

UCLA
Contemporary Music Score Collection

Title

Skuggaljós

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2020

Gísli Magnússon

Skuggaljós

- I. Bjartir skuggar
- II. Ljósbrott
- III. Næturljóð
- IV. Inn og út um skuggann
- V. Regnljós
- VI. Svefnljós

written for Caput Ensemble
with support from RÚV/ STEF Composer's Fund

Instrumentation

flute (+ alto flute & bass flute)

oboe

clarinet (+ bass clarinet)

bassoon

percussion (cimbalom, crotales, crotale on timpani, shruti box, vibraphone, waterphone & tuned gongs)

piano

harpsichord

violin

viola

Performance notes

General

Accidentals

Accidentals apply only to the notes they precede.

Rests

To minimize visual stimulus for the conductor, rests in empty bars are hidden in the score. They are however visible in individual parts.

Senza tempo

Some sections of the piece are written without time signatures. Instead, subsequent events are separated with short lines (at the top of the staff) and their duration is given in seconds.

Free time

In the 3rd movement, *Næturljóð*, neither barlines nor time signatures are used. *Harpsichord* begins the movement alone. Then *Alto Flute*, *Piano* and *Clarinet* enter subsequently, each in its independent tempo. *Violin*, *Viola* and *Percussion* have accompanying roles (*colla parte*). *Violin* follows *Piano*. *Viola* and *Percussion* follow *Harpsichord*.

Microtones

Microtones are notated with the following symbols:

♯	¼ tone sharp	♯	¾ tone sharp
♭	¼ tone flat	♭	¾ tone flat
↑ or ♯	slightly higher tone	↓ or ♭	slight lower tone

Fermatas

Fermatas are used in the traditional sense, to indicate that a note should be prolonged beyond the normal duration, but they are also used to indicate pauses between musical fragments in free time.

^	short fermata / short pause
⤿	(regular) medium fermata / medium pause
⏏	long fermata / long pause

Flute

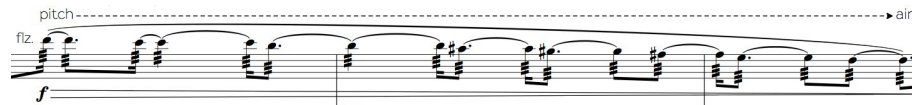
Bisbigliandi (timbral trills)

Fingerings come from here: <http://www.altoflute.co.uk/04-timbre/timbral-trills-fingering-chart.html>



Moving from pitch to air while flutter-tonguing

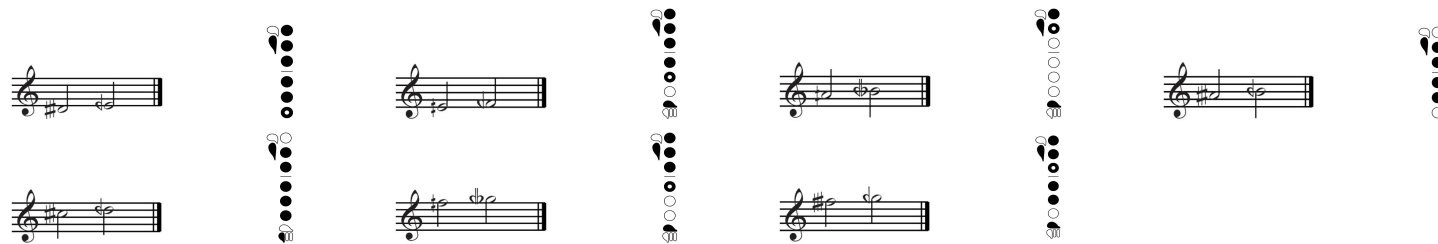
This should be a gradual transition from ordinary pitch to airy pitch.



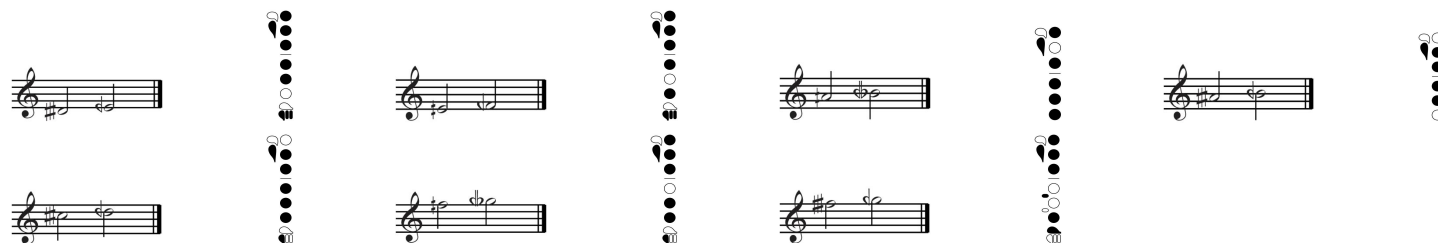
Quartertones

Quartertunes are mainly used in the last movement. Since the same quartertones appear frequently, it is important to keep intonation as consistent as possible! Below are suggested fingerings for both open- and closed-hole flutes, although the use of an open-hole flute is highly recommended whenever possible, as the fingerings will be much easier than on a closed-hole flute. Players are of course free to experiment and find their own solutions.

