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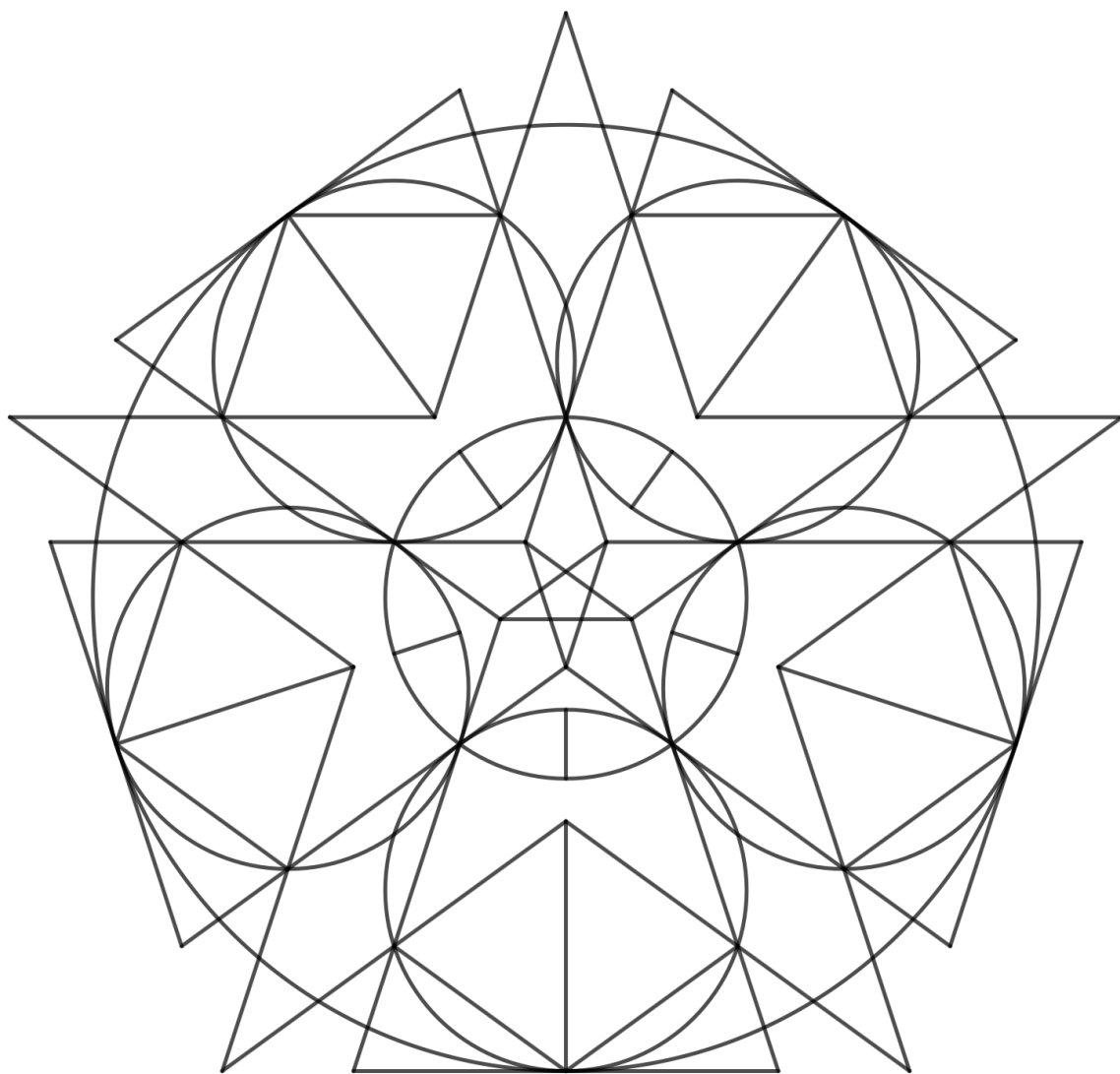
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Seeking Gnosis

for Mixed Ensemble



Full Score

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

November 2022 / Revised: August 2023

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Seeking Gnosis (2022/2023)
for Mixed Ensemble

Full Score in C

Composition and Cover Illustration: Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

