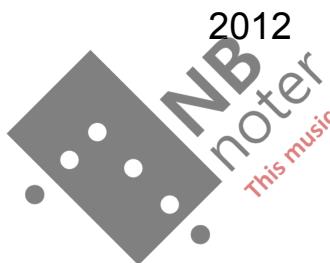


Håkon Thelin

# Melodía de los sueños

for double bass and french horn



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### *Melodía de los sueños*

The composer and author Lola Fernández Marín headlines a book she has written on flamenco theory with the saying “flamenco is not only music, but it is, above all else, music.” Her book, together with recent experiences in performing this fantastic music, has influenced me in the composing of a series of works dedicated to the exploration of *flamenco*. In *Melodía de los sueños* (Melody of dreams), which lends its poetic title to the flamenco *cantes*, I let the original flamenco rhythm and melody depart from tradition and reorganise themselves in structures common in modern classical music.

The rhythms create the form of the piece. Several rhythmic *compases* function on all levels of the music, from the overall shape to the microstructures within the single bars (it is the twelve-beat *compás* of Seguiriyá that is mostly used). A tabla rhythm opens the piece, and the rhythmic pattern is distributed between the instruments. The horn and double bass play in quasi unison, based on the harmonic soundworld from the plucked flageolets in the bass. A retuning of the third string of the bass by a half-tone avoids many of the perfect fourth and fifth intervals that are associated with western classical music (and the tuning of string instruments), and instead lends an ear to Asian sounds. The tabla rhythm is repeated later in the piece, when it is combined with a typical, melodic drone figuration common to the accompanying instruments (tanbours and lutes) in Central Asian classical and folk music.

The melodies, being the principal element in *Melodía de los sueños*, follow the idiom of the flamenco voice. Simple, modal melodies are coloured by non-systematic microtonalism, where appoggiaturas and flourishes of quarter-tones and three-quarter tones give the melodies their special beauty. As in the modal system, the musical discourse is horizontal or linear. A vertical structure is practically abundant, and concurrent harmonies appear only in coinciding melodic lines, and in the harmonic use of natural horn, where the overtone series are borrowed from G. Ligeti’s Hamburg Concerto. Simultaneous chords are only hinted at towards the end of certain sections of the music, as a consolidation between the performers, and possibly as a meeting of the parallel dreams.

Håkon Thelin

First performed by Håkon Thelin and Ville Hiilivirta at Musiikkitalo, Helsinki, October 2013.  
Released on the CD "Saar Berger - Travelling Pieces" (EM Medien, 2014).

