

The Tree

Marc Sabat

“The Tree” is an ongoing cycle of pieces for open instrumentation inspired by the concept of *harmonic radius*, which is a way of comparing the relative harmonicities of chords sounding in rational or just intonation (JI). Any set of tones may be expressed, within some margin of error or *tolerance*, in one or several ways as a proportion of *odd whole numbers*. Each such proportion represents *harmonic partials* over a single fundamental and expresses the most *consonant voicing* of a particular JI tuning of the chord in question. Harmonic radius takes the proportional average or *geometric mean* of the partial numbers. Smaller values represent tunings that, *on average*, lie closer to their common fundamental, and therefore have greater potential to be perceived harmonically. In this context, the most consonant harmonic sound combining three different partials is $1^\circ\text{-}3^\circ\text{-}5^\circ$, a 5-limit JI major triad in root position, while the complementary 5-limit JI minor triad is first found as $3^\circ\text{-}5^\circ\text{-}15^\circ$, with its minor third in the lowest voice and somewhat greater harmonic radius.

All notes in “The Tree” are part of a collection of 81 tones tuned in JI as harmonic partials (overtones) of written C. The partials have been selected to minimise pitch-class harmonic radius of intervals and chords. The largest odd partial pitch class included is 255° ; only those partials that combine to form an harmonic chord (i.e., a collection of 3 or more pitches following an harmonic series) are included. The set resulting from these two conditions has odd limit 255 and prime limit 47 (no partials with prime factors larger than 47 are included). These 81 tones *do not divide an octave into equal parts* and are *not* a temperament. The unequal microtonal steps are sufficiently large to be potentially melodic, and at the same time are sufficiently small to provide a rich palette of slightly mistuned “enharmonic” intervals (ratios of larger numbers that may be psychoacoustically mistaken for simpler proportions). In particular, the pitch set provides close JI approximations of notes in the conventionally used 12edo temperament. The odd partial numbers $1^\circ\text{-}3^\circ\text{-}9^\circ\text{-}27^\circ\text{-}81^\circ\text{-}243^\circ$ represent the diatonic hexachord C-G-D-A-E-B tuned in untempered perfect fifths. Adding four just major thirds, $\sharp E$ above C, $\sharp B$ above G, $\sharp F$ above D, and $\sharp C$ above A, makes a JI tuning of the three Guidonian hexachords, with $ut = D$, $fa = G$, $sol = A$.

The music is written, for the most part, at sounding pitch. Any reference frequency suitable to the instruments playing may be chosen freely. The microtonal JI tuning is notated using accidentals of the Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation (HEJI), devised in collaboration by Marc Sabat and Wolfgang von Schweinitz. In addition, cents deviations from the nearest 12edo notes are given so that electronic tuners may be used to determine fingerings and verify accuracy. In this case, it is assumed that the note A will be assigned the reference frequency and have deviation 0 cents. In live performance, many vertical intervals or chords may be tuneable by ear by listening for smooth beatless consonance or a clear, steady periodic purring. While precise and stable tuning is central, phrasing and flow are equally important.

The textures include various contrapuntal lines and “continuo” materials (chords with some specified voice leading) that may be realised by tuning instruments in an appropriate scordatura to access the pitches needed. Scordatura tunings for Lumatone and chromatic pedal harp are provided in the score. Harp is notated in conventional notation (flat, natural, sharp), indicating the playing position of notes. Every octave of the harp is tuned differently, so transposing these pitches into different registers is not possible. Instead, harmonics 2° and 4° have been used liberally to bring pitches into higher registers. When impractical these may be played as fundamentals. Arpeggiation and occasional glissandi linking tones may be used when beautiful. Lumatone is notated either at sounding pitch, using a layout that maps the partials and their constituent prime factors onto associated colour combinations, or, alternately, using a tabulature in which the physical layout of tones is visualised and notated using multiple ranks of 7 diatonic + 5 chromatic keys.

In other instruments, octave transpositions may be made as needed, if the results sound harmonically clear and musically interesting. Players may choose to stay on a given line or to move between lines, shaping the melodies to their instruments as sounds best and sharing the parts appropriately amongst available players. The flow of time may be treated with great flexibility, fermatas applied where helpful, as long as vertical coordination and the sequence of tones is observed. Ornamental tones, glides, and very occasional expressive vibrati may be added where beautiful and as long as they aid and support accurate tuning. Dynamics are free. In general, slurs show legato, dashed slurs show phrasing, dotted slurs indicate notes that may be sustained through other intervening material.

Additionally, this piece may be thought of as continually evolving, welcoming arrangement, extension and ornamentation by the musicians in any manner, as long as the underlying collection of pitches, and a focus on hearing pitch relations and interactions, perceiving harmonicity, and playing in rational intonation (JI) are maintained. A performance of “The Tree” can include any of the scored pieces, played in any instrumentation and in any order, for any duration. On the following page an order for the currently completed pieces is suggested.

The Tree

LUMATONE 81-odd layout pitch map

Marc Sabat

The 81-tone odd partial pitch class set has a dedicated Lumatone layout in which each prime partial is assigned a characteristic colour to help identify different harmonically-related branches of the partial row.
 1° is bright red ; 3° white ; 5° yellow ; 7° pink ; 11° bright green ; 13° violet ; 17° grey ; 19° pale sky blue ; 23° dark green ; 29° royal blue ; 31° turquoise ; 37° silver ; 41° dark rose ; 43° amber ; 47° magenta.
 Combinations of primes are mirrored in colours : powers of a single prime increase in saturation ; mixtures combine the colours, i.e., 35° orange, 55° yellow-green, 77° pinkish-green, etc.
 Notes begin from the top left of the Lumatone, moving towards the player rank-by-rank. Notes following a heavy bar line are in the first rank, and they visually present 5 blocks of a diatonic pattern of “9-comma tones” (moving rightward on a slight upward angle) and “5-comma semitones” (moving right-downward), i.e. 5x “A–B\C–D–E\F–G”. A dashed barline indicates a move to the next column, which comprises 4 (or 5) additional ranks.



A {

115°
23°·5°

231°
11°·7°·3°

29°

117°
13°·9°

235°
47°·5°

119°
17°·7°

15°

121°
11°·11°

243°
27°·9°

49°·5°
245°

123°
41°·3°

247°
19°·13°

31°

125°
25°·5°

+9

+16

+24

♭B+39

-54

-32

-18

♭B-3

+4

♭B+18

+25

♭B+32

♭B+39

-47

63°
9°·7°

(duplicate key at back rank)

253°

255°
17°·5°·3°

1°

129°
43°·3°

65°
13°·5°

33°
11°·3°

133°
19°·7°

135°
27°·5°

17°

69°
23°·3°

35°
7°·5°

141°
47°·3°

-33

♭C-26

-13

-6

+8

♭C+21

+47

-40

-14

-1

+24

-51

-38

143°
13°·11°

9°
3°·3°

145°
29°·5°

147°
49°·3°

37°

75°
25°·3°

19°

153°
17°·9°

77°
11°·7°

155°
31°·5°

39°
13°·3°

5°

161°
23°·7°

81°
27°·5°

-14

-2

+10

♭D+34

+45

-31

-8

+3

+14

♭E+25

♭E+37

-20

-9

+2

41°

165°
11°·5°·3°

21°
7°·3°

169°
13°·13°

85°
17°·5°

171°
19°·9°

43°

87°
29°·3°

175°
25°·7°

11°

45°
9°·5°

91°
13°·7°

23°

185°
37°·5°

+23

+34

-35

♭F-25

-15

-4

+6

+26

♭F+36

+45

-16

♯F+3

+22

+32

93°
31°·3°

187°
17°·11°

47°

189°
27°·7°

95°
19°·5°

3°

195°
13°·5°·3°

49°
7°·7°

99°
11°·9°

25°

203°
29°·7°

51°
17°·3°

205°
41°·5°

207°
23°·9°

♯F+41

+50

-40

-31

-22

-4

♭G+23

♭G+32

+49

-33

-7

+1

+10

+26

13°

(duplicate key at back rank)