Duration: ca. 13'

List of Instruments:

-Flute (doubling Piccolo and Alto Flute)
-Clarinet in Bb & Bass Clarinet in Bb
-Alto Saxophone
-Bassoon

-Electric Guitar

-Percussion:

Crotales
Shaker
(5) Woodblocks
2 Bongos
2 Congas
Kick Drum
Bass Drum
Large/Low Gong

-Viola

-Violoncello

Performance Notes

As a starting point, this piece freely explores the concept of musically adapting a variety of numeric possibilities derived from the proportion 11/7 into pitch and rhythm, such as:

- thinking of it as a Just Intonation frequency ratio
- thinking of it as a polyrhythm of 11 pulses against 7
- having 7 and 11 as two integers within the Luca Series (1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, etc.) and translating these integers as musical durations of 1, 3, 4, 7, 11 and 18 quavers/8th notes

Alongside these ideas, other unrelated pitch and rhythmic materials are explored alongside them.

Scales, Microtonality and Intonation in different instruments

This piece musically explores the following microtonal scales:

- 4 Equal Divisions of the 11/7 ratio (4ED11/7) – a ‘compressed whole tone scale’ that does not repeat at the octave
- 5 Equal Divisions of the Octave (5EDO) – a ‘pentatonic resembling scale’ that repeats at the octave
- 1 Equal Division of 5/4 (1ED5/4) - a scale with equal steps of the size of the 5/4 Natural Major third (or a ‘compressed augmented chord’ that does not repeat at the octave)
- 11 Equal Divisions of the Octave (11EDO) – a ‘microtonally chromatic scale’ with 1 step missing, but still repeats at the octave

Given the instrumentation of this piece (i.e. the absence of electroacoustics and special microtonal instruments), these scales are actually never used in this piece. Instead, a variety of microtonal and non-microtonal approximations of these scales is explored on the different instruments (whose intonational practices are in themselves varied), sometimes systematically, other times more freely. The desired overall result would then be a richness in performative intonation and microtonal variety.

In practical terms, these scales are then approximated into 12, 24, 48 and 72 notes per octave and are notated through the usage of microtonal accidentals in the following ways:

- Crotales: The Crotales are the only instruments fixed in 12 Equal Divisions of the Octave and therefore have no microtones. 12EDO is the only system in this instrument used to approximate material from the microtonal scales mentioned above.
- Woodwinds: All the microtonal scales are approximated into either 12 notes per octave (semitones), 24 (semitones and quarter tones) and/or 48 (semitones, quarter and eighth tones). The performers should treat the microtonal intervals in the same way they treat semitones (a semitone means roughly 100 cents, a quarter tone means 50 cents, and an eighth tone means 25 cents, but their intonation naturally varies in performance). The Bassoon does not have microtones, with the exception of two quarter tones in its duo with the electric guitar at the end of the piece.
- Electric Guitar: The electric guitar makes use of a scordatura which allows it to play semitones, quarter and eighth tones (although not evenly distributed throughout the entirety of the pitch range), allowing the employment of 12, 24 and 48 Equal Divisions of the Octave. The above microtonal scales are then approximated into these systems but less systematically than in the woodwinds. In the full score, the electric guitar part is notated using two staff systems. The top system notates musical notes in ‘concert pitch’ (using microtonal notation) and the bottom system indicates where each pitch should be played as if there was no scordatura (functionally serving as a ‘tablature’). The individual part only includes this second system. It is important for the performer to play all the pitches exactly in the string/fret positions that are indicated, as most microtonal pitches can only be achieved in only one fret in a specific string (due to the scordatura).
- Strings: Some intervals of the microtonal scales listed above are very close to Just Intonation ratios that are present in the harmonic series and that can be tuned by ear (some more easily than others). These Just Intonation ratios are thus represented and notated into 72 notes per octave (semitones, quarter, sixth and twelfth tones) and with boxed text notes identifying them, giving a qualitative description and indicating which reference

notes should be used to tune them by ear (e.g. “5/4 Natural Major Third above Vlc. C”). Just Intonation is used in either slow passages or in long notes (while other instruments are playing faster material). However, in faster passages, the above microtonal scales are approximated into 12 notes per octave (semitones) and 24 (semitones and quarter tones). For these faster passages which employ 12 and 24 notes per octave (and which are always identified in the score in boxed text notes to distinguish them from the materials based in Just Intonation), the performers should treat the microtonal intervals the same way they treat semitones (a semitone means roughly 100 cents and a quarter tone 50 cents, but their intonation naturally varies in performance).