Open-hole flutes: Fingerings come from 'The Other Flute' by Robert Dick, p. 55-56



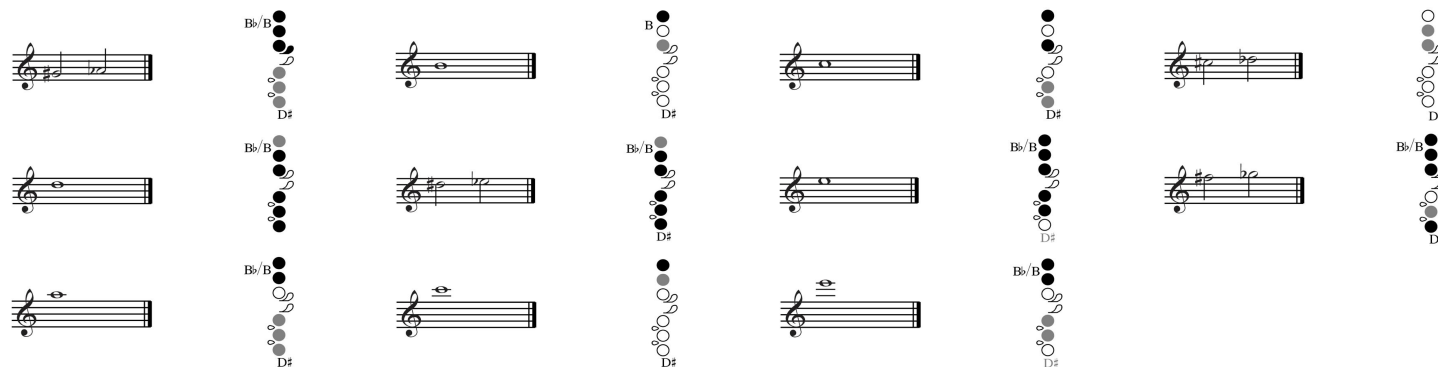
Closed-hole flutes: Fingerings come from 'The Other Flute' by Robert Dick, p. 53-55



Alto flute

Bisbigliandi (timbral trills)

Fingerings come from here: <http://www.altoflute.co.uk/04-timbre/timbral-trills-fingering-chart.html>



Multiphonics

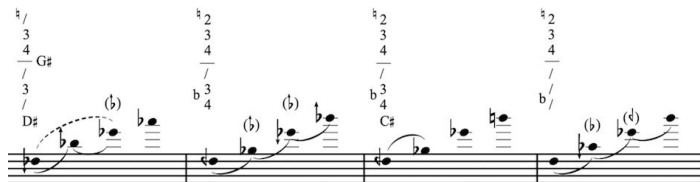
Fingerings come from here: <http://www.altoflute.co.uk/06-multiphonics/multiphonics-fingering-chart.html>



Bass flute

Multiphonic arpeggi

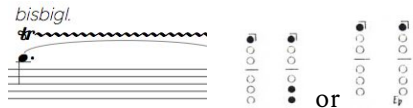
Fingerings come from here: <http://explore-ensemble.com/bass-flute-multiphonics>



Oboe

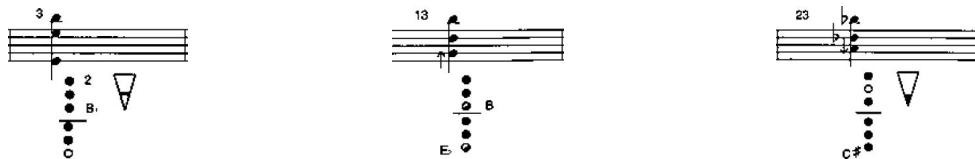
Bisbigliandi (timbral trills)

Fingerings come from 'The techniques of oboe playing' by Peter Veale, Claus-Steffen Mahnkopf, Wolfgang Motz and Thomas Hummel, p. 57



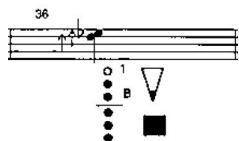
Standard multiphonics

Fingerings come from 'Oboe Unbound' by Libby van Cleve, p. 43-44



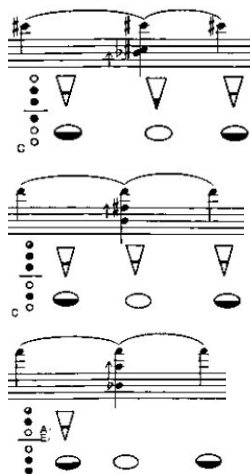
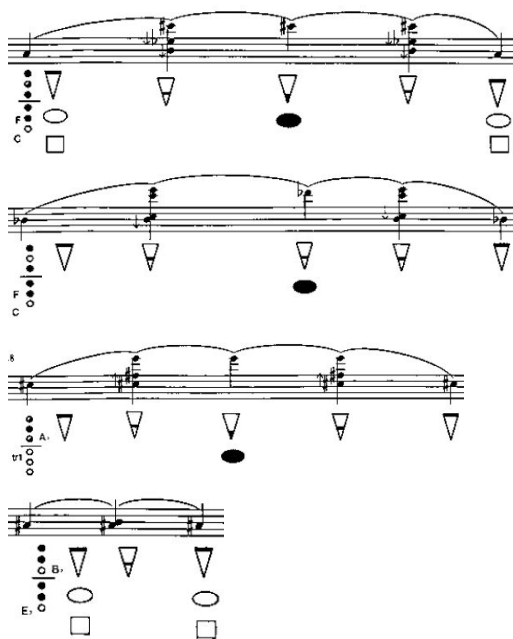
Beating multiphonics