209°
19°·11°

105°
7°·5°·3°

215°
43°·5°

27°
9°·3°

217°
31°·7°

55°
11°·5°

221°
17°·13°

111°
37°·3°

7°

225°
25°·9°

57°
19°·3°

115°
23°·5°

♭A+35

+43

-49

-8

0

♭A+8

+32

♭A+40

+47

-37

-29

-6

+9

231°
11°·7°·3°

29°

117°
13°·9°

235°
47°·5°

119°
17°·7°

15°

121°
11°·11°

243°
27°·9°

245°
49°·5°

123°
41°·3°

247°
19°·13°

31°

125°
25°·5°

63°
9°·7°

+16

+24

♭B+39

-54

-32

-18

♭B-3

+4

♭B+18

+25

♭B+32

♭B+39

-47

-33

A {



The Tree

HARP Pitch Map and Scordatura Notation

Marc Sabat

1 1° 141° 147° 37° 39° 165° 81° 91° 45° 95° 99° 105° 111°
47°·3° 49°·3° 13°·3° 11°·5°·3° 27°·3° 13°·7° 9°·5° 19°·5° 11°·9° 7°·5°·3° 37°·3°

I. LEGEND by harp string rising | large noteheads = current string / written sounding pitch | small black noteheads = alternatives that sound the same pitch class ± 7 cents
BOX = tuning of string in flat pedal position (notes without pedal mechanism, i.e. lowest C / D and highest G, are given directly)

A

Harp

Hp

cc 2023– PLAINSOUND | 29.09.2025

System 1: A and Hp staves.

Staff A (Bass):

- Measures 1-4: 203° (29°·7°), 215° (43°·5°), 1° (0°), 57° (19°·3°)
- Measures 5-8: 111° (37°·3°), 235° (47°·5°), 125° (25°·5°), 31°
- Measures 9-12: 33° (11°·3°), 35° (7°·5°), 145° (29°·5°), 77° (11°·7°)
- Measures 13-16: 19° (0°), 5° (0°), 161° (23°·7°), 85° (17°·5°)

Staff Hp (Grand Piano):

- Measures 1-4: 0, 0, 0, 0
- Measures 5-8: -50, -50, -50, -63
- Measures 9-12: +44, +44, +44, +12
- Measures 13-16: +12, +12, +12, -12

Additional annotations for Hp: Ab-7, Bb-50, Bb+44, Db+12, Eb-14, -4, -12, -14, -14, -4, +82, -51.

System 2: A and Hp staves.

Staff A (Treble):

- Measures 1-4: 21° (7°·3°), 47° (0°), 23° (0°), 185° (37°·5°)
- Measures 5-8: 195° (13°·5°·3°), 49° (7°·7°), 207° (23°·9°), 13°
- Measures 9-12: 203° (29°·7°), 51° (17°·3°), 27° (9°·3°), 57° (19°·3°)
- Measures 13-16: 7° (0°), 225° (25°·9°), 119° (17°·7°), 63° (9°·7°)
- Measures 17-20: 253° (23°·11°), 253° (23°·11°), 253° (23°·11°), 253° (23°·11°)

Staff Hp (Grand Piano):

- Measures 1-4: +62, +62, +28, +28
- Measures 5-8: +28, +28, +28, +28
- Measures 9-12: 0, 0, 0, 0
- Measures 13-16: -32, -32, -32, -32
- Measures 17-20: -32, -32, -32, -32

Additional annotations for Hp: F-38, Gb+28, Ab 0 cents, Bb-32, +64, +32, +32, +39, -7, -4, -4, -33, -33, +60, +80, -19.

System 1: A and Hp staves.

A Staff:

- Notes: 125° (25°·5°), 63° (9°·7°), 133° (19°·7°), 141° (47°·3°), 69° (23°·3°), 147° (49°·3°), 155° (31°·5°), 153° (17°·9°), 81° (27°·3°), 171° (19°·9°), 43°, 169° (13°·13°), 189° (27°·7°), 95° (19°·5°).
- Intervals: -47, -33, -40, -38, +24, $\sharp D+34$, $\flat E+25$, +3, +2, -4, +6, $\sharp F-25$, -31, -22.

Hp Staff:

- Notes: C-40, +60, +60, +60, +60, $D\flat+29$, -76, +20, $E\flat+2$, -4, -4, -4, F-27, +64, +82.
- Intervals: -50, -32, +29, +29, +29, +2, +2, +2, +2, +2, +73, +73, +73.
- Other: -34, -60, +4, -31, -20.

System 2: A and Hp staves.

A Staff:

- Notes: 93° (31°·3°), 187° (17°·11°), 99° (11°·9°), 209° (19°·11°), 105° (7°·5°·3°), 205° (41°·5°), 217° (31°·7°), 231° (11°·7°·3°), 115° (23°·5°), 57° (19°·3°), 15°, 255° (17°·5°·3°), 1°, 253° (23°·11°), 135° (27°·5°), 143° (13°·11°).
- Intervals: $\sharp F+41$, +50, +49, +43, -49, +10, $\sharp A+8$, +16, +9, -6, -18, -13, -6, $\sharp C-26$, -14, -14.

Hp Staff:

- Notes: $G\flat+45$, +45, +45, +45, +45, $A\flat+12$, +4, $B\flat-12$, -19, -19, C-20, -19, +80, +80.
- Intervals: +39, -51, -51, +7, 0, -12, -12, -12, -12, -32, +80, +80.
- Other: -7, -6, -12, -12.

System 1: A and Hp staves.

Staff A: Notes with pitch bends and box labels: 35° (7°·5°), 37° , 77° (11°·7°), 155° (31°·5°), 41° , 87° (29°·3°), 85° (17°·5°), 45° (9°·5°), 95° (19°·5°), 47° , 189° (27°·7°), 25° , 207° (23°·9°), 13° , 55° (11°·5°), 117° (13°·9°).

Staff Hp: Notes with pitch bends and box labels: $D\flat+47$ (-47), $E\flat+20$ (+20), $F-18$ (+82), $G-36$ (+64), $A\flat+32$ (+32). Other labels: -51, +45, +14, $\flat E+25$, +23, +26, -15, -16, -22, -40, -31, -33, +26, $\flat A+35$, +32, $\flat B+39$.

System 2: A and Hp staves.

Staff A: Notes with pitch bends and box labels: 115° (23°·5°), 121° (11°·11°), 243° (27°·9°), 129° (43°·3°), 15° , 253° (23°·11°), 255° (17°·5°·3°), 135° (27°·5°), 33° (11°·3°), 133° (19°·7°), 35° (7°·5°), 155° (31°·5°), 41° , 161° (23°·7°), 81° (27°·3°), 171° (19°·9°), 91° (13°·7°), 189° (27°·7°).

Staff Hp: Notes with pitch bends and box labels: $B\flat+4$ (+4), $B\flat-19$ (-19), $D\flat-47$ (-47), $D+24$ (-76), $E-4$ (-4), $G-31$ (-31). Other labels: +9, $\flat B-3$, +4, +8, -18, $\flat C-26$, -13, -14, +47, -40, -51, $\flat E+25$, +23, -9, +2, -4, $\sharp F+3$, -31.

