

**Conceptual Simplification:**  
**an Empirical Investigation of a New Method**  
**for Analysis, Learning and Memorisation of**  
**Post-Tonal Piano Music**  
**(Volume II)**

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# Appendix A: Summary of Conceptual Simplification as in Farré

## Rozada (2018)

This appendix provides a summary of the first prototype of Conceptual Simplification resulting from my Master's thesis Farré Rozada (2018). This version of the method was the result of a self-case study based on my personal experience of learning and memorising the 35-minute work *Makrokosmos I* (1972) by George Crumb. The five main strategies identified were:

- 1) Simplifying Complex Chords
- 2) Identifying Interval Relationships
- 3) Simplifying Layers of Complexity
- 4) Switch Conceptualisation
- 5) Structural Dynamic Map

These strategies provide tools for simplifying complexity in different ways. After selecting a particular passage, the first step is to identify what layers of complexity can be found and take one at a time, until the essential information is reached.<sup>1</sup> Then, the next step is to encode the resulting patterns, after which the removed layers are restored, one at a time, to be progressively chunked and encoded. Therefore, Conceptual Simplification stands for simplifying, understanding the logic and encoding the information conceptually, relying on pre-existent knowledge when possible. The strategies listed above are now summarised.

Simplifying Complex Chords: This consists in identifying the underlying patterns behind a sequence of chords. To do so, various kinds of analyses are completed to identify which tonal, post-tonal or mathematical patterns (e.g., symmetry) can be found and used to summarise the content. When necessary, extended techniques are temporarily removed, to focus first on the resulting pitches on keys.

Identifying Interval Relationships: Following a similar approach as in Simplifying Complex Chords, this strategy aims to establish patterns related to intervals by applying tonal music theory. Employing interval patterns to encode music can be helpful since these are independent of the musical genre and can be used as unities to build up new patterns.

Simplifying Layers of Complexity: This strategy consists in identifying the different layers of an excerpt, so that the ones playing an ornamental role can be temporarily removed to focus on the basics. Also, the same process can be applied to each layer with the same purpose, which will provide additional sublayers. The essential information is encoded and integrated layer by layer, until obtaining the original passage. Among the strategies presented so far, this is the most novel, since it proposes to stratify the music into layers and encode these separately, and then in progressive combinations. This procedure allows to diminish the

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<sup>1</sup> A layer of complexity could be the range of octaves in which a single melody is displayed, the extended techniques involved in a piece, a repetitive pattern or figuration that cyphers a chord or progression, or any other secondary information that contributes to the complexity of the music, without being the primary source.

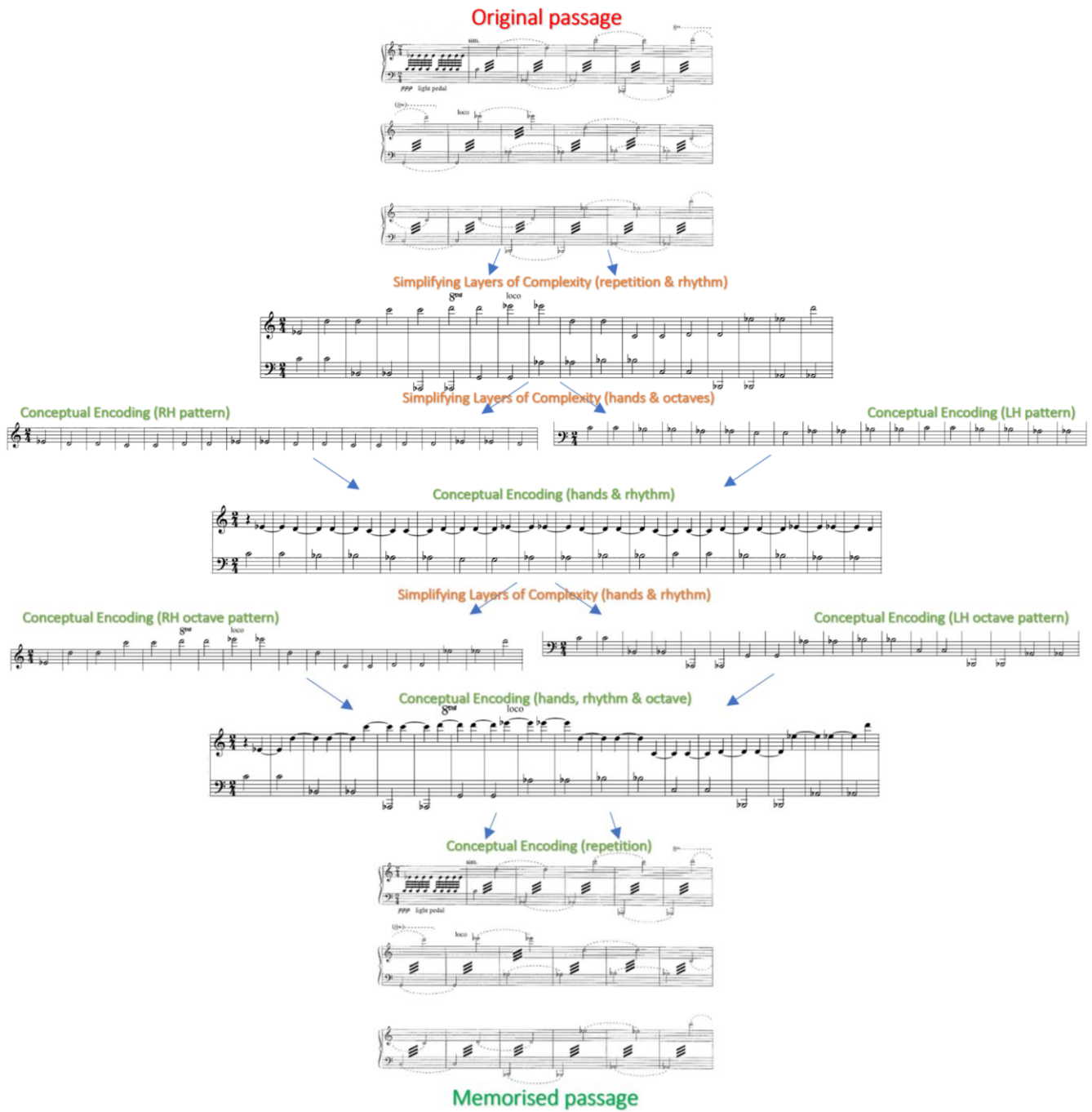
complexity without the need of using structural segmentation. One of the most common layers of complexity to be removed with this strategy are extended techniques.

