 100)



♩ = 80



Furioso ♩ = 132



36 *mf* *mf*

40 *f* 2

47 2 *mp* 3

55 *p* *p* 6 *mf*

65

68 *f*

71 2 *f* molto marcato

77

Clarinete 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

13 4

p

20 *mp* *cresc.*

23

26 *mf*

29 *f*

33

36

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

39 3 12 8 *mp*

44 *mp*

46 *mf*

48

50

52 *mf* *mp*

55 *mp* *mf*

57 *mf*

59

61

64 *f* *cantabile* **2** *f* **4** *Andante* $\text{♩} = 80$

69

72 *p* **3** **4**

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7

36

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46

63

71

79

85

101

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107

114

f

p

mp

fff

Solo

Tutti

24

9

3

4

Clarinete 2

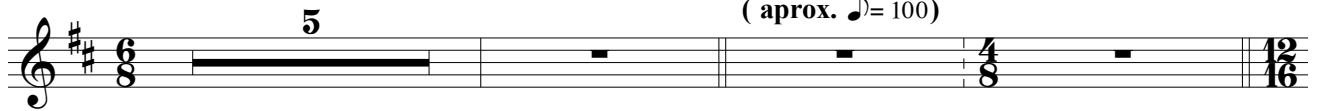
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40

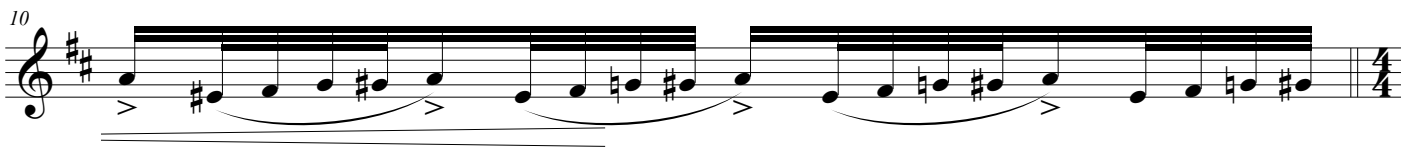
rit.

ad libitum

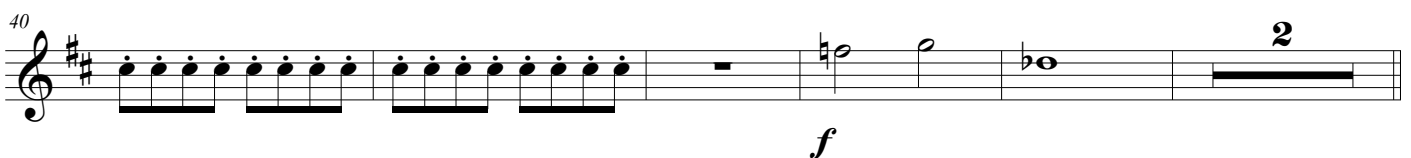
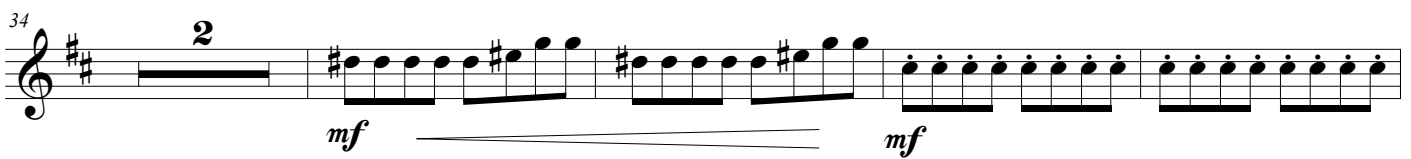
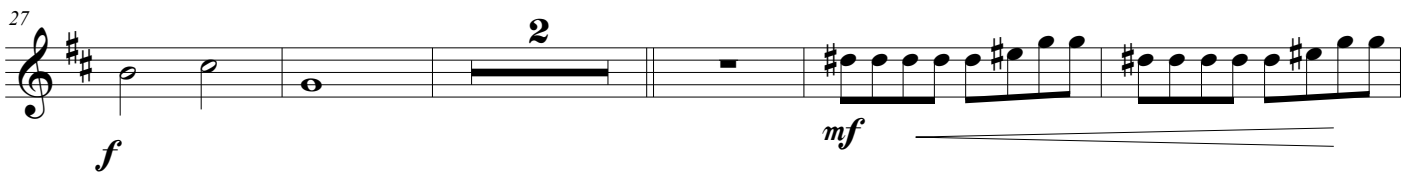
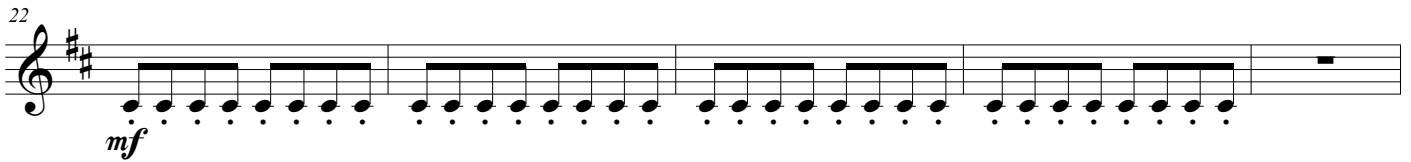
(aprox. ♩ = 100)



♩ = 80



Furioso ♩ = 132





Clarinete 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 4

p

20 *mp* *cresc.*

23

26 *mf*

29

32 *f*

36

Andante ♩=80

40 2 12/8 *mp*

44

46 *mf*

49 *mf*

52 *mp*

55 *mf*

57 *mf*

60 *mf*

63 *f cantabile* Andante ♩=80

69 *f*

72 *p*

75 *p*

A mi padre

Clarinete 3

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7 *f* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

36 *p* *fff* 24

46 *p* Solo

55 *p* Tutti

63 *p*

72 *mp*

80

88 9

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107 *f* 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3

111 3

118 *p* 4 *mp*

Clarinete 3

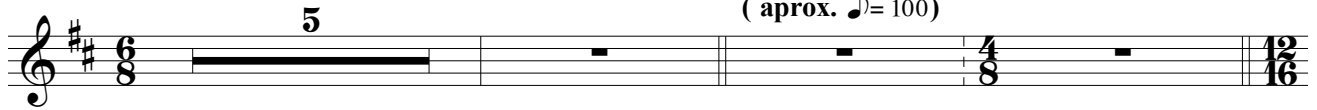
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40

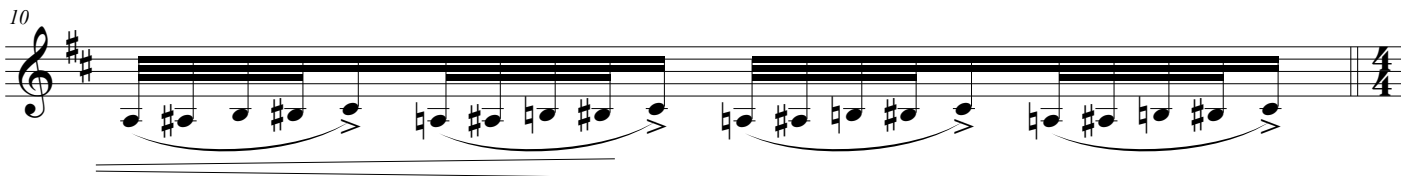
rit.

ad libitum

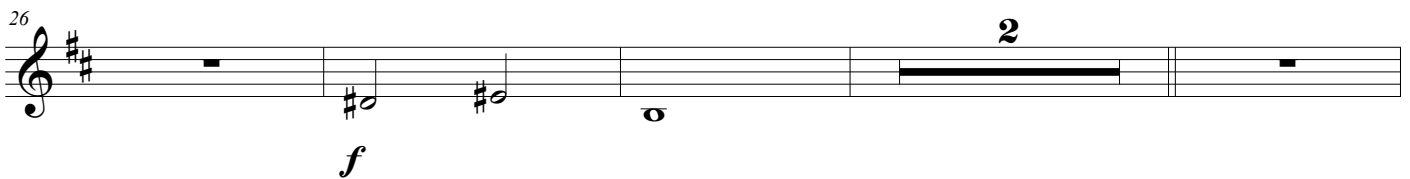
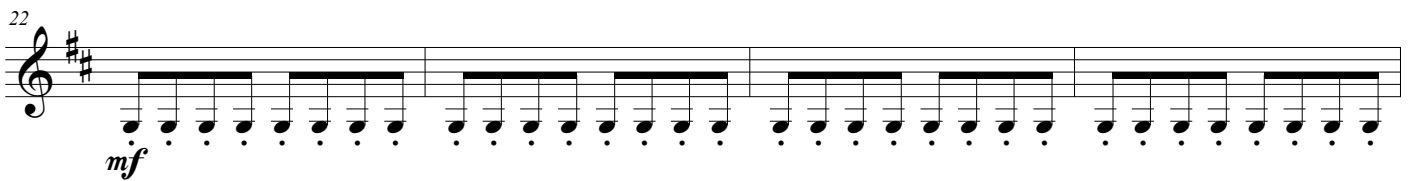
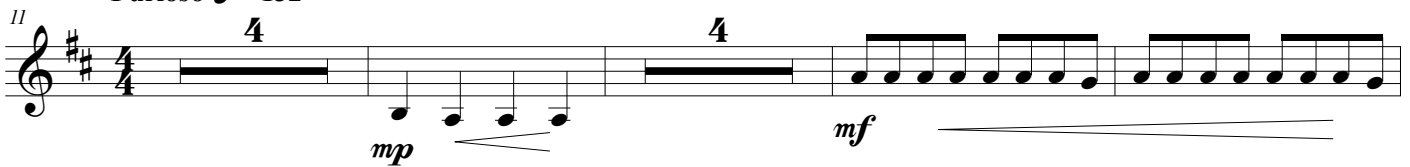
(aprox. ♩ = 100)



♩ = 80



Furioso ♩ = 132



36 *mf* *mf*

40 *f* 2

47 *mp* *mp* *p*

53

57 *p* 6

67 *mf* *f*

71 2 *f* molto marcato

77

Clarinete 3

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 4

p

20 *mp* *cresc.*

23 *mf*

27

32 *f*

35

38 2

Andante ♩=80

42 *mp*

44 *mp*

46 *mp*

49 *mf*

51 2

55 *mp* *mf*

57 *mf*

60

62 *f cantabile* 2 *f* Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

68 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

71 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

75 *p* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Clarinete 3

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7

14

27

36

46

17

70

78

10

97

107

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

113

118

4

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Clarinete baixo

Adagio ♩ = 40

Solo

mf

rit.

ad libitum
(aprox. ♩ = 100)

5

9

♩ = 80

mp

10

Furioso ♩ = 132

11

f

f

mp

6

22

mf

27

f

2

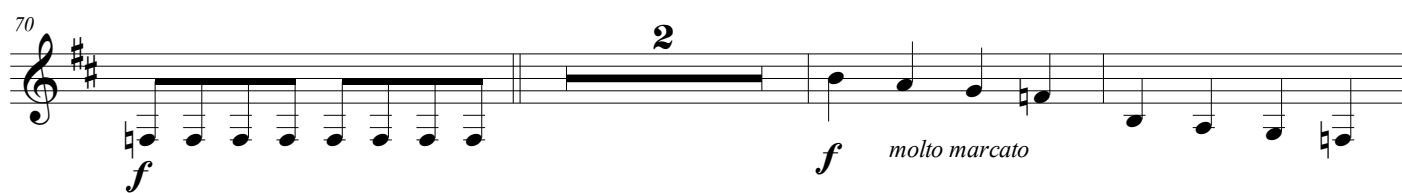
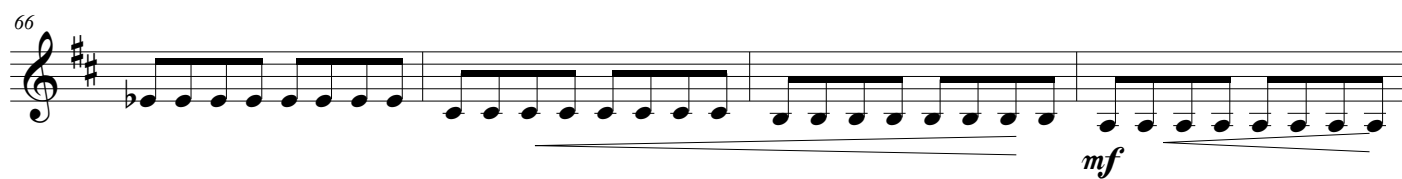
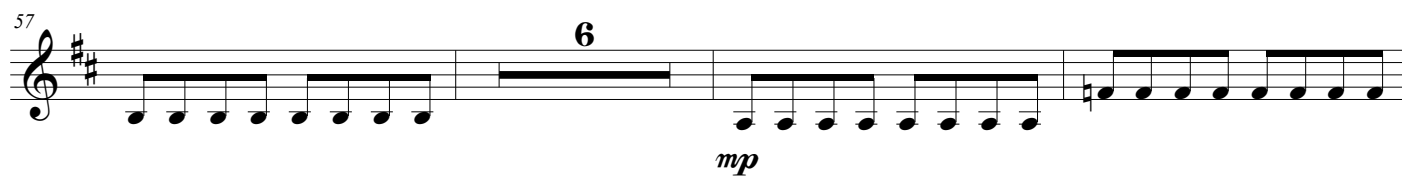
7

mf

40

f

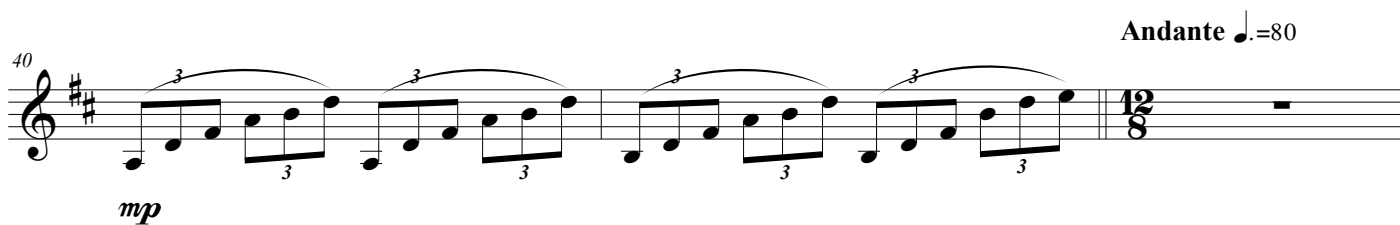
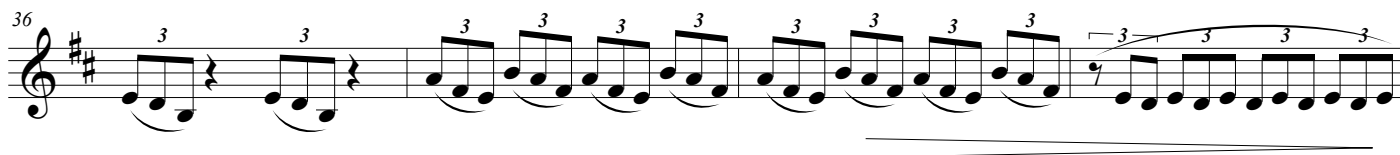
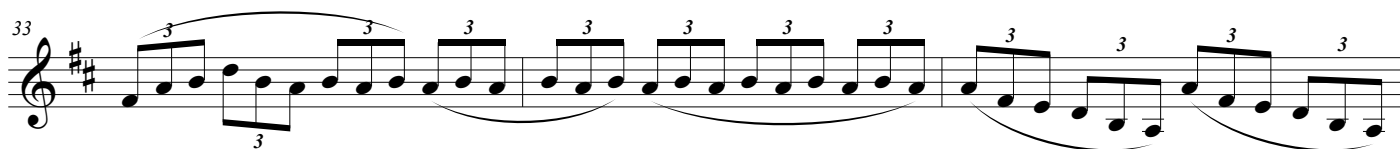
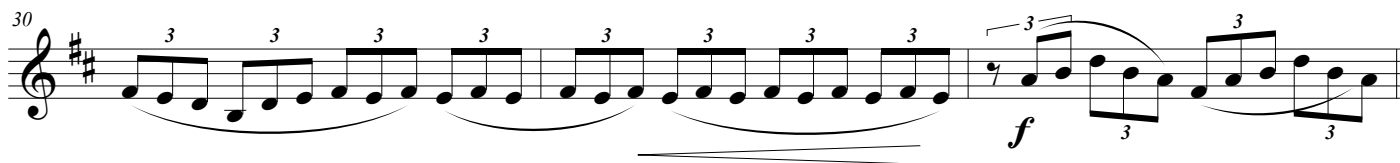
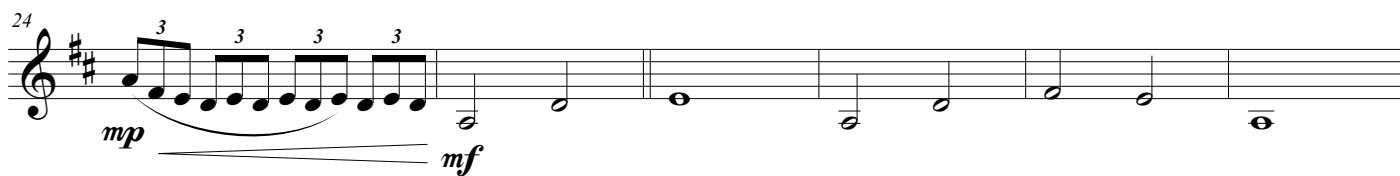
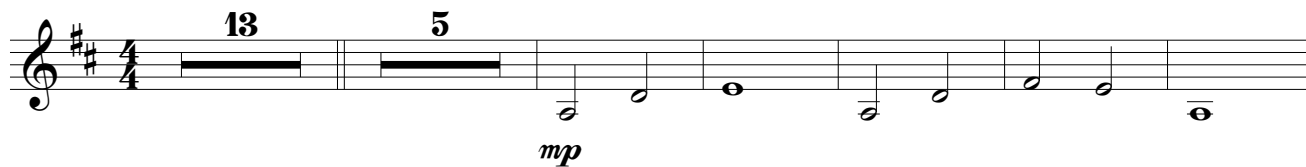
2

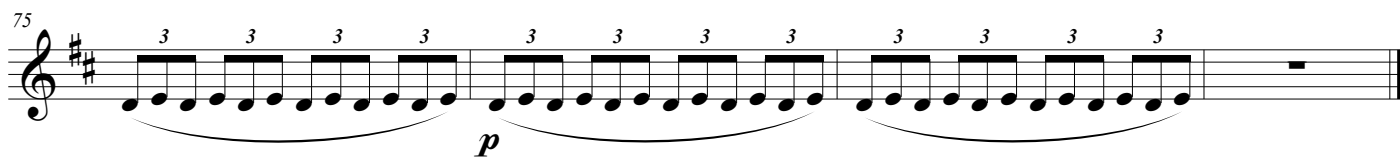
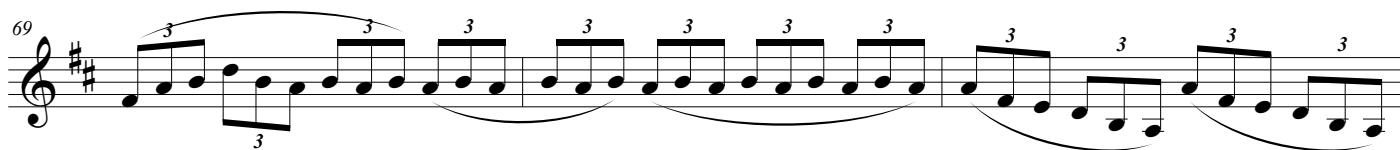
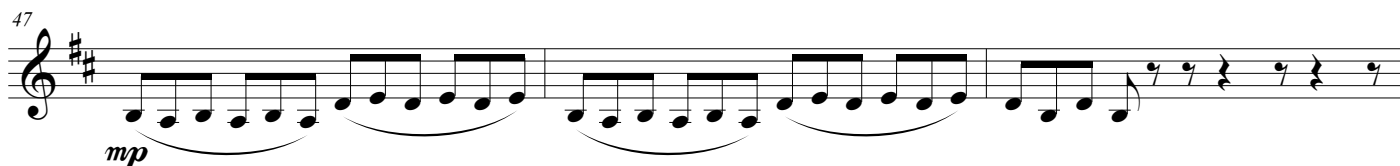
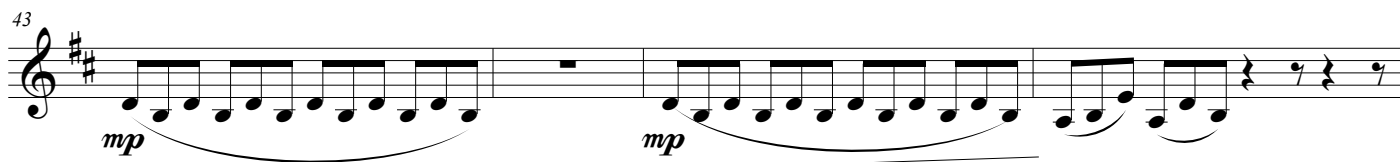