II. LEGEND by 81-tone odd partial pitch class RISING | large white noteheads = pitches (in any octave) tuned ± 4 cents | small black noteheads = pitches (in any octave) detuned by 4–7 cents from actual target note

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System 1:

Legend: 1° 129° 65° 33° 133° 135° 17° 69° 35° 141° 143° 9° 145° 147° 75° 153°

Legend: 13°·5° 11°·3° 19°·7° 27°·5° 23°·3° 7°·5° 47°·3° 13°·11° 3°·3° 29°·5° 49°·3° 25°·3° 17°·9°

Instrument: A (Bass), Hp (Piano)

Measure 1: A: -6, Hp: -12, -6

Measure 2: A: +8, Hp: +4, +6

Measure 3: A: $\flat C+21$, Hp: +27, -60

Measure 4: A: +47, Hp: -47, +44

Measure 5: A: -40, Hp: +60, -12

Measure 6: A: -14, Hp: +80, -12

Measure 7: A: -1, Hp: -2, +6

Measure 8: A: +24, Hp: +29, +27

Measure 9: A: -51, Hp: +47, +44

Measure 10: A: -38, Hp: +60, -34

Measure 11: A: -14, Hp: +80, -12

Measure 12: A: -2, Hp: +12, -2

Measure 13: A: +10, Hp: +29, -60

Measure 14: A: $\sharp D+34$, Hp: +47, -60

Measure 15: A: +45, Hp: -14, -31

Measure 16: A: -31, Hp: -2, -12

Measure 17: A: -8, Hp: +2, -2

Measure 18: A: +3, Hp: -2, -2

System 2:

Legend: 77° 155° 39° 161° 81° 165° 21° 169° 85° 171° 43° 87° 175° 45° 91°

Legend: 11°·7° 31°·5° 13°·3° 5° 23°·7° 27°·3° 41° 11°·5°·3° 7°·3° 13°·13° 17°·5° 19°·9° 29°·3° 25°·7° 9°·5° 13°·7°

Instrument: A (Bass), Hp (Piano)

Measure 1: A: +14, Hp: +20, +12

Measure 2: A: $\flat E+25$, Hp: +20, +29

Measure 3: A: $\flat E+37$, Hp: -14, -60

Measure 4: A: -20, Hp: -14, -14

Measure 5: A: -9, Hp: +2, +4

Measure 6: A: +2, Hp: +20, +27

Measure 7: A: +23, Hp: +39, -60

Measure 8: A: +34, Hp: +62, -31

Measure 9: A: -35, Hp: +73, -31

Measure 10: A: $\sharp F-25$, Hp: +82, -14

Measure 11: A: -15, Hp: -4, +2

Measure 12: A: -4, Hp: +2, +4

Measure 13: A: +6, Hp: +20, +27

Measure 14: A: +26, Hp: +39, +39

Measure 15: A: $\sharp F+36$, Hp: +82, -20

Measure 16: A: +45, Hp: -4, -4

Measure 17: A: -16, Hp: +7, +4

Measure 18: A: $\sharp F+3$, Hp: -4, +4

Sheet music for Harp (Hp) and Alto (A) instruments, featuring pitch maps and scordatura notation.

System 1:

Alto (A):

- Pitch Map: 23°, 185° (37°·5°), 93° (31°·3°), 187° (17°·11°), 47°, 189° (27°·7°), 95° (19°·5°), 3°, 195° (13°·5°·3°), 49° (7°·7°), 99° (11°·9°), 25°, 203° (29°·7°), 51° (17°·3°), 205° (41°·5°), 207° (23°·9°), 13°, 209° (19°·11°)
- Scordatura: +22, +32, ♯F+41, +50, -40, -31, -22, -4, ♯G+23, ♯G+32, +49, -33, -7, +1, +10, +26, ♭A+35, +43

Harps (Hp):

- Right Hand: +28, +28, +45, +45, +62, +64, +73, +28, +28, +45, +64, 0, 0, +12, +28, +28, +45
- Left Hand: +27, +27, +39, +73, -20, -4, -51, -33, -4, -4, +7

System 2:

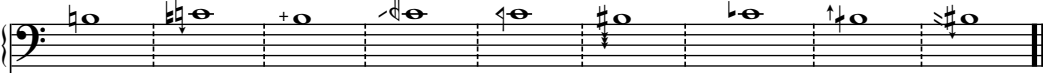
Alto (A):

- Pitch Map: 105° (7°·5°·3°), 215° (43°·5°), 27° (9°·3°), 217° (31°·7°), 55° (11°·5°), 221° (17°·13°), 111° (37°·3°), 7°, 225° (25°·9°), 57° (19°·3°), 115° (23°·5°), 231° (11°·7°·3°), 29°, 117° (13°·9°), 235° (47°·5°), 119° (17°·7°), 15°, 121° (11°·11°)
- Scordatura: -49, -8, 0, ♯A+8, +32, ♯A+40, +47, -37, -29, -6, +9, +16, +24, ♭B+39, -54, -32, -18, ♭B-3

Harps (Hp):

- Right Hand: +45, 0, +12, +32, -50, -32, -32, 0, +12, +12, +32, -32, -12, +4
- Left Hand: -51, -7, -7, -63, -63, -51, -33, -33, -7, -77, -63, -50

243°
27°·9°
245°
49°·5°
123°
41°·3°
247°
19°·13°
31°
125°
25°·5°
63°
9°·7°
253°
23°·11°
255°
17°·5°·3°

A
 

+4 ♭B+18 +25 ♭B+32 ♭B+39 -47 -33 ♭C-26 -13

Hp
 

+4 +27 +27 +44 +60 -32 -32 -12
 +6 -77 -77 -63 -63 -50 -19 -19

List of pieces (instruments are transposed if the key is indicated in brackets; otherwise in C)

1. PRELUDE

(Bass Flute, English Horn (F), Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Lumatone, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

The fifths and fourths should sound clearly in tune and the overall feel is like an irregular waltz with swing and flow. The bars marked with a wedge (marcato) are to be strongly stressed, initiating a series of sustained, swung chords. The last chord before a new marcato is to be substantially shortened and separated from the new bass tone.

2. SKY

(Flute, Oboe d'Amore, Clarinet, Bassoon/Contra, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

Slowly moving time, take fermatas on chords as they emerge, establishing the most stable and accurate intonation possible to highlight the simple harmonic partial branches (over 1°, 3°, 5°, 7°) as well as the consonant tetrads including 7°, 11°, 13°, 15° in various combinations.

3. EARTH

(Bass Flute, English Horn, Contralto Clarinet, Contraforte, Lumatone, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

Seek a sustained low sonority, with clear beginnings and endings, still slow but with more forward momentum, especially as higher tones emerge.

4. GROUND

(Flute, English Horn, Contralto Clarinet, Contraforte, Lumatone, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

As before (SKY), reprise an octave lower, slightly extended by featuring a new counterpoint duo featuring violin and flute.

5. FALL

(Alto Flute (G), English Horn (F), Bassett Horn, Bassoon, Lumatone, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

First time through as written, but just the continuo group (Lumatone, Harp, Bassoon and in some places Violoncello), second time tutti: the six instrument lines play as scored, with a broader, more open sense of time (please take time to really find all the microtonal fingerings so the chords may be played clearly and purely!); Lumatone and Harp freely ornament/explore the written harmonic changes.

6. 47 CLOUDS

(Flute, Oboe d'Amore, Clarinet, Bassoon, Lumatone, Harp, Violin, Violoncello)

Rhythm to be interpreted freely (not steady whole-notes; follow the melody and counterpoint phrasing, shape the time accordingly). Lumatone plays all the tones, overlapping suggested with dotted slurs; as an ossia part there is a step-sequence electronics part.

The Tree

PRELUDE

Marc Sabat

Free and flowing o ca. 42–56

5

10

Score for The Tree PRELUDE, Marc Sabat. The score is for a woodwind quintet (Bass Flute, English Horn (F), Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Violin, Violoncello), a string quartet (Tutti), and Harp.

Woodwind Quintet:

- Bass Flute:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., -4, +45, -16, -49, +2, -6).
- English Horn (F):** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., 0, -18, +3, -20, +22, -40, -4, 0).
- Clarinet (C):** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., +4, -20, +22, -40, -4, 0).
- Bassoon:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., -2, +6, -16, +26, -40, -4, 0).
- Violin:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., +2, -16, +26, -40, -4, 0).
- Violoncello:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., -6, +8, +C+21, +47, -40, -14, -1, +24, -51, -38, -14, -2, +10).

String Quartet (Tutti):

- Violin:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., +2, -2, -4, +6, +G+23, +45, -20, -18, +3, +26, -49, -40, +2, -6).
- Violoncello:** Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., -6, +8, +C+21, +47, -40, -14, -1, +24, -51, -38, -14, -2, +10).