Switch Conceptualisation: This strategy aims to tackle and delimit switches, particularly in musical contexts that present thematical uniformity or self-referencing, and in which the previous strategies presented are not effective. Accordingly, segmentation is used to establish the beginning and end of each switch. The resulting parts are labelled, and once this general map is clear, a specific label is assigned to every different cell. This allows to considerably simplify the information and avoids confusion when performing. Therefore, this strategy is focused on identifying the elemental cells that form a larger chain of information, and segment it accordingly. Each fragment is labelled with a tag that creates an association with that bit of information. After establishing this relationship, the tag can be used to trigger the associated cell. Having done this with the entire chain, a coherent structure can be disguised grouping the labels accordingly. Also, Switch Conceptualisation can be helpful in revealing patterns of how these cells interact with each other.

Structural Dynamic Map: The last strategy presented focuses on the development of a conceptual map of dynamics related to the formal structure of the piece. This enhances memorisation, since along with pitches, dynamics are also memorised and combined with the rest of information. As a result, stronger connections and cues can also be developed.



## Appendix B: Higher-Resolution Version of Example 3.1



## Appendix C: Interviewees' Professional Biographies

**Hayk Melikyan** has built an international reputation for being one of the most versatile and imaginative performers of post-tonal music. He performs regularly in Europe, Asia and America; and has commissioned and world-premiered several works from recent composers, including György Kurtág, Peteris Vasks, Tigran Mansurian, Jonathan Harvey, Krzysztof Penderecki and Arvo Pärt. He has also launched the 1900+ and 2000+ World Piano Music Concert Series for promoting the repertoire from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries from different nations in Armenia. Along with his career as a performer, he has written piano solo, chamber, instrumental, vocal and symphonic music.

**Ermis Theodorakis** has established himself as an outstanding post-tonal music performer for his exceptional musical memory and his rapid comprehension of complex and challenging contemporary compositions. He has extensively performed in Europe, America and Africa; and he is particularly known for his highly regarded performances of the music by Iannis Xenakis, Brian Ferneyhough, Mark Andre, Frank Cox, Claus-Steffen Mahnkopf and the Second Viennese School. Apart from having been recognised as a reference for Greek contemporary music, he has world-premiered works by several living composers. He has also written solo and chamber music, which has been performed in Europe and South America. Ermis has been a guest lecturer at universities in Germany, Greece, the UK, Brazil, Chile and Canada; and since 2017 he is an adjunct professor for Contemporary Performance Practice at the University of Music and Theater Leipzig. Finally, he is also a co-author of the influential study on atonal piano music Tsintzou and Theodorakis (2008).

**Jason Hardink** has been described as a fearless interpreter of large-scale piano works. His repertoire is widely diverse, ranging from modern to historical, which he always performs from memory. He is known for his performances of Michael Hersch, Olivier Messiaen, Brian Ferneyhough, Franz Liszt, Pierre Boulez, Wolfgang Rihm and Andrew Norman. He has commissioned music from Thomas Osborne, Bruce Quaglia, Inés Thiebaut, Jason Eckardt and Steve Roens; and has also premiered works by Gerald Barry. Some musical partners include Augustin Hadelich, Nicola Benedetti, Tor Johan Bøen and Phillip Setzer. His Doctoral thesis *Messiaen and Plainchant* explores the varying levels of influence that Gregorian Chant exerted on the music of Olivier Messiaen. He holds the position of Principal Keyboard with the Utah Symphony and has been the Artistic Director of the NOVA Chamber Music Series.

## Appendix D: Composers' Professional Biographies

**Ofer Ben-Amots** (b.1955) was born in Haifa (Israel) and gave his first piano concert at age nine and at age sixteen was awarded first prize in the Chet Piano Competition. Later, following composition studies with Joseph Dorfman at Tel Aviv University, he was invited to study at the Conservatoire de Musique in Geneva, Switzerland. There he studied with Pierre Wismer and privately with Alberto Ginastera. Ben-Amots is an alumnus of the Hochschule für Musik in Detmold, Germany, where he studied with Martin C. Redel and Dietrich Manicke and graduated with degrees in composition, music theory, and piano. Upon his arrival in the United States in 1987, Ben-Amots studied with George Crumb at the University of Pennsylvania where he received his Ph.D. in music composition. Currently Chair of the Music Department at Colorado College, Dr. Ben-Amots teaches composition, music theory, and a wide variety of liberal arts subjects.

Ofer Ben-Amots' compositions are performed regularly in concert halls and festivals Worldwide. His music has been performed by such orchestras as the Zürich Philharmonic, Munich Philharmonic, the Austrian Radio Orchestra, Bruckner Orchestra, Moscow Camerata, Heidelberg, Erfurt, Brandenburg, the Filarmonici di Sicili, Milano Chamber Orchestra, Brooklyn Philharmonic, the Concerto Soloists of Philadelphia, North/South Consonance in NY, Portland Chamber Orchestra, and the Colorado Springs Philharmonic among others. His compositions have been professionally recorded by the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig, the Munich Chamber Orchestra, the Barcelona Symphony, Odessa Philharmonic, the BBC Singers, and the renowned Czech choirs Permonik and Jitro. Ben-Amots has received commissions and grants from the MacArthur Foundation, Fulbright Foundation, Amado Foundation, Schleswig-Holstein Musikfestival, Fuji International Music Festival in Japan, Delta Ensemble from Amsterdam, Assisi Musiche Festival, the Geneva Camerata, the Montage Music Society, and many others.

Ofer Ben-Amots is the winner of the 1994 Vienna International Competition for Composers. His chamber opera, *Fool's Paradise*, was premiered in Vienna during the 1994 festival Wien modern and has become subsequently part of the 1994/95 season of Opernhaus Zürich. He is recipient of the 1988 Kavannagh Prize for his *Fanfare for Orchestra* and the Gold Award at South Africa's 1993 Roodepoort International Competition for Choral Composition. His *Avis Urbanus* for amplified flute was awarded First Prize at the 1991 Kobe International Competition for Flute Composition in Japan. In 1999, Ben-Amots was awarded the Aaron Copland Award and the Music Composition Artist Fellowship by the Colorado Council on the Arts. In 2004 he won the Festiladino, an international contest for Judeo-Spanish songs, a part of the Israel Festival in Jerusalem. In 2015, Ben-Amots won the First Prize at the 4th Smareglia International Composers Competition in Udine, Italy. His innovative multimedia opera, *The Dybbuk*, has been produced in over ten different productions in the US, Germany, and Israel. The opera has been described as "a uniquely beautiful and powerful new work" and its production as "a service to music and to what is best in our humanity" (Listen for Life Reviews, by Donna Stoering, September 30, 2016.)