Clarinete baixo

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80





Clarinete baixo

A mi padre

Sax. Soprano

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7 *f* *fff* 25

37 *p* 15 *p*

63

73 *mp*

81

88 9 *f*

105 *f*

111 *f*

116 *fff* *p* *mp* 4

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

Saxofón soprano

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

15 *mf* *f* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp*

25 *mp* *f* *mp*

40 *mp* *mp* *f*

47 *mf*

61 *p*

65 *mf*

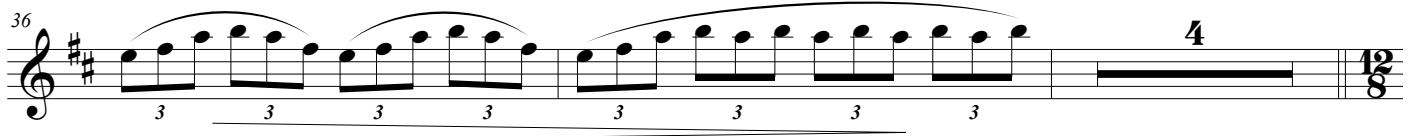
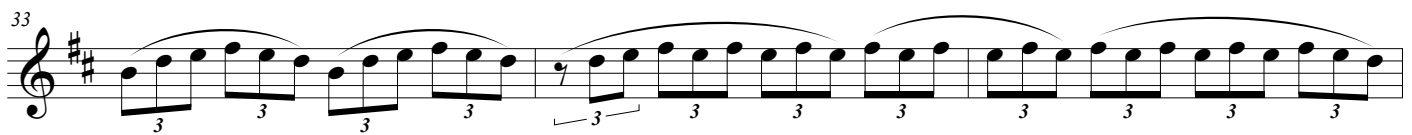
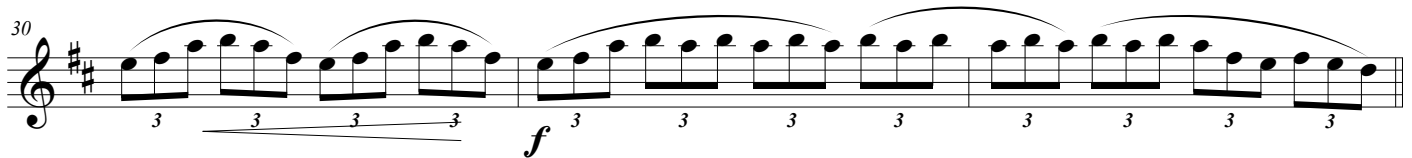
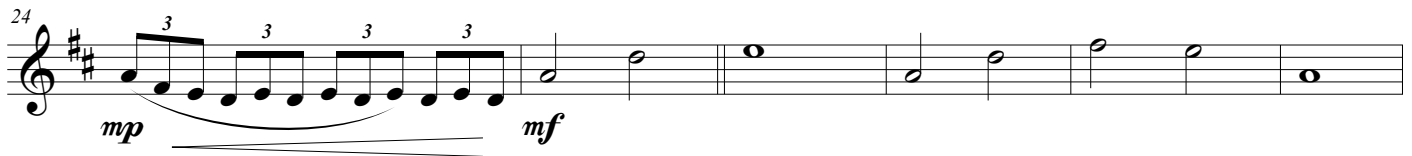
69 *f* *f molto marcato*

74

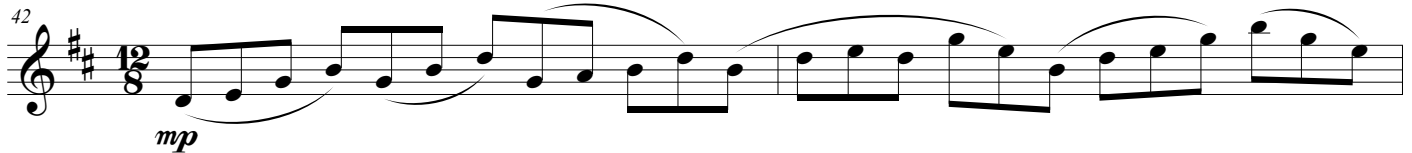
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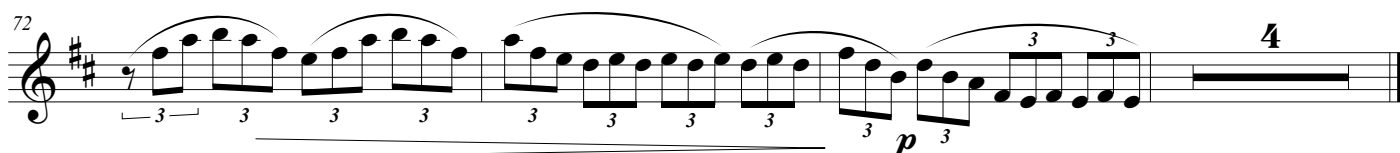
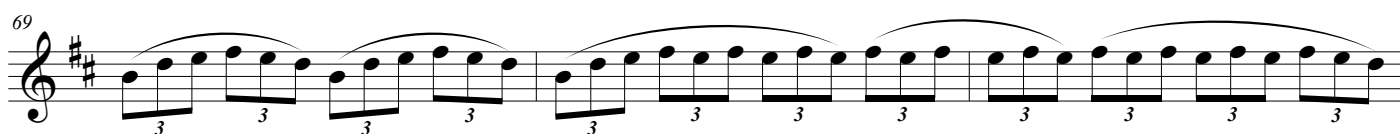
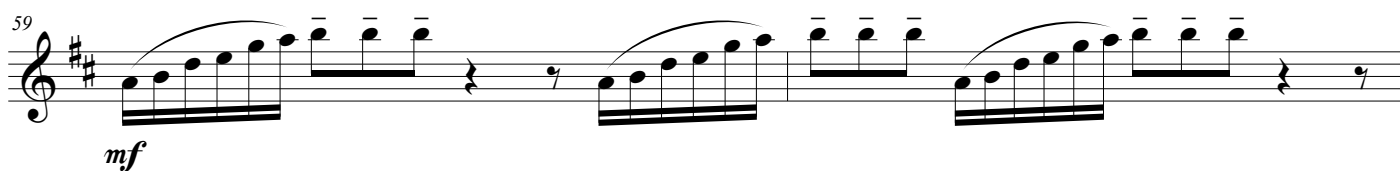
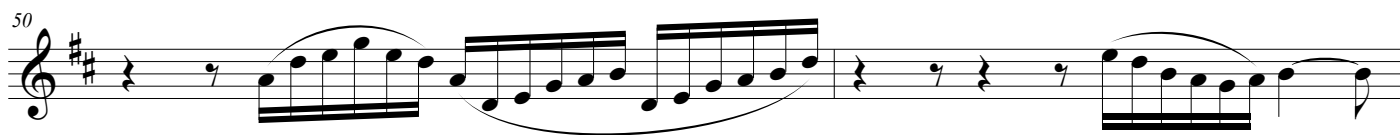
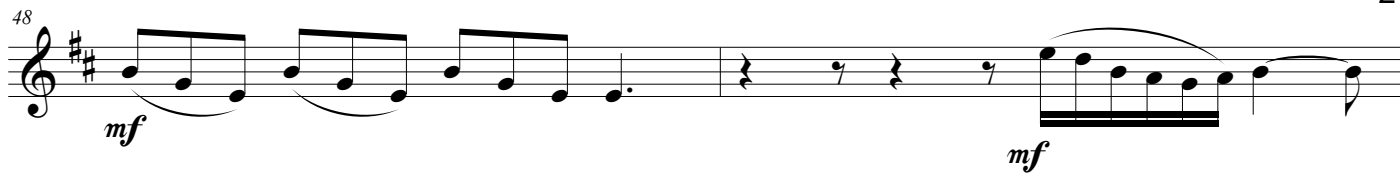
Saxofón soprano
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80





AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7

f 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

24

36 *p*

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46 15 *p*

68

77 *mp*

83 9

97 *f*

104 Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

110 *f* 3 3 3 3

114 *f* 3 3 3 3 *fff* 3 3 3 3

118 *p* *mp* 4

Saxofón alto 1

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

5

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Solo Tutti **Furioso** $\text{♩} = 132$

mf *f*

14 *mp* *mf*

18

22 *mp* *mp* *f*

31 *mf*

36 *mp* *mp*

42 *f* *mp*

Solo

49 9 *mp*

60

64 *mf*

68 *f*

71 *f molto marcato*

75

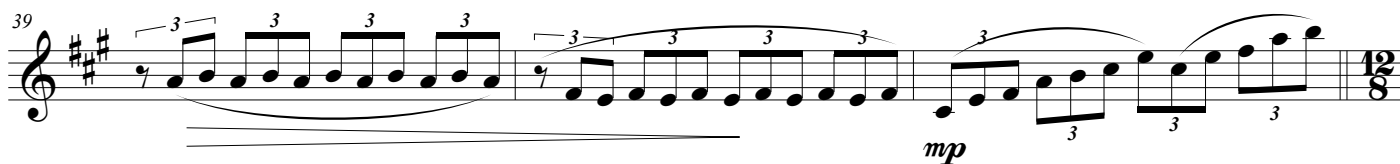
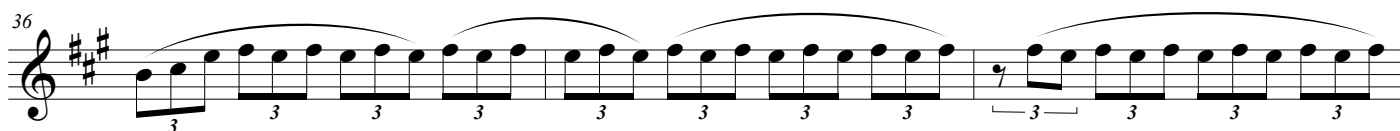
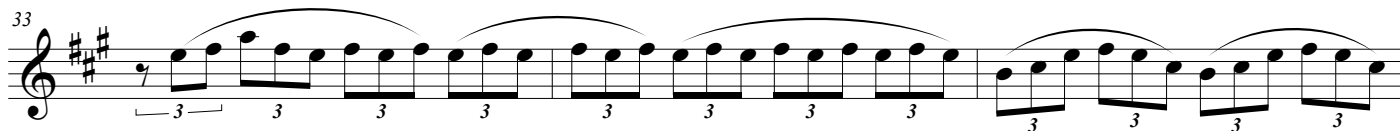
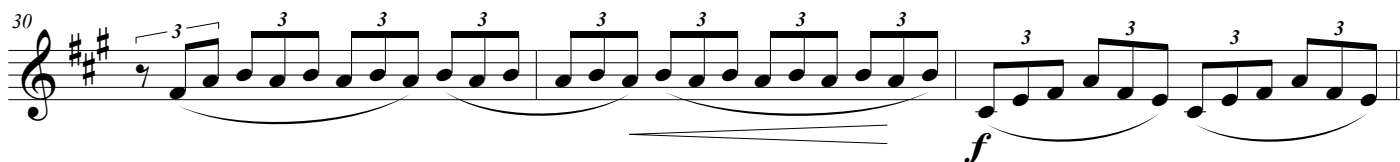
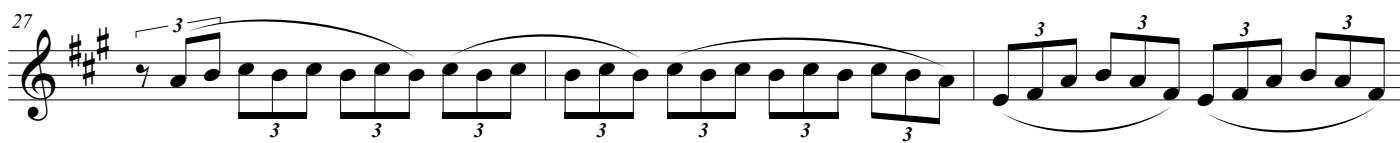
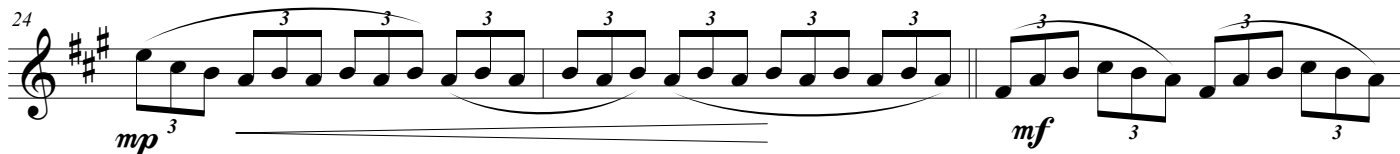
78

Sax alto 1

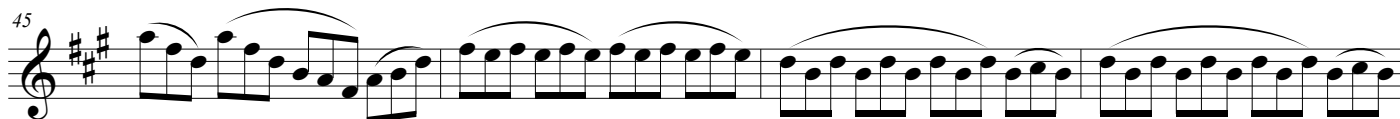
Saxofón Alto 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$



Andante $\text{♩} = 80$



49 *mf*

51 *mf*

53 *mf* 4

59

61

63 *f* *cantabile* Andante ♩=80 *f*

68 *p*

71

75 *p* Defect Solo *pp*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Saxophone Alto 1, spanning measures 49 to 75. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is written on a single staff. Measures 49-52 feature a melodic line with slurs and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measures 53-58 continue this melodic development, with measure 53 ending in a four-measure rest. Measures 59-62 consist of eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measures 63-67 are marked *f* and *cantabile*, featuring a slower tempo of Andante (♩=80) and triplet patterns. Measures 68-74 are marked *p* and feature complex triplet and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 75 begins a 'Defect Solo' section marked *pp*, featuring a triplet pattern.

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7

12

24

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46

17

71

80

88

9

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

103

109

114

118

4

f

f

ff

p

mp

f

ff

p

mp

Saxofón alto 2

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

6/8 5 4/8 12/16

Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

10

mp *f*

14

mp *mf*

19

21

mp *mp* *f*

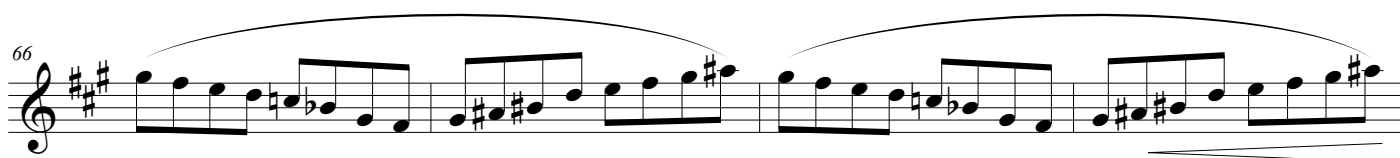
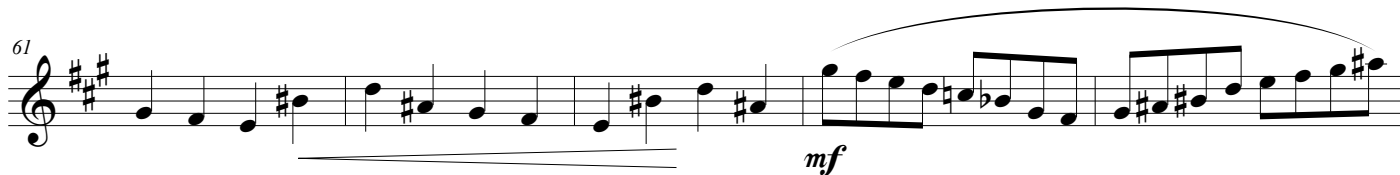
29

mf

34

40

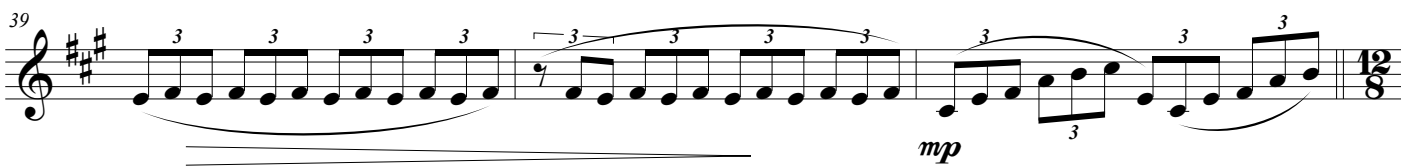
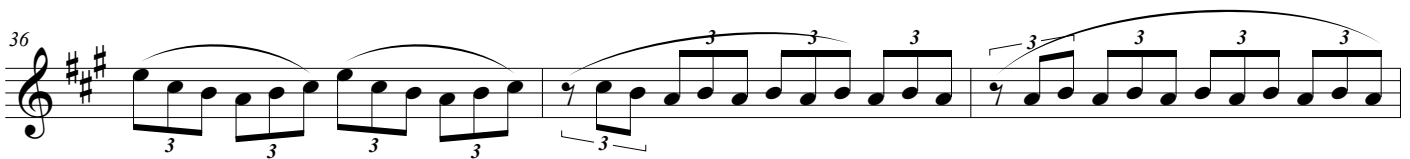
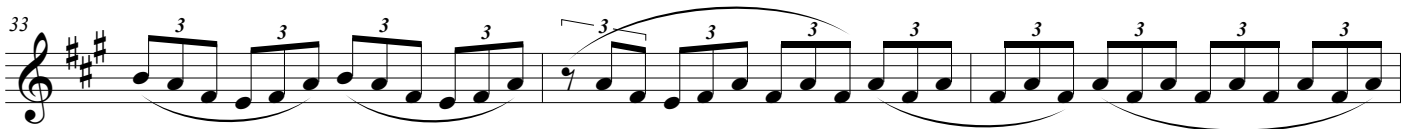
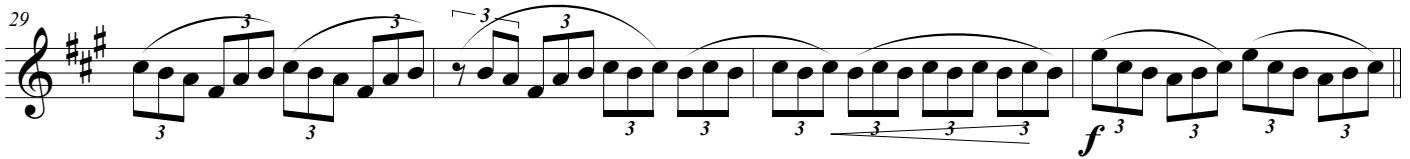
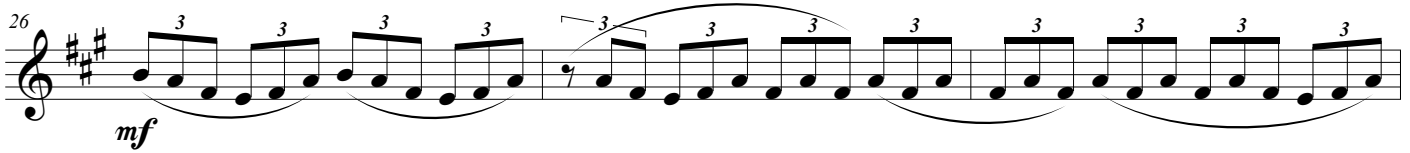
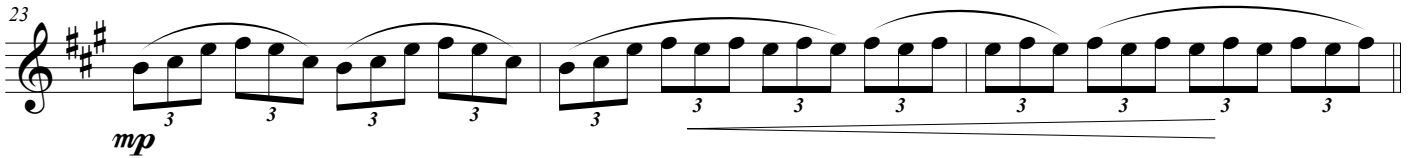
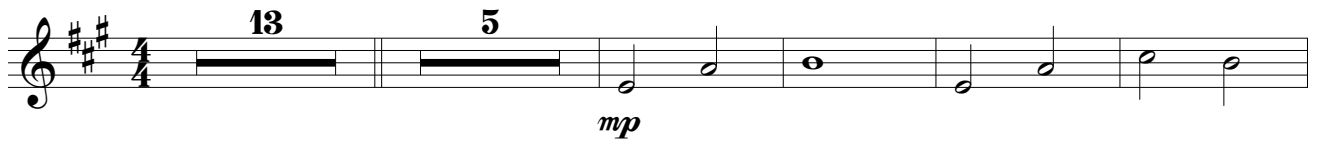
mp *mp* *f* *mp*



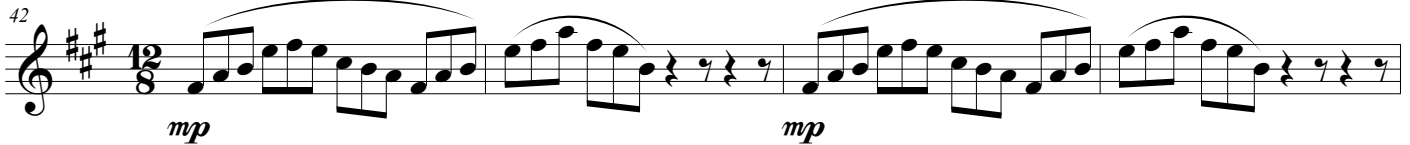
Saxofón alto 2

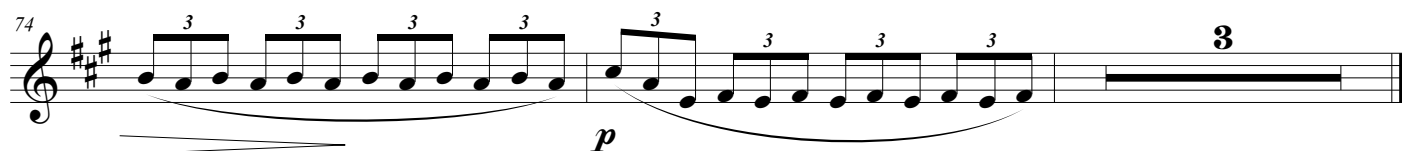
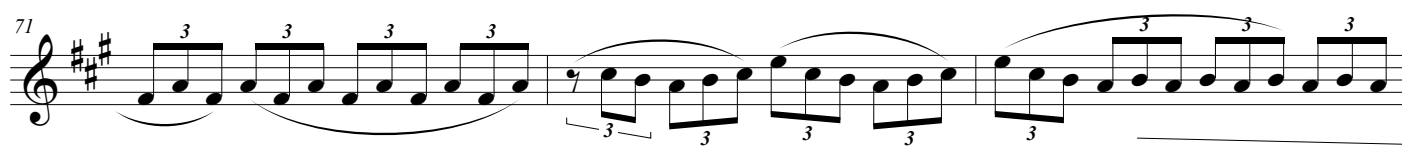
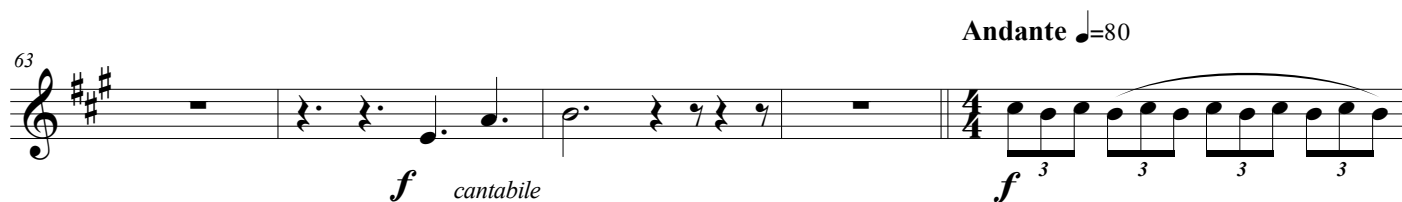
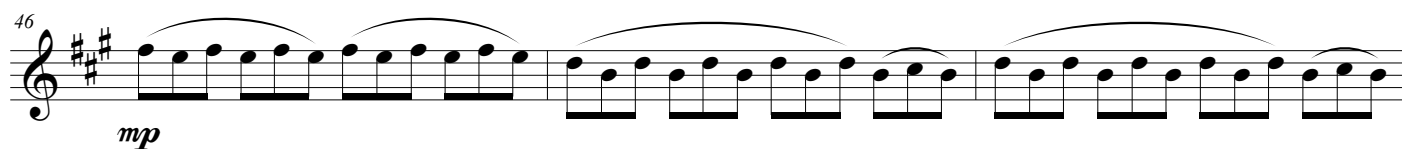
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80





Sax. alto 2

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

The musical score for Sax Tenor 1 is written in 2/2 time. It begins with a **Maestoso** tempo of $\text{♩} = 55$. The first system (measures 1-5) features a triplet of eighth notes. The second system (measures 6-11) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The third system (measures 12-17) starts with a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The fourth system (measures 18-23) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The fifth system (measures 24-29) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The sixth system (measures 30-35) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The seventh system (measures 36-41) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The eighth system (measures 42-47) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The ninth system (measures 48-53) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The tenth system (measures 54-59) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The eleventh system (measures 60-65) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The twelfth system (measures 66-71) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The thirteenth system (measures 72-77) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The fourteenth system (measures 78-83) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The fifteenth system (measures 84-89) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The sixteenth system (measures 90-95) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The seventeenth system (measures 96-101) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The eighteenth system (measures 102-107) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The nineteenth system (measures 108-113) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The twentieth system (measures 114-119) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes. The final system (measures 120-125) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a triplet of sixteenth notes.