The Electric Guitar Scordatura

The electric guitar strings should be retuned with the following scordatura:

E – 200 cents (1 whole tone to D)
B – 50 cents (1 quarter tone below B)
G + 25 cents (1 eighth tone above G)
D (no retuning)
A – 50 cents (1 quarter tone below A)
E – 25 cents (1 eighth tone below E)

This scordatura can be achieved by using a guitar tuner (using the cent deviation references) or by ear using the following methodology:

1. Retuning the high E string a whole tone until it is tuned a perfect octave with the D string.
2. Lowering the A string down until, when pressing it on the 5th and 6th frets and playing both pitches simultaneously with the open D string, produces one quarter tone down (5th fret) and one quarter tone up (6th fret). To tune both pitches symmetrically at the same distance from D, adjust the tuning of the A string until the speed of the beatings produced when playing them simultaneously with the open D string is the same.
3. Lowering the low E string until, when pressing it on the 10th fret and playing it simultaneously with the open D string and the A string on the 5th fret, produces one eighth tone down the open D string and one eighth tone up the quarter tone flat D (5th fret on the A string). Similarly adjust the tuning of the low E string until the beatings of both intervals are at the same speed.
4. Lowering the B string down until, when pressing it on the 3rd and 4th frets and playing both pitches simultaneously with the high E string (now tuned to D), produces one quarter tone down (3rd fret) and one quarter tone up (4th fret). To tune both pitches symmetrically at the same distance from D, adjust the tuning of the B string until the speed of the beatings produced when playing them simultaneously with the open high E string (tuned on D) is the same.
5. Raising the G string until, when pressing it on the 7th fret and playing it simultaneously with the open high E string (retuned to D) and the B string on the 4th fret, produces one eighth tone up the open high E string (retuned to D) and one eighth tone down the quarter tone sharp D (4th fret on the B string). Similarly adjust the tuning of the G string until the beatings of both intervals are at the same speed.

Accidentals

This piece makes use of traditional looking semitone and quarter tone accidentals and, for other microtones (eighth, sixth and twelfth tones), arrows attached to those same accidentals are used to indicate the ‘microtonal deviation’ from those semitones and quartertones.

In the crotales, only semitones are used (allowing for 12 notes per octave):

Semitones			
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In the bassoon, semitone and quartertone accidentals are used (allowing for 12 and 24 notes per octave):

Semitones					
Quarter tones					

In the woodwinds (except the bassoon) and in the top electric guitar system, semitone, quartertone and single-arrowed accidentals are used (allowing for 12, 24 and 48 notes per octave):

Semitones											
Quarter tones											
Eighth tones											

In the strings, semitone, quartertone, single-arrowed and double-arrowed accidentals are used (allowing for 12, 24 and 72 notes per octave):

Semitones															
Quarter tones															
Sixth tones															
Twelfth tones															

Seeking Gnosis

Score in C

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

The musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall of China" by John Williams. It is in 3/4 time, marked "Lento" (slow) with a tempo of 60 beats per minute. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, strings, and percussion.

Woodwinds:

- Alto Flute:** Plays a melodic line starting in 3/4, moving to 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Bass Clarinet:** Plays a supporting line in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *p*.
- Alto Saxophone:** Remains silent throughout the piece.
- Bassoon:** Remains silent throughout the piece.

Strings:

- Violin I:** Plays a sustained harmonic in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Violin II:** Plays a sustained harmonic in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Viola:** Plays a sustained harmonic in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Violoncello:** Plays a melodic line in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, *p*, *mf*, and *p*.

Percussion:

- Electric Guitar:** Plays a sustained harmonic in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Fingering Pitch:** Plays a sustained harmonic in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Shaker:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Wood Blocks:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Bongo 1, Bongo 2:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Conga 1, Conga 2:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Crotales:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Kick Drum:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Bass Drum:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.
- Large Gong:** Plays a rhythmic pattern in 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, and 2/4.