Harp:

- Notes are marked with fingerings (e.g., -6, +8, +C+21, +47, -40, -14, -1, +24, -51, -38, -14, -2, +10).

Chord Progression (Bottom):

- Chords are marked with fingerings (e.g., E# F# G# A# B# C# D#).

Annotations:

- white noteheads = 3° to bass
- dark noteheads = u3 to bass
- sempre arpeggiando, except bars with a solo bass note (immediately following a comma); fill the bar, favour open noteheads, mute at commas

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in a standard orchestral format. The piano part is written for a grand piano (Hp) and includes specific performance instructions: "do not arpeggiate" and "arpeggio, as before". The string quartet consists of Violin I (Vln), Violin II (Vln), Viola (Vlc), Cello (Vcl), and Double Bass (Bsn). The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Clarinet (Cl), Bassoon (Bsn), and Horn (Hn). The brass section includes Trumpet (Tr) and Trombone (Tbn). The score is divided into measures 14, 15, 20, and 25, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The piano part includes a "do not arpeggiate" instruction and an "arpeggio, as before" instruction. The string quartet part includes a "do not arpeggiate" instruction and an "arpeggio, as before" instruction. The woodwind and brass parts include various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is presented in a clear and professional manner, suitable for a conductor or musician.

28 30 35 40

B Fl

E Hn (F)

Cl (C)

Bsn

Vln

Vlc

A

Hp

169°
13° · 13°

85°
17° · 5°

171°
19° · 9°

43°

87°
29° · 3°

175°
25° · 7°

11°

45°
9° · 5°

91°
13° · 7°

23°

185°
37° · 5°

93°
31° · 3°

187°
17° · 11°

47°

-6

+8

+49

-20

+26

-13

-6

-18

+24

-8

-20

+8

+47

-14

+24

-38

-15

-4

+6

+26

♭F+36

+45

-16

♯F+3

+22

+32

♯F+41

+50

-40

-8

+49

-20

+26

-13

-6

+8

+24

+47

-14

-18

+24

♭B+39

-38

♭F-25

-15

-4

+6

+26

♭F+36

+45

-16

♯F+3

+22

+32

♯F+41

+50

-40

♭B

C♯

F♯
D♯ B♭

B♯

B♭

♭B

A♭
D♭

E♭
C♭

F♯ G♭

G♯
C♯

G♭

C♭ B♯

D♯ C♯

Score for The Tree | PRELUDE | version: 16.01.2026, measures 42 to 55.

Instrument parts and their corresponding notes (pitch bends) are shown:

- B Fl
- E Hn (F)
- Cl (C)
- Bsn
- Vln
- Vlc
- A (Acoustic Guitar)
- Hp (Harp)

Measure numbers are indicated in circles: 42, 45, 50, 55.

Key signatures and chord progressions are indicated at the bottom:

- E# A#
- G#
- E# F# A#
- C# B#
- F# A#
- F# A#
- G#
- C#
- F#
- E# B#
- A#

Acoustic guitar (A) fret numbers and angles are provided for each measure:

Measure	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Fret	-31	-22	-4	#G+23	#G+32	+49	-33	-7	+1	+10	+26	bA+35	+43	-49
Angle 1	189°	95°	195°	49°	99°	203°	51°	205°	207°	209°	105°			
Angle 2	27°·7°	19°·5°	3°	13°·5°·3°	7°·7°	11°·9°	25°	29°·7°	17°·3°	41°·5°	23°·9°	13°	19°·11°	7°·5°·3°

Instrument List: B Fl, E Hn (F), Cl (C), Bsn, Vln, Vlc, A (Violoncello), Hp.

Measure 1: B Fl (G4), E Hn (F4), Cl (C4), Bsn (G2), Vln (G4), Vlc (G2), A (G2), Hp (G2).

Measure 2: B Fl (A4), E Hn (G4), Cl (D4), Bsn (A2), Vln (A4), Vlc (A2), A (A2), Hp (A2).

Measure 3: B Fl (B4), E Hn (A4), Cl (E4), Bsn (B2), Vln (B4), Vlc (B2), A (B2), Hp (B2).

Measure 4: B Fl (C5), E Hn (B4), Cl (F4), Bsn (C3), Vln (C5), Vlc (C3), A (C3), Hp (C3).

Measure 5: B Fl (D5), E Hn (C5), Cl (G4), Bsn (D3), Vln (D5), Vlc (D3), A (D3), Hp (D3).

Measure 6: B Fl (E5), E Hn (D5), Cl (A4), Bsn (E3), Vln (E5), Vlc (E3), A (E3), Hp (E3).

Measure 7: B Fl (F5), E Hn (E5), Cl (B4), Bsn (F3), Vln (F5), Vlc (F3), A (F3), Hp (F3).

Measure 8: B Fl (G5), E Hn (F5), Cl (C5), Bsn (G3), Vln (G5), Vlc (G3), A (G3), Hp (G3).

Measure 9: B Fl (A5), E Hn (G5), Cl (D5), Bsn (A3), Vln (A5), Vlc (A3), A (A3), Hp (A3).

Measure 10: B Fl (B5), E Hn (A5), Cl (E5), Bsn (B3), Vln (B5), Vlc (B3), A (B3), Hp (B3).

Measure 11: B Fl (C6), E Hn (B5), Cl (F5), Bsn (C4), Vln (C6), Vlc (C4), A (C4), Hp (C4).

Measure 12: B Fl (D6), E Hn (C6), Cl (G5), Bsn (D4), Vln (D6), Vlc (D4), A (D4), Hp (D4).

The Tree

Marc Sabat

Andante sostenuto, pause on chords ad lib. ♩ ca. 39

SKY

5.

5.

1 (Fl) $\sharp A + 35$ -33 5 $\text{poco } f$ -20 3 -2 0 -35 -37

2 (Vln) -18 3 $\text{poco } f$ (use harmonics / open strings where possible) -2 0 -35 -37 3 senza dim. -4 f

3 (Ob d'A – sounding pitches) -20 $\text{poco } f$ -2 -4 -37 3 senza dim.

4 (Cl – sounding pitches) -20 $\text{poco } f$ senza dim. -4 -18 -35 0 senza dim. -6 senza dim.

5 (Vlc) -6 $\text{poco } f$ -6 -4 0 senza dim. -6 senza dim.

6 (Cbsn – sounding pitches) take Bsn -6 8 $\text{poco } f$ (Bsn) -2 -6 $\text{poco } f$ $(\text{multiphonic transition?})$ -37 f

Harp -12 $+64$ -14 8 (freely) l.v., sim. $+32$ 0 $+62$ -12 -32 $4^\circ / \flat G$ -33 -6 8

E $\sharp$ F $\flat$ G $\sharp$ A $\flat$
D $\sharp$ C $\flat$ B $\sharp$

A $\sharp$
B $\flat$

5 (Fl)

1 *f* +45 *senza dim.* -18 $\flat A +35$ +45 -4 *senza dim.*

2 (Vln) *f* -20 *senza dim.*

3 (Ob d'A) *f* -4 $\flat A +35$ -37 *senza dim.*

4 (Cl) *f* -2 *senza dim.* -18 *senza dim.*

5 (Vlc) *f* -6 *senza dim.* -4 *senza dim.*

6 (Bsn) *f* -6 *senza dim.* tenuto -4 *senza dim.*

(break slowly, or play only some of the notes as harmonics, as needed)

Hp -4 $F\sharp B\sharp$ -2 +39 $4^\circ / \flat G$ $A\flat B\sharp$ -14 -12 +28 $G\sharp$ -6 $B\flat$ -4

The Tree

EARTH

Marc Sabat

Poco più mosso ♩ ca. 46

3.

(Luma) C1-C4

2

4

5

6

Harp

(Contralto Cl – sounding pitches)

(Vlc)

(Cbsn – sounding pitches)

(coordinate with ensemble) sim.

