

in hollows spilled thin

Bass Clarinet in Bb

Percussion

Violin

Live Electronics

march 2023
john aulich

performance notes

GENERAL

Timing

The piece has been written with a spatialised notation designed to emphasise proportions within and between gestures without necessarily demanding exactitude. While tick marks outline seconds for reference, the use of a stopwatch or other time keeping device is unnecessary. Where co-ordination across instruments is more important, I have given dotted cue lines.

Along with the timed material, there are 5 interventions where time is suspended throughout the piece. These are marked with breaks in the timeline like so:



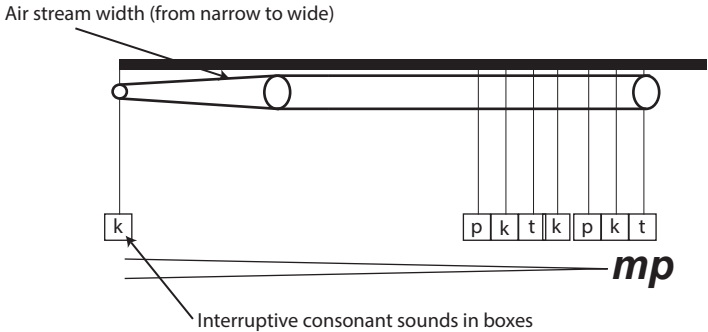
Accidentals

Notes without an accidental are natural, although the natural symbol is sometimes used as a cautionary. The standard quarter-tone accidentals are used throughout, but no particular care should be taken to ensure perfect tuning, and in some cases (particularly on the bass clarinet) this is not possible in any case.

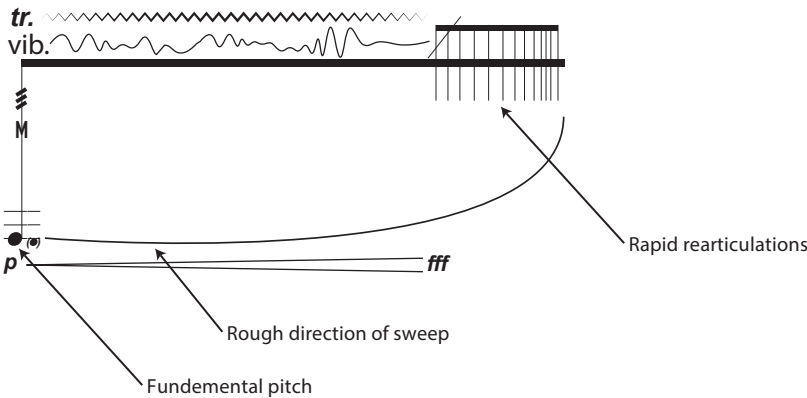
BASS CLARINET

The bass clarinet uses a small number of special symbols as follows.

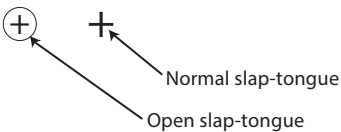
Percussive consonants and aeolian sounds:



Spectral multiphonic sweeps:



Slap tongue:



Teeth-on-reed:



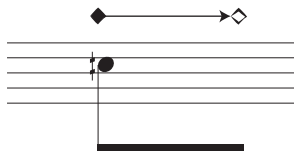
Key-click textures:



Generally quite dense, fluid and moist but following the rough density of the accompanying graphic.

VIOLIN

The violin uses a small number of special symbols as follows:



Harmonic touch - Diamonds indicate harmonic finger pressure, and transitions between normal and harmonic finger pressure, regardless of whether or not the stopped note is coincidental with a harmonic node. Fully stopped notes are represented with a black diamond, while harmonic pressure is indicated with a white diamond. Sometimes, touch gradually lightens or returns to normal over the course of an entire phrase. The following attack immediately cancels the direction if there is no diamond on the stem, or transitional arrow running through it.



Circular bowing. Make circles according to the upper and lower bounds given (e.g. between where you would normally play MSP and where you would normally play ST in the example on the left).



Spiccato - Rapid, spiccato-style rearticulations, almost always coincidental with glissandi.



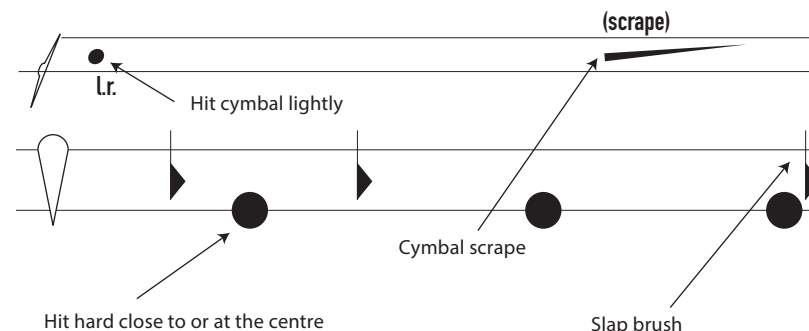
Overpressure - Overpressure is indicated by a malformed beam which also shows the general envelope it should take.



Damping - Harmonic touch while avoiding harmonic nodes - play molto sul pont.

PERCUSSION

The percussion staves largely represent the physical location of playing, so that the graphics show movement along the surface of the instrument, or else striking in a particular place.



● Strike / hit surface. Size of circle indicative of force.

▶ Slap brush forcefully against skin.

Friction gestures, where thickness represents downforce (e.g. for superball, cymbal scrapes, etc).