Annotations:

- Espressivo:** A box indicating the expressive nature of the woodwind and string parts.
- Standard diatonic/chromatic intonation:** A box indicating the intonation of the woodwind parts.
- 5/4 Natural Major Third non vib.:** A box indicating the intonation of the Violoncello part.
- 11/7 "Small" Minor Sixth:** A box indicating the intonation of the Violoncello part.
- 11/7:** A box indicating the intonation of the Violoncello part.
- "Compressed octave" by slightly less than a quarter tone:** A box indicating the intonation of the Violoncello part.
- 7/5 "Narrow Tritone":** A box indicating the intonation of the Violoncello part.

The musical score is divided into two main sections, A and B, with a double bar line between them. Section A (measures 9-16) is titled 'To Flute' and includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) at measure 10. The instruments and their parts are:

- A. Fl.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G4 (G4) in measure 9, followed by rests. Dynamics: *p*.
- B. Cl.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 9, followed by rests. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*.
- A. Sax.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Bsn.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 9, followed by rests. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*.
- S.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- F.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Perc.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Vla.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Vc.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 9, followed by rests. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*.

Section B (measures 17-24) includes the following instruments and parts:

- Fl.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- B. Cl.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 17, followed by rests. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*.
- A. Sax.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Bsn.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 17, followed by rests. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*.
- S.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- F.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Crot.**: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Vla.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Rests throughout.
- Vc.**: Bass clef, 4/4 time. Starts with a whole note G3 (G3) in measure 17, followed by rests. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*.

Microtonal annotations and other details:

- Standard diatonic/chromatic intonation**: Boxed text above the B. Cl. staff in measure 10.
- 4/5 Natural Major Third below B. Cl. & Bsn.**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 10.
- 8/9 Natural Major Second below B. Cl. & Bsn.**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 11.
- 5/7 "Narrow Tritone" below B. Cl. & Bsn.**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 12.
- 11/7**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 17.
- 7/4 "Narrow" Minor Seventh**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 18.
- Compressed octave**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 21.
- "Neutral Tenth"**: Boxed text above the Vc. staff in measure 22.

C

Flute
Espressivo

26

p *f* *mf* *> p*

D

Clarinet in Bb
Standard semitone, quarter-tone and eighth-tone intonation

p *mf* *pp*

Standard semitone, quarter-tone and eighth-tone intonation

A. Sax.

Bsn.

S.

mf

①
②
③
④

F.

Crotales *mf*

Crot.

p

L. G.

Large Gong
mf

Vla.

p

non vib.
mf *f* *mf*

Vc.

mf *f* *mf*

7/4 "Narrow" Minor Seventh above G
(ignore other instruments' intonation)

7/4 "Narrow" Minor Seventh above C

Espressivo
Standard semitone, quarter-tone and eighth-tone intonation

35

Fl.

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *ff* *mf* *f*

Espressivo

Cl. in Bb

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *ff* *mf* *f*

Espressivo

A. Sax.

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *ff* *mf* *f*

Bsn.

S.

F.

L. G.

f *mf*

Vla.

< f *mf* *f*

Vc.

f *mf* *f*

[illegible]

Seeking Gnosis

5

F Allegro ♩ = 140

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

S.

E.

W. Bl.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

Electric Guitar

Percussion

[illegible]

The musical score is for a piece titled "H" (80 measures). It features the following instruments and parts:

- Fl.** (Flute): Rests throughout the piece.
- Cl. in Bb** (Clarinet in B-flat): Rests throughout the piece.
- A. Sax.** (Alto Saxophone): Rests throughout the piece.
- Bsn** (Baritone Saxophone): Rests throughout the piece.
- S.** (Soprano): Rests throughout the piece.
- E.** (Electric Guitar):
 - Measures 1-4: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measure 5: A single note (G) with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 6-8: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 9-12: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 13-16: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 17-20: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 21-24: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 25-28: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 29-32: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 33-36: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 37-40: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 41-44: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 45-48: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 49-52: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 53-56: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 57-60: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 61-64: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 65-68: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 69-72: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 73-76: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 77-80: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
- Congas** (Congas):
 - Measures 1-4: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 5-8: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 9-12: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 13-16: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 17-20: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 21-24: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 25-28: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 29-32: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 33-36: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 37-40: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 41-44: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 45-48: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 49-52: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 53-56: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 57-60: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 61-64: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 65-68: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 69-72: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 73-76: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
 - Measures 77-80: Conga 1 (C1) and Conga 2 (C2) play a rhythmic pattern.
- Vla.** (Viola): Rests throughout the piece.
- Vc.** (Violoncello):
 - Measures 1-4: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 5-8: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 9-12: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 13-16: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 17-20: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 21-24: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 25-28: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 29-32: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 33-36: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 37-40: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 41-44: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 45-48: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 49-52: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 53-56: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 57-60: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 61-64: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 65-68: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 69-72: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 73-76: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.
 - Measures 77-80: Sustained chords with a tremolo effect.

The musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is arranged for a full band and includes a vocal line. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system starting at measure 86. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Vocal (Vc.):** The vocal line is written in the bass clef. It begins with a soft, breathy melody in the first system, marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic. In the second system, the vocal line continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- Electric Guitar (E.):** The electric guitar part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the guitar part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- Wood Blocks (W. Bl.):** The wood blocks part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. In the second system, the wood blocks part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *mf* dynamic.
- Kick Drum (K. Dr.):** The kick drum part is written in the bass clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *mf* dynamic. In the second system, the kick drum part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- Vla. (Violoncello):** The violoncello part is written in the bass clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the violoncello part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *p* dynamic.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** The violoncello part is written in the bass clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the violoncello part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *p* dynamic.
- FL. (Flute):** The flute part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the flute part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- Cl. in Bb (Clarinet in Bb):** The clarinet part is written in the bass clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the clarinet part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- A. Sax. (Alto Saxophone):** The alto saxophone part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the alto saxophone part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- Bsn. (Bassoon):** The bassoon part is written in the bass clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the bassoon part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- S. (Soprano):** The soprano part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the soprano part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.
- 8va (Octave):** The octave part is written in the treble clef. It features a series of chords in the first system, marked with a *f* dynamic. In the second system, the octave part continues with a similar melody, marked with a *f* dynamic.

The score is marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic throughout, indicating a loud, powerful sound. The tempo is marked as *Andante*, suggesting a slow, steady pace. The key signature is one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4.

J

95

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Percussion

W. Bl.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

100

3:2

3:2

3:2

← ♩ = ♩ →

← ♩ = ♩ →

← ♩ = ♩ →

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Percussion

W. Bl.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

K Allegro ♩ = 140

107

Fl.

CL. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

W. Bl.

Crotales

Crot.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

113

Fl.

CL. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

W. Bl.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

L Energetic (♩ = 140)

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Kick Drum

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

p

mf

p sempre

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

p

mf

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

p

135

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

M

p



140

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Crotales

Crot.

(Kick Drum)

K. Dr.

5/4 Natural Major Third above Vc.

Standard semitone and quarter-tone intonation

mf

p

p

p

p

p

N **Espressivo** (♩ = 140)

148

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

Percussion

Crot.

K. Dr.

Vla.

Vc.

p *f* *mf* *f*

O **Contemplative** ♩ = 60

155

S.

E.

Bass Drum

B. Dr.

Low Gong

L. G.

Vla.

Vc.

mp *mf* *mp* *p* *mp* *p*

5/4 "Natural" Major Third

5/4

simile

162

S.

E.

B. Dr.

L. G.

Vla.

Vc.

mf *mp* *p* *f*

3:2

7/5 "Narrow" Tritone

S.

Alto

F.

Bongos

(±4 against 5)

(±5 against 4)

(±4 against 5)

(±4 in the place of 5)

(±4 against 5)

Bon. 1

Bon. 2

mp

5/4 "Natural" Major Third above Vc.

Standard semitone & quarter-tone intonation

5/4 above Vc.