# Melodía de los sueños

Håkon Thelin 2012

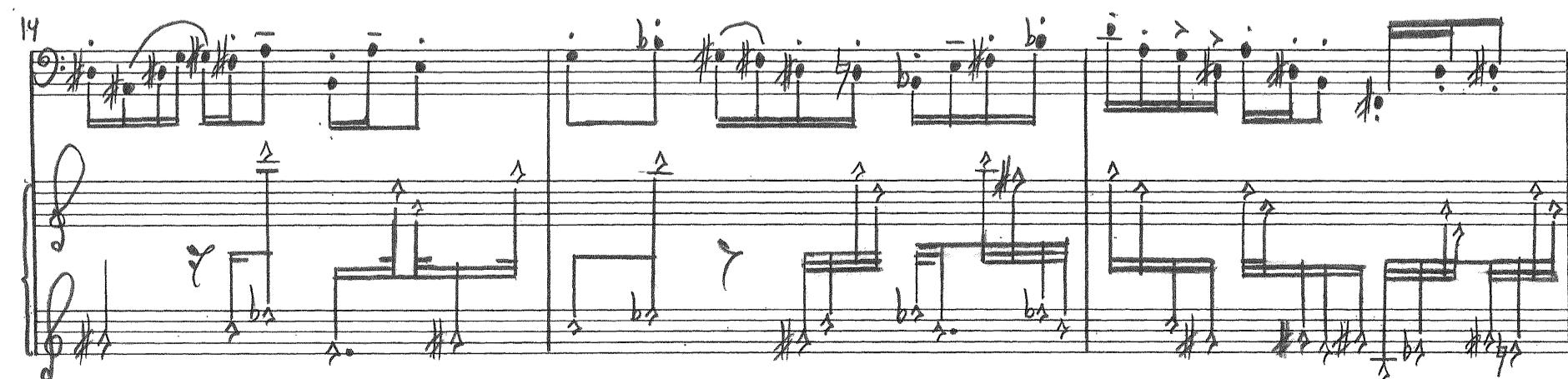
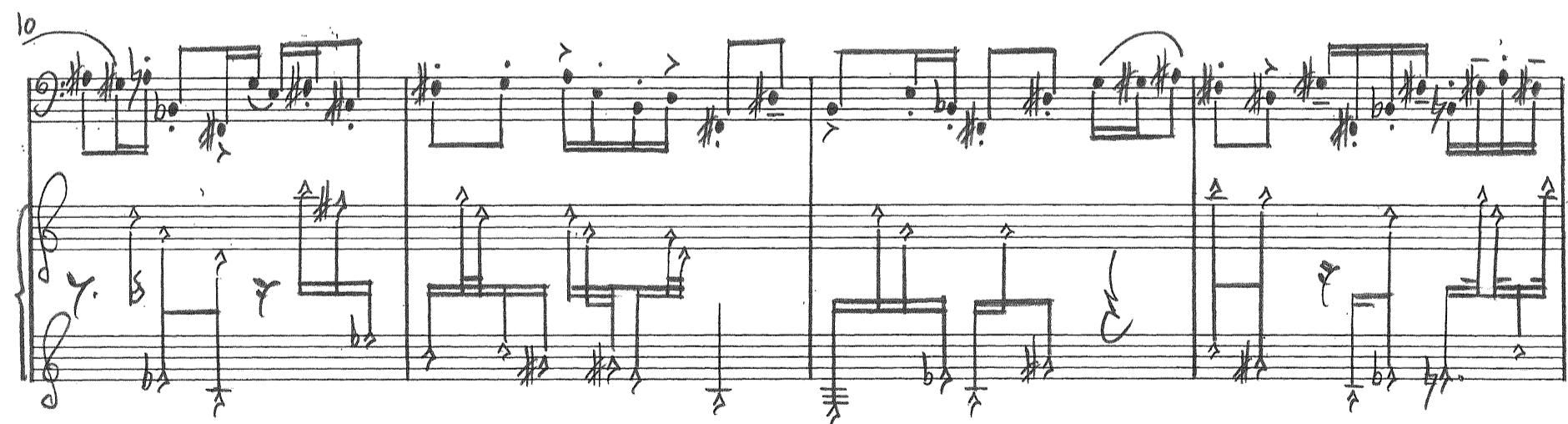