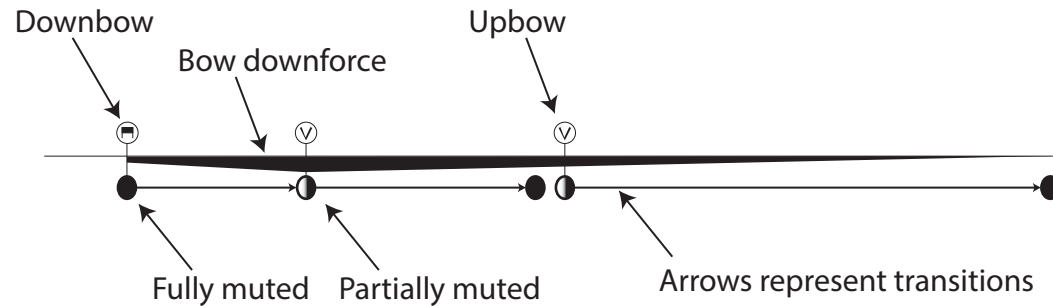
Special cases

There are two special cases for percussion instruments.



For 'Junk,' improvisatory sounds should be made with junk (e.g. cardboard, paper, etc) gathered on a small table. This can be ripped scrunched or otherwise manipulated. This is represented using square boxes filled with abstract splotches, representing a rough indication of texture and density.

PERCUSSION (CONTINUED)



Much of the thunder-sheet material involves the use of a bow in one hand, and various degrees of muting by grasping the surface of the thunder-sheet along the top edge with the other. The notation uses filled circles to represent total muting, white circles to represent totally inhabited vibration, and gradients to represent in-between states.

Acknowledgements

Presented here with thanks to the LSO Soundhub Scheme and its funder, Susie Thomson, without whom this piece would not have been possible, and to Joyce Lam for all her organisational efforts.

Also thanks to the three performers of the premiere Heather Roche, Mira Benjamin, and Sam Walton for their patience, knowledge, good humour and an excellent performance.

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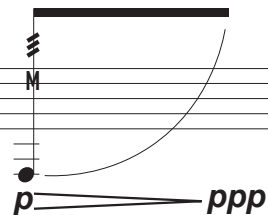
1

2

A

along with my stones
the big cry
behind the bars
they dragged me
in the middle of the market
there,
where the flag rolls up, I
swore no oath.

B.Cl



Drop ping-pong balls onto tom, letting them bounce haphazardly. Begin the piece by having the violin emerge from the resulting din.

Junk

Tom

Violin

deliberate, methodical, relatively loud

(add woodblock)

MSP

ST

*

ppp
articulate strings ad hoc, but focus increasingly on string I on the approach to the *

3

4

5

B.Cl

Junk

Tom

W.block

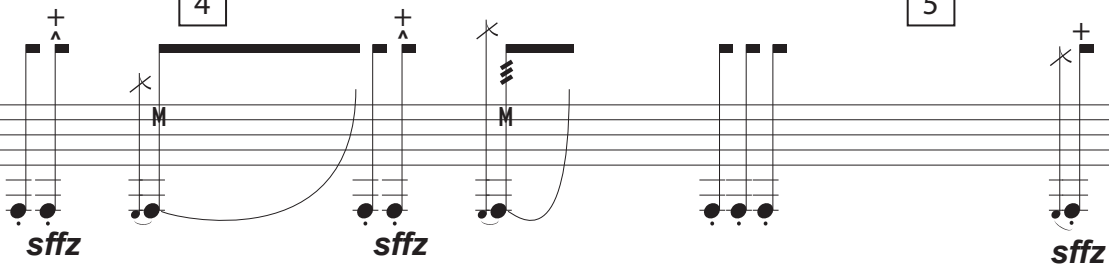
Violin

(loudly)

MSP

*p**f*

overpressure



B.Cl

Junk

Tom

W.block

Violin

<sfz

with brush

overpressure

p *f*

B.Cl

Junk

Tom

W.block

Violin

pp

9

10

B.Cl

11

12

13

vib.

M

p *fff*

M

p *ff*

Junk

Tom

W.block

Violin

#

p *fff*

#

p *ff* *mf*

6

6

14

B.CI

Junk

Tom

W.block

Violin

p *fff*

ppp

(no pause)

MSP
ST

*as before

15

B.Cl

vib.

p *ppp*

16

vib.

p *ppp* *sffz* *p* *fff*

Junk

Tom

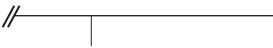
Violin

MSP

p *ff* *fff*

The musical score is divided into two measures, 15 and 16. The B.Clarinet part features a melodic line with vibrato markings and dynamic changes from *p* to *ppp* and back to *p*, with a final *fff* crescendo. The Junk part consists of a series of wavy lines representing sustained sounds. The Tom part features a series of black dots on a staff, indicating specific rhythmic points. The Violin part includes a series of diamond-shaped notes with stems, a section labeled 'MSP' with a complex rhythmic pattern, and a final section with a dense, rapid tremolo or vibrato effect, marked with *ff* and *fff* dynamics.

8 Intervention 1



B.Cl

17

Junk

Tom

with brush

W.block

Violin

B.Cl

ppp ppp

Musical notation for B.Clarinet (B.Cl). The staff shows two measures. The first measure contains a whole note with a sharp sign (#) on the first line. The second measure contains a whole note with a sharp sign (#) on the first line. The dynamic marking *ppp* is written below the first measure.