Vla

p

Vc.

p

p

p



The musical score for 'The Great Wall' by David Lang is presented in a multi-staff format. The staves are labeled as follows:

- S.** (Soprano): Electric Guitar, marked *mf*. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (e.g., ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥).
- F.** (Flute): Marked *mf*. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥).
- Bon. 1** and **Bon. 2** (Bone): The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥).
- Vla.** (Viola): The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥).
- Vc.** (Violoncello): The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥).

The score is divided into measures, with time signatures changing throughout. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 3:4, 5/4, 7/4, 9/4, 11/4, 13/4, 15/4, 17/4, 19/4, 21/4, 23/4, 25/4, 27/4, 29/4, 31/4, 33/4, 35/4, 37/4, 39/4, 41/4, 43/4, 45/4, 47/4, 49/4, 51/4, 53/4, 55/4, 57/4, 59/4, 61/4, 63/4, 65/4, 67/4, 69/4, 71/4, 73/4, 75/4, 77/4, 79/4, 81/4, 83/4, 85/4, 87/4, 89/4, 91/4, 93/4, 95/4, 97/4, 99/4, 101/4, 103/4, 105/4, 107/4, 109/4, 111/4, 113/4, 115/4, 117/4, 119/4, 121/4, 123/4, 125/4, 127/4, 129/4, 131/4, 133/4, 135/4, 137/4, 139/4, 141/4, 143/4, 145/4, 147/4, 149/4, 151/4, 153/4, 155/4, 157/4, 159/4, 161/4, 163/4, 165/4, 167/4, 169/4, 171/4, 173/4, 175/4, 177/4, 179/4, 181/4, 183/4, 185/4, 187/4, 189/4, 191/4, 193/4, 195/4, 197/4, 199/4, 201/4, 203/4, 205/4, 207/4, 209/4, 211/4, 213/4, 215/4, 217/4, 219/4, 221/4, 223/4, 225/4, 227/4, 229/4, 231/4, 233/4, 235/4, 237/4, 239/4, 241/4, 243/4, 245/4, 247/4, 249/4, 251/4, 253/4, 255/4, 257/4, 259/4, 261/4, 263/4, 265/4, 267/4, 269/4, 271/4, 273/4, 275/4, 277/4, 279/4, 281/4, 283/4, 285/4, 287/4, 289/4, 291/4, 293/4, 295/4, 297/4, 299/4, 301/4, 303/4, 305/4, 307/4, 309/4, 311/4, 313/4, 315/4, 317/4, 319/4, 321/4, 323/4, 325/4, 327/4, 329/4, 331/4, 333/4, 335/4, 337/4, 339/4, 341/4, 343/4, 345/4, 347/4, 349/4, 351/4, 353/4, 355/4, 357/4, 359/4, 361/4, 363/4, 365/4, 367/4, 369/4, 371/4, 373/4, 375/4, 377/4, 379/4, 381/4, 383/4, 385/4, 387/4, 389/4, 391/4, 393/4, 395/4, 397/4, 399/4, 401/4, 403/4, 405/4, 407/4, 409/4, 411/4, 413/4, 415/4, 417/4, 419/4, 421/4, 423/4, 425/4, 427/4, 429/4, 431/4, 433/4, 