Er Fb Gb Ab
D# C# B#

(12)

(Vln) *poco f, sostenuto*

(EH)

(Luma) *f* *poco f, sostenuto*

(Luma) (EH) *poco f, sostenuto*

(Contralto Cl) (Luma) *poco f, sostenuto*

(Vlc) *mp* *p* *poco f*

(Cbsn) *poco f*

(Bfl) (Bfl) *poco f, sostenuto* (+ Luma)

Hp

melody 50° : 51° :

C3-C6

G# A#

E# F# A#

Db G#

(16) (Vln)

1 *poco f* *p*

(Luma)

2 *poco f* *senza dim.*

(EH)

3 *f* *poco f* *senza dim.*

(Contralto Cl)

4 *f* *poco f*

(Vlc)

5 *f* *senza dim.* *poco f*

(Cbsn)

6 *f* *senza dim.* *poco f* *senza dim.*

(Luma) (Bfl)

7 *f* *poco f*

Hp

mute D & F

The Tree

Marc Sabat

Andante sostenuto, come prima ♩ ca. 39

5.

(EH – sounding pitches)

1 (Vln) $\underline{3}$ $\leq$ *poco f* $\underline{5}$ $\underline{3}$ $\underline{0}$ $\underline{-33}$ $\underline{bA+35}$ $\underline{0}$ $\underline{-35}$ *senza dim.*
 2 $\underline{-18}$ $\leq$ *poco f* $\underline{C1-C4}$ $\underline{-20}$ $\underline{-2}$
 3 (Luma) $\underline{-20}$ *poco f* (Contralto CI – sounding pitches) $\underline{-2}$ $\underline{-4}$
 4 $\underline{-4}$ *poco f* $\underline{-18}$ $\underline{-4}$
 5 (Vlc) $\underline{-20}$ $\leq$ *poco f* *senza dim.* $\underline{-6}$ $\underline{-4}$ $\leq$ *poco f* $\underline{-4}$
 6 (Cbsn – sounding pitches) $\underline{8}$ $\underline{-6}$ *poco f* $\underline{-6}$ $\underline{8}$ $\underline{-2}$ *poco f*
 7 (Fl) $\underline{-2}$ $\underline{-20}$ $\underline{-16}$ $\underline{-33}$ $\underline{+1}$ $\underline{bA+35}$ $\underline{0}$ $\underline{50^\circ}$ $\underline{51^\circ}$ $\underline{52^\circ}$ $\underline{54^\circ}$
 Harp $\underline{-12}$ $\underline{+64}$ (freely) $\underline{+32}$ $\underline{-2}$ $\underline{-4}$ $\underline{-6}$ $\underline{8}$ $\underline{-4}$ $\underline{-4}$ $\underline{-4}$ $\underline{4^\circ/bG}$
 E $\flat$ F $\flat$ G $\flat$ A $\flat$ l.v., sim. 0 +62 -12
 D $\flat$ C $\flat$ B $\flat$

④ (EH)

1

2 (Vln) marcato senza dim. *f* *più f senza dim.*

3 (Luma) senza dim.

4 (Contralto CI) *più f* *f*

5 (Vlc) *poco f* *più f*

6 (Cbsn) *poco f* *senza dim.* *più f*

7 (Fl) marcato *f* *più f senza dim.*

Hp *E# A# Bb* *F# A# Cb* *E# Bb* *A#* *C# B#*

48° 55° 60° 49° 56° 57°

⑦ (EH)

1 *(senza dim.)* -18 *senza dim.*

2 (Vin) -4 *f* $\flat A +35$ -37 *senza dim.*

3 (Luma) *senza dim.*

4 (Contralto Cl) *senza dim.* $\flat A +35$ +45 -4 *senza dim.*

5 (Vic) -20 *f* *senza dim.*

6 (Cbsn) *senza dim.* tenuto -6 *f* -4 *senza dim.*

(break slowly, or play only some of the notes as harmonics, as needed)

Hp -14 -12 +28 +39 -32 -4

$\boxed{A\flat}$ $\boxed{G\sharp}$ $\boxed{G\sharp}$ $\boxed{B\flat}$

FALL (Proton 1. time)

Adagio ca. 58

cc 2023– PLAINSOUND | 9.11.2025

5 **3** 4 2 5 1 3 5 1. 1 3 5 4 3 2 3 5 1.

Luma

69° 23°·3° 17° 135° 27°·5° 133° 19°·7° 33° 11°·3° 65° 13°·5°

1 2 1 5 1 5 1 1

Seq 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47

Basso

+24 -1 -14 -40 +47 $\frac{1}{2}C+21$

Hp

E $\flat$ G $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ E $\flat$ G $\flat$ A $\flat$ D $\flat$ B $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ E $\sharp$ G $\sharp$

11 1. 3 2 9. 1. (12a) 5. 3 1. 5 9. 5 5. 3 5 1.

Luma

129° 43°·3° 1° 1° 255° 17°·5°·3° 23°·11° 253° 9°·7° 63° 125° 25°·5°

Seq

48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67

Basso

+8 -2 -6 -6 -13 -26 -33 -47

Hp

G# D# 8 Db Eb F# B# Eb Gb D# C# Eb G# Cb Bb 3

(l.h., from above)

Luma

17 1. 4/2 3 9 2 1. 2 4/5 2 1 3 5. r.h. 5 3 5 1 3 9

247° 19°·13° 123° 41°·3° 245° 49°·5° 243° 27°·9° 121° 11°·11°

5 4 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 3

Seq

68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99

Basso

♭B+39 ♭B+32 3 +25 ♭B+18 +4 ♭B-3

Hp

F# Gb C# B# 8 E# G# Fb G# Ab G# G# C# Db B# F# D# C#

23 9 12 9 1. 9 5

Luma

119° 17°·7° 235° 47°·5° 117° 13°·9° 29°

Seq

100 ..1 ..2 ..3 ..4 ..5 ..6 107 ..8 ..9 110 ..11 ..12 113 ..14 115 ..16 ..17 ..18..19 120 ..21 ..22..23 24 25 126 27 28 29

Basso

(Vic)

bB+39 -6

(Bsn)

Hp

5:4

E♭ D♭ F# D# E# E♭ F#

28 5. 3 5 1. 4 3 3 1 5 1. 5 3

Luma

231° 11°·7°·3° 115° 23°·5° 57° 19°·3° 225° 25°·9°

Seq

130 31 32 33 34 135 36 37 38 139 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 147 48 49

Basso

(Vlc) -6 +47 -2 -29

(Bsn) +16 +9

Hp

Fb A# D# Gb Db C# Eb F# G# D# Ab Cb Bb

32 3 4 9 5 1.

Luma

Seq

Basso

(Vlc)

(Vlc TACET until repeat)

(Bsn)

Hp

7° 2 1 5 111° 37°-3° 221° 17°-13° 55° 11°-5°

150 .51 .52 .53 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 159 .60 .61 .62 .63 .64 .65 .66 .67 .68 .69 .70 .71 172 .73 .74 .75 .76 .77 178 .79 .80 .81 .82

-37 -6 6 -4 +47 +47 ♭A+40 +32

A# D# C# Gb Ab Fb Gb

36 1. 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 1. 3 4 5 4 1.

Luma

217° 31°·7° 27° 9°·3° 215° 43°·5° 105° 7°·5°·3° 209° 19°·11° 13°

Seq

183 .84 .85 186 .87 .88 .89 .90 .91 .92 .93 194 .95 .96 .97 .98 199 200 ..1 ..2 203 ..4 ..5 ..6 207 ..8 ..9 ..10 ..11

Basso

♭A+8 0 0 -8 -49 +43 ♭A+35

Hp

F# Gb D# Eb A# D# F# E# C# B# Eb G# A# C# Eb A# G#

The musical score is divided into four staves. The top staff, labeled 'Luma', contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. Below it, the 'Seq' staff shows a sequence of notes with some triplets. The 'Basso' staff features a bass line with various intervals and accidentals. The bottom staff, labeled 'Hp', contains a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggios. Various degree markings (e.g., 217°, 31°·7°) are placed above the Luma staff, and a series of boxed numbers (e.g., 183, .84, .85) are placed above the Seq staff. The Basso staff includes interval markings like ♭A+8, 0, -8, -49, +43, and ♭A+35. The Hp staff includes chord symbols like F# Gb D#, Eb A# D#, F#, E# C#, B#, Eb G# A# C#, Eb A#, and G#.