Junk

A hand-drawn, wavy, scribbled line spanning the width of the Junk staff, starting with an open circle on the left and ending with a solid dot on the right.

Tom

A hand-drawn, teardrop-shaped symbol on the Tom staff, pointing downwards.

Violin

ppp ppp

Musical notation for Violin. The staff shows two measures. The first measure contains a whole note with a heart symbol (♥) on the first line. The second measure contains a whole note with a heart symbol (♥) on the first line. The dynamic marking *ppp* is written below the first measure.

10

20

21

22

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

This musical score page contains measures 20, 21, and 22. The staves are arranged vertically from top to bottom: B. Cl, Cymb., Tom, B. drum, and Violin. Measure 20 features a B. Cl part with a half note G#4 (marked *ppp*) and a Violin part with a half note G#3 (marked *ppp*). The B. drum part includes a wavy line labeled *w/stick*. Measure 21 features a B. Cl part with a half note G#4 (marked *ppp*) and a Violin part with a half note G#3 (marked *ppp*). The B. drum part includes a wavy line labeled *w/stick*. Measure 22 features a B. Cl part with a half note G#4 (marked *ppp*) and a Violin part with a half note G#3 (marked *ppp*). The B. drum part includes a wavy line labeled *w/stick*. The Cymb. part features a half note G#4 (marked *ppp*) and a Violin part with a half note G#3 (marked *ppp*). The Tom part features a half note G#4 (marked *ppp*) and a Violin part with a half note G#3 (marked *ppp*).

23

24

25

B.Cl.

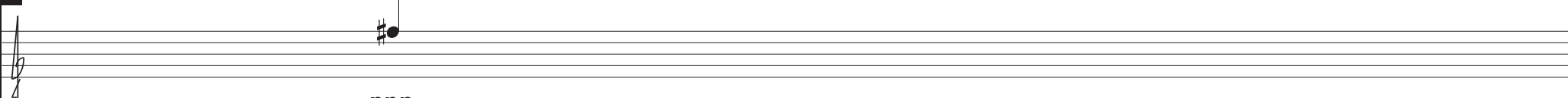
Cymb.

Tom

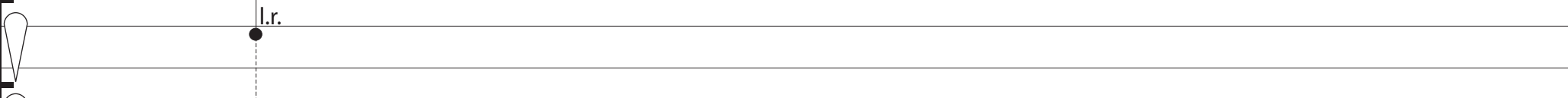
Violin

The musical score consists of four staves. The B.Clarinet staff (top) has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 23, a half note in measure 24, and a series of eighth notes in measure 25. The Cymbal staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes in measure 23, a half note in measure 24, and a series of eighth notes in measure 25. The Tom staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes in measure 23, a half note in measure 24, and a series of eighth notes in measure 25. The Violin staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes in measure 23, a half note in measure 24, and a series of eighth notes in measure 25. Dynamics include *psffz*, *sffz ppp*, and *p*. There are also various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

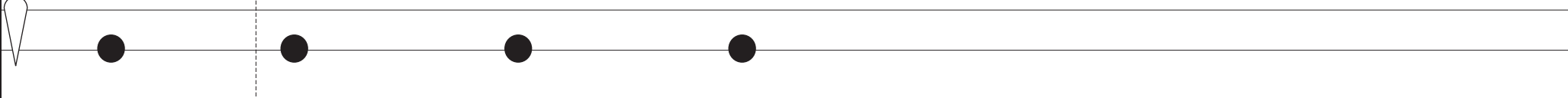
B.Cl



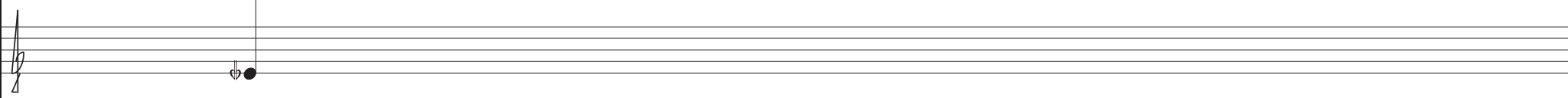
Cymb.



Tom



Violin



ppp

l.r.



B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

The musical score for measures 29 and 30 is as follows:

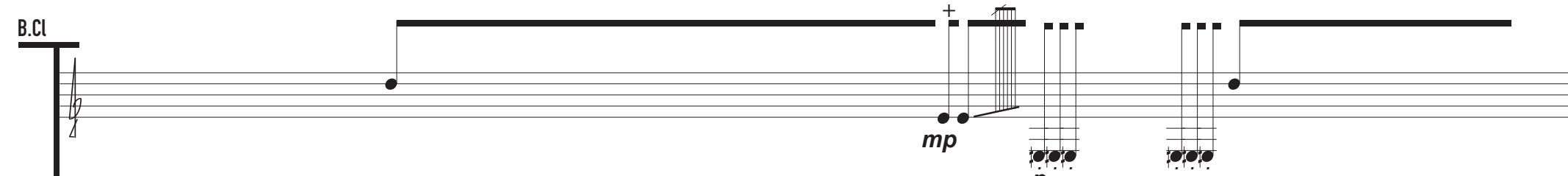
- Measure 29:**
 - B. Cl:** Half note, middle C.
 - Cymb.:** Eighth note, middle C, marked with a triangle and the text "(scrape) (l.r.)".
 - Tom:** Eighth note, middle C.
 - B. drum:** Eighth note, middle C.
 - Violin:** Half note, middle C.
- Measure 30:**
 - B. Cl:** Half note, middle C.
 - Cymb.:** Eighth note, middle C, marked with a triangle and the text "(scrape)".
 - Tom:** Eighth note, middle C.
 - B. drum:** Eighth note, middle C.
 - Violin:** Half note, middle C.