435/4, 437/4, 439/4, 441/4, 443/4, 445/4, 447/4, 449/4, 451/4, 453/4, 455/4, 457/4, 459/4, 461/4, 463/4, 465/4, 467/4, 469/4, 471/4, 473/4, 475/4, 477/4, 479/4, 481/4, 483/4, 485/4, 487/4, 489/4, 491/4, 493/4, 495/4, 497/4, 499/4, 501/4, 503/4, 505/4, 507/4, 509/4, 511/4, 513/4, 515/4, 517/4, 519/4, 521/4, 523/4, 525/4, 527/4, 529/4, 531/4, 533/4, 535/4, 537/4, 539/4, 541/4, 543/4, 545/4, 547/4, 549/4, 551/4, 553/4, 555/4, 557/4, 559/4, 561/4, 563/4, 565/4, 567/4, 569/4, 571/4, 573/4, 575/4, 577/4, 579/4, 581/4, 583/4, 585/4, 587/4, 589/4, 591/4, 593/4, 595/4, 597/4, 599/4, 601/4, 603/4, 605/4, 607/4, 609/4, 611/4, 613/4, 615/4, 617/4, 619/4, 621/4, 623/4, 625/4, 627/4, 629/4, 631/4, 633/4, 635/4, 637/4, 639/4, 641/4, 643/4, 645/4, 647/4, 649/4, 651/4, 653/4, 655/4, 657/4, 659/4, 661/4, 663/4, 665/4, 667/4, 669/4, 671/4, 673/4, 675/4, 677/4, 679/4, 681/4, 683/4, 685/4, 687/4, 689/4, 691/4, 693/4, 695/4, 697/4, 699/4, 701/4, 703/4, 705/4, 707/4, 709/4, 711/4, 713/4, 715/4, 717/4, 719/4, 721/4, 723/4, 725/4, 727/4, 729/4, 731/4, 733/4, 735/4, 737/4, 739/4, 741/4, 743/4, 745/4, 747/4, 749/4, 751/4, 753/4, 755/4, 757/4, 759/4, 761/4, 763/4, 765/4, 767/4, 769/4, 771/4, 773/4, 775/4, 777/4, 779/4, 781/4, 783/4, 785/4, 787/4, 789/4, 791/4, 793/4, 795/4, 797/4, 799/4, 801/4, 803/4, 805/4, 807/4, 809/4, 811/4, 813/4, 815/4, 817/4, 819/4, 821/4, 823/4, 825/4, 827/4, 829/4, 831/4, 833/4, 835/4, 837/4, 839/4, 841/4, 843/4, 845/4, 847/4, 849/4, 851/4, 853/4, 855/4, 857/4, 859/4, 861/4, 863/4, 865/4, 867/4, 869/4, 871/4, 873/4, 875/4, 877/4, 879/4, 881/4, 883/4, 885/4, 887/4, 889/4, 891/4, 893/4, 895/4, 897/4, 899/4, 901/4, 903/4, 905/4, 907/4, 909/4, 911/4, 913/4, 915/4, 917/4, 919/4, 921/4, 923/4, 925/4, 927/4, 929/4, 931/4, 933/4, 935/4, 937/4, 939/4, 941/4, 943/4, 945/4, 947/4, 949/4, 951/4, 953/4, 955/4, 957/4, 959/4, 961/4, 963/4, 965/4, 967/4, 969/4, 971/4, 973/4, 975/4, 977/4, 979/4, 981/4, 983/4, 985/4, 987/4, 989/4, 991/4, 993/4, 995/4, 997/4, 999/4, 1001/4, 1003/4, 1005/4, 1007/4, 1009/4, 1011/4, 1013/4, 1015/4, 1017/4, 1019/4, 1021/4, 1023/4, 1025/4, 1027/4, 1029/4, 1031/4, 1033/4, 1035/4, 1037/4, 1039/4, 1041/4, 1043/4, 1045/4, 1047/4, 1049/4, 1051/4, 1053/4, 1055/4, 1057/4, 1059/4, 1061/4, 1063/4, 1065