Fingerings come from 'Oboe Unbound' by Libby van Cleve, p. 49



Metamorphic multiphonics

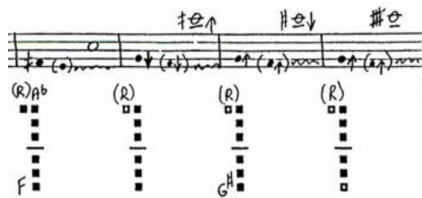
Fingerings come from 'Oboe Unbound' by Libby van Cleve, p. 50-52



Clarinet

Register-key trills

Fingerings come from here: <https://userpages.umbc.edu/~emrich/chapter3-6.html>



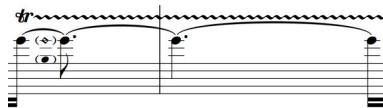
Pitch bends

Pitch bends should be produced by using only the embouchure (or the embouchure and the tongue, which is pressed heavily on a lower part of the reed). The small note in parentheses shows the approximate ending note.



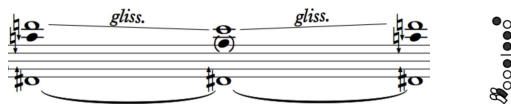
Harmonic trill

Trill between a normal fingering and a harmonic fingering.



Multiphonic glissando

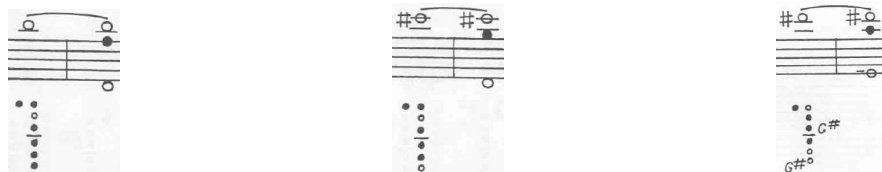
The glissando can be achieved by changing the throat opening, for example by changing from a vowel like “ee” to a deeper vowel like “ea”. Fingerings come from here: <https://www.jeanfrancoischarles.com/2011/05/multiphonic-series-glissando-fingerings.html>



Metamorphic multiphonics, beginning from a high pitch

Play the first note with a closed throat, then open the throat gradually and sustain all pitches equally.

Fingerings come from 'Multiphonics and Other Contemporary Clarinet Techniques' by Gerald Farmer, p. 25.



Multiphonic sequences

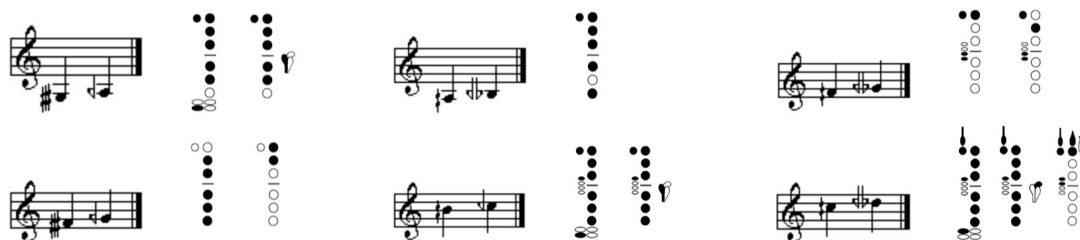
Fingerings come from here: <https://userpages.umbc.edu/~emrich/chapter3-2.html>



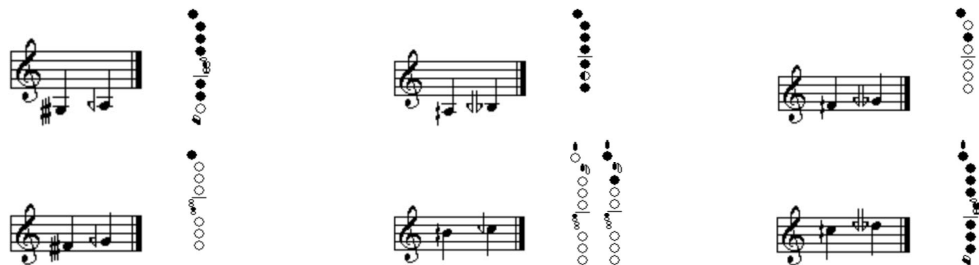
Quartertones

Quartertones are mainly used in the last movement. Since the same quartertones appear frequently, it is important to keep intonation as consistent as possible! Below are suggested fingerings for both Böhm system and Öhler and Albert system. Players are of course free to experiment and find their own solutions.