Ofer Ben-Amots' works have been repeatedly recognized for their emotional and highly personal expression. The interweaving of folk elements with contemporary textures, along with his unique imaginative orchestration, creates the haunting dynamic tension that permeates and defines Ben-Amots' musical language. His music can be heard on Naxos, Vantage, Pläne, Stylton, and the Milken Archive of Jewish Music. More information can be found on the website: [www.oferbenamots.com](http://www.oferbenamots.com)

**Feliu Gasull i Altisent** (b.1959) is a “note finder”, as he likes to call himself. Born in Barcelona, he is undoubtedly one of the Catalan guitarists and musical creators with most international exposure. He declares himself in love with the sea, a love that becomes the Mediterranean freshness and luminosity that identify his creations, always original and surprising. He studied guitar at the Conservatoire de Musique de Genève (Switzerland) and, later, composition at Indiana University (Bloomington, Indiana, USA). He has created music for all kinds of formations, both instrumental and choral, symphonic and chamber pieces, and stage music for theater, dance and film, which, among other mentions, have earned him the Carmichael Competition prize for choral music (USA, 1988), and the City of Barcelona Award, 1991. He has performed around the world as a soloist, premiering his own works, and has taught at several higher education institutions in both North and South America. He currently combines performance and composition with teaching at the Escola Superior de Música de Catalunya (Catalonia College of Music). He has recorded more than 15 LPs/CDs with his own work and has collaborated in more than 25 recordings as an accompanying performer for other artists. His music is strongly influenced by Catalan folklore and flamenco, as well as the music of Manuel de Falla and Heitor Villalobos.

## Appendix E: Group Y's Summary of Instructions by Excerpts

### EXCERPT 1

#### **Simplifying Layers of Complexity:**

##### Layers of Complexity in Excerpt 1:

- 1) Lower register.
- 2) Inversion of chords.
- 3) Chords in both hands.

#### **Conceptual Encoding:**

##### Conceptual Encoding in Excerpt 1:

Chords:

- 1) RH: Chromatic sequence of minor triads from Fm to Bm.
- 2) LH: Chromatic sequence of minor triads from Bm to Fm.

Inversions:

- 1) RH and LH: (Root position – 1<sup>st</sup> inversion – 2<sup>nd</sup> inversion) x2 + Root position

##### Strategies to follow in Excerpt 1:

- 1) Transpose the chords into the middle register.
- 2) Switch the chords into root position.
- 3) Identify the pattern behind the sequence of chords (includes chunking according to music theory).
- 4) Learn the sequence of chords in root position for each hand separately.
- 5) Switch the chords into their original inversions.
- 6) Identify the pattern behind the inversions of the chords.
- 7) Learn the sequence of chords in their original inversions for each hand separately.

- 8) Combine both hands in root position.
- 9) Combine both hands in the original inversions.
- 10) Transpose the chords into the original register.

## **EXCERPT 2**

### **Simplifying Layers of Complexity:**

#### **Layers of Complexity in Excerpt 2:**

- 1) Repetition.
- 2) Octave transposition.
- 3) Different patterns in both hands.

### **Conceptual Encoding:**

#### **Conceptual Encoding in Excerpt 2:**

Patterns:

- 1) RH:  $(E\flat-D-C-D) \times 2 + (E\flat-D) = \text{Turn on D.}$
- 2) LH:  $C-B\flat-A\flat-G-A\flat-B\flat-C-B\flat-A\flat = \text{Oscillation on } C_m, \text{ in the range of G-C.}$

#### **Strategies to follow in Excerpt 2:**

- 1) Ignore the repetition.
- 2) For each hand, transpose all notes into the same octave.
- 3) For each hand, identify the pattern behind each sequence of notes (includes chunking according to music theory).
- 4) Learn the sequence of notes for each hand separately.
- 5) Combine both hands, incorporating the main rhythmical interaction (not the repetition).

- 6) Transpose all notes back into their original octaves. Learn the sequence of notes for each hand, separately.
- 7) Combine both hands, incorporating the main rhythmical interaction (not the repetition).
- 8) Add the repetition.

### **EXCERPT 3**

#### **Simplifying Layers of Complexity:**

##### Layers of Complexity in Excerpt 3:

- 1) Ostinato.
- 2) Octave transposition.
- 3) Pitch organisation.
- 4) Rhythm.

#### **Conceptual Encoding:**

##### Conceptual Encoding in Excerpt 3:

Patterns:

- 1) The Eb ostinato is a horizontal axis of symmetry.
- 2) The pitch framework is ruled by this symmetry:

**Bb-B-C-C#-D-Eb-E-F-F#-G-Ab**

**Left hand**

**Right hand**

- 3) This provides the following symmetrical relationships between the pitches:

$Bb \sim Ab / B \sim G / C \sim F\# / C\# \sim F / D \sim E$

- 4) Each time a note appears, it is followed by its symmetrical. This also happens with double notes.
- 5) All double notes are perfect fourths.
- 6) Word patterns can be developed for the rhythm, assigning one syllable to each 32<sup>nd</sup> note. Karnatic music's syllables 'ta-ke-di-mi, ta-ka-jha-nu', also known as *solkattu*, are suggested in the instructions.<sup>1</sup>



#### Strategies to follow in Excerpt 3:

- 1) Ignore the Eb ostinato, which functions as a horizontal axis of symmetry.
- 2) Bars 1-7: For each hand, transpose all notes into the same octave.
- 3) Identify the pattern behind the resulting sequence of notes. This gives the following symmetrical relationships: Bb – Ab, B – G, C – F#, C# – F and D – E.
- 4) Memorise these relationships in the order they appear for bars 1-7.
- 5) **Main Study only:** Using the *solkattu* syllables or others of your choice for the 32<sup>nd</sup> notes, assign to each note the corresponding syllable according to its rhythmical value.
- 6) **Main Study only:** Using the syllables, memorise the excerpt transposed into the middle register, and without the ostinato.
- 7) Transpose all notes back into their original octaves. Memorise the excerpt without the ostinato.
- 8) Add the Eb ostinato.

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<sup>1</sup> This strategy for memorising rhythm was only suggested in the instructions for the Main Study, as a result of the feedback from the participants from the Pilot Study.



## EXCERPT 4

### Simplifying Layers of Complexity:

#### Layers of Complexity in Excerpt 4:

- 1) Pitch organisation.
- 2) Independent cells.