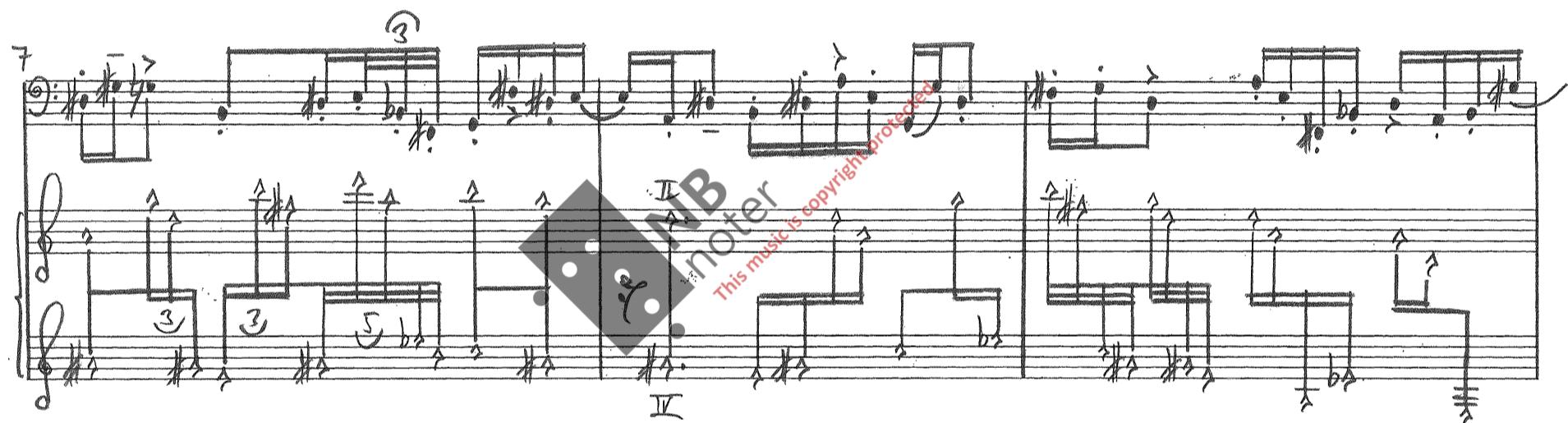
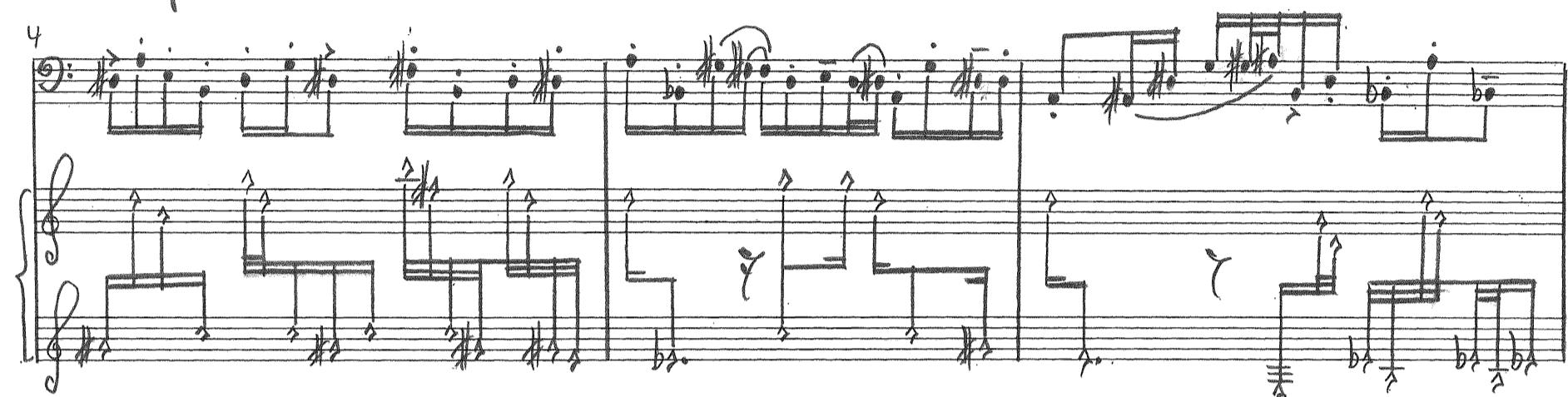
3  $\text{♩} = 72$   
With mute