31

32

33

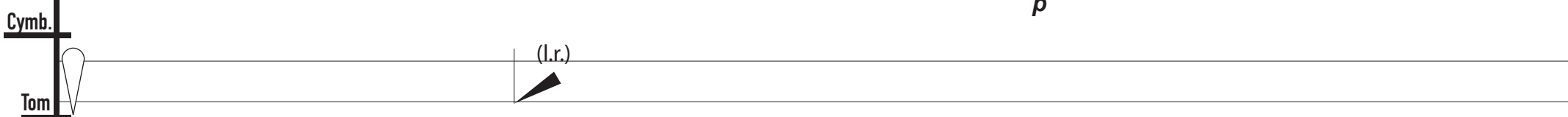
B.Cl



mp

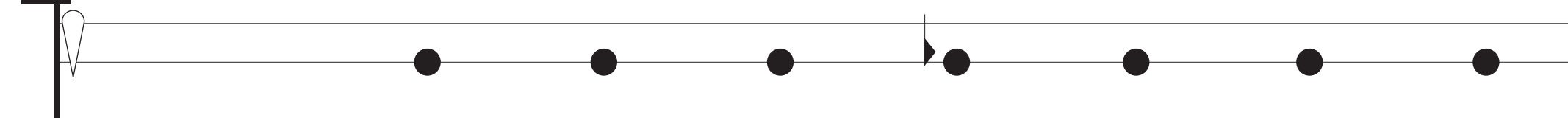
p

Cymb.

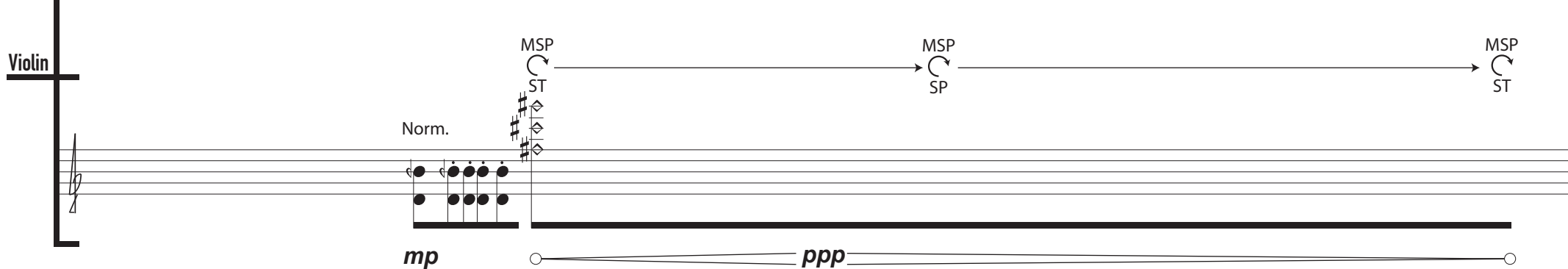


(l.r.)

Tom



Violin



Norm.

MSP

ST

SP

mp

ppp

34

35

36

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

Violin

sfz

sfz

p

vib.

<sfz

MSP

ST

p

This musical score spans measures 34, 35, and 36. The B.Clarinet part begins in measure 34 with a fortissimo (sfz) chord, followed by a melodic line in measure 35, and a sustained note with vibrato in measure 36. The Cymbal and Tom parts provide rhythmic accompaniment with patterns of eighth notes and sustained tones. The Violin part features a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (sfz) chord in measure 36, and a sustained note with vibrato in measure 35.

37

38

39

B.Cl

mp *sfz* *p* *sfz*

Cymb.

Tom

Violin

Norm.

mp *sfz*

vib.

This musical score spans measures 37 to 39. The B. Cl part begins in measure 37 with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) chord, followed by a single note with an accent (>) and a sforzando (*sfz*) chord. In measure 38, it plays a piano (*p*) chord, then a sustained note with vibrato (vib.) and a crescendo leading to a sforzando (*sfz*) in measure 39. The Cymb. and Tom parts provide a rhythmic accompaniment with sustained notes and accents. The Violin part starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) chord, followed by a series of sixteenth notes, and then a sforzando (*sfz*) chord in measure 38, before sustaining a note through measure 39.

45

46

47

B.Cl

Cymbal

Tom

Violin

sffz *sffz* *sffz* *mp* *f*

l.r. *l.r.* *l.r.*

Norm. *MSP* *Norm.*

f *ff* *mp* *f*

(if necessary you can use the brush in one hand and the stick in the other)

xxx

The musical score is divided into two main sections. The first section, labeled "B.C.", features a Bass Drum part with a rest followed by a note marked *tr.* and a dynamic marking of *fff*. The second section, labeled "Junk", features a Cymbal part with a rest followed by a note marked *tr.* and a dynamic marking of *p*. The third section, labeled "Tom", features a Tom part with a rest followed by a note marked *tr.* and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The fourth section, labeled "Violin", features a Violin part with a rest followed by a note marked *tr.* and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The score also includes a section labeled "MSP" with a rest followed by a note marked *tr.* and a dynamic marking of *pp*.