Saxofón tenor 1

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

5

10 *mp* *f* Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

14 *mp* *mf*

20 2

26 2 *mp* *mf* *mp* *mf*

32

37 2 *mp* *mp* 2

44 *mf* 2 2 9 *mp*

60

66 *f*

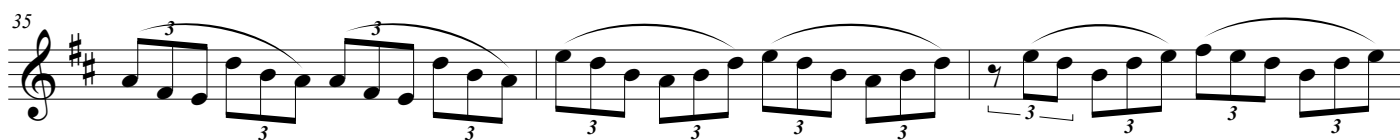
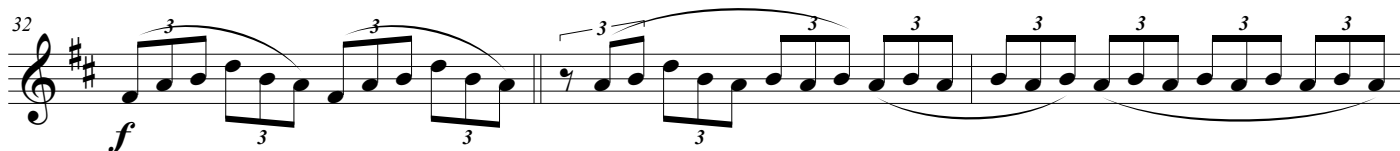
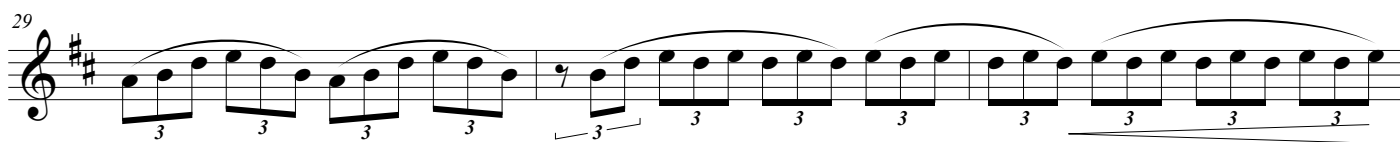
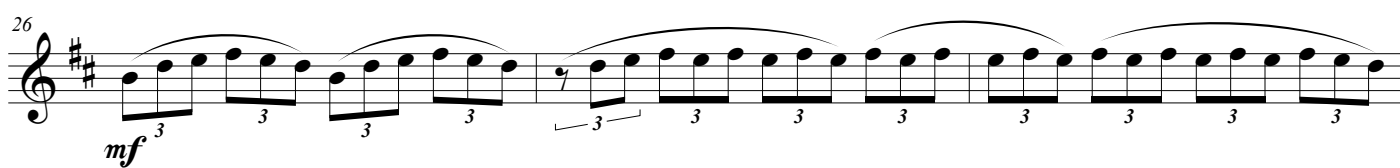
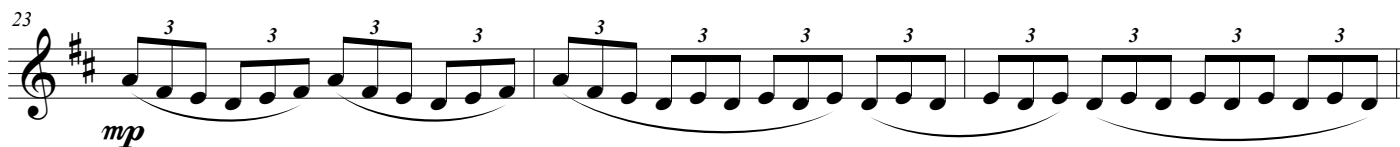
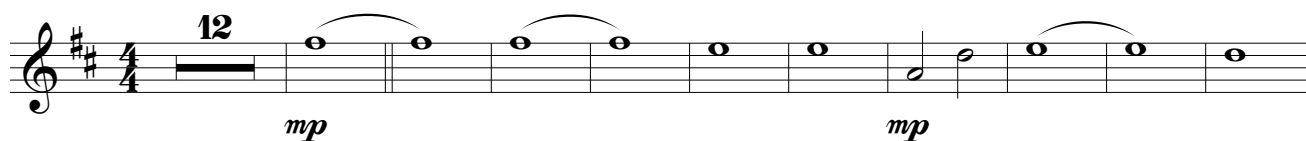
72 *f* molto marcato

77

Saxofón tenor 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$



Andante $\text{♩} = 80$



47

mp *mp* *mf*

50

52

mf

55

4

mf

61

63

f *cantabile*

Andante ♩=80

67

f

70

73

76

p **2**

Sax. Tenor

A mi padre

Sax Tenor 2

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7 f 3 3 3 3 17

29 mf 3 3 3 3 fff mp

36 p Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46 17 p

70

78 mp 10

97 f

104 Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$ 3 3 3 3 f

111 3 3 3 3

114 f 3 3 3 3 fff

118 p mp 4

Saxofón tenor 2

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

5

10 *mp*

14 *f* *mp* *mf*

20 2 *mp* *mp*

28 *mf* *mf* *mf*

33

37 2 *mp* *mp*

44 2 2 9 *mf* *mp*

60

66 *f*

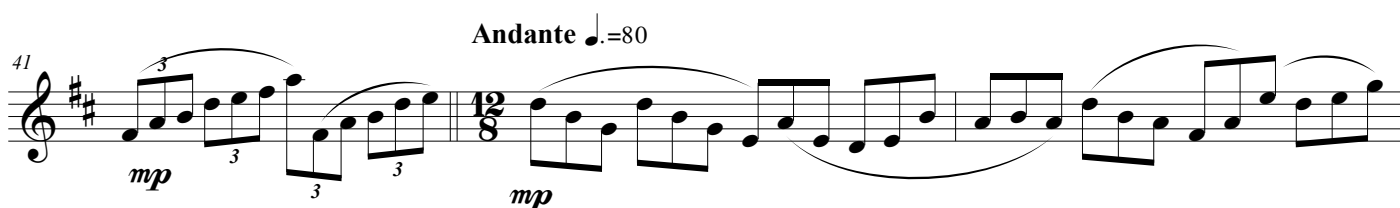
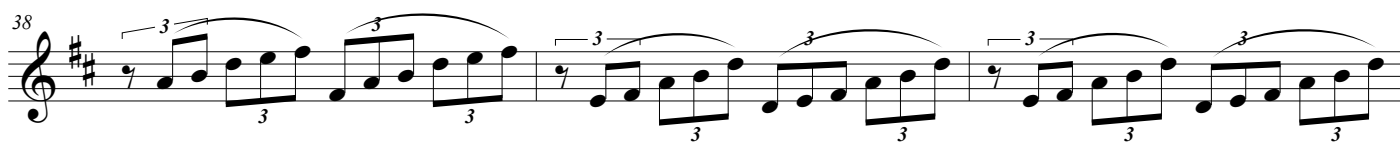
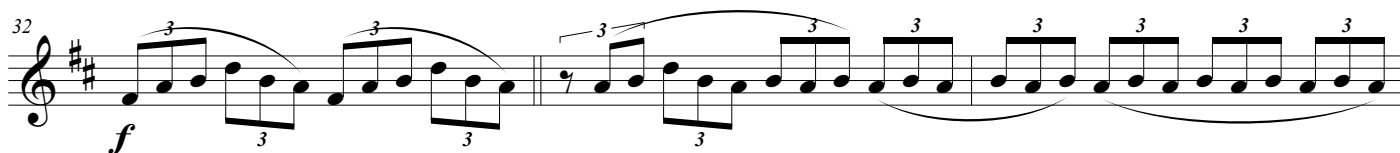
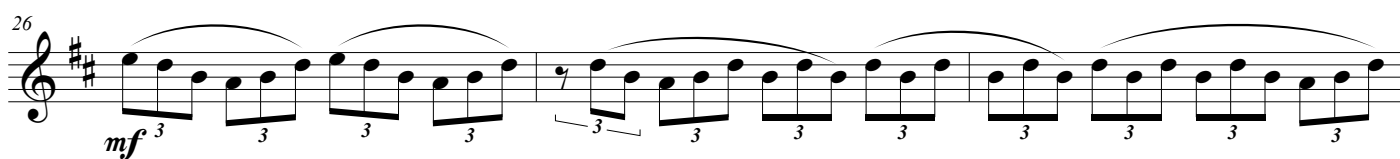
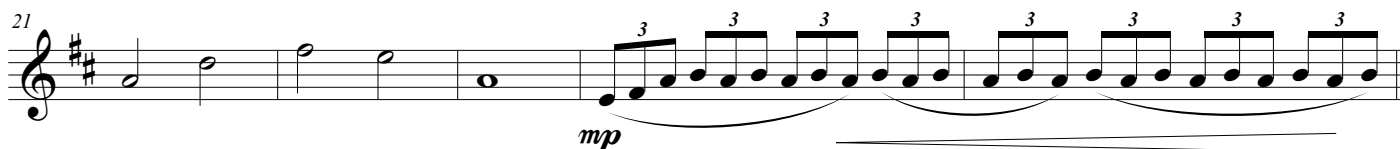
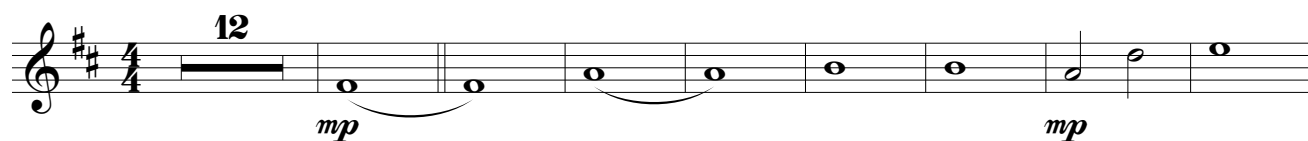
72 *f* molto marcato

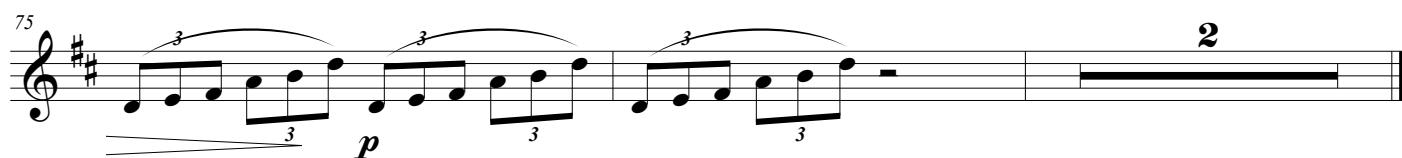
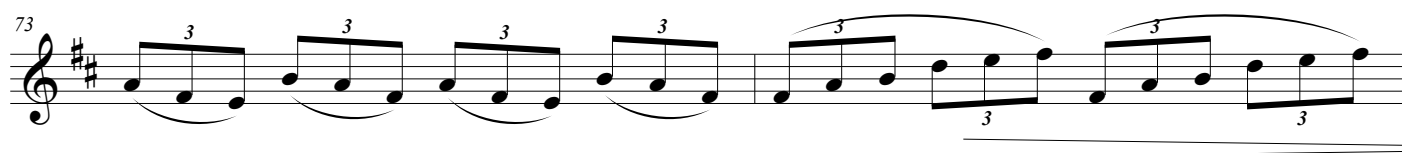
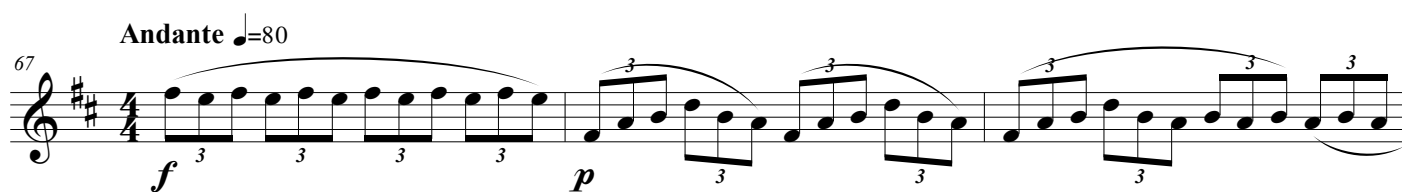
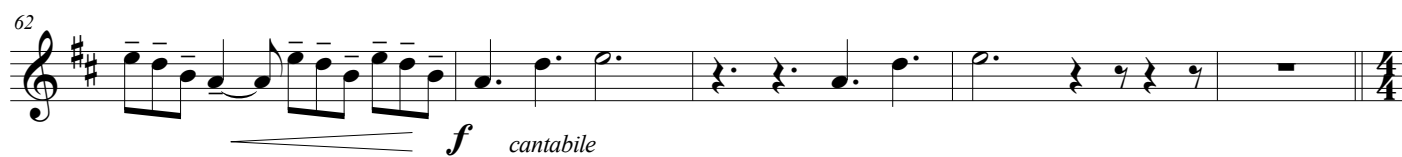
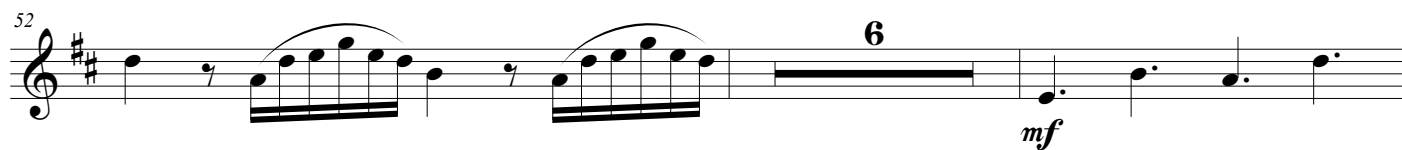
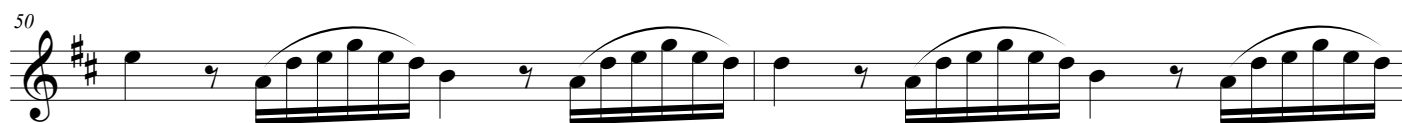
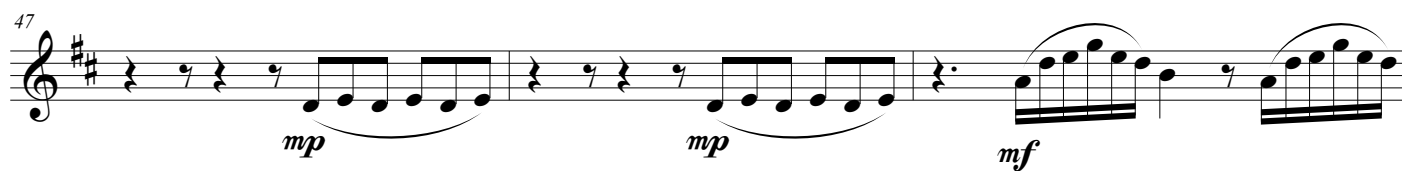
77

Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$ 3

Saxofón tenor 2
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80





Sax. tenor 2

Sax Barítono

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8 *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 17

29 *mf* *fff* *mp*

36 *p*

46 *p* 17

70

78 *mp* 10

97 *f*

107 *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

114 *f* 3 3 3 3 *fff*

118 *p* *mp* 4

Saxofón barítono

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$

Defect. Solo



5

rit.

ad libitum

(aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)



$\text{♩} = 80$



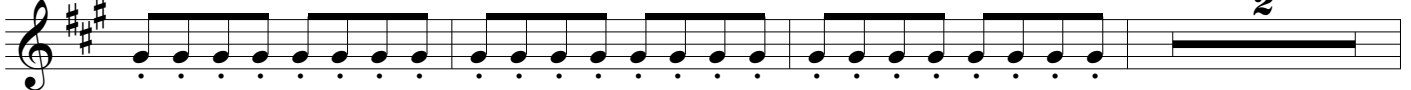
Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$



15



19



24



31 *mf*

36 *mp* *mp* 2 2

44 *mf* *mp* Defect. Solo 2

50 *p* 7

60

64 *f*

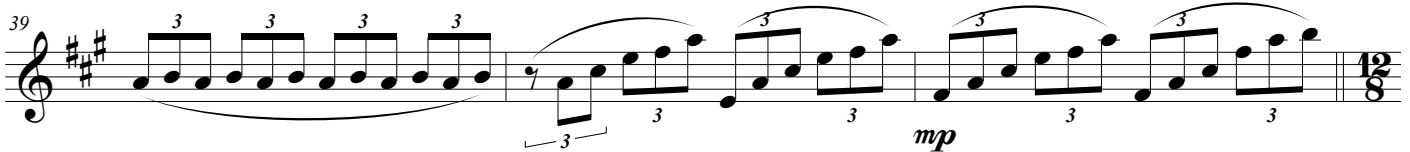
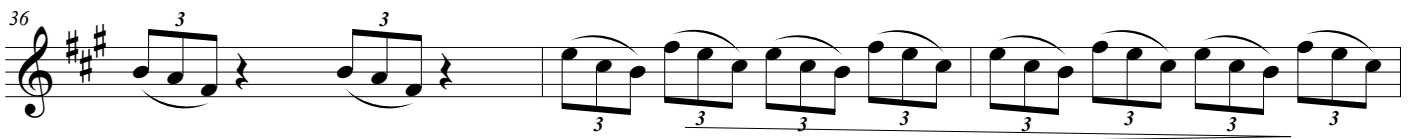
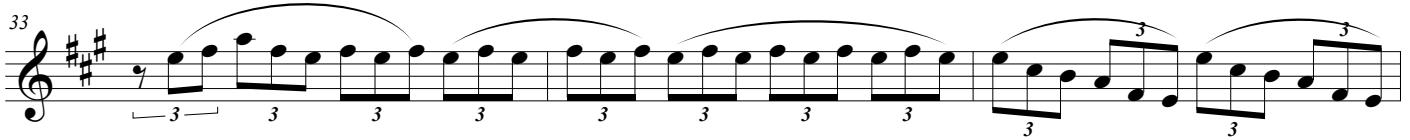
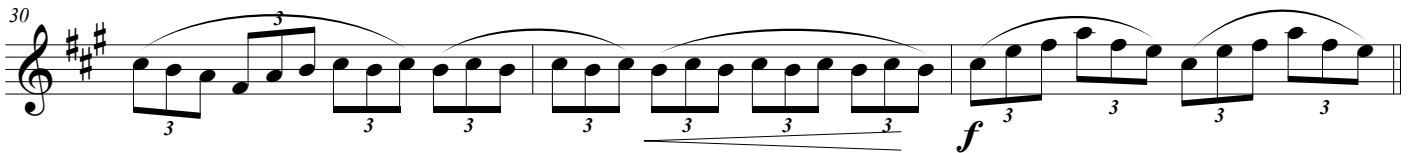
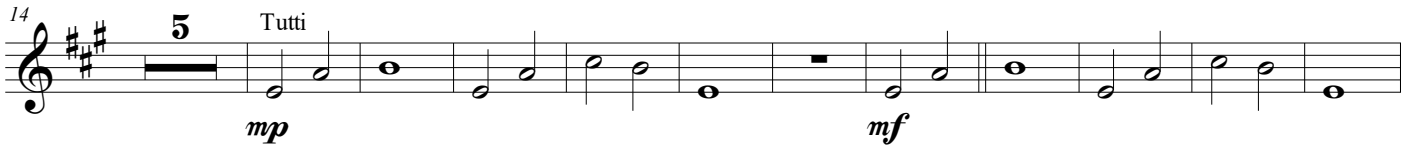
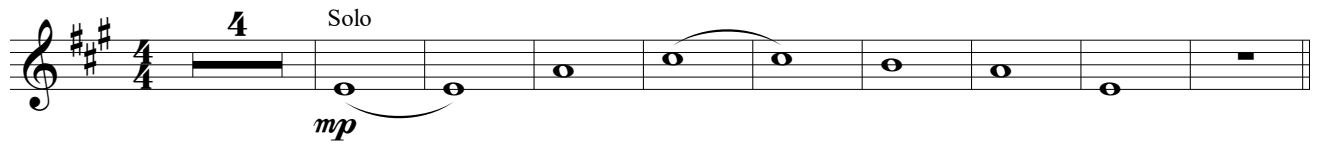
72 *f* molto marcato

