

Lume Vone

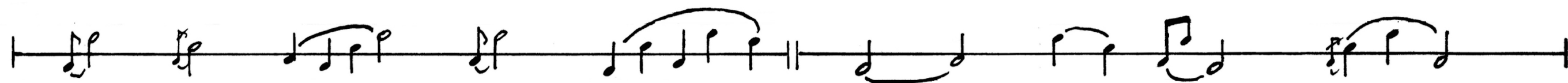
for six instruments

Will Redman

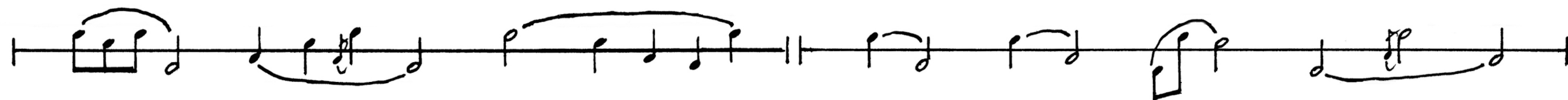
2016 Unsystematic Music ASCAP

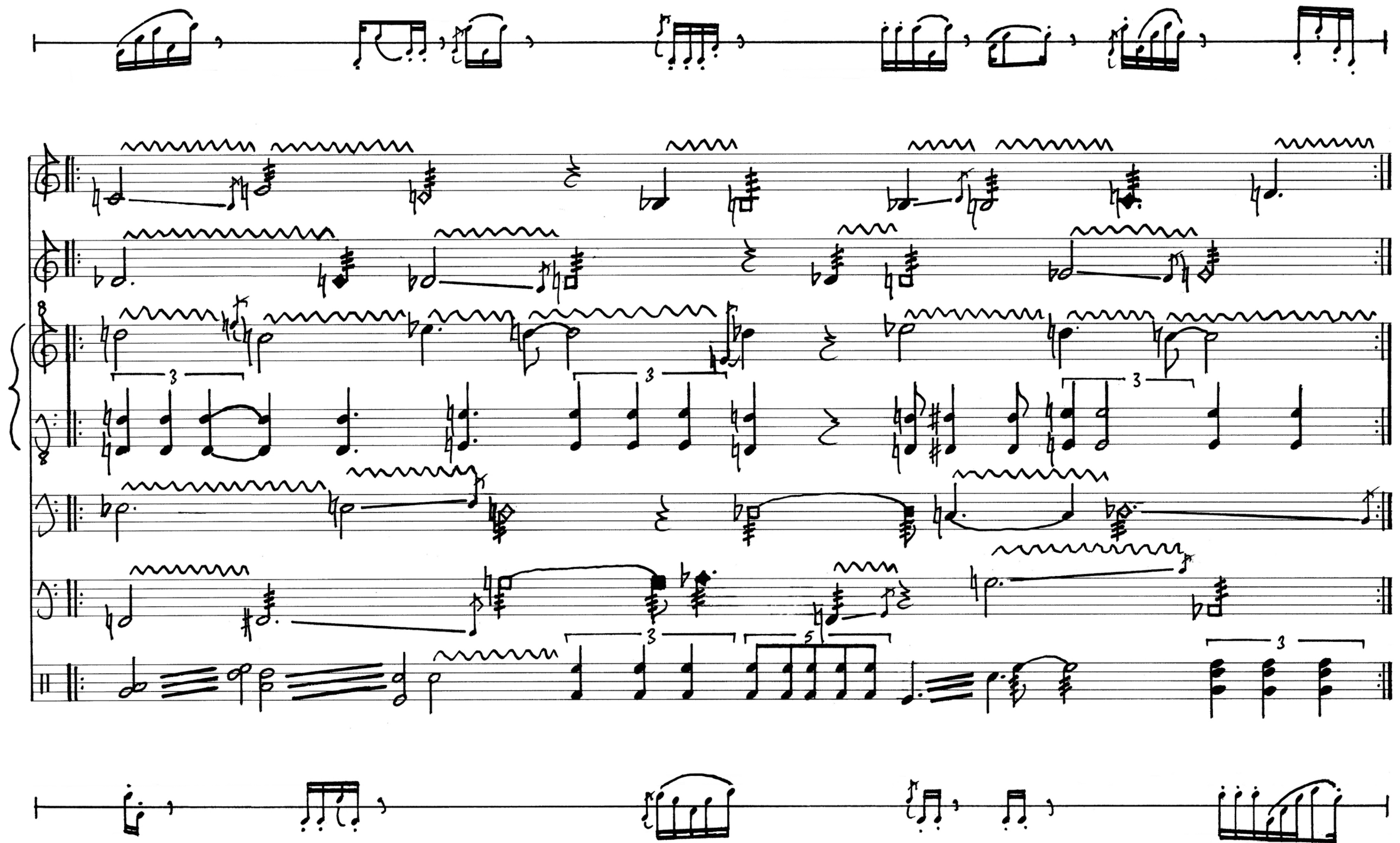
Lume Vone Instructions

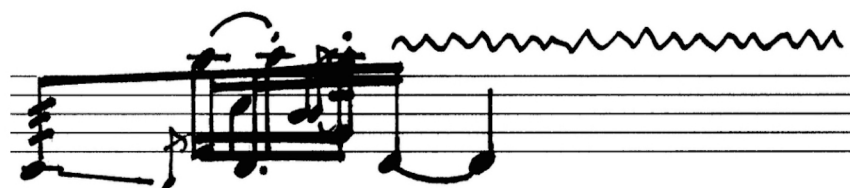
- Score is in C
- The score consists of five pages of repeated measures. There are two treble clef parts, one grand staff part, two bass clef parts, and a percussion part. All parts can be played by any instrument(s), transpose as necessary. Percussion instruments are described below.
- Tempo may be fixed or variable.
- Dynamics are variable.
- Repeats are ad lib, with staggered entrances of new measures.
- Resting is okay.
- Unpitched and unmetered material above and below main systems may be played at any time and are not necessarily the same duration as the main repeated measures.
- On pages one and five:
 - New pitches articulated where there is a notehead.
 - Downward stems with thick beams represent meter.
 - Upward stems with thin beams represent unmetered articulation (eg., tonguing, bowing, etc.) in approximate relationship to meter.
 - Contour lines of varying width represent modulation of two aspects – one follows the contour, the other follows the width (eg., width = bow pressure, contour = bow position).
- On pages two and four:
 - Square, diamond, and normal noteheads represent different techniques as determined by the performer (eg., square = multiphonic, diamond = breath).
 - Trill and tremolo may be interpreted conventionally or otherwise.
 - Glissando distances are approximate, and may be more or less than shown depending on instrument.
- Page three consists of four unmetered repeated lines that should be played independently by all players.
- Percussion and piano notation differs from the others. Chords are given on metered beats with unmetered grace note “echos” interspersed.
- Percussion instruments consist of two sets of instruments pitched approximately to these chords (ordered in ascending order per chord): 1) Eb-Bb-F-C, represented by the four spaces; 2) G-B-A-E-C#, represented by the five lines.
- There is no reason not to ignore any or all of these instructions and invent new interpretations.