Böhm system: Fingerings come from here: https://www.jasonalder.com/fingeringchart/Clarinet_quarter-tone_fingering-chart--Jason_Alder.pdf



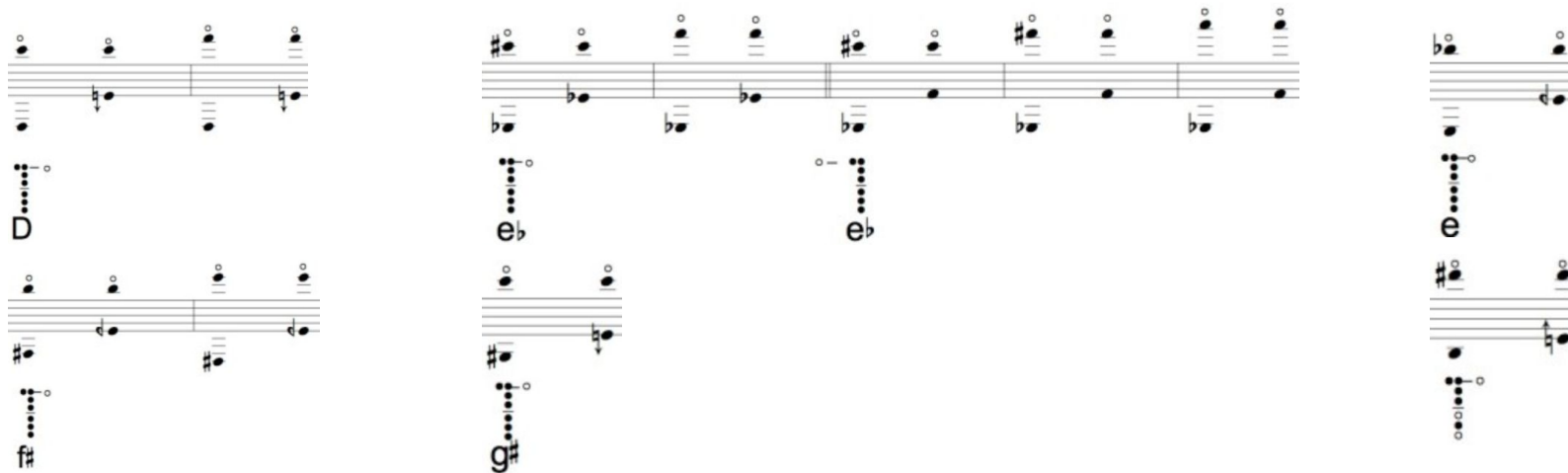
Öhler and Albert systems: Fingerings come from here: https://www.wfg.woodwind.org/clarinet/ocl_qt_1.html



Bass clarinet

Quiet multiphonic trills

Fingerings come from here: <https://heatherroche.net/2015/05/19/quiet-multiphonic-trills-for-bass-clarinet/>



Bassoon

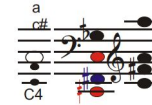
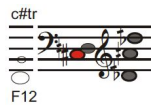
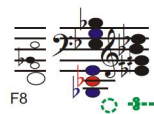
Multiphonics

Multiphonics are written with a Modern German-system Bassoon in mind. A tablature notation, designed by Leslie Ross, was used to notate the multiphonics.

- The large note designates the base fingering for the multiphonic (to be read in bass clef).
- Small shaded notes correspond to tone-holes or keys that are to be added to the base fingering.
- Small empty notes correspond to tone-holes or keys that are to be removed from the base fingering.
- Register and wing keys are notated by their key name above the staff (c#, a, c & d) as are trill keys (C#^{tr}, Eb^{tr}).
- Possible additional resonant keys are not shown in the notation.

More information on the notation can be found here: <http://www.lesliross.net/multiphonics.html>

The following chart shows the tablature notation for each multiphonic used in the piece, as well as an analysis of resulting pitches. The full chart can be found here: <https://idoc.pub/documents/multiphonics-basson-chart-546g7kj0j9n8>



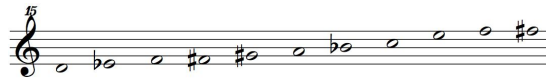
Percussion

General

▮ down-bow ∨ up-bow

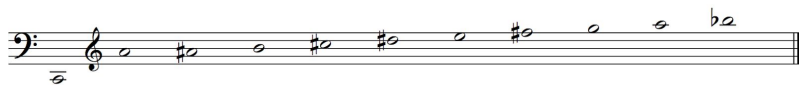
Crotales

The following pitches are used:



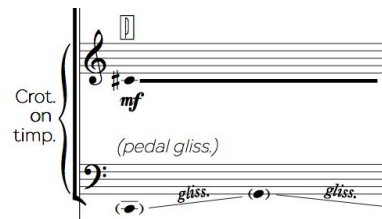
Tuned Gongs

The following pitches are used:



Crotale on timpani

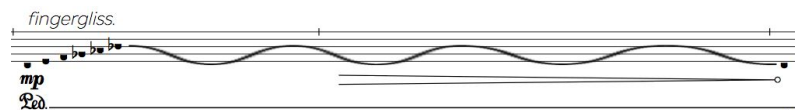
Place the crotale (C#6) on the top edge of the timpani. Bow the crotale up and down in a continuous movement while simultaneously glissing back and forth with the pedal of the timpani.



Cimbalom

Fingerglissando

Glissando with fingertip, following the direction of the wavy line.



Shruti Box (C3-C4)

Tremolo

Tremolo is achieved by pushing the air continuously. The speed of the tremolo is notated with the following symbols:

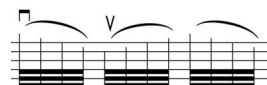
- ≡ maximal tremolo
- ≡ medium tremolo
- ≡ minimal tremolo

Waterphone

Due to the complex and unpredictable sounds of the waterphone, only general directions are given. All sounds should be produced with a bow and should resonate freely (without damping).

