

epigrams

for

harpsichord

or

piano

(1964)

Gennip Karn

Performance Instructions

- 1) The duration of time between each Epigram should be of considerable length (at least 20 seconds).
- 2) I - cluster (indicated notes and all semitones between the indicated notes are to be played simultaneously)
- 3) Unless otherwise indicated, stop registrations for a performance on the harpsichord are left to the discretion of the performer. The dynamic level, mood, etc. of each Epigram should determine choices.
- 4) Unless otherwise indicated, pedalling for a performance on the piano is left to the discretion of the performer.

epigrams

1

KAM

I

Pesante (♩ = 80)

rit. ♩ = 80 ♩ = 69 ♩ = 50

II

Semplice (♩ = 132)

rit. ♩ = 132 ♩ = 121 ♩ = 110

III - Recitative

(♩ = 56)

5 3 10

f sempre martellato

4 16 4

accel.

3 3 5 3

a tempo

3 16 4

tr. b

7 3

IV

Libero (♩ = 69)

5 4

mf

3 3 3 3

legato

rit. a tempo

5

ped.

V

Quasi Pizzicato (1:96)

Lute 8'

una corda

accel. - - - -

rit. - - - -

3

3

VI

(1:112)

mf

rit. - - - -

a tempo

sub. f

VII

(♩ = 84)

marcato

VIII

(♩ = 60)

nitenuto

Giocoso (♩: 100)

IX

Section IX, 'Giocoso' (♩: 100), is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has two staves: the right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The second system also has two staves: the right staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff continues the accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The section concludes with a double bar line.

X

(♩: 76-80)

Section X is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has two staves: the right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The second system also has two staves: the right staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff continues the accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Section XI is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has two staves: the right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The second system also has two staves: the right staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff continues the accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Section XII is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: the right staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a half note. The section concludes with a double bar line.