4

Horn  
(in F)



m.s.  
Double bass  
Tuning:  
m.d.



17

Handwritten musical score page 17. The top staff consists of two measures of music with note heads and rests. The bottom staff has six measures, each starting with a vertical bar line and ending with a vertical bar line. Measures 1-4 have a bass clef, and measures 5-6 have a treble clef.

21

Handwritten musical score page 21. The top staff consists of two measures of music with note heads and rests. The bottom staff has five measures, each starting with a vertical bar line and ending with a vertical bar line. Measures 1-4 have a bass clef, and measure 5 has a treble clef.

24

Handwritten musical score page 24. The top staff consists of two measures of music with note heads and rests. The bottom staff has four measures, each starting with a vertical bar line and ending with a vertical bar line. Measures 1-3 have a bass clef, and measure 4 has a treble clef.

27

Handwritten musical score page 27. The top staff consists of two measures of music with note heads and rests. The bottom staff has five measures, each starting with a vertical bar line and ending with a vertical bar line. Measures 1-3 have a bass clef, and measures 4-5 have a treble clef.

30

Handwritten musical score page 30. The top staff consists of two measures of music with note heads and rests. The bottom staff has five measures, each starting with a vertical bar line and ending with a vertical bar line. Measures 1-3 have a bass clef, and measures 4-5 have a treble clef.

34

Handwritten musical score page 34. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves feature a mix of note heads (solid black, hollow black, and white) and rests.

38

Handwritten musical score page 38. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves feature a mix of note heads (solid black, hollow black, and white) and rests.

41

Handwritten musical score page 41. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves feature a mix of note heads (solid black, hollow black, and white) and rests.

44

Handwritten musical score page 44. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves feature a mix of note heads (solid black, hollow black, and white) and rests.

48

Handwritten musical score page 48. The top staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Both staves feature a mix of note heads (solid black, hollow black, and white) and rests. There are dynamics and performance instructions like "mp" and "Arco".

52 4  
 4 3:4  
 3 4  
 5 55 Sing (sounding tone in brackets)  
 6 57 Sing Remove mute  
 Melodía  
 59 5:3  
 8:9P  
 6:7P f  
 4:3  
 5:2  
 23:14

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 N.B. noter

11° 12° 13° 14° 15°  
 2° 3° 4° 5° 6° 7° 8°  
 9° 8° 7° 6° 5° 4° 3°  
 10° 11° 12° 13°  
 11° 3° 10° 9° 8° 7° 6° 5° 4° 3°

F G A II  
 5:3  
 mp

4.

**Musical Score for 'Flexible'**

**Section 1:** Melodia

Measure 63: Rhythmic pattern with 5:3. Dynamic f.

Measure 64: Rhythmic pattern with 8:7. Key signature changes between II and III. Dynamic ff.

Measure 65: Rhythmic pattern with 9:10. Key signature changes between G, Bb, A, Ab, F, and Bb. Dynamics mp and f.

Measure 66: Rhythmic pattern with 5:4. Dynamics mf and f.

Measure 67: Rhythmic pattern with 5:7. Dynamics Intenso and ff.

Measure 68: Rhythmic pattern with 4:5. Dynamics mp and ff.

**Section 2:**

Measure 69: Rhythmic pattern with 10:8. Dynamics ff.

Measure 70: Rhythmic pattern with 4:3. Dynamics ff.

Measure 71: Rhythmic pattern with 6:7. Dynamics ff.

**Section 3:**

Measure 72: Rhythmic pattern with 10:8. Dynamics ff.

Measure 73: Rhythmic pattern with 4:3. Dynamics ff.

Measure 74: Rhythmic pattern with 6:7. Dynamics ff.

**Section 4:**

Measure 75: Rhythmic pattern with 10:8. Dynamics ff.

Measure 76: Rhythmic pattern with 4:3. Dynamics ff.

Measure 77: Rhythmic pattern with 6:7. Dynamics ff.

**Section 5:**

Measure 78: Rhythmic pattern with 10:8. Dynamics ff.

Measure 79: Rhythmic pattern with 4:3. Dynamics ff.

Measure 80: Rhythmic pattern with 6:7. Dynamics ff.

Tempo poco meno mosso ( $\text{d}=58$ )

Melodia al unísono

3 73

4

76

79

82

85

6.

*N.B. This music is copyright protected*

The musical score is handwritten on six staves. The top staff (Soprano) starts with a dynamic  $f$  and a tempo marking of  $d=58$ . The second staff (Alto) begins with a dynamic  $f$ . The third staff (Soprano) has a dynamic  $f$ . The fourth staff (Alto) has a dynamic  $f$ . The fifth staff (Soprano) has a dynamic  $mf$ . The sixth staff (Alto) has a dynamic  $f$ . The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, dots, and dashes. Articulation marks like ' $\circ$ ' and ' $\bullet$ ' are used. Measure numbers 3, 4, 73, 76, 79, 82, and 85 are indicated above the staves. The instruction 'Melodia al unísono' is written above the first two staves. A red watermark 'N.B. This music is copyright protected' is overlaid across the middle of the score. The score concludes with a dynamic  $f$  and a tempo marking of  $5:6$ .