General notes on notation:

No fixed pitches are notated, only headless notes on a percussion staff. The number of notes per bowstroke is only indicative and should not be taken too literally.



Following symbols are used to indicate different playing points on the rods:

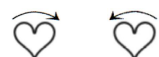
 at the top
 in the middle
 at the bottom

Following symbols are used to indicate holding positions of the waterphone:

 hold so that the shortest rods are facing you
 hold so that the longest rods are facing you
 hold sideways so that the shortest rods are on the right side
 hold sideways so that the shortest rods are on the left side

Glissandi

An arrow is used to indicate the position and direction of a glissando.



Wah-wah effect

Wah-wah effect is achieved by stirring the waterphone while it is vibrating

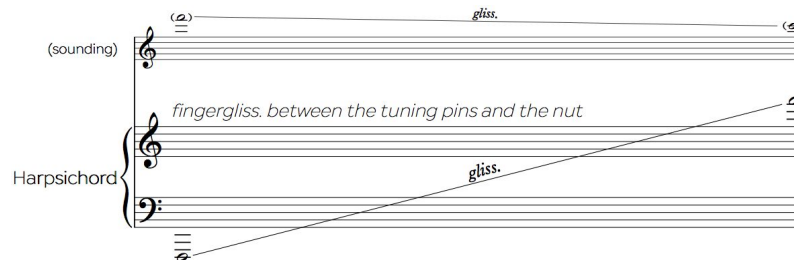
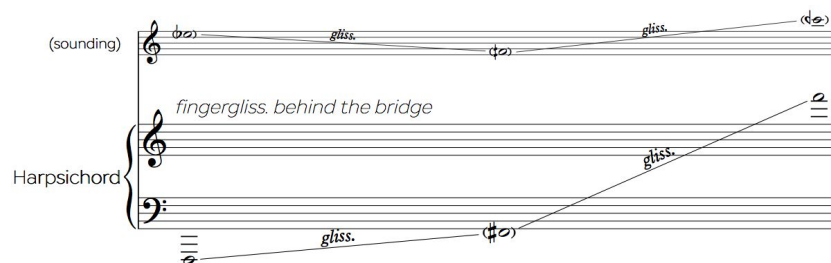
A wavy line is used to indicate the speed and amplitude of the stirring.



Harpsichord

Fingerglissandi

Glissandi with fingertip(s), either 'behind the bridge' or 'between the tuning pins and the nut'. A regular grand staff is used for notating the written pitches while the smaller staff above shows the approximate resulting pitches (exact pitches will vary per instrument).



Strings

ST = sul tasto

SP = sul ponticello

Following symbols are used to indicate added bow pressure:



Move gradually from normal pitch to total noise, by gradually adding bow pressure.



Move gradually from total noise to normal pitch, by gradually releasing bow pressure



Move gradually from normal pitch to total noise and then back to normal pitch again.

Composer's notes

Skuggaljós (Shadowlights) consists of six short movements, where the interplay between lights and shadows is portrayed in different ways. The soundworld of the piece is varied. Some of the sounds are pure and bright (like beams of lights), while others are rough and gloomy (like shadows). And then there are these inscrutable sounds that dance so intriguingly on the border between light and shadow; some sort of *shadowlights*.

I. Bjartir skuggar
I. Bright shadows

Gísli Magnússon

Violin 8" 5" *p*

Viola *p*

Vln. 8" 3" **A**

Vla. 3"

Cl. 2" 3" 2" 3" 2" **B**

Cim. *finger gliss.* *mp* *Ped.*

Vln. *mp*

Vla. *mp*

1" 2" 1" 2" 1" 1" 1" 1" 1"

10

A. Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Cim.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

mf

mf

f

tr

mp

gliss.

fingergliss. behind the bridge

gliss.

f

f

D

19 To B. Fl.

2" 2" repeat ad lib. 2" 2" 3"

A. Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

(sounding)

Crot. on timp.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

ff

mf

mf

pp

pitch bend

(bend until pitch drops)

register key trill

fades away naturally

I.V.

(pedal gliss.)

gliss.

fingerliss. between the tuning pins and the nut

fingerliss. behind the bridge

ST

E 2"

Bass Flute

multiphonic arpeggio

3"

5"

flz.

25

B. Fl. *pp* *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Bsn.

Vib. *mp*

Shr. Bx.

Vln. *mp* SP ST

Vla.

F

2" 3" 5"

multiphonic arpeggio

32

B. Fl.

p *mf*

flz.

Ob.

mf

Cl.

mf

Bsn.

Vib.

mf

Shr. Bx.

Vln.

mf

SP

ST

Vla.

The musical score is for page 6 of a piece. It features a multiphonic arpeggio in the B. Fl. part, which is marked with a dynamic of *p* and a duration of 5 seconds. The B. Fl. part also includes a 32-measure rest. The Vib. part has a dynamic of *mf* and a 3-second duration. The Vln. part has a dynamic of *mf* and a 5-second duration. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The B. Fl. part has a 5-second duration, while the Vib. and Vln. parts have 3-second durations. The score is written for a full orchestra, including B. Fl., Ob., Cl., Bsn., Vib., Shr. Bx., Vln., and Vla.

2''

3"

2"

3"

5

35

B. Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Vib.

Shr. Bx.

Vln.