42 1. 9. 5. 12. 4.

Luma

207° 23°·9° 205° 41°·5° 51° 17°·3° 203° 29°·7°

Seq

212 .13 .14 .15 .16 .17 .18 .19 .20 .21 .22 .23 224 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 231 .32 .33 .34 .35 .36 .37 .38 239 .40 .41

Basso

+26 +4 +10 +1 -7

Hp

G# Cb Bb Ab Eb Bb

46 4

1 3 5 4 3

25° 11°·9° 99° 49° 7°·7° 195° 13°·5°·3°

1.l.h. 1.l.h.

2 3 2 3 5

1 2

2 5 3 5

4 1

Seq

242 .43 .44 .45 .46 .47 248 .49 .50 .51 .52 253 .54 .55 .56 .57 .58 .59 .60 .61 262 .63 .64 .65 .66

Basso

-33 +49 ♯G+32 ♯G+23

Hp

Bb Cb Cb Fb A# B# Bb Cb

54 9. 3 5 1 4 1. 5 3 5 9.

Luma

187° 17°-11° 93° 31°-3° 185° 37°-5° 23°

Seq

292 .93 .94 .95 .96 .97 .98 299 300 ..1 ..2 ..3 ..4 ..5 ..6 307 ..8 ..9 .10 311 .12 .13 .14 .15 .16 .17 .18 .19

Basso

+50 #F+41 +32 +22

Hp

E $\flat$ F $\flat$ G $\flat$ A $\flat$ C $\sharp$ F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ C $\flat$ G $\flat$ B $\flat$ D $\flat$ B $\sharp$ F $\flat$ G $\sharp$ A $\sharp$

58 9. 5. 4. 1. C2-C5

Luma

91° 13°·7° 45° 9°·5° 11° 175° 25°·7°

Seq

320 .21 .22 323 .24 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 331 .32 .33 .34 .35 .36 337 .38 .39 .40 .41

Basso

#F+3 -16 +45 ♭F+36

Hp

A $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ B $\flat$ F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ B $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ C $\sharp$

62

7 7 4 9 62a 5 3 1 2 3 2 3 5 1 2 3 4 3 1

Luma

87° 29°·3° 43° 19°·9° 171°

Seq

342 43 44 45 46 47 348 49 50 51 52 353 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 363 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73

Basso

+26 +6 -4

Hp

Ab Db Bb B E G A Bb E# Ab Db B#

(65) 1. (pivot hand rightward)

C3-C6

85° 17°·5° (2) (5) 5

169° 13°·13° 3

21° 7°·3° 2 1 3

165° 11°·5°·3° 3

41°

3 (4) (3) 1 3 4 5 1 1 3

Seq

374 .75 .76 377 .78 .79 .80 381 .82 .83 .84 385 .86 .87 .88 389 .90 .91 .92 .93

Basso

♯F-25 -35 +34 +23

Hp

D# Eb E# F# Fb Ab G# Cb Bb

The musical score is written for five staves: Luma (piano), Seq (sequencer), Basso (bass), and Hp (piano). The Luma staff features a complex melodic line with various intervals and fingerings, including a pivot hand rightward instruction. The Seq staff shows a sequence of notes with numerical labels. The Basso staff provides a harmonic foundation with specific frequency shifts. The Hp staff includes chords and melodic fragments, with some notes marked with a circled 'X'.

70 1. 2 1 3 1. 3 3 9 1. 3 5

Luma

81° 27°·3° 161° 23°·7° 5° 39° 13°·3° 155° 31°·5°

Seq

394 .95 .96 .97 .98 399 400 401 ..2 403 ..4 ..5 406 ..7 ..8 ..9 .10 .11 .12

Basso

+2 -9 -20 bE+37 bE+25

Hp

libero ...

E $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ B $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ 8 3 B $\flat$ F $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ C $\flat$ B $\sharp$ G $\flat$ B $\sharp$

The musical score is divided into four staves. The top staff, labeled 'Luma', contains a melodic line with various ornaments and degree markings (81°, 27°·3°, 161°, 23°·7°, 5°, 39°, 13°·3°, 155°, 31°·5°). The second staff, labeled 'Seq', shows a sequence of notes with indices (394, .95, .96, .97, .98, 399, 400, 401, ..2, 403, ..4, ..5, 406, ..7, ..8, ..9, .10, .11, .12). The third staff, labeled 'Basso', features a bass line with specific pitch bends (+2, -9, -20, bE+37, bE+25). The bottom staff, labeled 'Hp', includes a piano accompaniment with a 'libero ...' section and various chord symbols (E $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ B $\sharp$, A $\sharp$, C $\sharp$, B $\flat$, F $\sharp$ A $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ C $\flat$ B $\sharp$, G $\flat$, B $\sharp$).

75

Luma

77°
11°·7°

153°
17°·9°

19°

75°
25°·3°

Seq

413 .14 .15 .16 .17 418 419 .20 421 .22 .23 .24 .25 .26 .27 .28 .29 .30 .31 .32 .33

Basso

+14 +3 -8 -31 3 -14 -18 -29 -33 6 +34 -31 -16

Hp

3 8 3 6 6

port.

F# C# Bb Eb F# A# Db F# G# D# Cb Eb

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'The Tree | FALL (Proton 1. time)'. The score is written for four parts: Luma, Seq, Basso, and Hp. The Luma part consists of two staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). It also includes several boxed numerical values: 77°, 11°·7°, 153°, 17°·9°, 19°, 75°, and 25°·3°. The Seq part is a single staff with a sequence of notes and rests, each labeled with a number in a box (413, .14, .15, .16, .17, 418, 419, .20, 421, .22, .23, .24, .25, .26, .27, .28, .29, .30, .31, .32, .33). The Basso part consists of a single staff with notes and rests, and a series of numerical values below it: +14, +3, -8, -31, 3, -14, -18, -29, -33, 6, +34, -31, -16. The Hp part consists of two staves with notes and rests, and a series of boxed numerical values below it: F# C# Bb, Eb F# A# Db, F#, G# D# Cb, Eb. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, fingerings, and articulation marks (e.g., 'port.').

The musical score for "Luma" is presented in a multi-staff format. The top staff is for the piano (Luma), featuring a complex melody with various intervals and a 5:4 ratio. The second staff is a sequencer (Seq) with a series of notes and a 6:3 ratio. The third staff is for the bass (Basso), showing a simple melody with a 6:3 ratio and a +45 offset. The fourth staff is for the harp (Hp), featuring a complex melody with various intervals and a 5:4 ratio. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ratios, and is labeled with "Luma" and "Seq".

1. (Alto Fl – sounding pitches)

2. (Ob d'Amore – sounding pitches)

3. (Cl d'Amore – sounding pitches)

4. (Vln)

5. (Bsn)

6. (Vlc)

Lumatone (chords)

Harp (chords)

ad libitum

5 3

1.

5.

1.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Luma (chords)

Hp (chords)

(somewhat slowly, langorous)

69°
23°·3°
1

17°
27°·5°
2

135°
19°·7°
1

133°
11°·3°
3

33°
13°·5°
2

65°
13°·5°
2

1 5

5

1

1

+24

-1

-14

-40

+47

♭C+21

+22

+2

-4

+26

-2

-8

0

+9

-32

+50

-22

+45

+49

♭A+35

♭B+39

-2

-9

+3

+2

-4

+14

♭E+37

+12

+2

+45

+60

+45

+12

+28

-63

-32

+28

-14

-12

+27

-2

♭E G# A#

♭E G♭ A♭
D♭ B♭

A♭
C♭

G♭
D#

♭E G#

The musical score is divided into two main sections: 'Luma (chords)' and 'Hp (chords)'. The 'Luma (chords)' section features a grand staff with six staves (1-6) and a bass line. The 'Hp (chords)' section features a grand staff with two staves (7-8) and a bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The 'Luma (chords)' section includes a list of chords: 129°, 43°·3°, 1°, 17°·5°·3°, 255°, 23°·11°, 253°, 9°·7°, 63°, 125°, 25°·5°. The 'Hp (chords)' section includes a list of chords: G♯, D♯, +4, -7, -2, -4, -6, -8, -14, -12, +82, -32, -14, +28, +39, +44, +27, Eb, G♯, Eb, C♯, Cb, Bb.