B.Cl

Junk

Cymbal

Tom

Violin

w/ voice

p

fff

pp

Norm.

MSP

Norm.

pp

53

B.Cl

Junk

Cymbal

Tom

Violin

mp sffz

sffz

p

fff

sffz

sffz

sffz

f

s. pp

p

54

tr. vib.

55

(scrape)

L.r.

(w brush)

MSP

ST

Norm.

23

56

57

58

B.C.I.

Junk

Cymbal

Tom

Violin

p *ppp* *ff* *ppp* *<sfz* *ppp* *<sfz*

p *fff*

vib.

Introduce thundersheet w/ bow, no other perc until otherwise noted.

mp

B

the bones are grinding underneath my skin.

59

60

61

B.Cl (Playing) toward a politics of flesh.

Score for B.C. (Bass Clarinet) across measures 59, 60, and 61. The notation includes fingerings (k, kt, p, t) and dynamic markings: *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *ffp*, and *mf*.

Thdr Sh. The background churning of heavy machines.

Thdr Sh. controls: Bow (V), Damp (●), and L.r. (Loudness Reduction) indicator.

(introduce bass drum)

Violin

Strangely intimate, claustrophobic, biting.

Violin score across measures 59, 60, and 61. Includes dynamic markings (*f*, *fp*, *sfz*, *mp*), articulation (SP, Norm.), and bowing techniques (diamonds, wavy lines).

[illegible]

Violin

Damp

Dr Sh.

_____ *f*

mf

l.r.

(no pause)

$fp \xrightarrow{\text{iii}} fp \quad fp \xrightarrow{\text{iii}} fp \quad fp \xrightarrow{\text{iii}} mf$

66

67

68

B.Cl

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

The musical score is divided into three measures: 66, 67, and 68.

- Measure 66:**
 - B.Cl:** A whole note chord with notes p, k, t, k.
 - Thdr Sh.:** A whole note chord with notes p, k, t, k.
 - Bow:** A whole note chord with notes p, k, t, k.
 - Damp:** A whole note chord with notes p, k, t, k.
 - Violin:** A whole note chord with notes p, k, t, k.
- Measure 67:**
 - B.Cl:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Thdr Sh.:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Bow:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Damp:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Violin:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
- Measure 68:**
 - B.Cl:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Thdr Sh.:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Bow:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Damp:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.
 - Violin:** A whole note chord with notes k, t, k.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- ffp** (fortissimo) and **mp** (mezzo-piano) for the B.Cl part.
- l.r.** (left hand) for the Thdr Sh. part.
- Rim** and **Centre** for the Bow part.
- Norm.** (normal) for the Damp part.
- SP** (sustained) and **IV** (interval) for the Violin part.
- fp** (fortissimo) and **mf** (mezzo-forte) for the Violin part.
- sfz** (sforzando) for the Violin part.

B. Drum

back to thundersheet with bow

The B. Drum part consists of a series of notes (p, k, t, k) in measures 66, 67, and 68, with a bow stroke indicated above the notes.

69

70

71

B.Cl

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

*gradually introduce this pitch, intermittently sounding it as part of a pitch/air mix with increasing prominence; breath ad hoc

(introduce bass drum)

Rim
Centre
l.r.

(still thundersheet)

SP
IV

Norm.

III

f p mf sfz fp mf fpfp fp fp

B. Drum

Thdr Sh.

Violin

w/ superball

→ MST

MSP

fp

— **fff**

$\rightarrow p$

fp

fp

ffp

B.Cl.

Thdr Sh.

Violin

fp

ffp

f

p

f

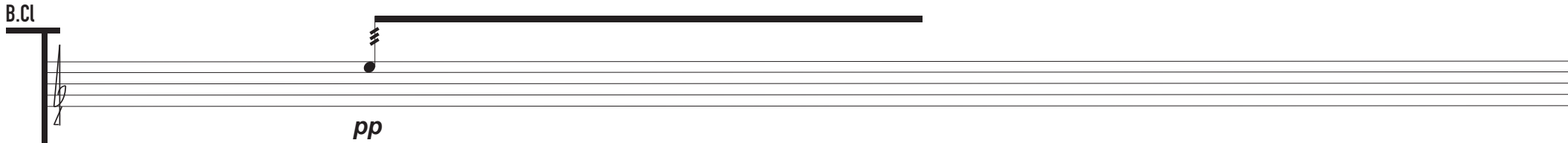
l.r.