A multi-staff musical score. The top two staves are for the piano, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. They feature complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages. The next two staves are for strings, indicated by a brace on the left and a double bass clef. They contain sustained notes and some rhythmic patterns. The bottom two staves are for a cello and double bass, with a double bass clef and sustained notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.







This is a handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, possibly a harp or a multi-voice choir. The score is written on ten staves. The top and bottom staves are single-line staves, while the middle eight staves are grouped together, likely representing a multi-staff instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are several instances of triplets (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) and wavy lines (indicating tremolos or rapid oscillations). The key signature is not explicitly stated, but the notes are mostly natural, with some flats and sharps. The overall style is that of a personal or working manuscript.

The score is organized into two main sections. The top section consists of the first five staves, and the bottom section consists of the last five staves. The middle section, between the two main sections, contains the most complex and dense notation, including many chords and wavy lines. The notation is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and erasures visible. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or spinet. The score is written on seven staves, with the middle four staves grouped by a brace on the left, indicating they represent a single instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (p, f). The piece is divided into two main sections by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first section consists of five measures, and the second section consists of five measures. The notation is dense and detailed, with many accidentals and dynamic markings. The staves are numbered 1 through 7 on the left side. The first staff has a treble clef, and the last staff has a bass clef. The middle four staves have a grand staff clef (treble and bass). The notation is in a historical style, possibly 18th or 19th century.