[illegible]

28 5. 1. 3. 1. 24 3.

The musical score is written for six voices (1-6) and two piano accompaniment parts (Luma and Hp). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures, each with a rehearsal mark (28, 24, 24, 24). The first measure is marked with a '5.' and the second with a '1.'. The third and fourth measures are marked with a '3.' and a '1.' respectively. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piano accompaniment parts (Luma and Hp) include chord symbols and fingering numbers. The Luma part includes a '231°' marking in the first measure and a '115°' marking in the second measure. The Hp part includes a '57°' marking in the third measure and a '225°' marking in the fourth measure. The score also includes a '231°' marking in the first measure of the Luma part and a '115°' marking in the second measure of the Luma part. The Hp part includes a '57°' marking in the third measure and a '225°' marking in the fourth measure. The score is written for six voices (1-6) and two piano accompaniment parts (Luma and Hp). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures, each with a rehearsal mark (28, 24, 24, 24). The first measure is marked with a '5.' and the second with a '1.'. The third and fourth measures are marked with a '3.' and a '1.' respectively. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piano accompaniment parts (Luma and Hp) include chord symbols and fingering numbers. The Luma part includes a '231°' marking in the first measure and a '115°' marking in the second measure. The Hp part includes a '57°' marking in the third measure and a '225°' marking in the fourth measure. The score also includes a '231°' marking in the first measure of the Luma part and a '115°' marking in the second measure of the Luma part. The Hp part includes a '57°' marking in the third measure and a '225°' marking in the fourth measure.

Luma (chords)

Hp (chords)

231°
11°·7°·3°

115°
23°·5°

57°
19°·3°

225°
25°·9°

F# A#
D#

F# Gb
D# C#

Eb G#

D#

Ab
Cb Bb

32 3 4 9 5 1.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Luma (chords)

Hp (chords)

7° 111° 221° 55°

37°·3° 17°·13° 11°·5°

A# D# C# Gb Ab Fb

8 8

This musical score is for a piece titled 'The Tree | FALL (Proton 2. time)' dated 13.12.2025. It is a 25-measure piece, divided into measures 32, 3, 4, 9, 5, and 1. The score is written for six staves (1-6) and includes Luma (chords) and Hp (chords) sections. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific performance instructions like fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and dynamics (e.g., -4, -2, -6, -13, -37, +45, +47, +32, +34, +49). The Luma section features chords labeled 7°, 111°, 221°, and 55°, with associated angles (37°·3°, 17°·13°, 11°·5°). The Hp section includes chords labeled A# D# C#, Gb Ab, and Fb, with fingerings 8 and 8. The score is written in a system with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 3/4.

This musical score is for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is arranged for piano, guitar, and organ. The score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for the piano (1-6), guitar (Luma and Hp), and organ (Hp).

System 1 (Measures 1-4):

- Piano:** Measures 1-4. Fingerings include 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 1, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4.
- Guitar (Luma):** Measures 1-4. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 1-2), E# A# D# (Measures 3-4).
- Organ (Hp):** Measures 1-4. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 1-2), E# A# D# (Measures 3-4).

System 2 (Measures 5-8):

- Piano:** Measures 5-8. Fingerings include 1, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4.
- Guitar (Luma):** Measures 5-8. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 5-6), E# A# D# (Measures 7-8).
- Organ (Hp):** Measures 5-8. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 5-6), E# A# D# (Measures 7-8).

System 3 (Measures 9-12):

- Piano:** Measures 9-12. Fingerings include 1, 3, 1, 4, 4, 3, 2, 5, 4.
- Guitar (Luma):** Measures 9-12. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 9-10), E# A# D# (Measures 11-12).
- Organ (Hp):** Measures 9-12. Chord diagrams: F# Gb D# (Measures 9-10), E# A# D# (Measures 11-12).

The score includes detailed fingerings for each instrument, chord diagrams for the guitar and organ, and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

42 1.

9.

5.

12.

4.

Staff 1: Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 3: whole rest. Measure 4: quarter note C#4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 2: quarter note C#4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 3: whole rest. Measure 4: whole rest.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Measure 1: whole rest. Measure 2: whole rest. Measure 3: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 4: quarter note C#4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Measure 1: quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4. Measure 2: quarter note C#4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3. Measure 3: quarter note F#4, quarter note E4, quarter note D4, quarter note C#4. Measure 4: quarter note B3, quarter note A3, quarter note G3, quarter note F#3.

Staff 5: Bass clef. Measure 1: quarter note G3, quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3. Measure 2: quarter note C#3, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Measure 3: quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2, quarter note C#2. Measure 4: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2.

Staff 6: Bass clef. Measure 1: quarter note G3, quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3. Measure 2: quarter note C#3, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Measure 3: quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2, quarter note C#2. Measure 4: quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2, quarter note F#2.

Luma (chords)

Staff 1: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 5: Bass clef. Measure 1: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 2: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 3: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 4: chord G3-A3-B3-C3.

Staff 6: Bass clef. Measure 1: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 2: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 3: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 4: chord G3-A3-B3-C3.

Hp (chords)

Staff 1: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Measure 1: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 2: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 3: chord G4-A4-B4-C4. Measure 4: chord G4-A4-B4-C4.

Staff 5: Bass clef. Measure 1: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 2: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 3: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 4: chord G3-A3-B3-C3.

Staff 6: Bass clef. Measure 1: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 2: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 3: chord G3-A3-B3-C3. Measure 4: chord G3-A3-B3-C3.

[illegible]

50 1. 50a 3 9

1 -6 -20 -16 +2 3 -2

2 -8 -2 0 -40

3 $\sharp B + 32$ -6 -16

4 3 -18 +4 -6

5 (Vcl) (Bsn) -2 -4 (Vcl) -22 -31 -40

6 (Bsn) -4

Luma (chords)

3° 19°·5° 95° 1 5 189° 27°·7° 47° 2 1

Hp (chords)

Bb $E\flat$ $A\flat$ $F\sharp$ $B\flat$ $B\flat$

This musical score is for a piece titled 'The Tree | FALL (Proton 2. time)' dated 13.12.2025. It is page 29 of a larger work. The score is written for six staves (1-6) and includes a Luma (chords) section and a Hp (chords) section. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical dashed lines. The first measure is marked with a circled '50'. The second measure is marked with a circled '50a'. The third measure is marked with a circled '3'. The fourth measure is marked with a circled '9'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The Luma (chords) section shows chord progressions with degree markings (e.g., 3°, 19°·5°, 95°, 189°, 47°). The Hp (chords) section shows chord progressions with letter names (e.g., Bb, Eb, Ab, F#, Bb). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef for staves 1-4 and a bass clef for staves 5-6.

The image displays a musical score for the song "Luma" by The Lumineers. The score is arranged for guitar, piano, and bass. The guitar part is written in standard notation with fret numbers and bends. The piano part includes chord diagrams and fingerings. The bass part is written in standard notation with fret numbers and bends. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a guitar staff, a piano staff, and a bass staff. The guitar part features various fret numbers and bends, while the piano part includes chord diagrams and fingerings. The bass part is written in standard notation with fret numbers and bends. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a guitar staff, a piano staff, and a bass staff.

58 9. 5. 4. 1.