### Conceptual Encoding:

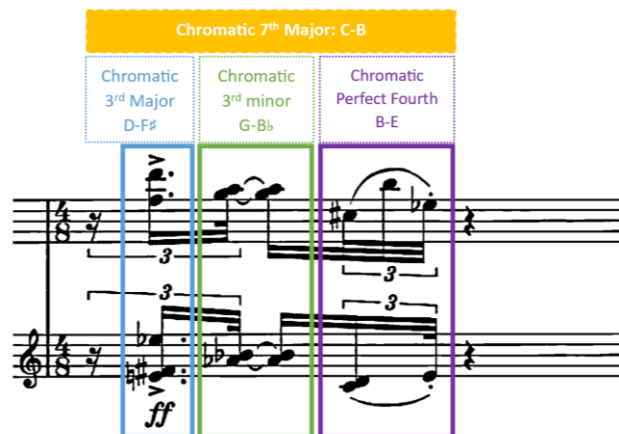
#### Conceptual Encoding in Excerpt 4:

Patterns:

- 1) Bar 1 can be fitted within the 6<sup>th</sup> minor F-C# (G excluded).



- 2) Bar 2 can be subdivided into three groups:

A musical score for two staves in 3/8 time. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music is marked with a forte 'ff' dynamic. Three groups of notes are highlighted by colored boxes: a blue box on the first staff, a green box on the second staff, and a purple box on the third staff. Above the boxes are labels: 'Chromatic 7th Major: C-B' (yellow), 'Chromatic 3rd Major D-F#' (blue), 'Chromatic 3rd minor G-Bb' (green), and 'Chromatic Perfect Fourth B-E' (purple). Each group of notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket, indicating a triplet.

- 3) Each group can be fitted into the following chromatic structures. Altogether can be collated as the 7<sup>th</sup> Major C-B:

- i. 3<sup>rd</sup> Major D-F#
- ii. 3<sup>rd</sup> minor G-Bb
- iii. Perfect 4<sup>th</sup> B-E



Strategies to follow in Excerpt 4:

- 1) Segment the excerpt according to the independent cells. There are two cells: one for bar 1 and another for bar 2.
- 2) Identify and memorise the pattern for bar 1. This can be fitted into the 6<sup>th</sup> minor F-C# (G excluded).
- 3) Identify and memorise the pattern for bar 2, which can be subdivided into three chromatic structures: the 3<sup>rd</sup> Major D-F#, the 3<sup>rd</sup> minor G-Bb and the Perfect 4<sup>th</sup> B-E. These can also be collated as the 7<sup>th</sup> Major C-B.
- 4) Use backwards motion to connect both bars and practice it from memory.

## Appendix F: Interviews. List of Questions

### 1. Overview of memory

- 1.1. What is your general approach to memorising music? Do you find it easy or difficult? Why?
- 1.2. Do you always perform from memory? Is there a particular repertoire that you perform from the score? Why?
- 1.3. What do you focus on when memorising? In your experience, what can be the main challenges during this process?
- 1.4. Are there any particular strategies that you use to memorise? Do these differ in the repertoire?

### 2. Parameters that influence memorisation

- 2.1. What parameters do you think that influence your memorisation practice?
- 2.2. Do you feel confident at sight-reading? Do you think this influences your memorisation ability?
- 2.3. Do you experience synaesthesia?  
**If YES:** Do you think this influences your memory?
- 2.4. Do you have absolute pitch?  
**If YES:** Do you feel that is an advantage when memorising?
- 2.5. Do you consciously use your emotions to memorise?

### 3. Practice

- 3.1. What is the role of memory in your practice? Do you memorise during the process of learning a new piece or is it a separate stage? Does this vary depending on the repertoire?
- 3.2. How do you structure your practice to memorise a piece? Do you have any particular strategies? **If YES:** Can you give further details of these?
- 3.3. Have you identified any particular processes you need to go through to securely memorise a piece of music?
- 3.4. Once you have memorised a piece of music, how confident do you feel about your memory? Are there any particular strategies that help you securing it further?
- 3.5. Do you use mental practice? **If YES:** How?

- 3.6. Do you use sleep, such as regular naps, as part of your practice routine? Have you ever experienced an improvement in your memory after sleeping?

#### **4. Performance Anxiety**

- 4.1. Do you suffer performance anxiety?  
**If YES:** In your experience, what are the key factors that trigger it for you?  
**If NO:** Do you use any strategies that help you in preventing it?
- 4.2. Does performing from memory or from the score condition that?

#### **5. Performance**

- 5.1. What impact has performing from memory on your own performance?
- 5.2. How do you think your performance would change if you played from the score?
- 5.3. How do you feel more confident, performing from memory or with the score?
- 5.4. Do you have any strategies for dealing with memory lapses?

#### **6. Audience**

- 6.1. Do you think that the audience engages or perceives the performance differently if you perform from memory or with the score?
- 6.2. How do you think that this relates to other performing arts such as dance and theatre?

#### **7. Education and Training**

- 7.1. When you were still a student, do you recall receiving specific training on how to memorise music? **If YES:** Can you describe what consisted of that training?  
**If NO:** Can you describe how did you come up with your own strategies?

#### **8. Personal Strategy**

- 8.1. Could you explain the strategies that you used to memorise a specific piece of music from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries that you think describes better your approach?

## Appendix G: Consent Form and Participant Information Sheet

### CONSENT FORM

**Full title of Project:** Simplifying the Complex: Developing a New Method for Memorising Post-Tonal Piano Music

**Name, position and contact address of Researcher:** Laura Farré Rozada, Doctoral researcher, [laura.farrerozada@mail.bcu.ac.uk](mailto:laura.farrerozada@mail.bcu.ac.uk)

**Please tick box**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. I confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet for the above study and have had the opportunity to ask questions. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving reason.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. I agree to take part in the above study.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Please tick box**

- |   | Yes                      | No                       |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. I agree to be audio recorded when performing and answering the researcher's questions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. I agree that the software Otter is used for transcription purposes.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. I understand that all my data will be anonymised.                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. I agree to the use of anonymised quotes in publications.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. I agree that my data gathered may be used for future research.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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Name of Participant

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Date

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Signature



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### **Participant Information**

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Title of Project: Simplifying the Complex: Developing a New Method for Memorising Post-Tonal Piano Music

Name of Researcher: Laura Farré Rozada

Locality: Birmingham (via Microsoft Teams)

You are invited to take part in a study on identifying successful strategies for memorising post-tonal piano music. Whether or not you take part is your choice. If you do not want to take part, you do not have to give a reason, and it will not affect your status or connection with the Royal Birmingham Conservatoire. If you do want to take part now, but change your mind later, you can pull out of the study at any time.

This Participant Information Sheet will help you decide if you would like to take part. It sets out why the study is being undertaken, what your participation would involve, what the benefits and risks to you might be, and what would happen after the study ends. You do not have to decide straight away whether or not you will participate in this study and you are welcome to contact the researcher if you have any questions. Before you decide you may also want to talk about the study with other people. Feel free to do this.