78

Saxofón barítono

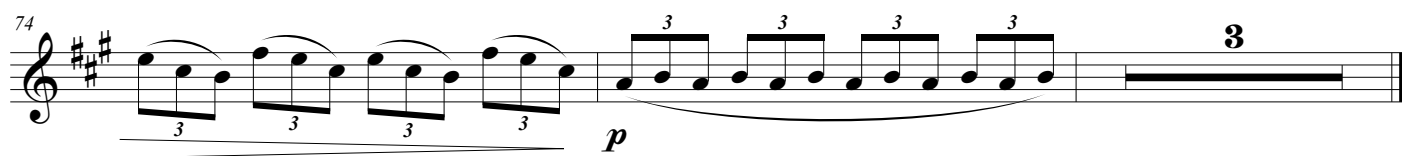
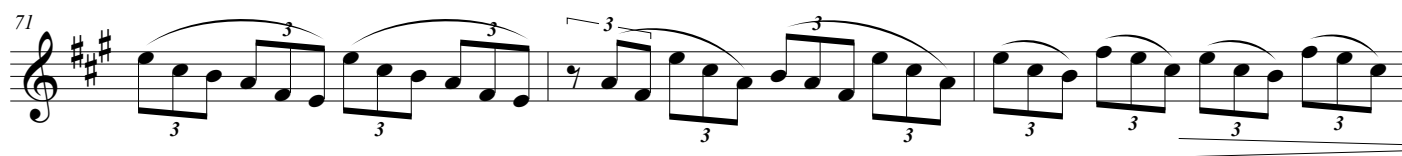
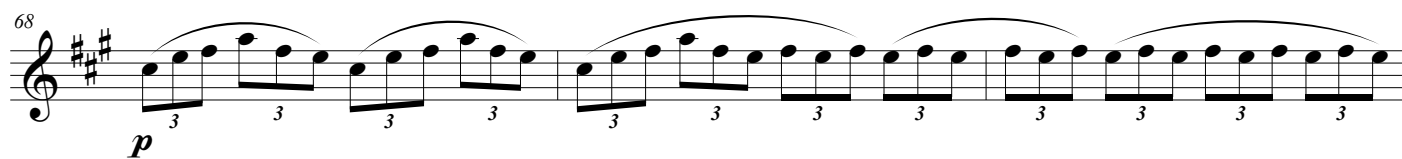
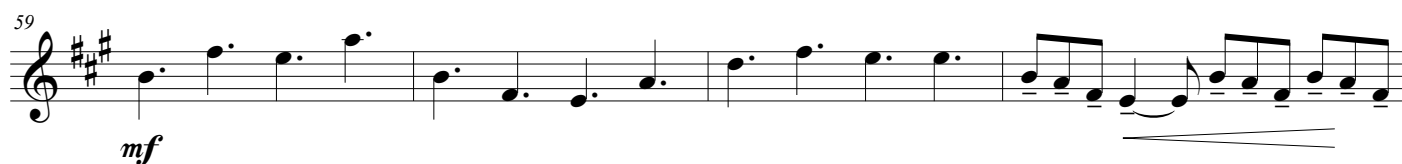
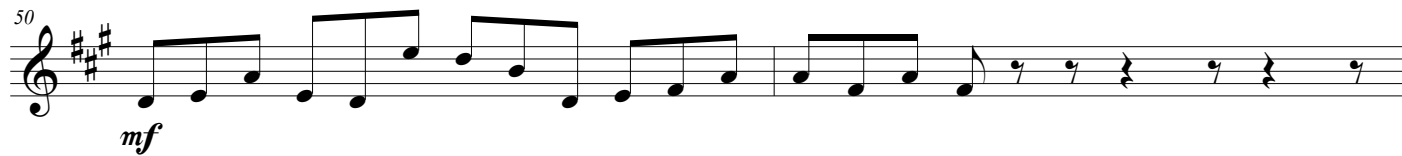
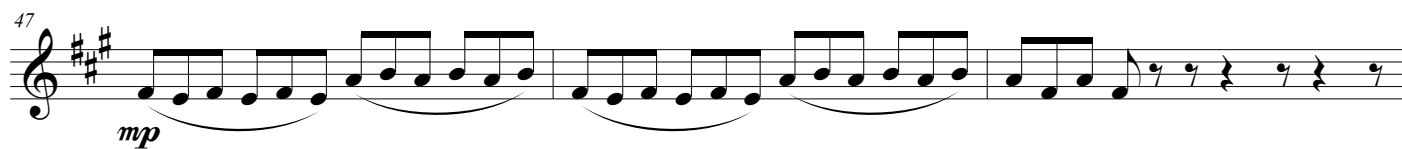
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80





Trompa 1 en F

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

The musical score is written for Trompa 1 en F and consists of 118 measures. It is in 2/2 time and features various dynamics and articulations.

Measures 1-7: Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$. Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: accents and slurs.

Measures 8-14: Dynamics: *f* to *fff*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 15-25: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 26-35: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 36-45: Dynamics: *mp*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 46-55: Dynamics: *p*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 56-65: Dynamics: *mp*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 66-78: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 79-96: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 97-106: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 107-113: Dynamics: *f* to *fff*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 114-117: Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Measures 118-125: Dynamics: *p* to *f*. Articulation: slurs and accents.

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

Trompa 1
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩. = 40 *rit.* *ad libitum*
(aprox. ♩. = 100) ♩. = 80

Furioso ♩. = 132

11

24

31

44

67

74

Trompa 1
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Solo

mp

8

Tutti

mp

17

6

mf

cresc.

32

f

Andante ♩=80

39

2

mf

12

mp

44

mp

49

mp

mf

7

60

mf

Andante ♩=80

63

f cantabile *f* cantabile marcato *f* *f*

69

4

p

A mi padre

Trompa 2 en F

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8 *f* *ff* 14

26 *f* *mp*

36 3 *p* 14 12 *mp*

46 *p* *mp*

79

87

97 *f*

107 Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$ *f*

114 *f* *ff*

118 *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Trompa 2
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40 rit. ad libitum (aprox. ♩ = 100) ♩ = 80



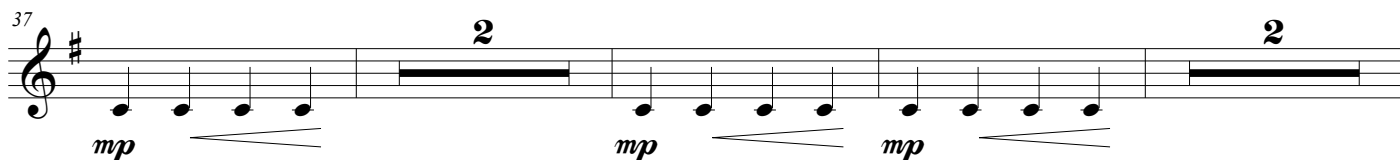
11 Furioso ♩ = 132



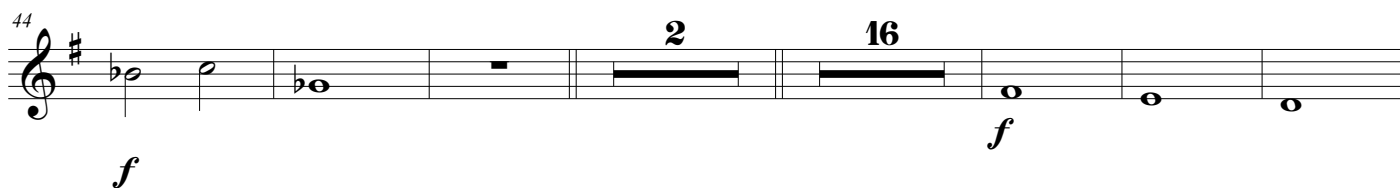
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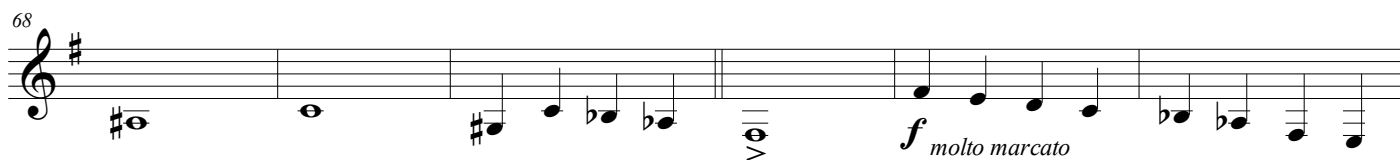
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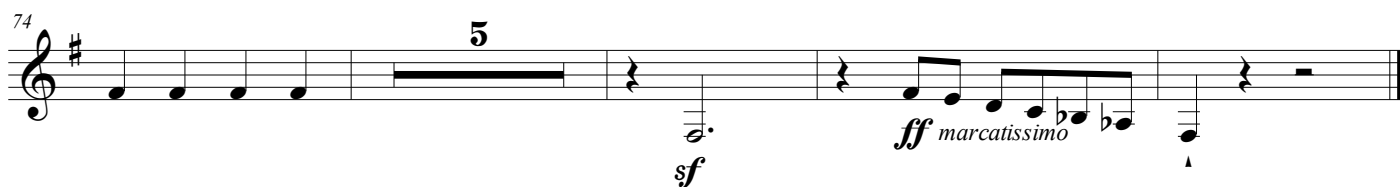
44



68



74



Trompa 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

4 Solo

mp

13 Tutti

mp

6

25

mf

cresc.

31

f

Andante ♩=80

39

2

mf

12

8

mp

3

49

mp

mp

mf

7

60

mf

Andante ♩=80

63

f cantabile

marcato

f

f

69

4

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a Trompa 2 part. It begins with a tempo marking of Andante (♩=80). The first staff (measures 1-12) features a solo section with a 4-measure rest at the beginning, followed by a melodic line starting on a half note G4, moving stepwise up to D5, and then back down. The dynamic is mezzo-piano (mp). The second staff (measures 13-18) is marked 'Tutti' and starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. It contains a 6-measure rest at the end. The third staff (measures 19-24) continues the melodic line, marked mezzo-forte (mf), with a crescendo hairpin at the end. The fourth staff (measures 25-30) is marked forte (f) and ends with a decrescendo hairpin. The fifth staff (measures 31-38) returns to Andante (♩=80). It starts with a 2-measure rest, followed by a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, then a 12-measure rest, and continues with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The sixth staff (measures 39-48) has a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a 7-measure rest at the end. The seventh staff (measures 49-58) is marked mezzo-forte (mf) and features a melodic line. The eighth staff (measures 59-62) is marked mezzo-forte (mf) and continues the melodic line. The ninth staff (measures 63-68) is marked Andante (♩=80) and features a melodic line with a 'cantabile' marking. The final staff (measures 69-72) is marked piano (p) and ends with a 4-measure rest.

A mi padre

Trompa 3 en F

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8

14

26

36

3

mp

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46

14

12

8

p

p

87

96

f

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107

f

114

f

fff

p

mf

124

p

f

Trompa 3

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

11

24

31

44

68

75

Trompa 3
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

7

Solo

Tutti

mp

mp

14

6

mf

27

cresc.

f

35

Andante ♩=80

2

12

8

mf

43

5

7

60

mf

63

Andante ♩=80

f

marcato

f

f

69

4

p

Fliscorno

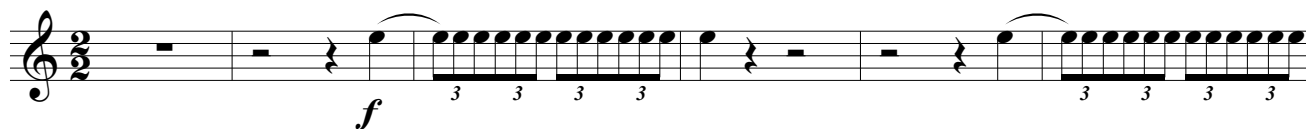
AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

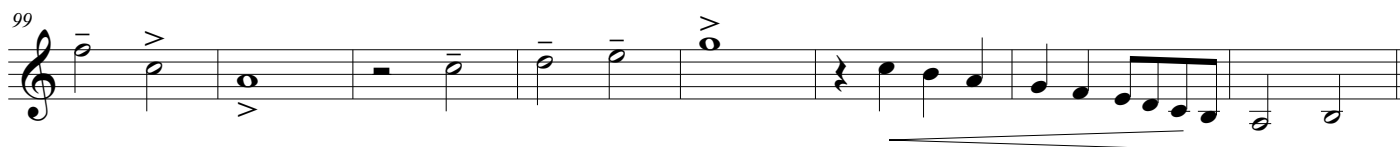
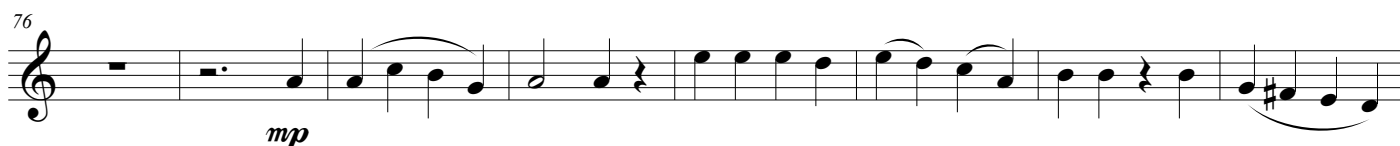
A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

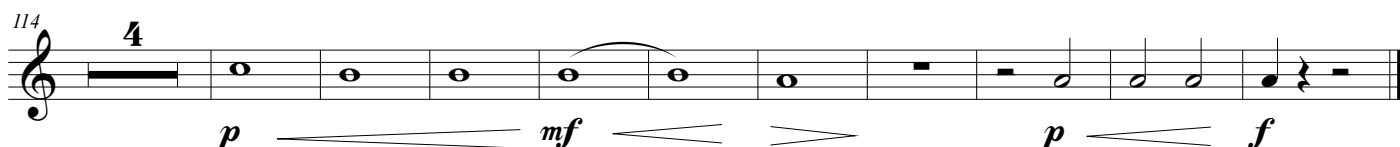
Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$



Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$



Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$



II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Fliscorno

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

16 *mf* *mp* *mp* *mp*

27 *f* *mp*

40 *mp* *mp* *f*

49 *f* *f*

71 *f* *f molto marcato*

75 *ff* *marcatissimo*

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 11

mf

29

cresc. *f* 5 12/8

Andante ♩=80

42

mp

44

47

mf 2

51

mf 7

60

mf

Andante ♩=80

63

f *cantabile* *marcato* *f*

69

4

Solo

3 3

pp

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

A Coruña 2015

120

mf *p* *f*

Trompeta 1

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

5

9 $\text{♩} = 80$

mf

11 Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

f *fp* *f* *mf*

19 *mf* *mf*

27 *f* *mf*

38 *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

43 *f* *f*

68 *f* *f* *f molto marcato*

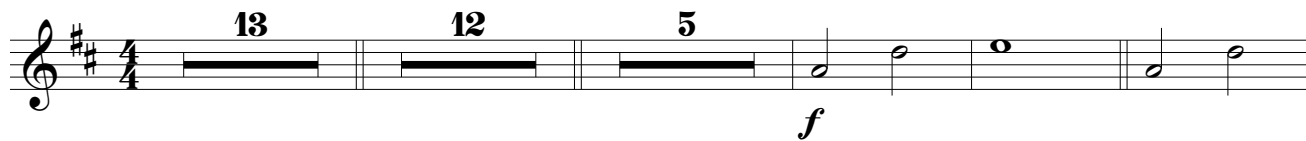
73 *ff* *marcatissimo*

6

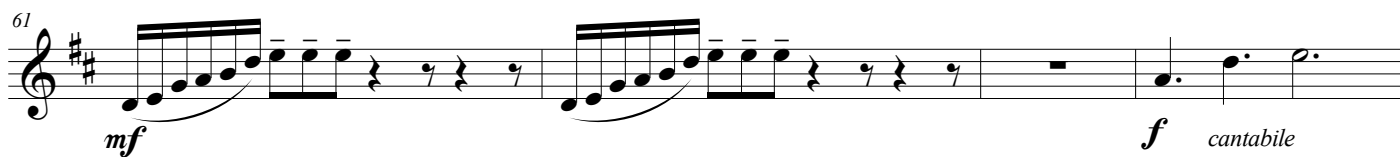
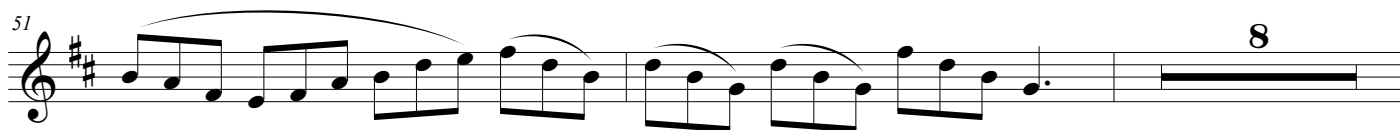
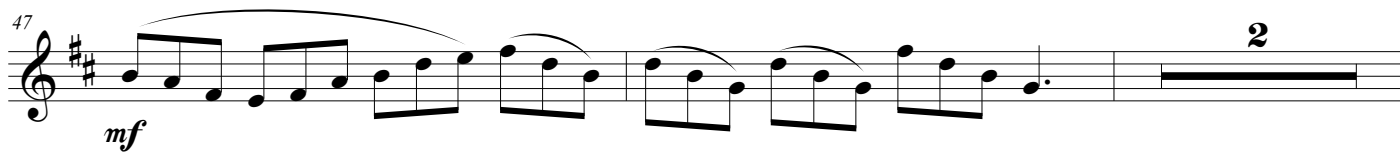
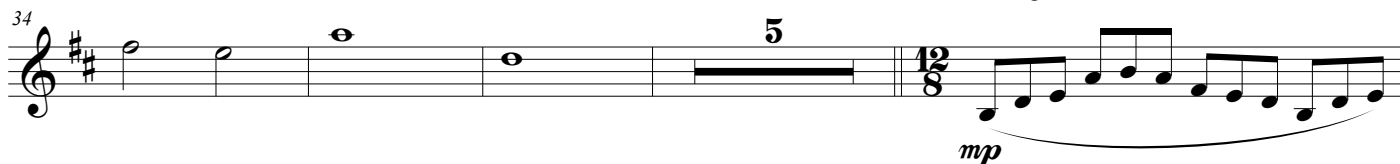
Trompeta 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80



Andante ♩=80



Trompeta 2

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

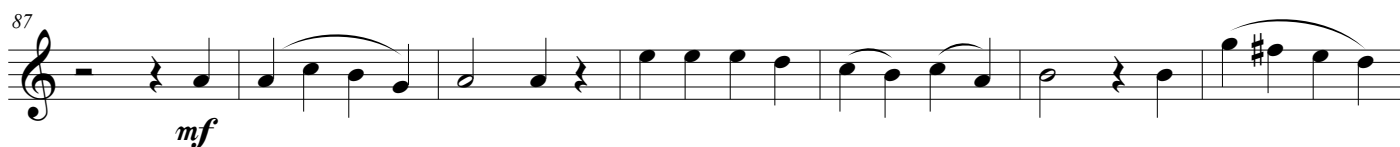
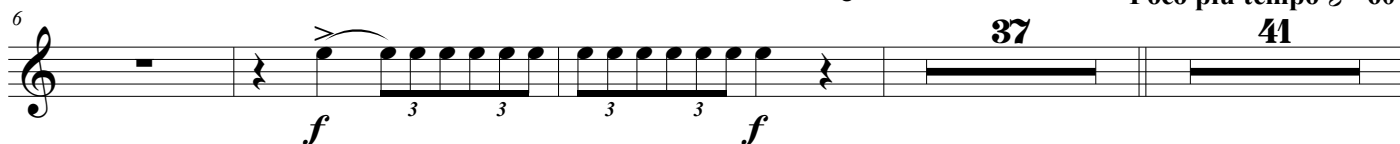
Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