1. $\sharp F-25$

2. $\sharp C+21$ -18 $\sharp G+23$ -29

3. $\flat E+37$ -18 -3 $+47$ $\sharp B+18$

4. $\flat A+35$ -49

5. $\flat B+39$ -14 -4 $+49$

6. $\sharp F+3$ -16 $+45$ $\sharp F+36$ 7

Luma (chords)

91° 13°-7° 45° 9°-5° 11° 175° 25°-7°

C2-C5

Hp (chords)

A $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ B $\flat$ F $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ B $\sharp$ G $\sharp$ C $\sharp$

The musical score is divided into three systems. The top system contains six staves for guitar, numbered 1 to 6. Staves 1-5 are in treble clef, and staff 6 is in bass clef. The guitar part includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The second system contains two staves for Luma (chords), numbered 1 and 2. The third system contains two staves for Hp (chords), numbered 1 and 2. The Hp part includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The guitar part is written in a style that suggests a specific playing technique, possibly a fingerstyle or a specific type of guitar. The Luma and Hp parts provide harmonic support for the guitar part. The score is a complex piece of music, requiring a high level of technical skill and musical understanding to perform.

The musical score is divided into three systems. The first system consists of six staves (1-6) for guitar, each with a specific fretting instruction (e.g., -15, +1, -13, +3, -25, -35). The second system shows the Luma (chords) and Hp (chords) for the first system, with Luma chords labeled with degrees (e.g., 85°, 169°, 21°, 165°, 41°) and Hp chords labeled with notes (e.g., F#, D#, E, F, G#, Cb, Bb). The third system shows the Luma (chords) and Hp (chords) for the second system, with Luma chords labeled with degrees (e.g., 85°, 169°, 21°, 165°, 41°) and Hp chords labeled with notes (e.g., F#, D#, E, F, G#, Cb, Bb).

70 1. 3. 1. 9. 1.

The musical score is arranged for six voices (1-6), a Luma (chords) section, and a Harp (Hp) (chords) section. The score is divided into five measures, each with a specific fingering or articulation mark above it: 1., 3., 1., 9., and 1. The first four measures are separated by a double bar line, and the fifth measure is also separated by a double bar line. The Luma section consists of two staves, and the Harp section consists of two staves. The Luma section includes numerical values in boxes (81°, 27°·3°, 161°, 23°·7°, 39°, 13°·3°, 155°, 31°·5°) and a sequence of numbers (1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1). The Harp section includes chord symbols in boxes: E♭ G♭ B♯, A♯, C♯, B♭, F♯ A♭ D♯ C♭ B♯, G♭, and B♭.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

Luma (chords)

Hp (chords)

81° 27°·3° 161° 23°·7° 39° 13°·3° 155° 31°·5°

1 2 3 1 3 3 1 4 3 5 2 1

E♭ G♭ B♯ A♯ C♯ B♭ F♯ A♭ D♯ C♭ B♯ G♭ B♭

75 4 4

1 2 3 4 5 6

14 -6 -14 +47 -1 -6 -14 -31 +34 -29 -18 -4 -18 -16 -31 -14 -18 -29 -33 6 -16 +34 -31

2 1 3 5 4 2 1 3 4 5

77° 11° 7° 153° 17° 9° 75° 25° 3°

1 2 5 1 2 3 1 5 3 1 3 4 1

Hp (chords)

F# C# Bb Eb F# A# Db F# G# D# C# Eb

87 1. 5. 1. 9.

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system consists of six staves (1-6) and a bass line. The second system is for the 'Luma (chords)' section, featuring two staves with various musical notations including degrees and intervals. The third system is for the 'Hp (chords)' section, featuring two staves with chord symbols. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: -15, +1.

Staff 2: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: -16, -2, -8.

Staff 3: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: 0, +45, +49, $\flat A+35$, $\flat B+39$.

Staff 4: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: -32, +50, -22.

Staff 5: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: +3, +2, -4, +14, $\flat E+37$.

Staff 6: Notes with accidentals and fingerings: -1, -14, -40, +47, $\flat C+21$, +8, -2, -6.

Luma (chords): Notes with accidentals and fingerings: 17°, 135°, 133°, 33°, 65°, 129°, 1°. Intervals: 27°-5°, 19°-7°, 11°-3°, 13°-5°, 43°-3°.

Hp (chords): Chord symbols: $E\flat G\flat A\flat$, $D\flat B\flat$, $A\flat$, $C\flat$, $G\flat$, $D\sharp$, $E\flat G\sharp$, $G\flat$, $D\flat$, $E\flat F\flat G\flat A\flat$, $D\flat C\flat B\flat$.

The Tree

Marc Sabat

Free and flowing $\circ$ ca. 42–56

47 CLOUDS

1. 3. (Ob d'A – sounding pitches) 4. 3. 2. 4.

1 (Cl – sounding pitches)

2

3 (Bsn)

4 (Fl)

String section musical score with four staves. Violins (1, 2), Violas (3), and Cellos/Double Basses (4) are shown. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Slurs and ties are used to indicate phrasing and sustain. Interval markings are provided for some notes.

(Luma) – initiating notes from each of the lines 1–9

dotted slurs and ties indicate primary notes to be sustained (if possible, ad lib.) to fill out the counterpoint (other notes may also be overlapped if desired, occasionally making chords)

dashed slurs are phrasing marks; **normal** slurs are to be played legato

C3–C6

A

Musical score for the Luma section, starting with a box labeled 'C3–C6'. It features a single staff with a series of notes connected by dotted and dashed slurs, indicating phrasing and sustain.

(sustain / overlap similarly)

(Lumatone ossia)

Step-Sequencer

Step-Sequencer musical score consisting of a single staff with 23 numbered notes (1-23) indicating a sequence of pitches.

Harp

Musical score for the Harp section, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. It includes fingerings, slurs, and interval markings for the harp part.

8 4. (Ob d'A) 3. 5. 5.

1 (Cl) (Bsn) (Fl) (Vln)

2 -31 -20 -14 -38

3 +47 -54 +47 -33

4 -40

5 -40

A

Seq

Hp

24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47

+82 -12 -19 +60 +44 -50 +28 -44 +82 -12 +80 +62

-31 -33 +39 -20 -4

E♭ F# C# E♭ F# G# C# F# A♭ -33 +39 G♭ A♭ F# G#

12 **5_o** (Ob d'A)

4_o

5_o

3_o

4_o

3_o

(Cl)

(Bsn)

(Fl)

(Vln)

(Vlc)

(Luma)

(+Vlc)

A

Seq

Hp

-2

+22

-18

0

+4

-18

0

+4

0

-2

+2

-2

-14

+4

-14

-2

+82

+4

-19

+4

+28

-12

+2

+80

+4

-31

+80

-2

-2

-2

+73

F# Gb

Cb

F# Gb

Cb

48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72

17 3. (Fl)

2. 3.

4 (Vln) -16 -4 -4 -16 +45 -33 +35 0 -18 -14

5 (Vlc) -18 -14

6 (Luma) -38

7 (Ob d'A) -38

8 (Luma) +4

9 (Bsn) -35 -4

(beating)

(beating)

Seq 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106

Hp +82 -12 +80 +60 -12 +28 -12 +80 -12 +60 -4 +62 +80 +4 -19

G# Ab C# A# C# E# Fb C# G# C# Cb -4

5 (Vln) 5. 2.

2 +2

3 (Vln) -14

(Vlc) -4

(Cl) -35 0

(Ob d'A) -18

(Luma) -38

(Bsn) -35 -4

(beating)

(beating)

This musical score is for the piece 'The Rose Tree'. It is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, brass, and keyboard. The score is divided into two main systems. The first system (measures 107-113) features a melody in the Violin I part, with other instruments providing harmonic support. The second system (measures 114-122) continues the melody and includes a sequence (Seq) part. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. The instruments listed are Violin I (Vln), Violin II (Vln), Viola (Vlc), Violoncello (Vlc), Clarinet in Bb (Cl), Oboe in D (Ob d'A), Lute (Luma), Bassoon (Bsn), Piano (Hp), and a Sequence (Seq) part. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