This document is 3 pages long, and there is a separate Consent Form. Please make sure you have read and understood all the pages.

If you agree to take part in this study, you will be asked to tick the appropriate boxes on the attached Consent Form, sign it (an electronic signature will be accepted) and return it to the researcher by email. You will then be advised to retain a copy of the Participant Information Sheet and Consent Form for your records.

#### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY?

This study shall be part of the data collection for the doctoral research 'Simplifying the Complex: Developing a New Method for Memorising Post-Tonal Piano Music'. This is carried out by Laura Farré Rozada, who is a Midlands4Cities-funded PhD candidate at Royal Birmingham Conservatoire in the UK.

With this project the researcher aims to identify and compare different memorisation strategies used by advanced piano students at the Royal Birmingham Conservatoire, and refine a method for memorising post-tonal piano music.

#### WHAT WILL MY PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY INVOLVE?

You have been invited to participate in this study because you have been identified as an outstanding piano student at the Conservatoire.

As part of this study, you will be asked to fill an anonymous questionnaire (c.a. 20 min) that requests information regarding your musical education training and experience with performing and memorising music; a logical reasoning test (c.a. 18 min) and complete a memorisation test, in which you will be given a series of instructions for memorising a total of three brief excerpts of post-tonal piano music. It is important that you carry out this at a sensible time of the day. For your overall participation in this study, you will be required for 3h and 30 minutes, to be distributed among two consecutive days: 3h on the first day and 30 minutes on the following day. During this study you will also be briefly interviewed and audio-recorded by the researcher on Microsoft Teams; and you will need to provide audio-recordings of your performances of the excerpts. You do not need to prepare in advance and the dates and times will be scheduled by mutual convenience. All you need is a piano; a computer/iPad to complete the tasks and connect on Microsoft Teams; a good recording device, a timer (it can be your cell phone) and a printer (if you want to print out the excerpts). The whole study will be carried online, and you can do it in a setting of your choice. The researcher shall also request permission to use the software Otter to transcribe the recording of the interview. This is voluntary (see Consent Form). The interview setting shall guarantee a piano at your disposal, should you want to use it to demonstrate and/or illustrate some points.

## WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS AND RISKS OF THIS STUDY?

The goals of this study are to identify and compare different memorisation strategies that are used by advanced piano students. Once the study is completed, the researcher shall share with you the outcomes of the research, from which you can gain new tools, such as memorisation strategies, for your own performance practice.

You will be able to indicate your preferences on how your data is going to be collected in the Consent Form. You may also update these preferences at any time by contacting the researcher directly at the email address above.

Interviews shall be carried in English. Whether any issues arise, you can decide whether you want to withdraw or want to have some data excluded from the study.

All your data will be anonymised and the status 'off the record' shall be clarified at the beginning of the interview. The researcher shall contact you to verify the transcription of the interview and request your permission to include transcriptions of your quotes, if relevant to the doctoral thesis (see Consent Form).

Recordings of interviews will be transcribed either by the researcher or through the help of the software "Otter", which involves uploading the recording to a cloud. You can indicate your preference on the Consent Form.

Data will be stored securely and confidentially on an encrypted, password-protected hard drive. Only the analysis and the subsequent outcome shall be shared publicly. The outcomes of this research will be published and disseminated. Additionally, results might be used for advertising post-doctoral study.

## WHO PAYS FOR THE STUDY?

This study forms part of a doctoral research hosted at the Royal Birmingham Conservatoire and funded by Midlands4Cities and the Arts and Humanities Research Council in the UK.

## WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS?

Your participation is voluntary. You can change your mind on your participation to this study at any time. Due to the nature of the project, however, withdrawal of the data will not be possible 6 months after data collection. This is to allow the completion of the doctoral research.

You have the right to access information about your data collected as part of the study. Your privacy and confidentiality are a primary concern of the researcher. In fact, all necessary steps and precautions will be taken to ensure that, your contribution is



anonymised at the collection stage, in order to avoid accidental dissemination. All interview transcripts and recordings will be collected and stored in digital format, in a password-protected hard drive storage system. Data will only be accessed by the researcher and the researcher's supervisors.

#### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE STUDY?

The findings of this study will be used to inform future research and may be disseminated where opportunities arise (i.e. written reports, presentations). On completion (expected in August 2023), you will be entitled to receive an electronic copy of the Thesis.

#### WHO DO I CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION OR IF I HAVE CONCERNS?

If you have any questions, concerns or complaints about the study at any stage, you can contact the researcher Laura Farré Rozada ([laura.farrerozada@mail.bcu.ac.uk](mailto:laura.farrerozada@mail.bcu.ac.uk)). Alternatively, you could also contact Laura's supervisors: Prof Christopher Dingle ([Christopher.Dingle@bcu.ac.uk](mailto:Christopher.Dingle@bcu.ac.uk)) and Dr Motje Wolf ([mwolf@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:mwolf@dmu.ac.uk)).

## Appendix H: Study with Participants. Questionnaire

### QUESTIONNAIRE

Age:

Gender:

Nationality:

Email:

Program and year of study:

Previous education:

Most challenging works written during 1700-1920 that you have studied/performed:

Most challenging works written during 1920-2020 that you have studied/performed:

What pieces or composers do you feel more at home at?

#### 1. Overview of memory

- 1.1. What is your general approach to memorising music? Do you find it easy or difficult? Why?
- 1.2. Do you always perform from memory? Is there a particular repertoire that you perform from the score? Why?
- 1.3. What do you focus on when memorising? In your experience, what can be the main challenges during this process?
- 1.4. Are there any particular strategies that you use to memorise? Do these differ in the repertoire?

#### 2. Parameters that influence memorisation

- 2.1. What parameters do you think that influence your memorisation practice?
- 2.2. Do you feel confident at sight-reading? Do you think this influences your memorisation ability?
- 2.3. Do you experience synaesthesia? (e.g. experiencing a colour as a sound.)  
**If YES:** Do you think this influences your memory?
- 2.4. Do you have absolute/perfect pitch? (e.g. the ability to identify exactly the pitch of a note without comparing it to another.)  
**If YES:** Do you feel that is an advantage when memorising?

- 2.5. Do you consciously use your emotions to memorise?

### **3. Practice**

- 3.1. What is your process for learning a piece? Do you memorise during the process of learning a new piece or is it a separate stage? Does this vary depending on the repertoire?
- 3.2. What is the role of memory in your practice?
- 3.3. How do you structure your practice to memorise a piece? Do you have any particular strategies? **If YES:** Can you give further details of these?
- 3.4. Have you identified any particular processes you need to go through to securely memorise a piece of music?
- 3.5. Once you have memorised a piece of music, how confident do you feel about your memory? Are there any particular strategies that help you securing it further?
- 3.6. Do you use mental practice? **If YES:** How?
- 3.7. Do you use sleep, such as regular naps, as part of your practice routine? Have you ever experienced an improvement in your memory after sleeping?