Vla.

p *f* *f* *f*

SP ST

SP ST

G

2"

multiphonic arpeggio

3"

5"

flz.

B. Fl.

39 *mp* *f* *flz.*

Ob.

f

Cl.

f

Bsn.

Vib.

f *Ped.*

Shr. Bx.

Vln.

f *SP* *ST*

Vla.

[illegible]

48

3" 5" 8"

B. Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Vib.

Shr. Bx.

pp

Vln.

ST

pp

Vla.

ST

pp

attacca

This page of a musical score, numbered 10, contains eight staves. The first four staves are for woodwinds: B. Fl. (Bass Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), and Bsn. (Bassoon). The next two staves are for percussion: Vib. (Vibraphone) and Shr. Bx. (Shrill Bells). The final two staves are for strings: Vln. (Violin) and Vla. (Viola). Above the first staff, there are rehearsal marks labeled 3", 5", and 8". Above the Vln. staff, there is a section marked ST. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning of the Shr. Bx. and Vln. staves. The page concludes with the instruction *attacca* at the bottom right.

II. Ljósbrott
II. Refractions

A**Volante e leggero** (♩ = 108)**Recitativo, ad lib.**

Alto Flute

Oboe

Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$

Vibraphone *colla parte* *motor on, fast vibrato*

Piano *solo* *p misterioso e espressivo* *mp* *mf* *p* *f*

(sounding)

Harpsichord *gliss.* *fingergliss. behind the bridge* *gliss.* *mp sempre*

Violin *ST* *f*

Viola

12

C

mp *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *bisbigl.* *tr* *To Fl.*

mf

p *p* *p*

mp

gliss. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

gliss. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

SP *f* *pp*

A. Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

[illegible]

28

Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

tr

mf

p

mp

gliss.

f

pp

ST

SP

36 **F** *bisbigl.*

Fl. *mp* 3 3

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *p*

Wtr. *mp*

Vib.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.*

Vln. *mp* *f* *mp* *pp*

Vla. *pp*

ST SP

44 **G** **H**

Fl. *mp* *bisbigl.*

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *p* *p* *p*

Wtr. *f*

Pno. *f* *mp* *f*

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Vln. *f* *ST*

Vla. *pp*

52

Fl. *mp* *bisbigl.* *To A. Fl.*

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *p*

Wtr. *f* *mp* *mp*

Pno. *mp* *f* *mp*

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Vln. *ST* *f*

Vla. *pp*

I *Alto Flute* *bisbigl.*

60

A. Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

mf

p

f

mp

pp

gliss.

bisbigl.

ST

J

10

molto rit. (♩ = 81)

[illegible]

76

A. Fl.

Ob.

B. Cl.

Wtr.

(fade away naturally)

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

The musical score for page 21, measures 76-80, is presented below. The staves are arranged vertically, with the following instruments and their corresponding staves:

- A. Fl. (Alto Flute): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.
- Ob. (Oboe): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.
- B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.
- Wtr. (Water): Treble clef, key signature of one flat. The staff contains a wavy line indicating a fade away.
- Pno. (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key signature of one flat.
- (sounding): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.
- Hpsd. (Harp): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key signature of one flat.
- Vln. (Violin): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.
- Vla. (Viola): Treble clef, key signature of one flat.

The score is written in a single system, with measures 76-80. The Wtr. staff has a wavy line indicating a fade away. The Pno. staff is a grand staff. The Hpsd. staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one flat. The Vln. and Vla. staves are empty.

III. Næturljóð

III. Nocturne

A
senza misura, ad lib.
bisbigl.
mp animato e molto espressivo *mf* *mf*

B
senza misura, molto adagio (♩ ≈ 36)
p tranquillo e misterioso

Alto Flute

Piano

Violin *colla parte*

Clarinet in B♭

Harpisichord
senza misura, molto adagio (♩ ≈ 40)
tranquillo e misterioso

Crotales *colla parte*
f

Tuned Gongs *colla parte*
p

Viola *colla parte*
*con sord, sempre ST
e sempre senza vib.*
pp sempre

A. Fl. 23

Pno.

Vln.

Cl.

Hpsd.

Crot.

T. G.

Vla.

D

con sord. sempre ST
e sempre senza vib.

C

senza misura, ad lib.
animato e molto espressivo

pitch bend

sim.

p

mf

mf

mf

p

sf

pp sempre

mp

mf

p

p

A. Fl.

Pno.

Vln.

Cl.

Hpsd.

Crot.

T. G.

Vla.

mp *p* *mf* *f*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

f

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

p *p* *p* *p*

A. Fl.

Pno.

Vln.

Cl.

Hpsd.

Crot.

T. G.

Vla.

mp

f

f

mp

pp (echo)

f

f

f

f

f

p

p

p

A. Fl.

Pno.

Vln.

Cl.

Hpsd.

Crot.

T. G.

Vla.

as if falling
mf
mp
p

The musical score for page 26 consists of eight staves. The top staff is for Alto Flute (A. Fl.), followed by Piano (Pno.), Violin (Vln.), Clarinet (Cl.), Harpsichord (Hpsd.), Crochets (Crot.), Tenor Guitar (T. G.), and Viola (Vla.). The Piano part features a complex melodic line with triplets and dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). The Violin part has a long, sustained note. The Clarinet part includes a melodic phrase marked *as if falling* with dynamics *mf*, *mp*, and *p*. The Harpsichord part has a melodic line with triplets. The Crochets, Tenor Guitar, and Viola parts are mostly silent, with some notes in the Viola part.