ST

Violin

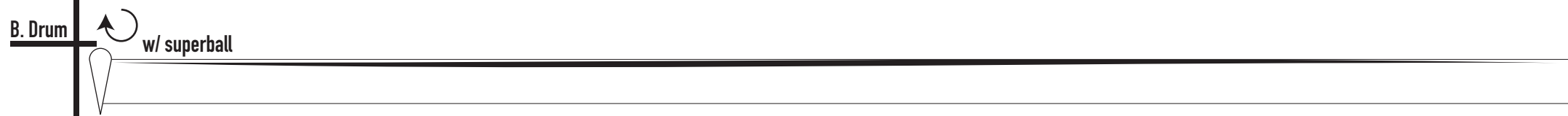


B.Cl



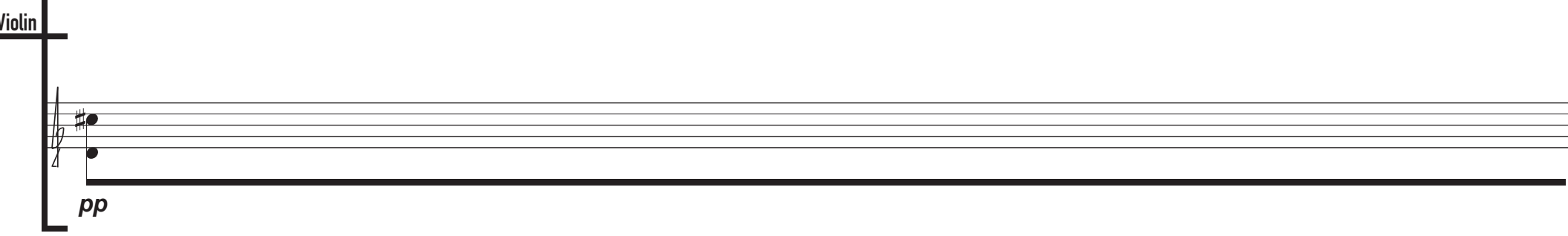
pp

B. Drum



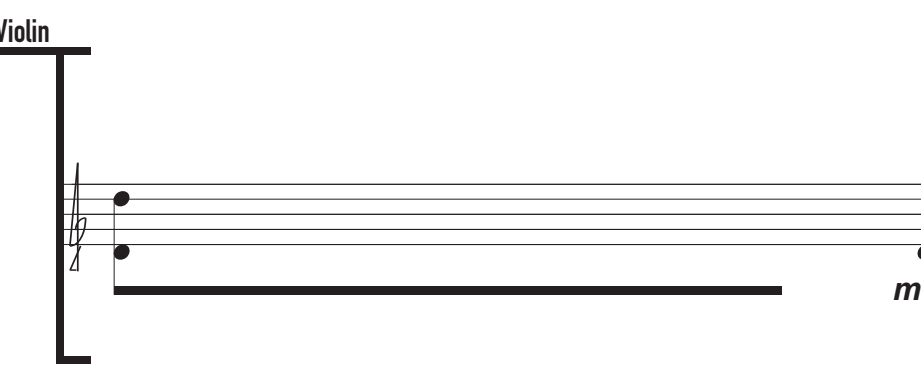
w/ superball

Violin



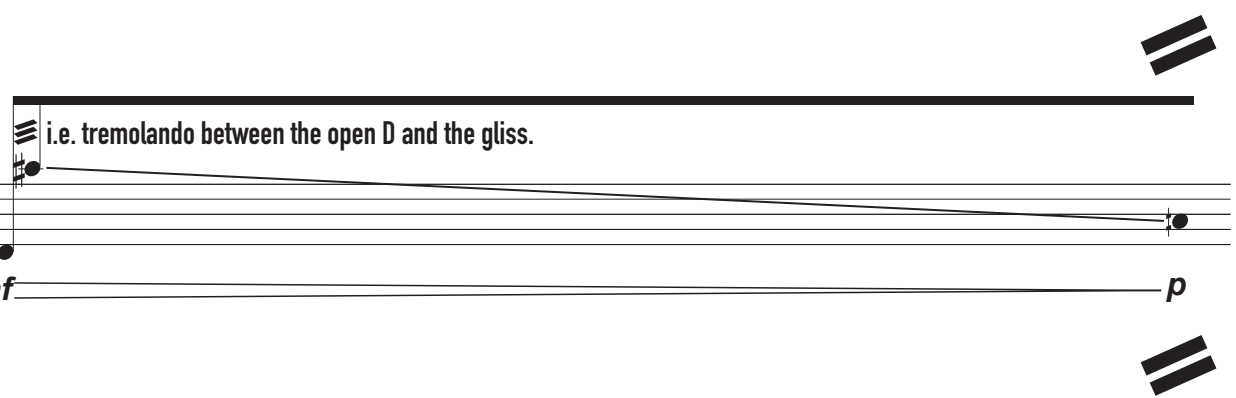
pp

Violin



mf

i.e. tremolando between the open D and the gliss.



p

78

79

B.Cl

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

p

l.r.

overpressure

fp *f*

fp

fp

mp

fp

fp

fp

fp

fp

fpfpfpfpfp

80 81 82

B.Cl.

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

mp *p*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *mp*

l.r.

35

B.C.I.

83

84

Intervention 4

B. Drum

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

III

IV

IV

ST

fp

fp

fp

mp

ppp

l.r.

w/ superball

mp

p

Violin

 $\equiv mp$

l.r.

vib.

$$= ff$$

37

B.Cl

B. Drum

Thdr Sh.

Bow

Damp

Violin

87

88

89

p

mp

p

mp < *fff*

mp < *fff*

vib.

vib.

mp < *fff*

mp < *fff*

fp

ff

fp

f

MSP

IV

III

Rim

Centre

(still thundersheet)

p sfz

mp < *fff*

mp < *fff*

(back to bowed)

l.r.