Detrás do público, fronte a escena

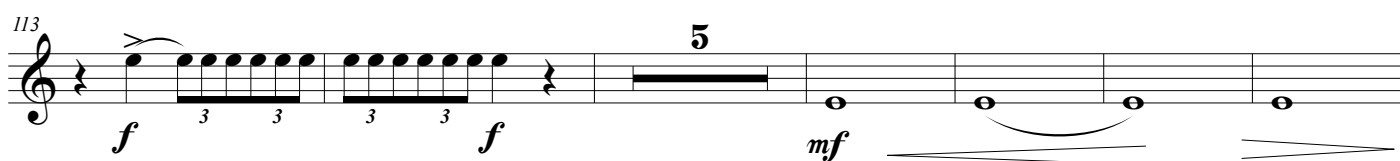
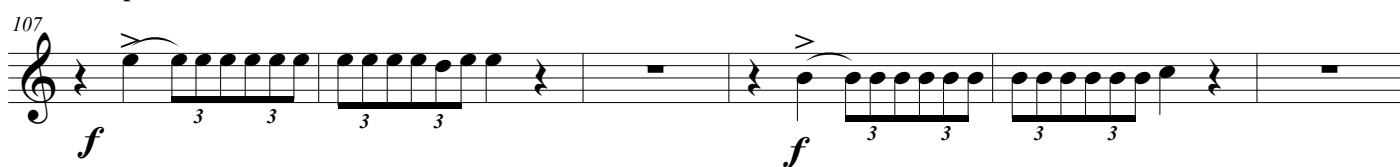


Regresan a escena

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$



Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$



Trompeta 2
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

5

10

mf *f* *fp*

15

f *mp* 4

23

mf *mp*

27

f 2 3 2 *mp*

38

mp *mp* *mp* *mp*

43

f 2 2 17 *f*

67

f *f* *f* molto marcato

73

6 *ff* marcatissimo

Trompeta 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 12 5

f

34

Andante ♩=80

5 12 6

mf

49

3 8

mf

61

mf

64

Andante ♩=80

f *cantabile* *marcato* *f*

68

6

Trompeta 3

AS LÚAS

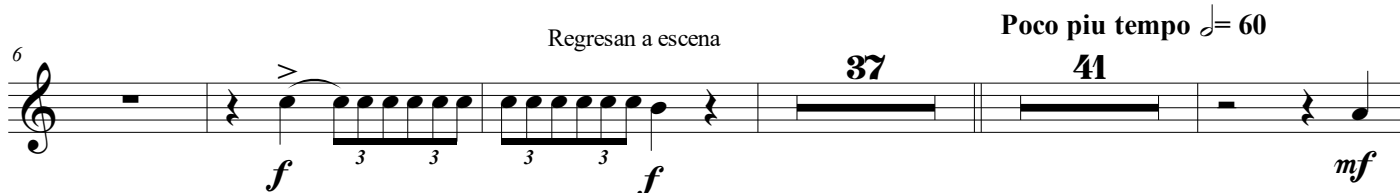
I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

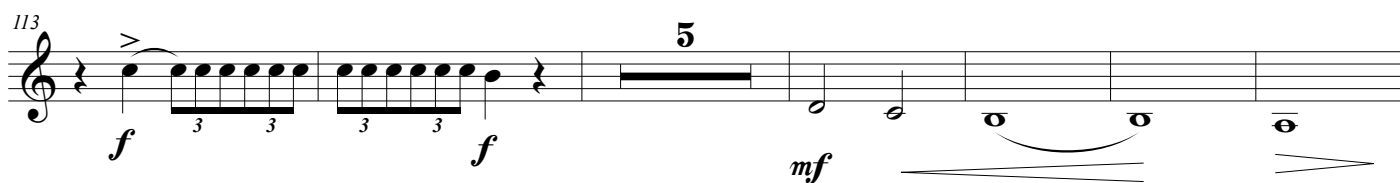
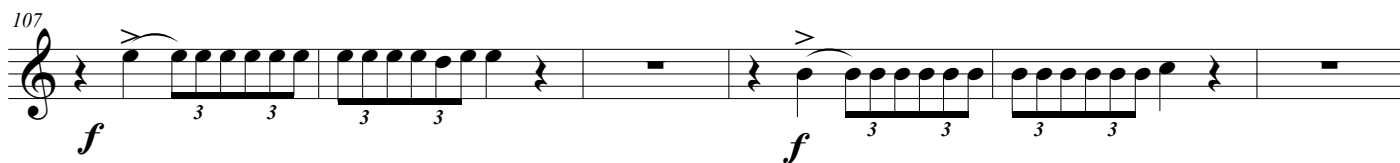
A Coruña 2015

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

Detrás do público, fronte a escena



Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$



Trompeta 3

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$)

5

9 $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

mf *f* *fp*

15 *f* *p* 4

23 *mf* *p* *f*

29 2 3 *p* 2

38 *p* *p* *p* *p*

43 2 2 17 *f* *f*

68 *f* *f* molto marcato

73 6 *ff* marcatissimo

Trompeta 3

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 12 5

f

Andante ♩=80

34 5 12 6

mf

49 3 8

mf *mf*

62

f *cantabile* *marcato*

Andante ♩=80

67 6

f

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

The musical score for Trombone 1 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is Maestoso at 55 beats per minute. The score consists of 118 measures, divided into systems of five lines each. Measure numbers 8, 17, 26, 35, 46, 87, 97, 103, 109, 114, and 118 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and dynamic markings like *f*, *fff*, *p*, *mf*, and *Tempo Primo*. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

Trombón 1

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

5 2

11

3 6

f *mp* *mp* *mp*

25

mp *f* 2 6

37

mp *mp* *mp* *f*

45

2 2 12

mf

65

f

69

f molto marcato

76

4

f *ff* marcatissimo

Trombón 1

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

13

mp

21

cresc.

31

f

38

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

12

8

mf

mp

mp

3

48

mf

mf

52

6

mf

mf

60

f cantabile

64

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

f

marcato

f

70

3

p

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

7

f 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

17

f 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *fff* 5

26

f

35

p

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

46

30 *mf*

86

mf

96

f

103

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$ *f*

109

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

114

f 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *fff*

118

2 *mf* *p* *f*

Trombón 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

13

mp

20

29

cresc. *f*

37

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

12/8

mf *mp* *mp*

45

3

mf *mf*

51

mf *mf* 7

61

f cantabile

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

65

marcato *f*

72

3

p

A mi padre

Trombón 3

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

6 *f* 3 3 3 3 *fff* 5

17 *f*

26 *f* *p*

39

46 **30** *mf*

86 *mf*

97 *f*

107 **Tempo Primo** $\text{♩} = 55$ *f* 3 3 3 3

111 *fff*

118 2 *mf* *p* *f*

Trombón 3

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$

5 2

11

3 6

f *mp*

22

mp *mp* *mp* *f*

28

6 2

f *mp* *mp*

41

2

mp *f*

49

12

mf

65

f

69

f molto marcato

76

4

ff

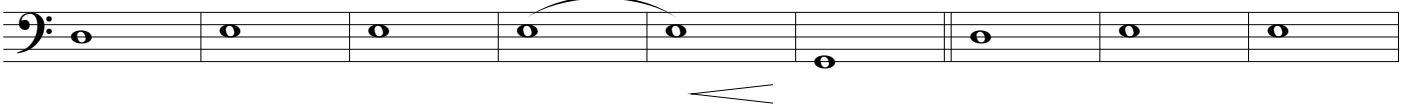
Trombón 3

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80



20



29

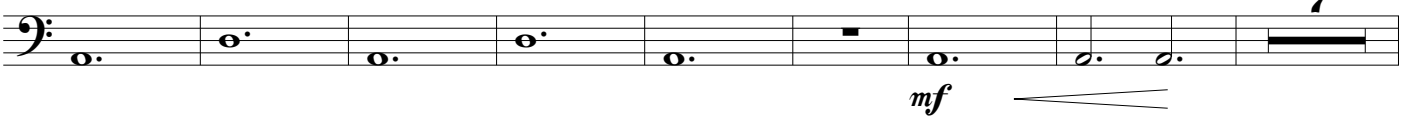


Andante ♩=80

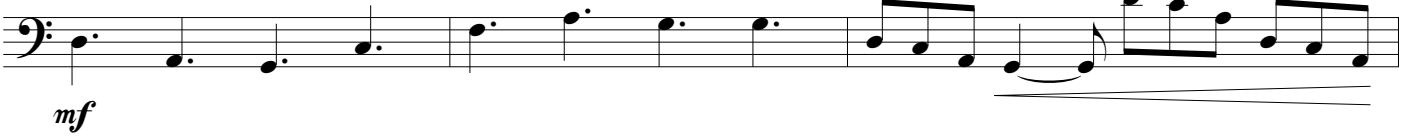
37



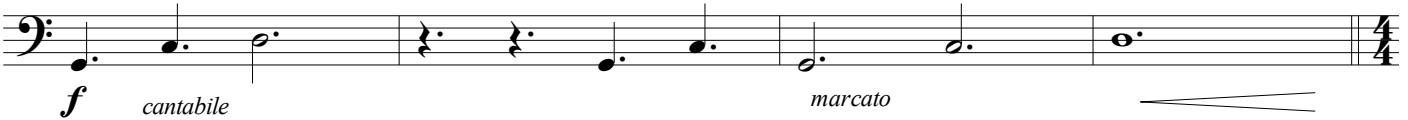
45



60



63

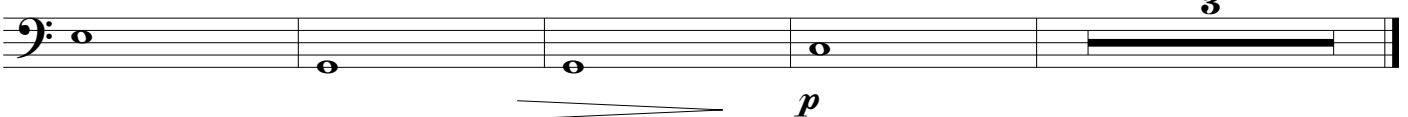


Andante ♩=80

67



72



AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8 *f* *f* *fff* 14

26 *f* *mp*

36 *p*

46 *p* 14 12 *p*

82 *mf*

90 *f*

98

107 *f* *f*

114 *f* *fff*

118 *p* *mf* *p* *f*

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Bombardino 1

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ 6 (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

14 f mp mp mp mp

26 f mf 6

37 mp mp mp 2

44 mf mp 12

61 mf f

69 f molto marcato

76 ff 4

Bombardino 1
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

4

Solo

mp

11

Tutti

mp

19

mf

26

mp

29

cresc.

f

35

f

38

40

mp

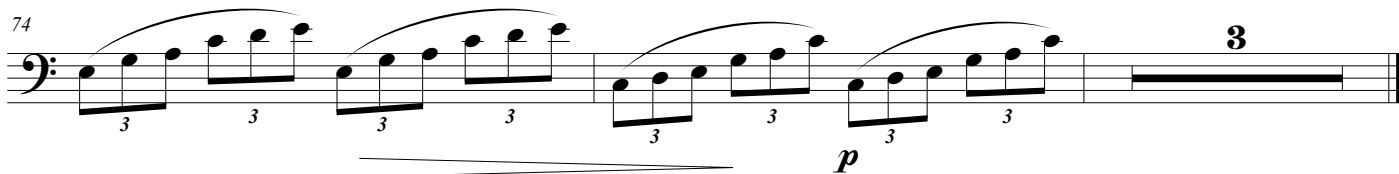
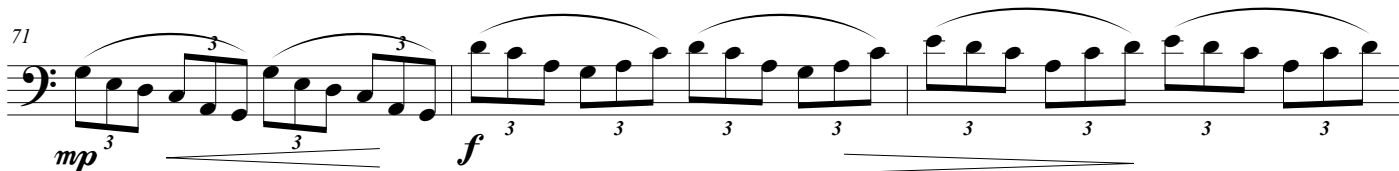
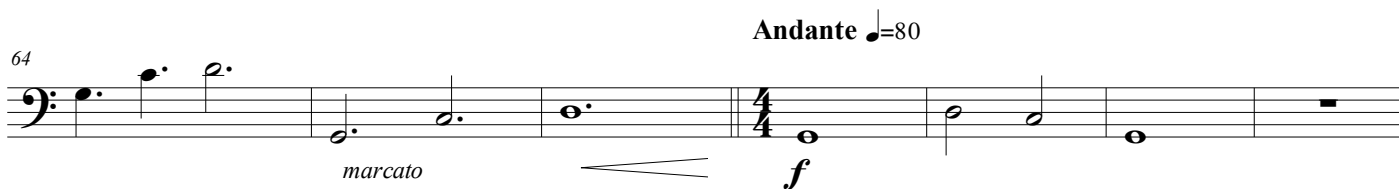
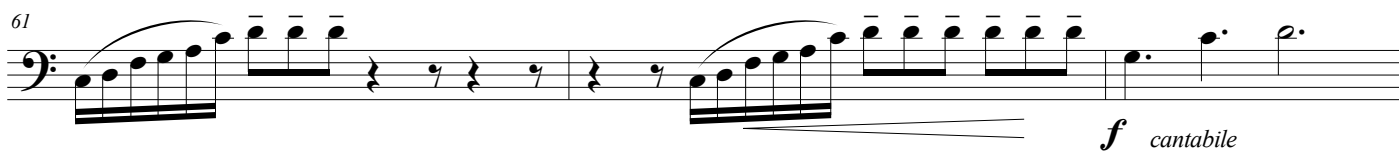
Andante ♩=80

5

12

8

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a Bombardino 1 instrument. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Andante' and a metronome indication of ♩=80. The time signature is 4/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 11, 19, 26, 29, 35, 38, and 40 indicated. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *f* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and a crescendo. The final measure (40) is followed by a double bar line, a 12/8 time signature, and a 5-measure rest.



AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

8

f

f

14

26

f *fff*

mp

36

p

46

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

14

12

p

80

mf

90

97

f

106

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

f

f

114

f *fff*

118

p *mf* *p* *f*

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Bombardino 2

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ **6** (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

15 **6** *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *f*

26 *f* *mf* **6**

37 **2** *mp* *mp* *mp* *f*

44 *mf* *mp* **12**

61 *mf* *mp*

66 *mf*

71 *f* molto marcato

76 **4** *ff*

Bombardino 2

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

12 Tutti

mp *mf*

21 *mp*

27 *cresc.*

32 *f* *f*

36 *mp*

40 *mp* Andante $\text{♩} = 80$ 12/8 4

46 *mf* *mf* *mf*

49 *mf*

53 *mf*

62 *f* *cantabile*

65 *marcato* *f* *mp*

72 *f* *p*

A mi padre

Tuba

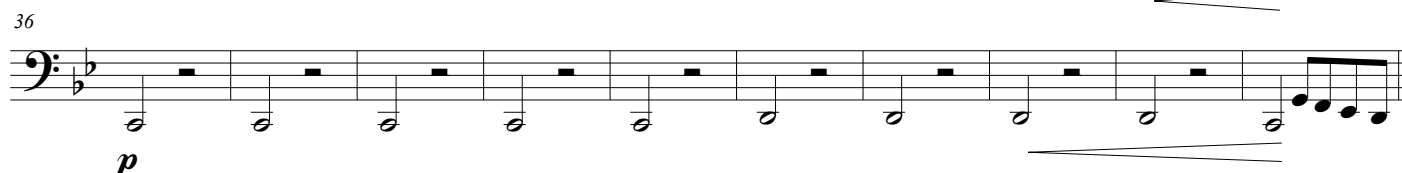
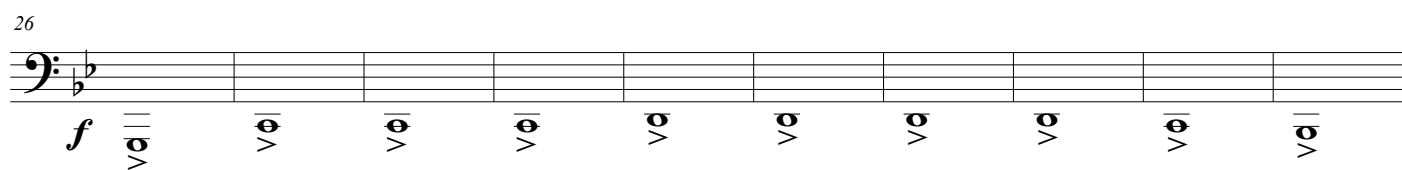
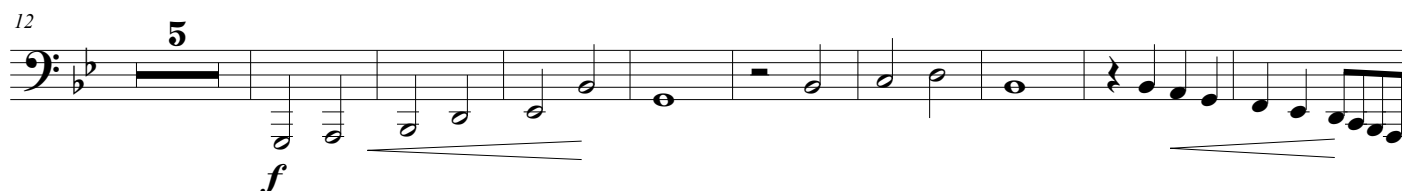
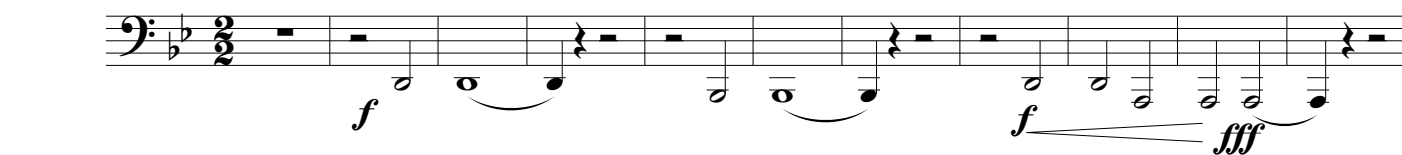
AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

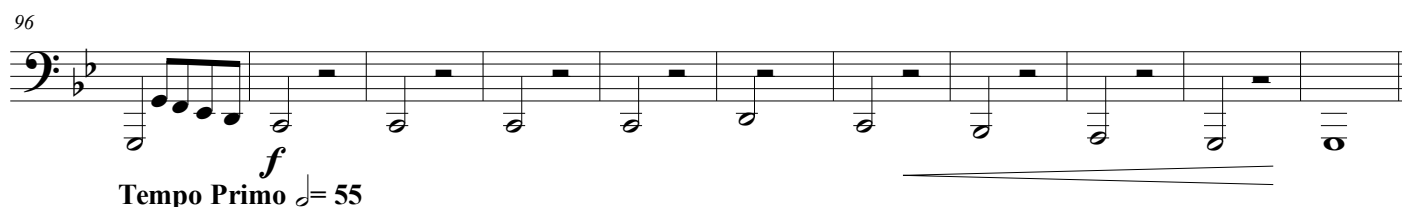
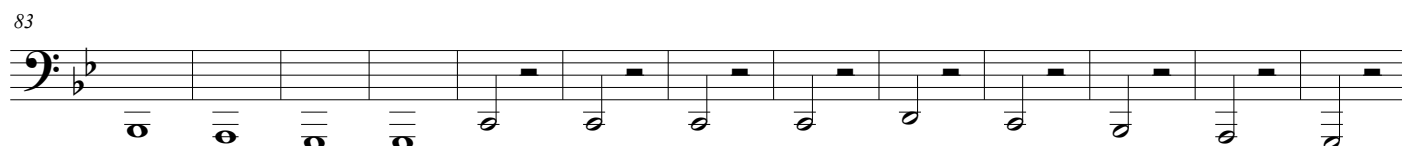
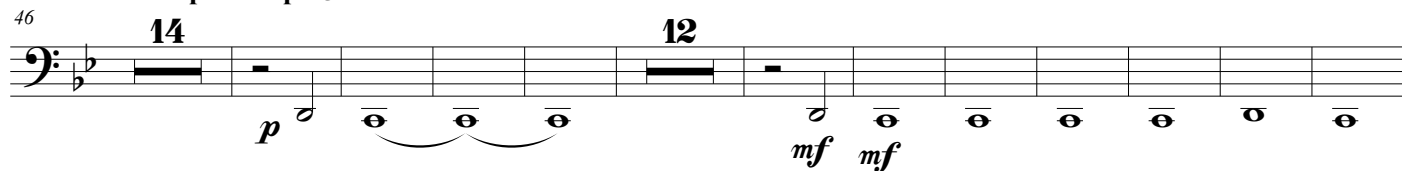
A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

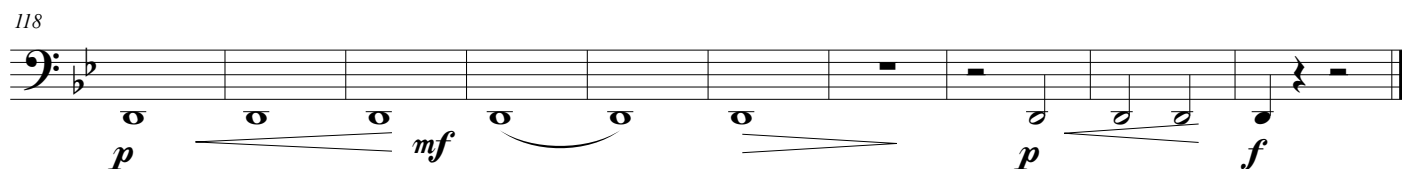
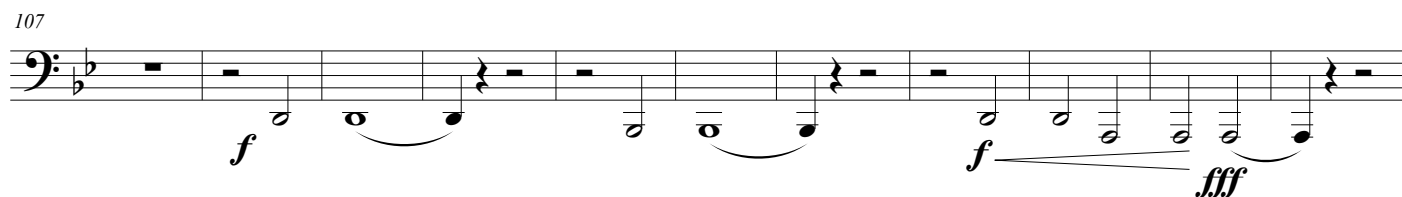
Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$



Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$



Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$



Tuba

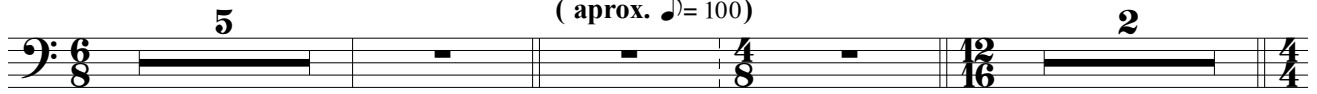
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩. = 40

rit.