A. Fl.

Pno.

Vln.

Cl.

Hpsd.

Crot.

T. G.

Vla.

hold pedal until all sound has faded away

hold until piano has faded away

hold until piano has faded away

8

3

IV. Inn og út um skuggann

IV. In and out of the shadow

bisbigl.

Andante con moto (♩ = 99)

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B♭

Cimbalom

Piano

(sounding)

Harpsichord

Violin

Viola

fingergliss.

leggiere

mp

mp sempre

gliss.

fingergliss. behind the bridge

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

SP

mp

II

mp

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by Tan Dun. It is a full orchestral score with multiple staves. The instruments listed on the left are Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Cim. (Cymbal), Pno. (Piano), (sounding) (Sounding), Hpsd. (Harpsichord), Vln. (Violin), and Vla. (Viola). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (mf, f), and performance instructions like "bisbigl." and "gliss.". The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of 7 measures.

13

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Cim.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

bisbigl.

f

mf

gliss.

mf

ST

mf

19 *bisbigl.* *mp* To B. Fl. *rit.* **A** 2"

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. *mp* To B. Cl.

Cim. *mf* *f* /v.

Pno. *f*

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.*

Vln. *pizz.* *p* *SP*

Vla. *mp*

25 3" 3" 3" 3"

Fl.

B. Cl. Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$ breathe when necessary let harmonic emerge gradually

Bsn. C#tr alternate freely between slow and fast beatings of the multiphonic, breathe when necessary

Cim.

Pno.

Hpsd.

Vln. arco

Vla.

42"

Bass Flute
multiphonic arpeggio

29 *molto rubato, ad lib., breathe when necessary*

B. Fl. *mp*

B. Cl. *mp* *molto rubato, ad lib., breathe when necessary*

Bsn. *mp*

Cim.

Pno.

Hpsd.

Vln. *mp*

Vla. *mp*

3^o 3" 3" 3"

B. Fl.

B. Cl.

Bsn.

Cim.

Pno.

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

let harmonic dissapear gradually

gradually slow down the beatings

To Cl.

B**Adagio** (♩ = 66)

Ob. *bisbigl.* *f*

B. Cl. *gliss.* *f*

Bsn. *flz.* *f*

Cim. *mp sempre*

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.* *f*

Vln. *pp* *f* ST

Vla. *f*

40

Ob.

bisbigl.

f

Cl.

gliss.

f

gliss.

Bsn.

f

flz

Cim.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

gliss.

f

gliss.

gliss.

Vln.

ST

f

Vla.

f

pizz.

p

46

Ob. *bisbigl.* *f*

Cl. *bisbigl.* *f* *gliss.* *gliss.* *f* To B. Cl.

Bsn. *flz.* *f* *flz.* *f*

Cim.

(sounding)

Hpsd. *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *f* *gliss.* *f*

Vln. *f* *ST* *f*

Vla. *arco* *f*

52 **rit.** **C** 2" 14"

Ob.

Cl. Bass Clarinet in B $\flat$

Bsn.

Cim. *fingergliss.* *mf* *f* hold until bass clarinet has stopped playing

Pno.

Hpsd. hold until bass clarinet has stopped playing

Vln.

Vla.

V. Regnliós
V. Rainlight

Allegro e luccicante (♩ = 120)

Flute: *flz.* *f* *pitch* *air* *sim.* *mf*

Oboe: *f* *mf*

Clarinet in B♭: *f* *mf*

Bassoon: *mp* *mp*

Waterphone: *gliss.* *sempre l.v.* *f* *sempre molto colorato e luccicante* *mf*

Piano: *f* *mf*

(sounding): *gliss.* *gliss.*

Harpsichord: *f* *gliss.* *mf* *gliss.*

Violin: *SP* *f* *ST* *mf* *SP*

Viola: *f* *ST* *mf* *SP*

5

Fl. *mp* *p* *f*

Ob. *mp* *p* *f*

Cl. *mp* *p* *f*

Bsn. *p* *pp*

Wtr. *mp* *p* *f*

Pno. *mp* *p* *f*

(sounding) *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Hpsd. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Vln. *mp* *p* *f*

Vla. *mp* *p* *f*

ST SP

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, rehearsal mark A, measures 40-42. The score is for a large ensemble. The instruments and their parts are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Waterphone (Wtr.), Piano (Pno.), (sounding) strings, Harpsichord (Hpsd.), Violin (Vln.), and Viola (Vla.). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Piano parts have dynamics of *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The Bassoon part has dynamics of *p* and *pp*. The Waterphone part has dynamics of *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The Harpsichord part has dynamics of *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The Violin and Viola parts have dynamics of *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The (sounding) strings part has a *gliss.* marking. The Harpsichord part has a *gliss.* marking. The Violin and Viola parts have 'ST' and 'SP' markings. The page number 41 is in the top right corner. The rehearsal mark A is in the top right corner. The measure number 5 is in the top left corner.

9

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

mp

mf

gliss.

ST SP

Measure 9: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon enter with a melodic line. Piano and Harpsichord provide harmonic support. Measure 10: Continuation of the melodic line. Measure 11: Dynamics change to *mf* for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Piano. Harpsichord continues with *gliss.* Measure 12: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Piano end with a final note. Harpsichord continues with *gliss.* Violin and Viola have a *ST SP* marking above them.