Intervention 5

The musical score for 'Thunder' is divided into three staves. The top staff is for the Double Bass (D.B.), the middle for the Thundersheet (Thdr Sh.), and the bottom for the Violin. The Double Bass part begins with a half note G2, followed by a half note F2, and then a half note E2. The Thundersheet part consists of a series of six half notes, each marked with a fortissimo (sfz) dynamic. The Violin part begins with a half note G2, followed by a half note F2, and then a half note E2. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *p*, *sfz*, and *pp*, and performance instructions like 'Make thunder' and 'l.r.'.

39

B.Cl

Thdr Sh.

Violin

(switch to bass drum)

(introduce cymbal)

//

40

91 92 93

B.Cl.

Cymb.

B. Drum

Violin

p

mp

fp

fp

sfz

mf

fff

mf

mf

fff

mf

fff

l.r.

w/ superball

MSP

B.Cl

94

95

p *mp* *p* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

B. Drum

w/fingers

Violin

MSP
ST

II

III

f f fp *mf*

B.Cl

96

97

98

sfz *sfz* *sfz* *ff* *sfz* *sffz* *sfffz*

ppp *f*

B. Drum

(change to cymbal)

Violin

C

We can speak of paths taken,
Where humanity stubbornly persists,
Which enlightens us insofar as it vanishes for us,
Which is truth insofar as it disappears

B.Cl

Cymb.

Violin

pp

l.r.

pp

until cymbal dissipates

until cymbal dissipates

The musical score is written for three instruments: B.Cl, Cymb., and Violin. The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts at measure 99 and ends at measure 100. The second system starts at measure 100 and continues. The B.Cl part has a series of notes in the first system and a single note in the second system. The Cymb. part has a single note in the first system and a single note in the second system. The Violin part has a series of notes in the first system and a single note in the second system. The score includes dynamic markings (*pp*) and articulation markings (*l.r.*). There are also instructions "until cymbal dissipates" with corresponding symbols.

101

102

10

B.Cl

Cymb.

Violin

l.r.

 $\equiv m$ $\equiv m$

45

104 105 106

B.C.I.

Cymb.

Tom

Violin

pp *mf*

pp *mf*

l.r.

107

108

109

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

Violin

vib.

pp *mf*

l.r.

pp *mf* *pp*

pp *mf*

pp *mf* *pp*

110

111

B.Cl

vib.

mp *fff*

mp *fff*

mp < *fff*

mp < *fff*

Cymb.

Tom

Violin

mp *fff*

mp *fff*

mp < *fff*

mp < *fff*

l.r.

⏻

(no pause)

(no pause)

114 115 116

B.Cl.

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

pizz.

arco

p (or similar) *mp*

Busy, low, undulant, liquid

fff

fff

* this multiphonic and all following are suggestions only, although my priorities are for the top-most note to ideally be preserved, and for those multiphonics that tend towards instability, beating and/or noise.

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall" by John Williams. It features five staves: B.C.1 (Bass Clarinet 1), Cymb., Tom, B. drum (Bass Drum), and Violin. The score is written in 2/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The B.C.1 part starts with a series of notes and rests, followed by a series of notes and rests. The Cymb. part has a series of notes and rests. The Tom part has a series of notes and rests. The B. drum part has a series of notes and rests. The Violin part has a series of notes and rests. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *mp*, *ppp*, and *arco.* The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

51

120

121

122

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

This musical score page contains measures 120, 121, and 122. The instruments are B. Cl, Cymb., Tom, B. drum, and Violin. Measure 120 features a B. Cl melody starting at *mf* with various articulations, a Cymb. hit, a Tom roll, and a B. drum pattern. Measure 121 continues the B. Cl melody and includes a 'w/ brush' instruction for the B. drum. Measure 122 shows the B. Cl melody fading from *f* to *p*, a Cymb. hit, and a long B. drum sustain.

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

p

ppp

B. Cl.

shrill, unstable, undulating.

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

(w/ superball)

Violin

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

B. Cl.

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

ff *mf* *s. ff* *mf*

(w/ stick or superball as convenient)

arco

pizz.

mf *f* *mf* *f*

(no need to switch mallets from superball)

This musical score is for the piece 'The Great Wall of China' by John Williams. It is a five-staff score featuring the following instruments: B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Cymb., Tom, B. drum (Bass Drum), and Violin. The score is divided into two main sections by a vertical dashed line. The first section starts with a *s. ff* (sforzando fortissimo) dynamic and transitions to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second section begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and ends with a *ff* dynamic. The Violin part includes an *arco* (arco) marking and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The B. Cl. part features various articulations, including accents and slurs. The B. drum part includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The Tom part includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The Cymb. part includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible.

139

140

141

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

ffp *mp*

sfz

sfz

sfz

ff

sfz

sfz

mf

ff

k t k

142

143

144

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

vib.

mp *fff* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp* *ff s.pp* *mf* *pp*

l.r. *l.r.*

pizz. *arco*

mp *fff* *p* *mp* *fff* *fff* *mf* *s.pp* *mf* *pp*

The musical score for "The Great Wall" by John Williams is presented in a multi-staff format. The instruments are listed on the left: B. Cl., Cymb., Tom, B. drum, and Violin. The score is divided into three measures by vertical dashed lines. The first measure shows the B. Cl. playing a melody with dynamics *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The Cymb. plays a single note marked *l.r.*. The Tom plays a series of eighth notes. The B. drum plays a series of eighth notes. The Violin plays a series of eighth notes. The second measure shows the B. Cl. playing a melody with dynamics *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The Cymb. plays a single note marked *l.r.*. The Tom plays a series of eighth notes. The B. drum plays a series of eighth notes. The Violin plays a series of eighth notes. The third measure shows the B. Cl. playing a melody with dynamics *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The Cymb. plays a single note marked *l.r.*. The Tom plays a series of eighth notes. The B. drum plays a series of eighth notes. The Violin plays a series of eighth notes.