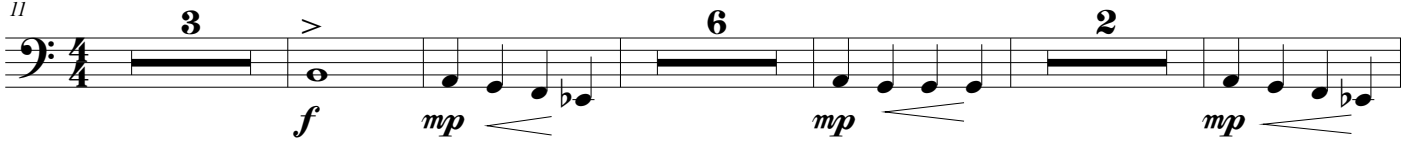
ad libitum
(aprox. ♩. = 100)

♩. = 80

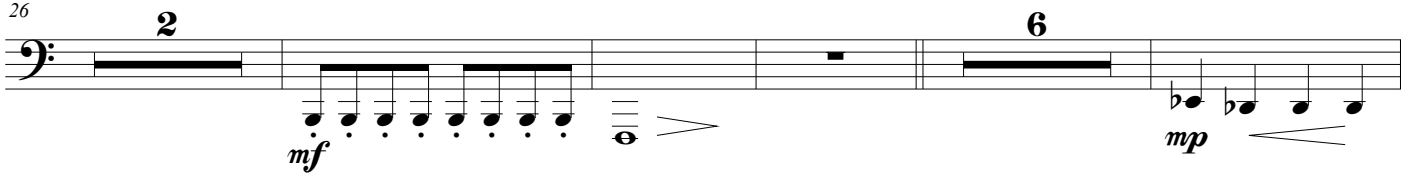


Furioso ♩. = 132

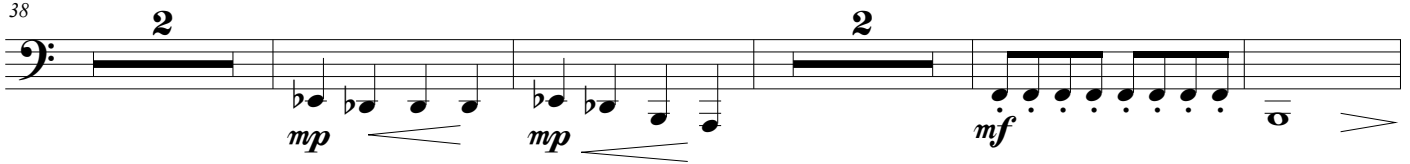
11



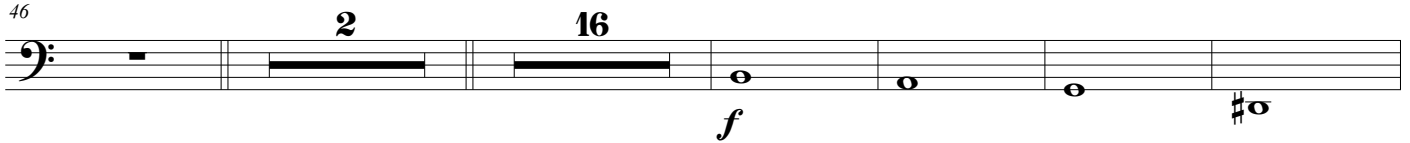
26



38



46



69



76



Tuba
III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

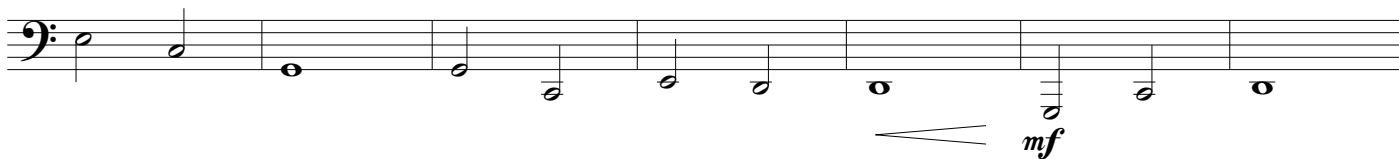
Andante ♩=80

4

Solo



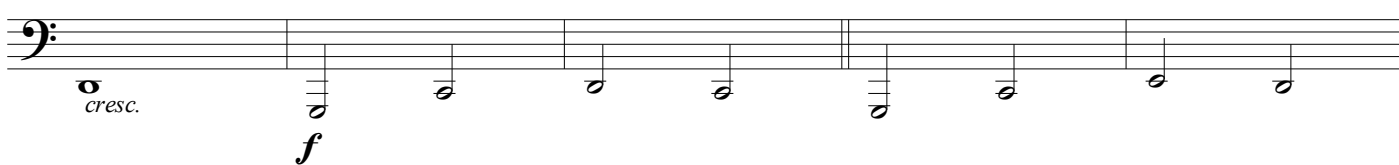
14 Tutti



21



30

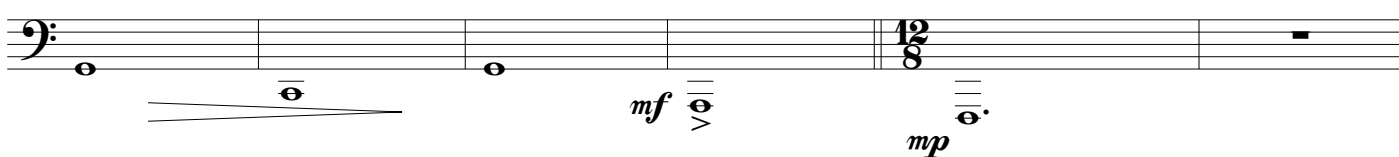


35

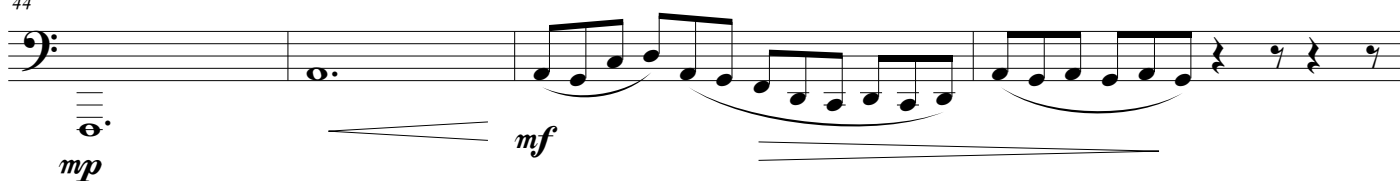


38

Andante ♩=80



44



48



51



60

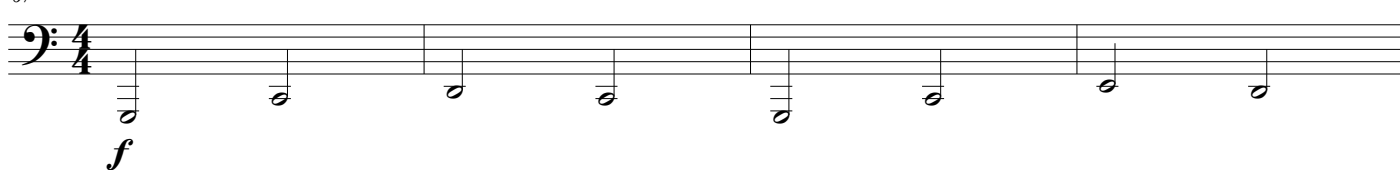


63

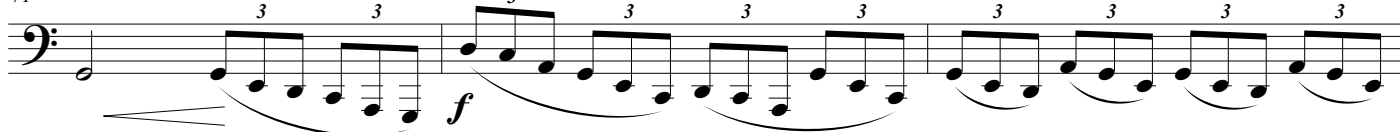


Andante ♩=80

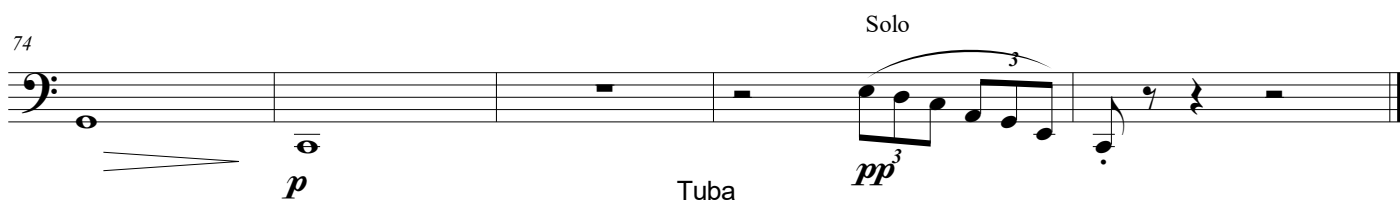
67



71



74



A mi padre

Timbais (Perc. 1)

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

The musical score is written for Timbais (Perc. 1) in 2/2 time. It begins with a tempo marking of **Maestoso** at $\text{♩} = 55$. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 15, 21, 27, 91, 98, 107, and 114 indicated. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *fff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Articulation includes accents (>), slurs, and trills. There are also fermatas and repeat signs. A tempo change to **Poco piu tempo** at $\text{♩} = 60$ occurs at measure 27. The score concludes with a return to **Tempo Primo** at $\text{♩} = 55$ at measure 107. The final measure is 114.

Timbais (Perc. 1)

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩. = 40

6

(aprox. ♩. = 100)

♩. = 80

2



Furioso ♩. = 132

11



fp

fp

ff

8

25

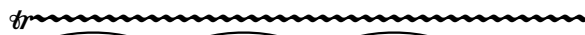


fp

ff

31

10



fp

ff

2

49

22



fp

ff

molto marcato

76



80



ff

marcatissimo

Timbais (Perc 1)

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

13 4

p *mf*

21

2 4

30

p *f*

Andante ♩=80

37

5 12 24

Andante ♩=80

fp *f*

71

2

p *pp*

Caixa e timbaletas (Perc. 2)

A mi padre

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

Timbaleta grande

Timbaleta mediana

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

The score is written for two timbales, labeled "Timbaleta grande" and "Timbaleta mediana". It begins with a 2/2 time signature. The first staff (Timbaleta grande) starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests, marked with dynamics *f* and *fff*. The second staff (Timbaleta mediana) starts with a rest, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests, marked with dynamics *pp* and *fff*. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth notes, and beams. It also features dynamic markings like *f*, *fff*, *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The tempo changes from "Poco piu tempo" (60 bpm) to "Tempo Primo" (55 bpm). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 14, 35, 88, 98, 103, 109, and 114 indicated. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

Vib. $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{12}{16}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{11}{4}$

22 *mf* 3

29 *f* 7 *mf*

40 3 *mf*

47

52 *p*

56

60 *mf*

64

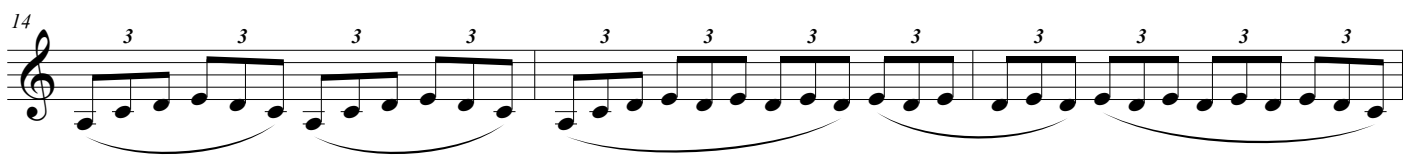
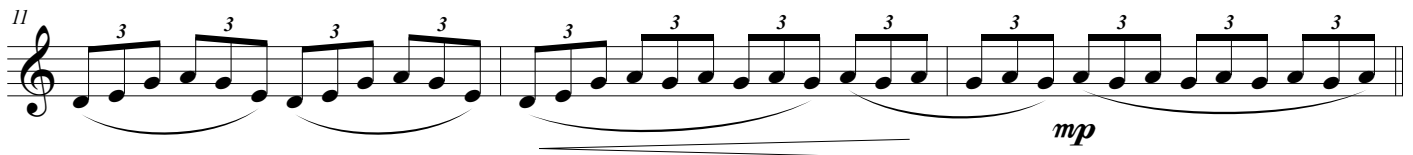
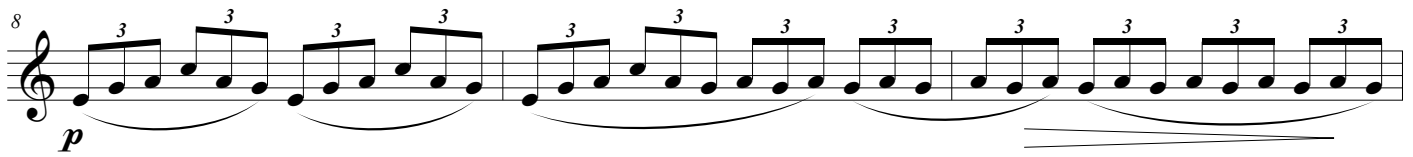
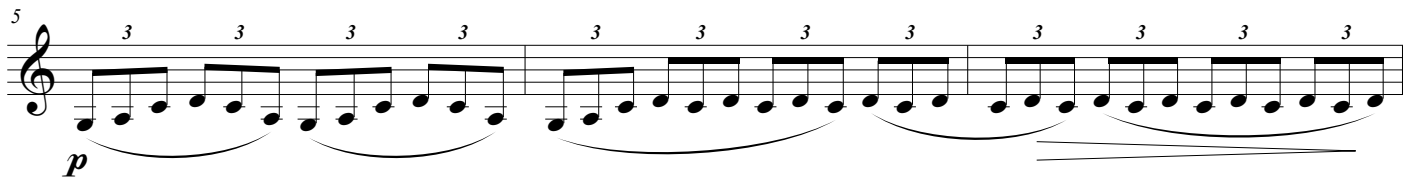
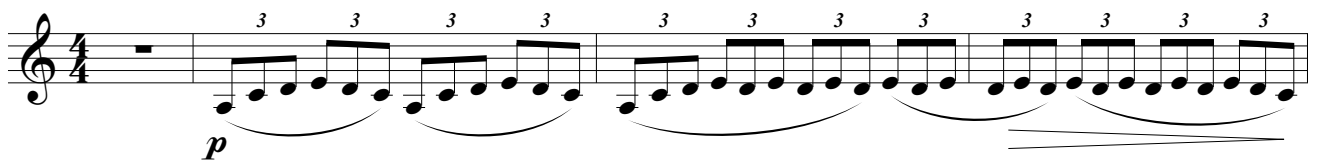
68 *f*

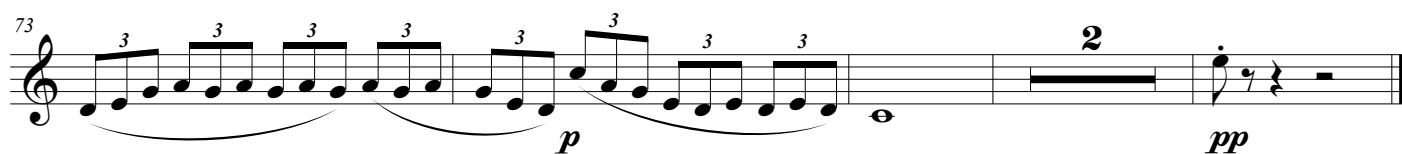
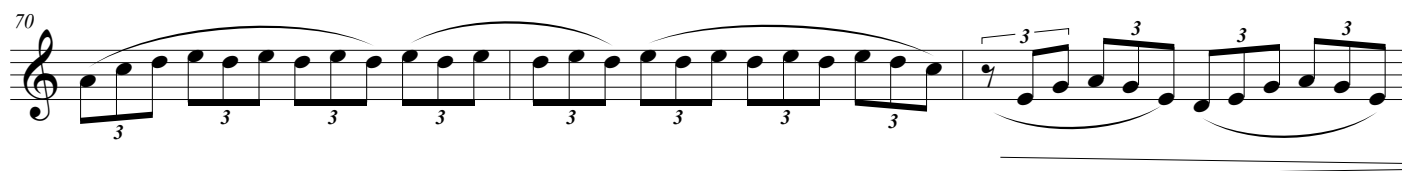
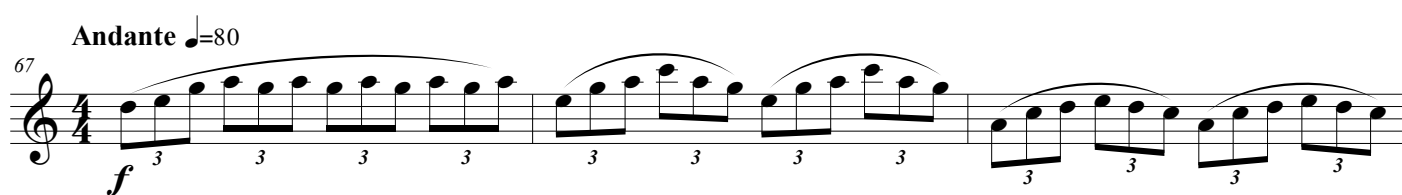
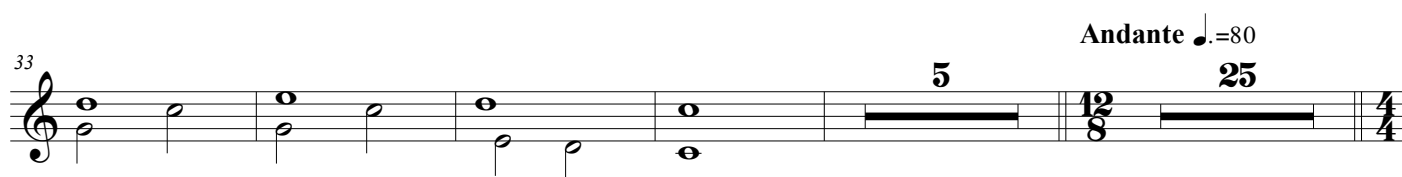
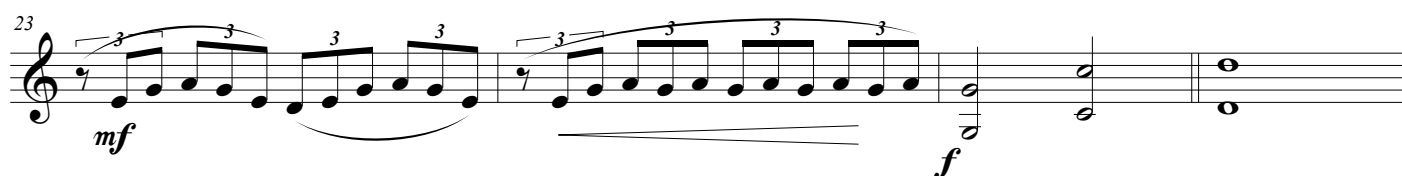
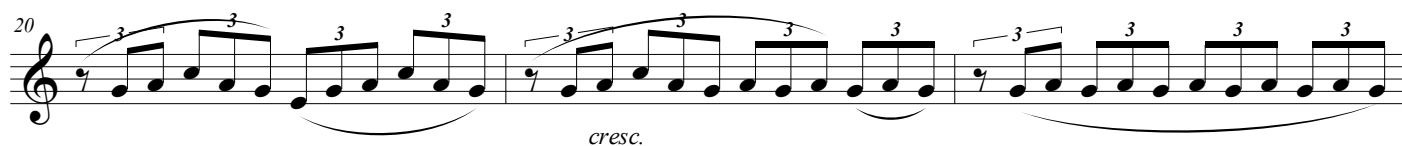
71 A Platos (cymbals) 9 Platos (cymbals) 2 *fff*

Lira (perc. 2)