### **4. Performance**

- 4.1. How do you feel more confident, performing from memory or with the score?
- 4.2. Do you think that the audience engages or perceives the performance differently if you perform from memory or with the score?

### **5. Education and Training**

- 5.1. Do you recall receiving specific training on how to memorise music?  
**If YES:** Can you describe what consisted of that training?  
**If NO:** Can you describe how did you come up with your own strategies?

### **6. Personal Strategy**

- 6.1. Could you explain the strategies that you used to memorise a specific piece of music (preferably from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries) that you think describes better your approach?

## Appendix I: Study with Participants. Semi-Structured Interview

### List of questions for the researcher

Immediately after the participant has recorded the excerpts for the first time, the researcher engages in dialogue with the participant that is audio-recorded following:

- Gibbs' (1988) reflective cycle:
  - i. Describe the practice session and strategies used with each excerpt.
  - ii. Describe your experience while performing them.
  - iii. How did you feel during the practice session and when performing.
  - iv. Evaluate how was the experience for you.
  - v. Analyse the experience and how do you think you reacted to it.
  - vi. Conclude about what you learned and what do you think you could have done differently.
  - vii. If you were given the excerpts again, how would you approach it.

### **Performance Anxiety**

Do you suffer performance anxiety?

**If YES:** In your experience, what are the key factors that trigger it for you?

**If NO:** Do you use any strategies that help you in preventing it?

Does performing from memory or from the score condition that?

### **Performance**

What impact has to perform from memory on your own performance?

How do you think your performance would change if you played from the score?

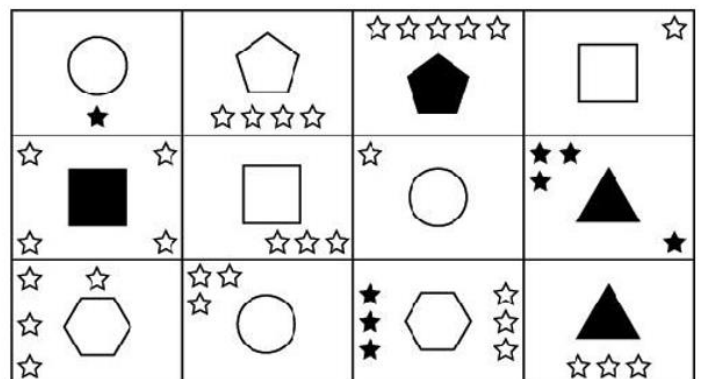
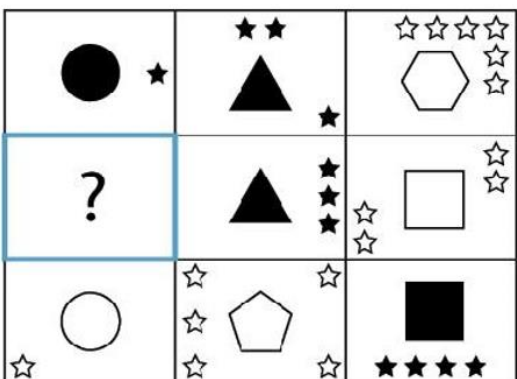
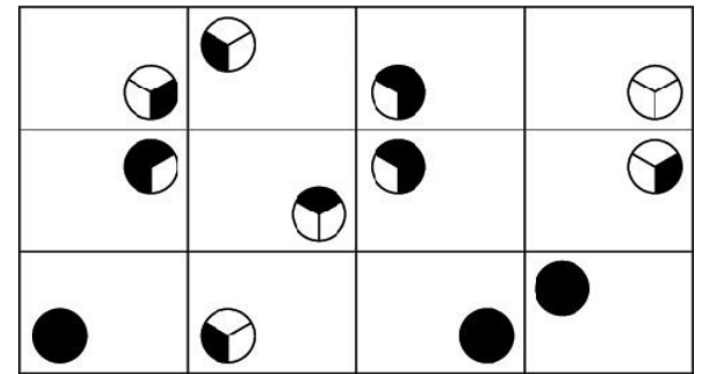
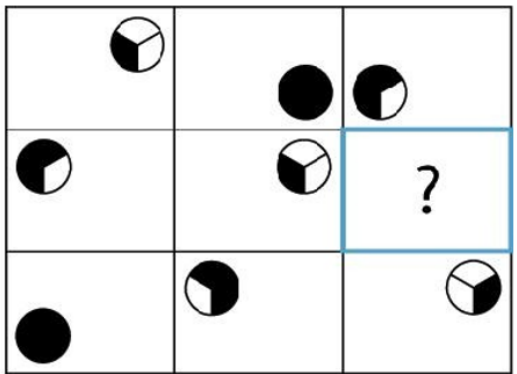
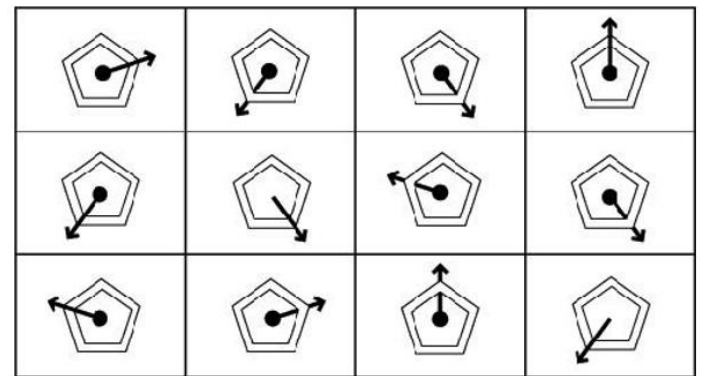
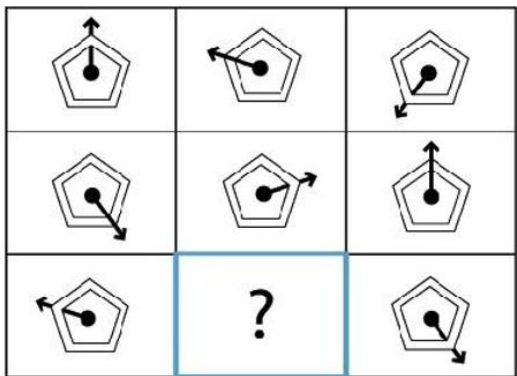
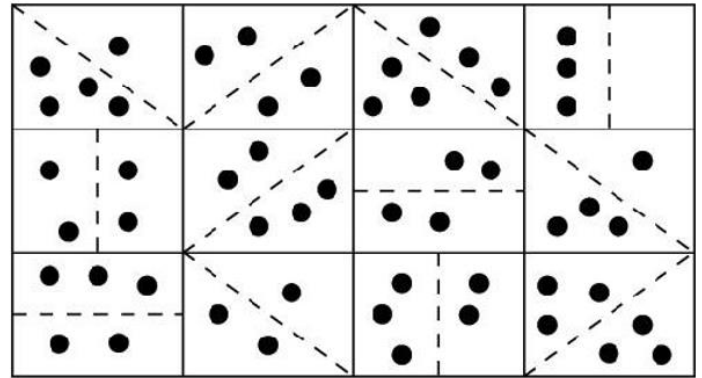
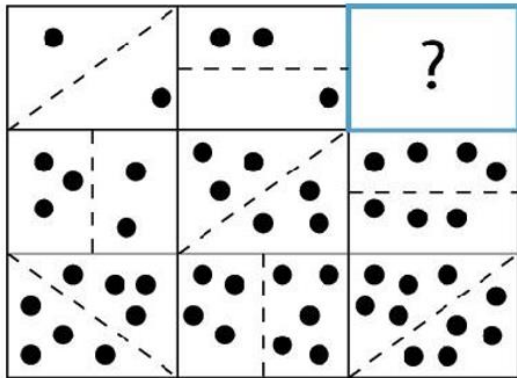
How do you feel more confident, performing from memory or with the score?