63

150 151

B.C.

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

mf *pp* *mf*

pp *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

B.Cl

152

153

154

D

It was the first appearance of those elements which were always present in later sensations of unreality: ilimitable vastness, brilliant light, and the gloss and smoothness of material things.

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

mp

mf

l.r.

mp

mf

mp

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

Musical score for measures 155-157. The score includes staves for B. Cl, Cymb., Tom, B. drum, and Violin. Measure 155 features a melodic line in B. Cl starting on a middle line, marked *mp*. Measure 156 features a melodic line in B. Cl starting on a middle line, marked *mp*, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower staves marked *mp*. Measure 157 features a melodic line in B. Cl starting on a middle line, marked *mf*, and a rhythmic pattern in the lower staves marked *mf*. The score is marked with *mp* and *mf* dynamics.

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

Violin

This musical score page contains five staves for measures 158, 159, and 160. The instruments are B. Cl, Cymb., Tom, B. drum, and Violin. The B. Cl staff features a melodic line with notes marked 'M' and a dynamic curve from *p* to *mp*. The Cymb. staff has a single 'l.r.' (lull) mark. The Tom staff is empty. The B. drum staff shows a rhythmic pattern of strokes. The Violin staff has a complex melodic line with many slurs and a dynamic curve from *p* to *f*. A vertical dashed line separates measures 159 and 160.

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It features five staves: B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Cymb., Tom, B. drum (Bass Drum), and Violin. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (mp, ppp, l.r.). The B. Cl. part starts with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Cymb. part includes a series of cymbal rolls. The Tom part features a series of tom rolls. The B. drum part includes a series of bass drum rolls. The Violin part includes a series of violin rolls. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Violin

1

M



p

p

(loudly)

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It features six staves: B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Cymb., Tom, B. drum (Bass Drum), W. block (Wood Block), and Violin. The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The B. Cl. part begins with a soft *p* dynamic, playing a series of notes that build up to a forte *f* dynamic. The Cymb. part features a cymbal crash (labeled "l.r.") and a cymbal roll (marked with an "x"). The Tom part features a series of tom-tom hits. The B. drum part features a series of bass drum hits. The W. block part features a series of wood block hits. The Violin part features a series of notes that build up to a forte *f* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulation marks.

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

W.block

Violin

vib.

mp < fff

mp < fff

mp < fff

mp < fff

72

174

B.Cl

Cym

Tom

B. d

(no pause)

(loudly)

Violi

mp

fff

73

175 176 177

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

W.block

Violin

mf

ffp

mp

mf

pizz.

arco

mf

pizz.

arco

This musical score page contains measures 175, 176, and 177. The staves are arranged vertically: B. Cl. (Bass Clarinet), Cymb. (Cymbal), Tom (Tom-tom), B. drum (Bass Drum), W. block (Woodblock), and Violin. Measure 175 shows the B. Cl. playing a melodic phrase marked *mf*, while the Violin plays a rhythmic pattern marked *mf*. Measure 176 features a *ffp* (fortissimo) dynamic for the B. Cl. and a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic for the Violin. Measure 177 continues the *mp* dynamic for the Violin. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

178

179

180

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

W.block

Violin

The musical score is organized into six staves, each with a specific instrument or section label to its left. The measures are numbered 178, 179, and 180 at the top. Vertical dashed lines separate the measures across all staves.

- B.Cl:** Features a series of notes with stems, some grouped with brackets. In measures 178 and 179, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them. In measure 180, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them.
- Cymb.:** Shows a single note with a stem in measure 178, and then a series of notes with stems in measures 179 and 180.
- Tom:** Displays a single note with a stem in measure 178, and then a series of notes with stems in measures 179 and 180.
- B. drum:** Shows a single note with a stem in measure 178, and then a series of notes with stems in measures 179 and 180.
- W.block:** Features a series of notes with stems, some grouped with brackets. In measures 178 and 179, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them. In measure 180, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them.
- Violin:** Shows a series of notes with stems, some grouped with brackets. In measures 178 and 179, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them. In measure 180, there are notes with stems and a bracket above them.

Additional markings include "pizz." (pizzicato) and "arco" (arco) above the Violin staff in measures 178, 179, and 180. The "pizz." marking is above the first note, and the "arco" marking is above the last note of the group. The "arco" marking is also present in measures 179 and 180.

B.Cl

Cymb.

Tom

B. drum

W.block

Violin

This musical score page contains measures 181 through 183. The staves are arranged vertically from top to bottom: B.Cl, Cymb., Tom, B. drum, W.block, and Violin. The B.Cl staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes dynamic markings like *pp* and *ppp*. The Cymb., Tom, and B. drum staves use standard percussion notation, including cymbal icons, tom icons, and solid black dots for bass drum hits. The W.block staff uses a simplified notation with vertical stems and dots. The Violin staff alternates between *arco* (bowed) and *pizz.* (pizzicato) sections, with notes marked with 'x' for bowing and solid dots for pizzicato. Measure 181 shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes. Measure 182 continues this pattern with some changes in dynamics. Measure 183 shows a continuation of the rhythmic texture, with some notes marked with 'x'.