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80





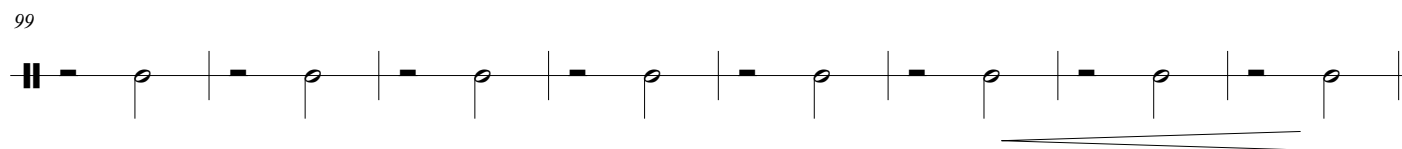
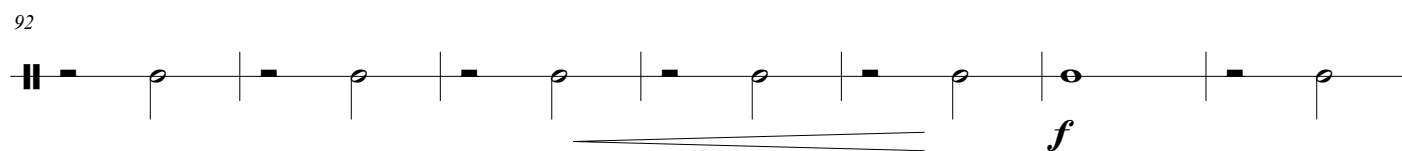
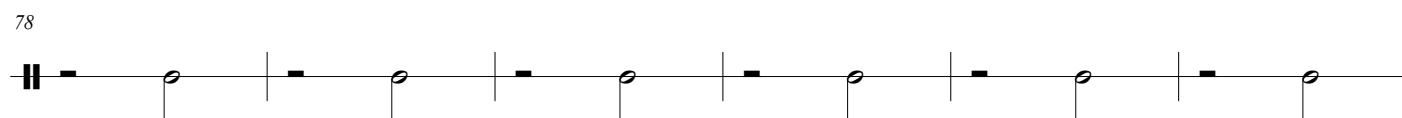
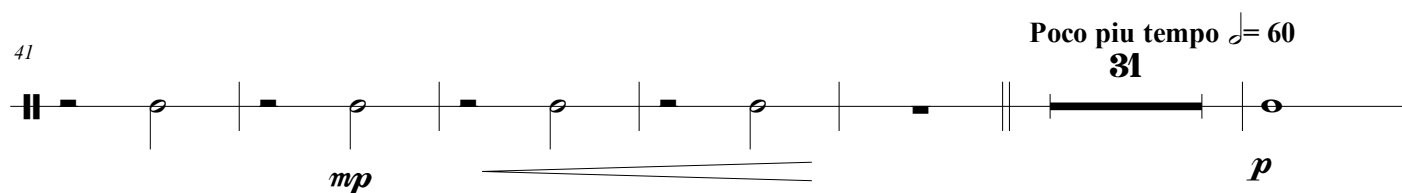
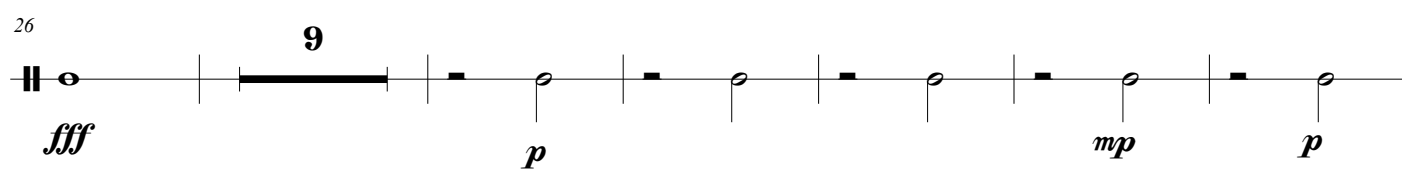
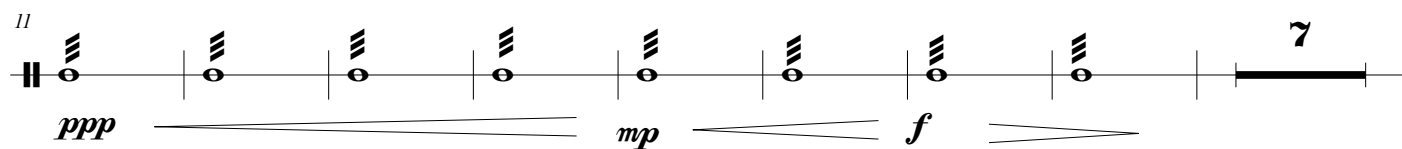
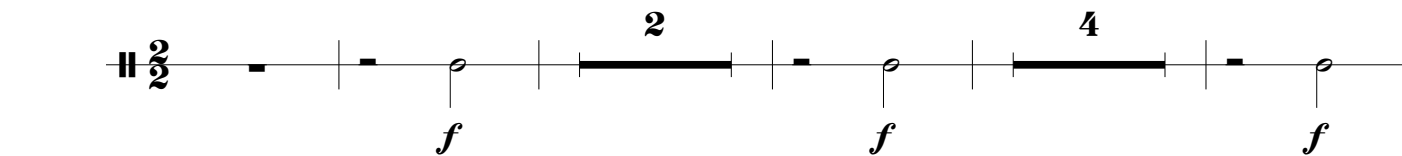
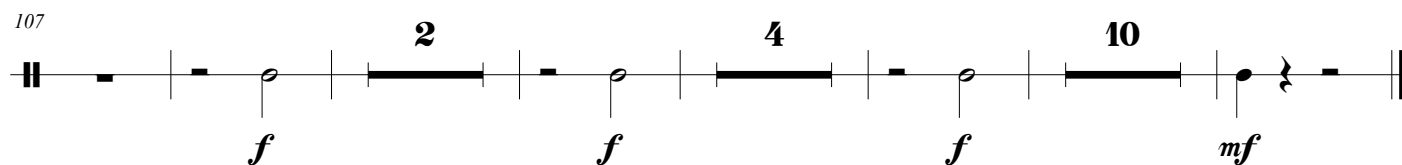
Bombo (Perc. 3)

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$ Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$ 

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$ Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$

Marimba

16 Marimba

Mrb

mf

21

Mrb

31

Mrb

mf

37

Mrb

47

Mrb

2

9

2

9

mf

60

Mrb

65

Mrb

f

A Timbaleta grande

4

4

75 Timbaleta grande

T.Gr.

ff

Detailed description: This musical staff represents measures 75 through 80 of the piece. It begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of eighth notes, with some beamed in pairs. Vertical bar lines divide the staff into measures. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is placed below the staff at the beginning of measure 75.

79

T.Gr.

The musical score for the Tuba (T.Gr.) part consists of a single staff. It begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes several measures of music, featuring eighth and quarter notes, rests, and a half note. A wavy line above a note indicates a trill. The piece concludes with a double bar line. A dynamic marking of *fff* (fortississimo) is placed below the staff towards the end.

Vibráfono 1, platos, plato susp. splash (Perc. 3)

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Vibráfono 1

Measures 1-25 of the Vibráfono 1 part. The music is in 4/4 time, Andante (♩=80). It features a continuous pattern of eighth-note triplets, mostly ascending and then descending. Dynamics include *p* (piano) at measures 1, 5, 8, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measures 11 and 20. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present at measure 20. The part concludes at measure 25 with a final triplet and an accent (>).

Platos (cymbals)

f
Andante ♩=80

Pl.

Measures 26-31 of the Platos (cymbals) part. The notation uses horizontal lines to represent sustained cymbal sounds. Measure 26 has a duration of 6 and a dynamic of *f*. Measure 27 has a duration of 2 and a dynamic of *f*. Measure 28 has a duration of 6. Measure 29 has a duration of 12 and a dynamic of *f*. Measure 30 has a duration of 25. Measure 31 has a duration of 4.

Andante ♩=80

Plato susp. splash

Pl.

Measures 67-71 of the Plato susp. splash part. The notation uses horizontal lines to represent sustained cymbal sounds. Measure 67 has a duration of 3 and a dynamic of *f*. Measure 68 has a duration of 6 and a dynamic of *f*. Measure 69 has a duration of 6. Measure 70 has a duration of 3 and a dynamic of *p*. Measure 71 has a duration of 4.

Platos e plato susp. (Perc. 4)

A mi padre

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

AS LÚAS

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

platos

f *f* *f*

Detailed description: This musical system is for the percussion part, specifically for 'platos' (cymbals). It is in 2/2 time and marked 'Maestoso' with a tempo of 55 beats per minute. The notation consists of six measures. The first measure has a whole rest. The second measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, indicating a cymbal crash, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third measure has a whole rest. The fourth measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixth measure has a half note with a circled 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There are two '2' time signatures above the second and fourth measures.

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

9 37 Maza en plato susp. 14 Maza en plato susp. 15 Maza en plato susp.

p *p* *p*

Detailed description: This musical system continues the percussion part. It is marked 'Poco piu tempo' with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The notation consists of six measures. The first measure has a whole rest. The second measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, indicating a cymbal crash, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure has a whole rest. The fourth measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixth measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, with a piano (*p*) dynamic. There are three '15' time signatures above the first, third, and fifth measures.

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

78 9 Maza en plato susp. 9 Maza en plato susp. 9 platos

mf *f* *f*

Detailed description: This musical system continues the percussion part. It is marked 'Tempo Primo' with a tempo of 55 beats per minute. The notation consists of six measures. The first measure has a whole rest. The second measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, indicating a cymbal crash, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third measure has a whole rest. The fourth measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixth measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There are three '9' time signatures above the first, third, and fifth measures.

109 2 2 11

f *f* *f*

Detailed description: This musical system continues the percussion part. The notation consists of six measures. The first measure has a whole rest. The second measure has a half note with an 'x' above it, indicating a cymbal crash, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third measure has a whole rest. The fourth measure has a half note with a circled 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a whole rest. The sixth measure has a half note with a circled 'x' above it, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There are three '2' time signatures above the first, third, and fifth measures.

Bombo (Perc. 4)

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩. = 40 (aprox. ♩. = 100) ♩. = 80 Furioso ♩. = 132

6 4/8 12/16 2 Bombo 4/4 4

fff

16

11 2 13 2

fp *fp* *fp*

47

2 22 8

ff *fff* *fff*

Vibráfono 2, Bombo (Perc. 4)

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

Vibráfono 2

Measures 1-23: Vibráfono 2, continuous eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *p* (measures 1-10), *mp* (measures 11-13), *cresc.* (measure 20), *f* (measure 23).

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

Bombo

Measures 24-36: Bombo, continuous eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *f* (measures 24-33), *fp* (measures 34-36).

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

Bombo

Measures 37-46: Bombo, continuous eighth-note triplets. Dynamics: *f* (measures 37-43), *pp* (measures 44-46).

A mi padre

Tam-tam, gong, cabassa (Perc. 5)

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

16 Tam-tam **ff**

26 gong (lúgubre) **fff**

6 Cabasa **mf**

38

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

44 **31** **mf**

80

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

85 **20** Tam-tam **fff** **8** gong (lúgubre) **fff** **10**

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$ Látego **6** (aprox. $\text{♩} = 100$) $\text{♩} = 80$ **2** Furioso $\text{♩} = 132$ Látego **ff**

12 A caixa **19** **16** **2** **22** **4**

75 Caixa **ff**

79 **fff**

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Marimba

p

Mrb.

p

Mrb.

p

Mrb.

mp

Mrb.

Mrb.

17

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Mrb.

20

mp 3 3 3 3 *cresc.* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *f* >

T.T.

24

Tam-tam

Andante ♩=80

2 5 3 5 12 25

f *f*

T.T.

67

Andante ♩=80

A Cortina

Cortina (cluster)

3 5

f *f* *mp*

(Percussion 2 & 3)

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Juan Pérez Berná

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

Timpani

Bass Drum

S.D. & C.T. 2

9

Timp.

B. Dr.

P. 1 2

19

Timp.

B. Dr.

P. 1 2

gong grave

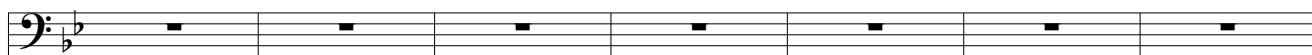
C. Tom Large

C. Tom Medium

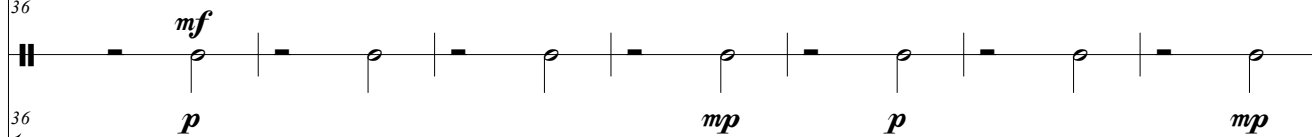
fff

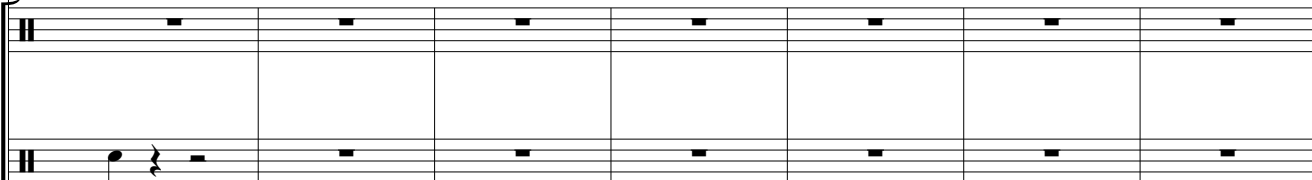
mf

B

Timp. 

 Cabasa 

 B. Dr. 

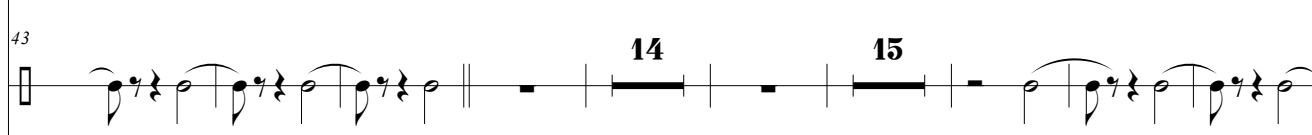
 P. 1 2 

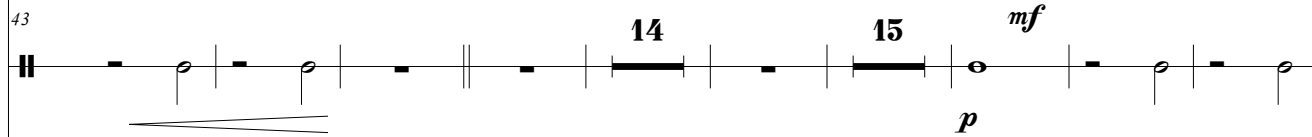
C

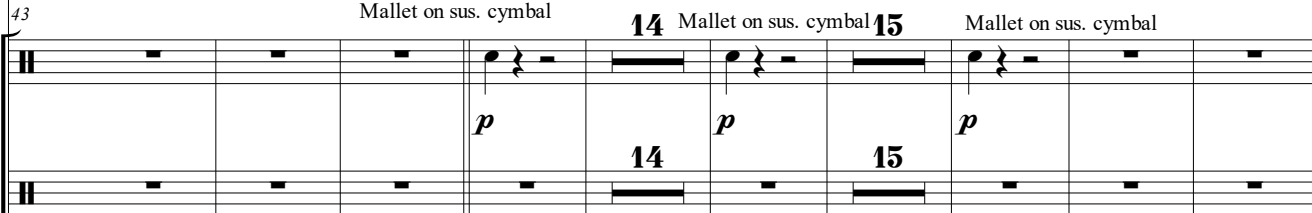
Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

D

Timp. 

 Cabasa 

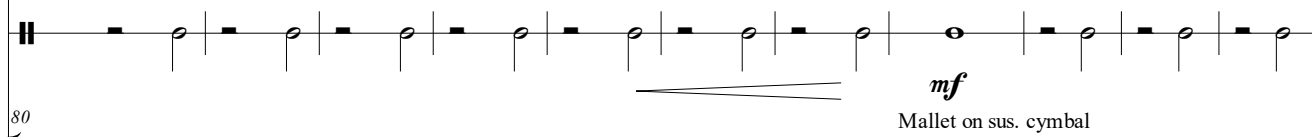
 B. Dr. 

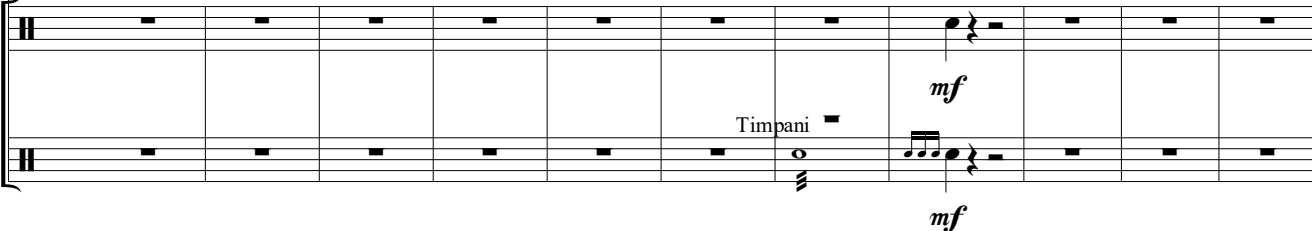
 P. 1 2 

80

Timp. 

 Cabasa 

 B. Dr. 

 P. 1 2 

91 E

Timp.

B. Dr.

P. 1 2

p *mf* *p* *f* *mf* *mf* *p* *mf*

Mallet on sus. cymbal

f

102 **Tempo Primo** ♩ = 55

Timp.

B. Dr.

P. 1 2

mf *mf* *mf* *f* *f*

Tam-tam

fff

cymbals

S.D.

f *f* *f*

2 2 2 2 2

112 F

Timp.

B. Dr.

P. 1 2

f *fff* *f* *fff*

gong grave

fff

2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8

Timpani
Whip, Vibraphone,
& Cymbals (Perc. 1)
Marimba & Snare Drum 8P. 2)
& Bass Drum (Perc 3)

As Lúas

Juan Pérez Berná

II. O Lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40 *rit.* *ad libitum* (aprox. ♩ = 100) ♩ = 80

Timpani

Marimba (P. 2)

Bass Drum

Furioso ♩ = 132

11

Timp.

fp Whip

To Vibraphone

ff

P. 2

B. Dr.

fff

mf

fp

22

Timp.

Vibraphone

mf

P. 2

B. Dr.

22

2

20

34

4

4

49

Timp.

P. 2

B. Dr.

p

53

Timp.

P. 2

B. Dr.

Flute 1

57

Timp.

P. 2

B. Dr.

mf

62

Timp.

mf

P. 2

f

B. Dr.

66

Timp.

f

P. 2

B. Dr.

70

Timp.

ff (cymbals)

ff

marcatissimo

fff

8

P. 2

To Snare Drum

8

fff

B. Dr.

ff

8

fff

fff

Marimba, Tam-tam, chimes
Bass drum, Cymbals, Glockenspiele,
Vibes & Timpani

Juan Pérez Berná

As Lúas

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Timpani

Glockenspiel (Perc. 1)

Vibraphone (Perc 2)

Marimba (Perc. 3)

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

33 3 3 3 3 3 3

11

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

mp

15

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

mp

p

To Timpani

19

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

mf

cresc.

mp

cresc.

22

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

mf

f

To Tam-tam

To Bass Drum Defect Percussion 3 bis

To Tam-tam

26

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

p

f

To Cymbals

Tam-tam

Bass Drum

Defect

Oblig.

f

f

f

f

42

Andante ♩=80

23

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

Tuba

fp

f

Cymbals

Oblig.

Defect

f

f

f

69

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

f

Oblig.

f

Detailed description: This system covers measures 69 to 71. The Timpani part (bass clef) has a wavy line above measure 71. The Glk. (P. 1) part (treble clef) features a continuous triplet eighth-note pattern across all three measures. The Vib. (P. 2) part (treble clef) has whole rests. The P. 3 part (grand staff) has whole rests in both staves. A forte (*f*) dynamic is indicated at the start of measure 71 for both the Glk. and Vib. parts. An 'Oblig.' marking is present in the Vib. part of measure 71.

72

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

p

To Splash Cymbal

To Chimes

f

Defect

Defect

Detailed description: This system covers measures 72 to 75. The Timpani part (bass clef) has a wavy line above measure 72 and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 73. The Glk. (P. 1) part (treble clef) continues with triplet eighth notes. The Vib. (P. 2) part (treble clef) has whole rests. The P. 3 part (grand staff) has a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 72. In measures 73 and 74, there are 'Defect' markings in both staves. A 'To Splash Cymbal' instruction is above the Vib. part in measure 72, and a 'To Chimes' instruction is above the P. 3 part in measure 73.

76

Timp.

Glk. (P. 1)

Vib. (P. 2)

P. 3

pp

pp Splash Cymbal

p Chimes (cluster with hand)

mp

pp

Detailed description: This system covers measures 76 to 78. The Timpani part (bass clef) has a wavy line above measure 76 and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic in measure 76. The Glk. (P. 1) part (treble clef) has whole rests. The Vib. (P. 2) part (treble clef) has whole rests. The P. 3 part (grand staff) has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic in measure 76. In measure 77, there is a 'pp' dynamic in the Vib. part and a 'p' dynamic in the P. 3 part with the instruction 'Chimes (cluster with hand)'. The system ends with a double bar line in measure 78.

As Lúas

De Juan Pérez Berná

Textos

1. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

El Salmo 130 (129 en la numeración septuaginta), es también llamado De Profundis (en español "desde el abismo"), un salmo de autor desconocido. Se trata de un salmo penitencial que suele emplearse principalmente en la liturgia de difuntos.

*De profundis clamo ad te, Domine;
Domine audi vocem meam!.
Fiant aures tuae intentae
Ad vocem obsecrationes.*

Desde el abismo a ti grito, Señor;
Señor, ¡escucha mi voz!
estén tus oídos atentos
a la voz de mi súplica.

*Magis quam custodes auroram
Expectat Israel Dominum
Quia penes dominum misericordia
Et copiosa penes eum redemptio.*

Más que el centinela la aurora
Aguarde Israel al Señor,
porque del Señor viene la misericordia,
y la redención copiosa;

*Espero in Dominum,
Esperat anima mea in verbum eius
Expectat anima mea Dominum
Magis quam custodies auroram
Expectat Israel Dominum
Et ipse redimet Israel*

Espero en el Señor,
Espere mi alma en su palabra,
Aguarde mi alma al Señor.
Más que el centinela la aurora,
Aguarde Israel al Señor
Porque él la redimirá de todas sus culpas

*De profundis clamo ad te, Domine;
Domine audi vocem meam!.
Fiant aures tuae intentae
Ad vocem obsecrationes.*

Desde lo hondo a ti grito, Señor;
Señor, escucha mi voz;
estén tus oídos atentos
a la voz de mi súplica.

2. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Texto en idioma inventado. Autor Juan Pérez Berná

Breli degran nalu

3. A Lúa no mar de Sada

El coro no tiene texto, entona una vocalización a partir de la vocal O.

Coro

A mi padre

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

16 9

Soprani & Tenori *f* Tenori *f* De pro - fun - dis

Alti & Bassi *f* Bassi *f* De pro - fun - dis cla - moad te,

30

8 cla - mo ad te Do - mi - ne, Do - mi - ne au - di vo - cem me - am!

Do - mi - ne Do - mi - ne au - di vo - cem me - e - am!

36

8 *p* Fi - ant au - res tu - ae in - ten -

p Fi - ant au - res tu - ae in - ten - tae

43

8 *mp* tae ad vo - cem ob - se - cra - ti - o - nes. Ma - gis quam cus - to - des

ad vo - cem ob - se - cra - ti - o - nes meae.

p Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$ Soprani

48

8 au - ro - ram ex - pec - tat Is - ra - el Do - mi - num Quia pe - nes Do - mi - num mi -

55

8 se - ri - cor - di - a et co - pio - sa pe - nes eum re - demp - tio

61

8 Alti *mf* Es - pe - ro in Do - mi - num, es - pe - rat a - ni - ma me - a in

68

ver - bum e - ius Exs-pec - tat a - ni-ma me - a Do - mi - - - num

76

Soprani & Tenori *mf*

Ma - gis___ quam cus - to - des au - ro - ram Exs - pec - tat Is - ra - el___ Do -

83

mi - num et ip - se re - di - met___ Is - ra - el Ma - gis___ quam cus -
Alti *mf*
De *mf* pro - fun - dis
Bassi *mf* De pro - fun - dis

89

to - des au - ro - ram Exs - pec - tat Is - ra - el___ Do - mi -
cla - moad te, Do - mi - ne
cla - moad te, Do - mi - ne

94

num et ip - se re - di - met Is - ra - el *ff* Fi - ant au - res tu - ae
Do - mi - ne au - di vo - cem me - e - am! *ff* Fi - ant au - res tu - ae
Do - mi - ne au - di vo - cem me - e - am! *ff* Fi - ant au - res tu - ae

101

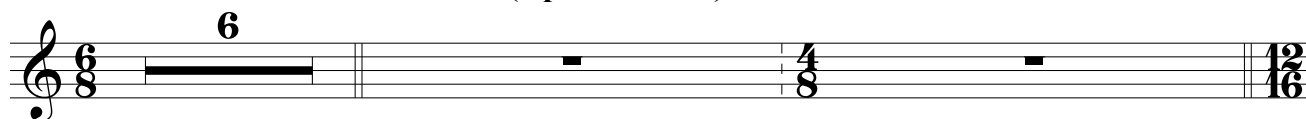
Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

in - ten - tae ad vo - cem ob - se - cra - ti - o - nes meae.
in - ten - tae ad vo - cem ob - se - cra - ti - o - nes meae.
in - ten - tae ad vo - cem ob - se - cra - ti - o - nes meae.

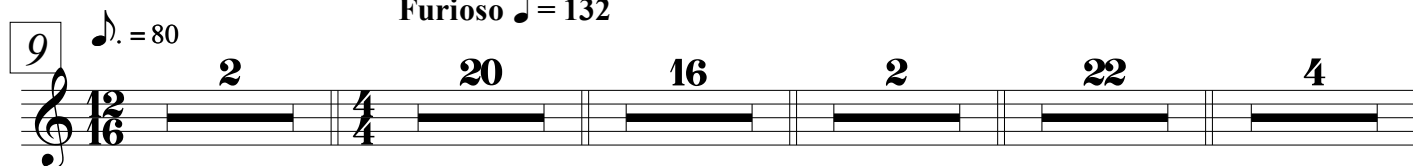
II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Coro

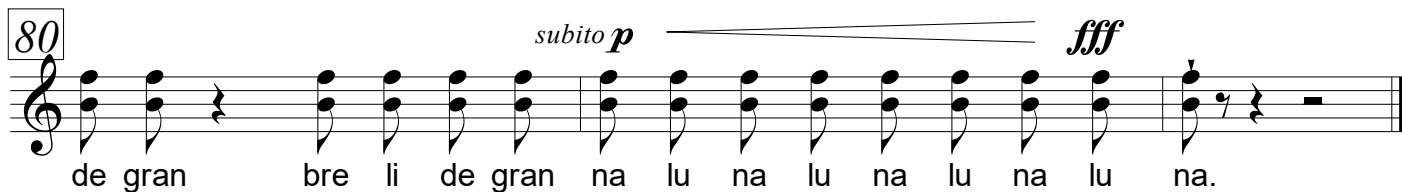
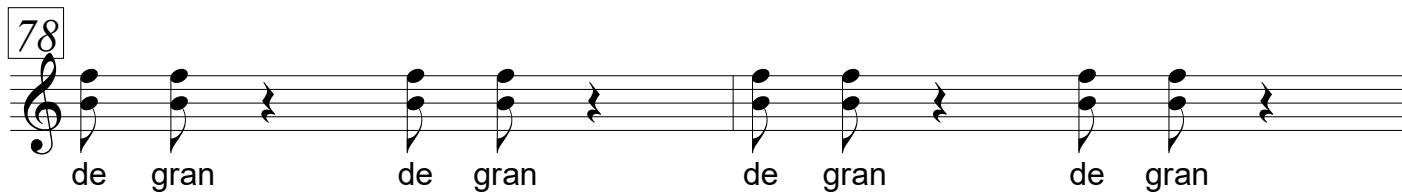
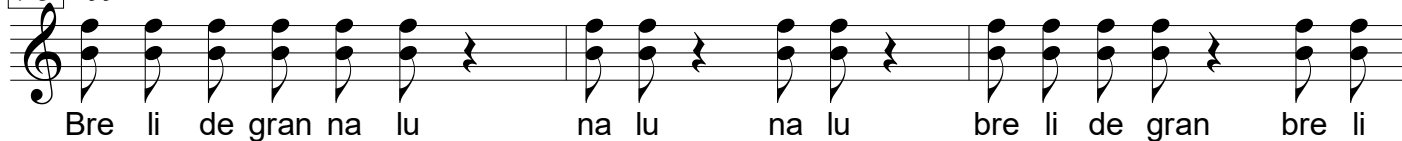
Adagio ♩ = 40 *ad libitum* (aprox. ♩ = 100)



Furioso ♩ = 132



75 *ff*



III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

S. & A. **13** **5** *mp* Oh _____

T. **13** **5** *mp* Oh _____

B. **13** **5** *mp* Oh _____

25 *mf* Oh _____ *f* Ah _____

mf Oh _____ *f* Ah _____

mf Oh _____ *f* Ah _____

33 Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

5 **12** **25**

5 **12** **25**

5 **12** **25**

67 Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

f Ah _____ *mp* **3**

f Ah _____ *mp* **3**

f Ah _____ *mp* **3**

A mi padre

AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$

Poco piu tempo $\text{♩} = 60$

Harp

45

45

Mi $\flat$
Si $\flat$

mf

Hp.

54

2

2

f

Hp.

64

Hp.

76

10

10

ff

Mi $\flat$

Hp.

94

Mi $\flat$

Hp.

103

4

16

mf

mf

f

mf

f

Si $\flat$

mf

mf

f

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40 *rit.* Solo *ad libitum* (aprox. ♩ = 100) ♩ = 80 Tutti

Harpa

Mi_b
Re_b
Do_b

Furioso ♩ = 132

10

20 14

mf

47

Solo

mp

mp

54

Tutti

mp

61

mf

65

gliss. rasgueado alternativo con ambas manos

ff

6 6 6 6

6 6 6 6

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a standard Western musical notation. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) for the second system. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure in the second system containing a whole note. The bass line consists of a simple accompaniment of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is marked with a '78' in a box at the beginning of the first system. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written in a decorative font at the top of the page.

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Harpa

gliss.

mp

mf

8

gliss.

mp

16

gliss.

mp

5

5

27

gliss.

f

8^{va}-----

32

8^{va}-----

5

5

42

42

Fa
Mi
Si
Do

42 Andante $\text{♩} = 80$

10

gliss.

mf

gliss.

mf

8va-

Fa
Mi

56

gliss.

8va-

mf

6

mf

6

65

gliss.

8va-

f

gliss.

8va-

gliss.

8va-

gliss.

ff

Fa
Mi

67

8va-

ff

8va

8va

8va

8va

8va

8va-

73

mp

2

gliss.

mp

A mi padre

Contrabaixo

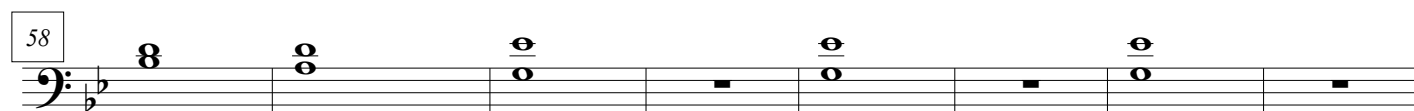
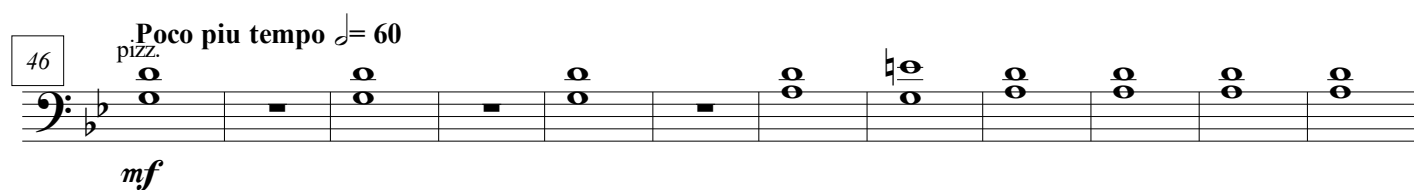
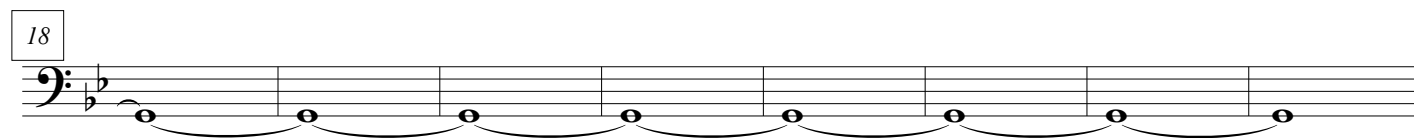
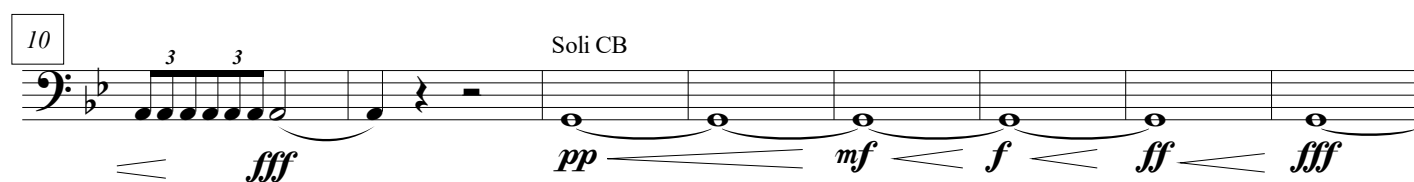
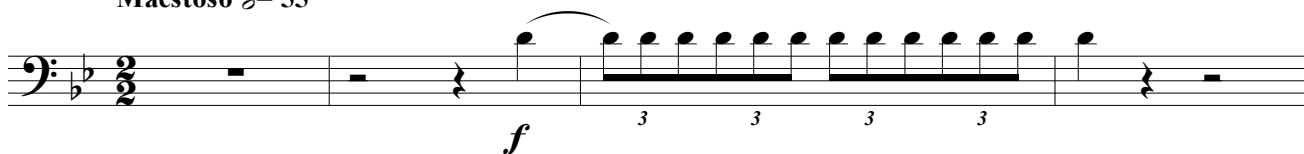
AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$



67

arco
f

77

82

pizz.
f

89

97

103

107

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

f 3 3 3 3 *f* 3 3 3 3

113

f 3 3 3 3 *fff*

118

mf pizz. *p* *f*

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

Adagio ♩ = 40

rit.

ad libitum (aprox. ♩ = 100)

♩ = 80

5

Furioso ♩ = 132

pizz.

10

3

f *mp* *mf*

17

21

2

mp

28

mf *mf*

pizz.

33

37

2

mp *mp*

contrabaixo

44

mf *p* pizz.

53

mf

57

mf

61 arco

mf

65

f

73

f molto marcato

77

ff *ff* marcatissimo

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80
4

Soli

p

11

Tutti

mp

19

mf

mf

26

mp

cresc.

30

f

f

36

contrabaixo

39

mp

42 *Andante* ♩=80

mp *mp* *mp* *mp*

46

mf *mp*

49 *pizz.*

mf *mf*

53 *arco*

mf

63 *Andante* ♩=80

f cantabile *marcato* *f*

69

f

73

p *pp*

contrabaixo

A mi padre

Violoncello

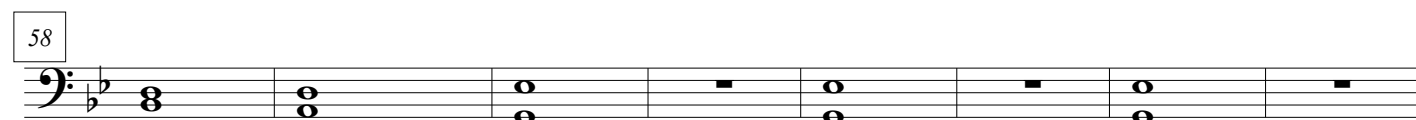
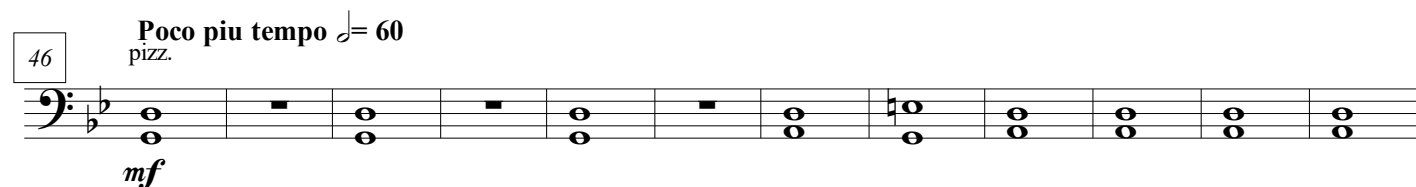
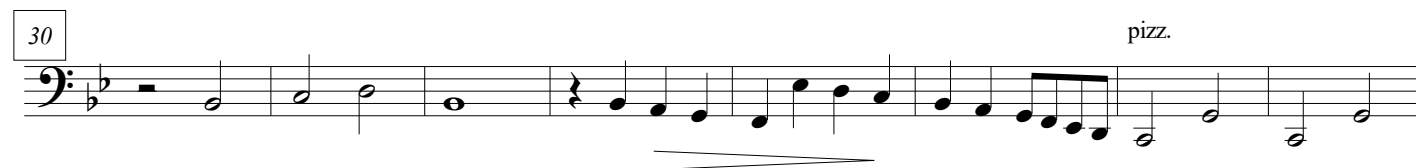
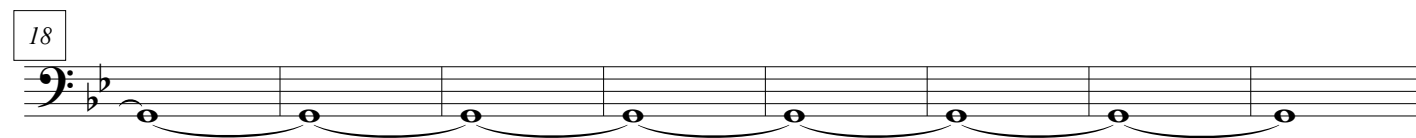
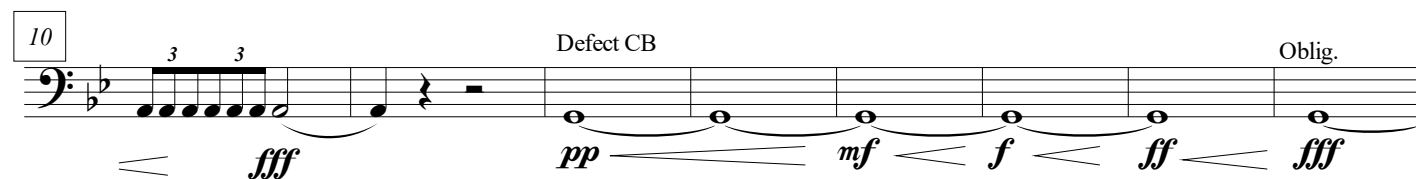
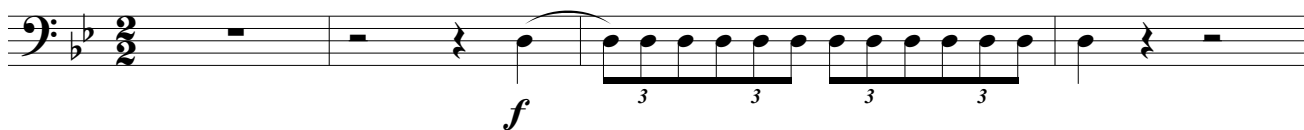
AS LÚAS

Juan PÉREZ BERNÁ

A Coruña 2015

I. A Lúa no camposanto de Dexo

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 55$



67 arco

f

77

82 pizz.

f

89

97

103

Tempo Primo $\text{♩} = 55$

107

f

113

f *fff*

118 pizz.

mf *p* *f*

II. A Lúa e o lobishome de Meirás

(aprox.  = 100)

Adagio ♩. = 40

rit.

ad libitum

 = 80

The first system of the musical score is written in bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a whole note chord marked with a '5' above it. This is followed by a whole rest. The system then changes to a 4/8 time signature, starting with a whole rest, followed by a half note G (marked 'pizz.' and 'f'), and then a half note F. The system concludes with a 12/16 time signature, featuring a dotted quarter note G, an eighth note F, and a dotted quarter note E.

Furioso ♩ = 132

10

10

3

f *mp* *mf* pizz.

17

The bass line is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It consists of four measures, each containing a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note. The notes are: G2 (below the staff), A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, 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F114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F138, G138, A138

21

21

2

mp

2

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B-flat4. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The melody continues with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The piece concludes with a whole note A3. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The piece is in 2/4 time, as indicated by the '2' over the first measure.

28

28

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

33

33

Exercise 33 is a single-line bass clef exercise. It consists of a continuous sequence of eighth notes, all positioned on the first line of the staff (F4). The exercise is divided into four measures, each containing eight notes. The notes are beamed together in pairs across the measures.

37

37

The third system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4. This is followed by a double bar line with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The second ending consists of a whole note G4, followed by a double bar line. The third ending consists of a whole note G4, followed by a double bar line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

violoncello

53

Exercise 53 is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody is as follows:

Measure	Notes
1	G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3
2	F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2
3	E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1
4	D1, C1, B1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1

57

61 arco

mf f

66

Exercise 66 is written in bass clef. It consists of five measures of quarter notes, each preceded by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notes are: G2 (natural), A2 (natural), B2 (sharp), C3 (natural), and D3 (sharp). The final measure contains a fermata over a whole note D3.

73

f *molto marcato*

78

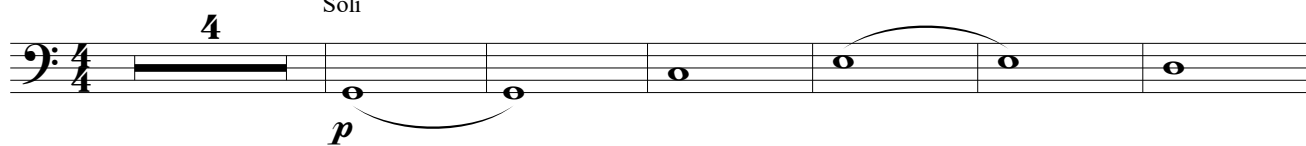
ff *marcatissimo*

violoncello

III. A Lúa no mar de Sada

Andante ♩=80

Soli



11

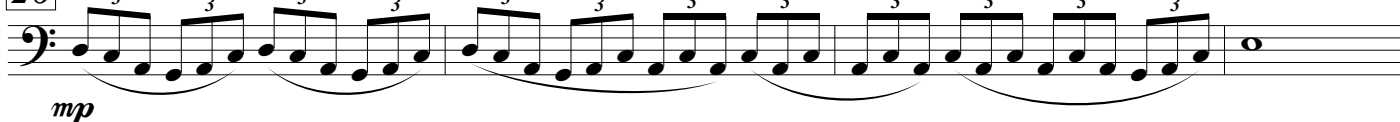
Tutti



19



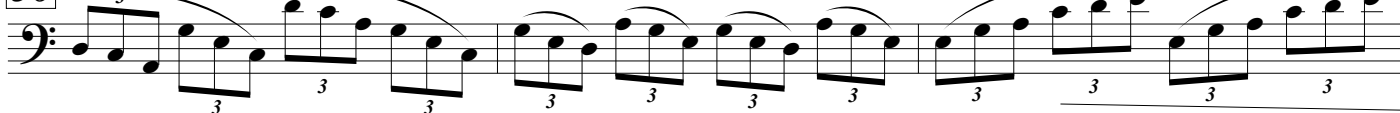
26



30



36



violoncello

39

mp

42 *Andante* ♩=80

mp *mp* *mp* *mp*

46

mf *mp*

49 *pizz.*

mf *mf*

53

mf

63 *Andante* ♩=80

f cantabile *marcato* *f*

70

f

74

p *pp*

violoncello