Do you have any strategies for dealing with memory lapses?

After a 12-hour interval, Participant x recalls again all excerpts while being audio-recorded. Immediately after, the researcher shall engage in a dialogue with the participant to catch up. This shall be audio-recorded.

Participant x shall sleep for an 8-hour period. After an interval that included sleep (the following day), Participant x recalls the excerpts while being audio-recorded. Immediately after, the researcher shall engage in a dialogue with the participant to catch up. This shall be audio-recorded.

## Appendix J: Study with Participants. Logical Reasoning Test



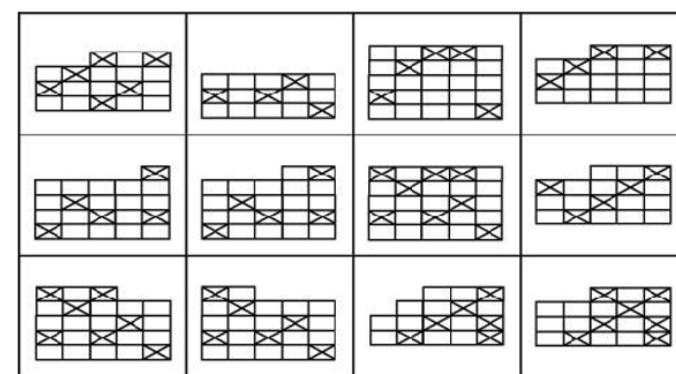
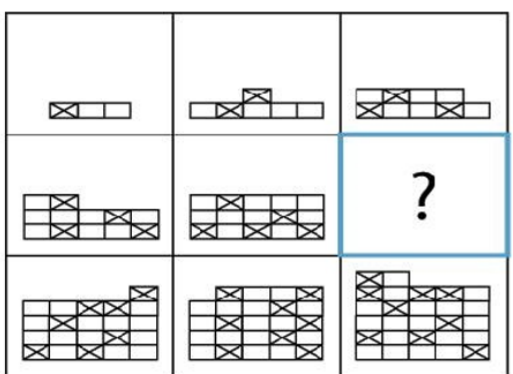
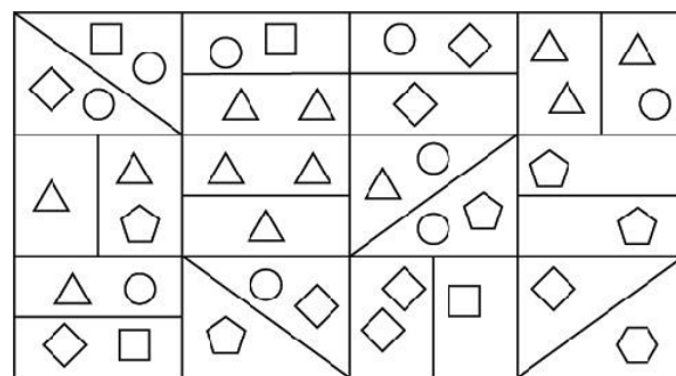
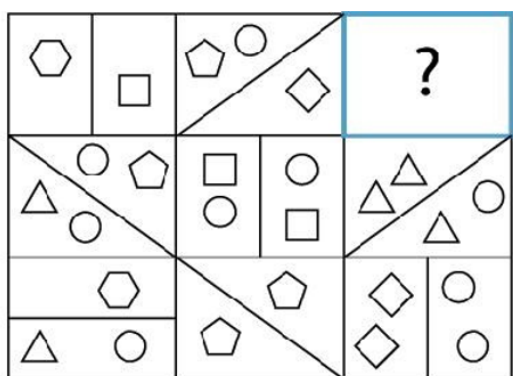
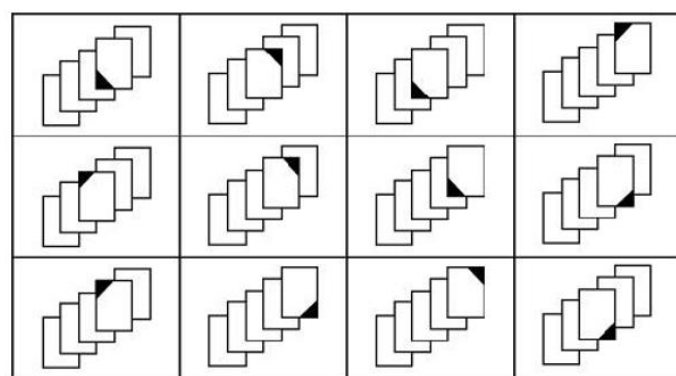