This image shows a handwritten musical score for string instruments, likely cello and double bass, spanning pages 88 through 100. The score is written on five-line staves with various clefs (G, C, F) and includes dynamic markings such as ff, f, mf, mp, and p. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including 7:6 time signatures and 17:10 time signatures. A prominent red watermark 'NB noter' and 'This music is copyright protected' is overlaid across the middle of the page. The score includes performance instructions like 'Tempo primo (♩=72)', 'Arco battuto', and 'Attempo'. The notation uses a mix of standard musical symbols and unique, hand-drawn markings.

With mute  
staccato

102

"f"

103 12:10 4:3 6:7

104 3 3 5

11:8 8:6

Bisbigliando 21:14

23:14 11:8

105 106 3

23:14

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107

108 14:10 12:10 11:8

ord. I II II II III

Fingered with thumb and plucked with middle or ring finger.

109 8:6 23:14

ord. I II I II IV. l.v.

110

112 
  
 "f" *Arco battuto* 13:14

114 
  
 10:8 21:14

116 
  
 3 11:8

NB *This music is copyright protected*
  
 Bisbigliando 13:14 17:10

118 
  
 8:7 6:7 Pizz. m.s.

120 
  
 10:8 F 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 9 8 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 13 12 11 10 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Bisbigliando

8:6 8:7

122

124

$\begin{matrix} 7^{\circ} & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10^{\circ} & 13 & 12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12^{\circ} & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ & \text{H} & & & & F & & E & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 7^{\circ} & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4^{\circ} & 1 \\ & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & + \end{matrix}$

l.v.

$\begin{matrix} 7^{\circ} & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4^{\circ} & 1 \\ & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & + \end{matrix}$

Sing Sing

mp sub. mp 5:3

mf tr. 3

II

126

$\begin{matrix} 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3^{\circ} & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ & \text{E} & & & & F & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3^{\circ} & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ & \text{E} & & & & F & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \end{matrix}$

43° Sing

5:3

mp +

NB Noter  
This music is copyright protected

128

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11^{\circ} & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 11^{\circ} & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 14 & 13 & 12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\ & \text{E} & & & & \text{F} & \end{matrix}$

5:3 5:3

mp

130

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11^{\circ} & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 11^{\circ} & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 14 & 13 & 12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\ & \text{E} & & & & \text{F} & \end{matrix}$

f mp

5:4 10:7 5:3 5:3

IV III IV II

10.

F  
 6 7 8 9 10° 9 8 9 10 11 12 13 14°  
 13 12 11 12 13 14 15 16 12°  
 11 10 9 8 7 6 5

H  
 Sing

A♭  
 5° 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3°  
 Sing

F  
 4 5 6 7 6 5 4

Sing

f  
 23:14

mp senza dim.  
 Ritardando al fine

II  
 III  
 (II)  
 I

III  
 IV

mf senza dim.

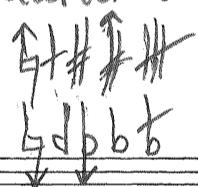
senza dim.  
 Diminuendo al fine

senza dim.  
 Diminuendo al fine

Oslo, April 2012

Accidentals apply only to the immediate following note.

Quarter tones and three-quarter tones are used in the melodic sections in the piece:



The horn is written in F ("new" notation) throughout.

Long appoggiatura. Played evenly, within the full space of the surrounding main notes (for example in bar 60-61).

Acciaccatura. Played like normal grace notes, as close to the succeeding main note as possible (for example in bar 61 and 62).

Tuning of the double bass:



The pizzicato sections in the double bass are played with a two-hand flageolet pizzicato technique, where the upper staff is played with the left hand (m.s.) and the lower staff is played with the right hand (m.d.).