13

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

mp

mp

mp

p

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

mp

ST

SP

ST

SP

mp

mp

17

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

p

pp

p

p

gliss.

gliss.

gliss.

p

p

ST SP

ST SP

4''

6"

[illegible]

C
20"

23

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. *solo*

Bsn.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

f

mf

^

Measure 23: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Trumpet, Piano, (sounding), Harpsichord, Violin, and Viola are present. The Clarinet part begins with a solo, marked with a dashed line and a crescendo hairpin. The piano is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 24: The Clarinet part continues with a melodic line, marked with a dashed line and a decrescendo hairpin. The piano is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. A breath mark (^) is present in measure 24. The Harpsichord part is marked with a solid line.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. [^]

Bsn. *mp* *colla parte* *f*

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

This musical score page (47) features the following instruments and parts:

- Flute (Fl.):** A single staff with a treble clef.
- Oboe (Ob.):** A single staff with a treble clef.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** A single staff with a treble clef, marked with an accent (^).
- Bassoon (Bsn.):** A single staff with a bass clef, featuring a melodic line starting at a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, marked *colla parte* (colla parte), and ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Woodwind Trill (Wtr.):** A single staff with a double bar line.
- Piano (Pno.):** A single staff with a treble clef.
- (sounding):** A single staff with a treble clef.
- Harpsichord (Hpsd.):** A grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a single horizontal line across both staves.
- Violin (Vln.):** A single staff with a treble clef.
- Viola (Vla.):** A single staff with a treble clef.

D

5"

5"

Fl.

24

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Wtr.

Pno.

(sounding)

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

*poco a poco morendo**poco a poco morendo**attacca*

VI. Svefnljós
VI. Sleeplight

Misterioso (♩ = 66)

Flute

Clarinet in B♭

Waterphone

Piano

Harpsichord

Violin

Viola

f

f sempre l.v.

f sempre una corda
Ped.

gliss.

fingergliss. behind the bridge

gliss.

f

con sord. senza vib.

f

con sord. senza vib.

f

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It is a full orchestral score for a chamber ensemble. The instruments included are Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Wurlitzer (Wtr.), Piano (Pno.), Harpsichord (Hpsd.), Violin (Vln.), and Viola (Vla.). The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *gliss.* (glissando). The Wurlitzer part is particularly prominent, featuring a series of wavy lines that suggest a shimmering, ethereal sound. The Piano and Harpsichord parts provide a harmonic foundation, while the Violin and Viola parts add melodic depth. The Flute and Clarinet parts are also active, contributing to the overall texture of the piece.

[illegible]

33

Fl.

Cl.

Wtr.

Pno.

p

And.

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

p

The musical score for page 53, measures 33-40, is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 33-36. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and a final half note in measure 36.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measures 33-36. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and a final half note in measure 36.
- Wreath (Wtr.):** Measures 33-40. Continuous wavy line.
- Piano (Pno.):** Measures 33-36. Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 33. Bass clef has a bass line with flats in measures 34-36.
- Harpsichord (Hpsd.):** Measures 33-40. Empty staves.
- Violin (Vln.):** Measures 33-40. Melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and a final half note in measure 40.
- Viola (Vla.):** Measures 33-40. Bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and a final half note in measure 40.

Dynamics: *p* (piano) is indicated at the start of the Piano and Viola parts. *And.* (Andantino) is indicated below the Piano part.

49

Fl.

Cl.

Wtr.

Pno.

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

pp

pp

The musical score for measures 49-54 is as follows:

- Measure 49:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).
- Measure 50:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, D5) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).
- Measure 51:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (E5, F5, G5) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).
- Measure 52:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (A5, B5, C6) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).
- Measure 53:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (D6, E6, F6) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).
- Measure 54:** Flute (Fl.) has a triplet of eighth notes (G6, A6, B6) beamed together. Clarinet (Cl.) has a half note (F3). Waterphone (Wtr.) has a wavy line. Piano (Pno.) has a half note (F4) in the right hand and a half note (F3) in the left hand. Harpsichord (Hpsd.) is empty. Violin (Vln.) has a half note (F4). Viola (Vla.) has a half note (F3).

56

Fl.

Cl.

Wtr.

T. G.

Pno.

Hpsd.

Vln.

Vla.

p *let fade-away naturally*

hold pedal until gong has faded away

The musical score for measures 56-61 is as follows:

- Flute (Fl.):** Measures 56-61 are empty.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Measures 56-61 are empty.
- Wreath (Wtr.):** Measures 56-61 contain a single long note with a wavy line above it.
- Trombone (T. G.):** Measures 56-61 contain a rest, followed by a note in measure 57 marked *p* with the instruction *let fade-away naturally*.
- Piano (Pno.):** Measures 56-61 contain a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand starts with a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. The left hand starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. A pedal instruction *hold pedal until gong has faded away* is present at the end of the measure.
- Harpsichord (Hpsd.):** Measures 56-61 are empty.
- Violin (Vln.):** Measures 56-61 contain a single long note with a wavy line above it.
- Viola (Vla.):** Measures 56-61 contain a single long note with a wavy line above it. A pedal instruction *hold pedal until gong has faded away* is present at the end of the measure.