—Electric Guitar—

Electric Guitar—7

⌊ Percussion ⌋

194

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

S.

F.

(same transposed chord shape alternation between ♯ and ♭ with ♯ and ♭ until bar 216)

Perc.

W. Bl.

Vla.

Vc.

mf *tr* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* *p*

mp *mf* *mp* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*



The musical score is for the piece "Narrow" by John Adams. It is written for a large ensemble, including Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in Bb (Cl. in Bb), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Bassoon (Bsn.), String Quartet (S. and F.), Percussion (Perc.), Wood Bass (W. Bl.), Viola (Vla.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The score is in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (mf, p, f, pp), and articulations (tr, 4:3, 3:2, 3:4). A specific instruction for the Viola part is highlighted: "7/5 'Narrow' Tritone + 2 Octaves above Vc." with a "simile" marking. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with a white background and black notation.

Seeking Gnosis

(← ♩ = ♩ →)
trills with free adjacent notes

R

209

Fl. *f* Follow the Guitar's intonation trills with free adjacent notes *f* *p* *f*

Cl. in Bb *f* Follow the Guitar's intonation trills with free adjacent notes *f* *p* *f*

A. Sax. *f* trills with free adjacent notes *f*

Bsn. *f* trills with free adjacent notes *f*

Electric Guitar
S. *f* *mf*

F. *f*

Percussion
W. Bl. *mf* Kick Drum *mf* *mf* *mp*

K. Dr. *mf*

Vla. *f* Standard semitone & quarter-tone intonation (Follow the Guitar's intonation) trills with free adjacent notes *f*

Vc. *f* Follow the intonation of the Guitar's lowest notes trills with free adjacent notes *f*

S Allegro (♩ = 140)

217

Fl. *mf*

Cl. in Bb *mf*

A. Sax. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

E. Gtr.
S. *f*

F. *f*

Percussion
W. Bl. *p* *f* *mp*

K. Dr. *p* *f* *mp*

Vla. *f* 5/4 5/4 5/4 7/5 "Small" Tritone

Vc. *mf* *p* *mf*

3.2 Seeking Gnosis

17

← ♩ = ♩ →
(♩ = 108)

rit......

To Alto Flute

225

Fl. *f*

Cl. in B♭ *f*

A. Sax.

Bsn *f*

S. *mf*

F. *mf*

W. Bl. *mp*

K. Dr. *mp*

Vla. *f* arco

Vc. *f* arco

Standard semitone & quarter-tone intonation

Lento

molto accel......

Shaker

(as fast as possible)

molto rit......

Shak.

T Contemplative ♩ = 60

235

A. Fl.

Cl. in B♭

A. Sax.

Bsn *pp*

S. *mf*

F. *mf*

Crot. *mf*

B. Dr. *mp*

L. G. *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *p*

Ignore the other instrument's intonation and tune to yourself (except when otherwise indicated)

5/4 Natural Major Third non vib.

5/4

5/4

5/4

5/4

Tune to the E. Guitar's F#

non vib.

[illegible]

W Allegro ♩ = 140

To Piccolo

264

Picc. *f* *mf* *p* *tr*

Cl. in Bb *mf* *mf*

A. Sax.

Bsn. *f*

S. *f* *mf* *p*

F. *mf* *mf* *p*

Bongos (hard sticks) *mp* *mf*

Bon. 1 *mp* *mf*

Bon. 2 *mp* *mf*

Vla. *f* *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf* *mf* *p*

5/4 5/4 5/4 7/5 "Small" Tritone



X To Flute

271

Picc. *f* *mf* *f*

Cl. in Bb *f* *mf* *f*

A. Sax. *f* *mf* *f*

Bsn. *f* *mf* *f*

S. *mf* *mf* *mf*

F. *mf* *mf* *mf*

Woodblocks (hard sticks) *mf* *mf* *mf*

W. Bl. *mf* *mf* *mf*

Crot. *mf* *mf* *mf*

K. Dr. *mf* *mf* *mf*

Vla. *f* *mf* *f*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f*

7/4 "Narrow Minor Seventh" above G (ignore other instruments' intonation)

7/4 "Narrow Minor Seventh" above C

[illegible]

284

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

S.

E. Gtr.

F.

Wood Blocks

W. Bl.

Crot.

Vla.

Vc.

Standard semitone & quarter-tone intonation

Standard semitone & quarter-tone intonation

[illegible]

321

Fl.

Cl. in Bb

A. Sax.

Bsn.

f

S.

f

F.

f

Electric Guitar

W. Bl.

3:2

5:4

3:2

5:4

K. Dr.

Vla.

f

3:2

Vc.

3:2

[illegible]

DD Lento (♩ = 60)
expressivo

334

Bsn. *mf*

S. *mf*

F. *mf*

simile

EE A tempo ♩ = 60

Alto Flute

To Flute

335

A. Fl. *p*

Cl. in Bb *p*

A. Sax. *p*

Bsn. *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *mf*

S. *mp*

F. *mp*

B. Dr. *pp*

Vla. *p* *pizz.*

Vc. *p*

344

Flute

Fl. *mf*

Cl. in Bb *p* *mf* *p*

A. Sax. *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Bsn. *p* *mf* *p* *f*

S. *mf* *p*

F. *p*

Crot. *mp* *mp* *p*

B. Dr. *mp* *p*

Vla. *arco* *mf* *pizz.*

Vc. *mf*