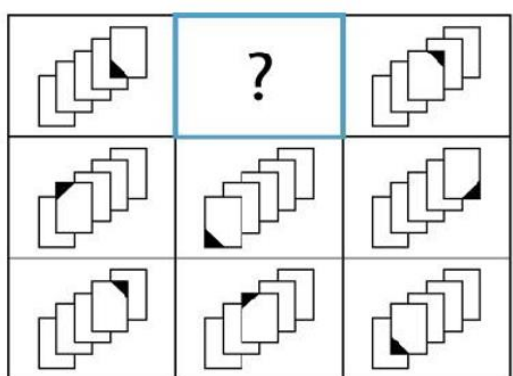
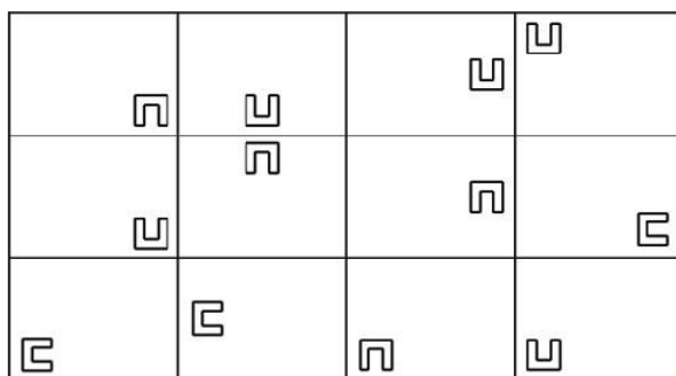
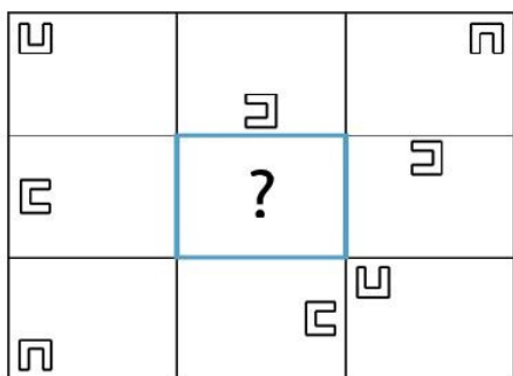
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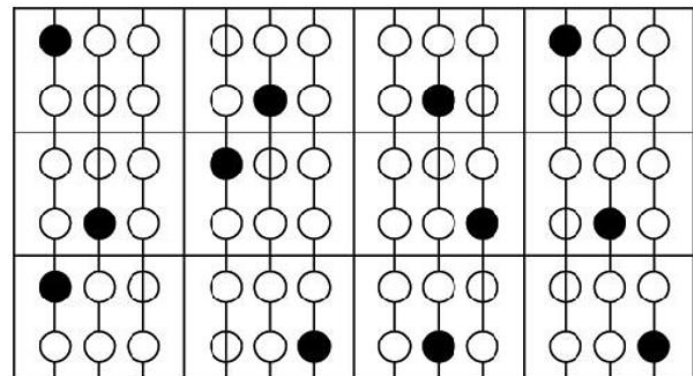
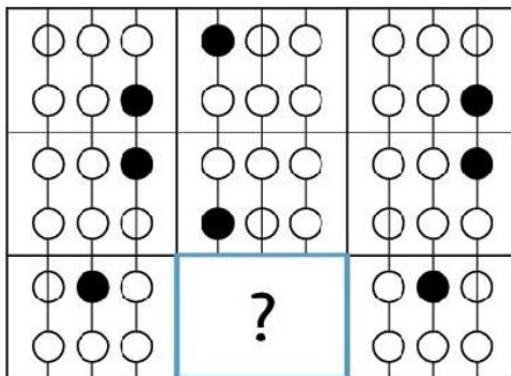
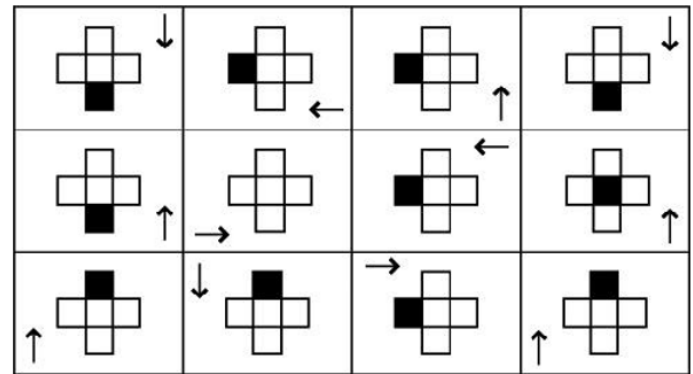
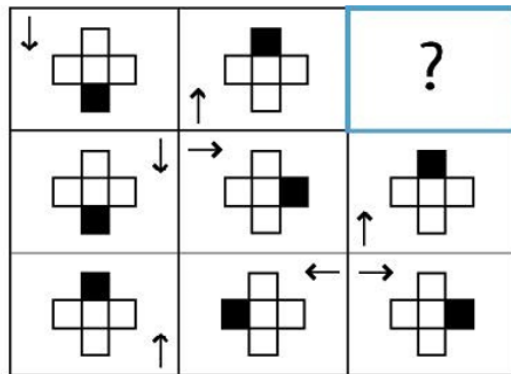
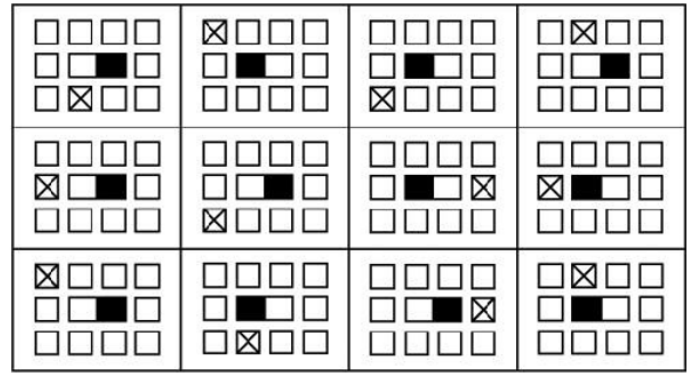
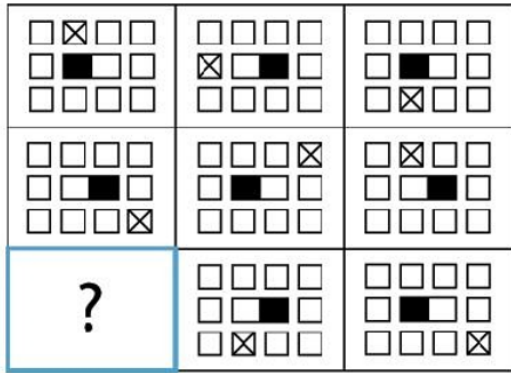
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## Appendix K: Scores of the Commissioned Works

*exagerer per les dinàmiques*

### La flor de l'atzavara

Concert per a piano i orquestra de corda

Feliu GASULL i ALTISENT  
(\*1959)

*1era Part*

#### I - Impromptu

*Senza rubato* ♩ = 96

Piano

*inside the piano \**

*mp*

\* cop amb la mà plana sobre les cordes del piano en el registre semi-greu

*Contrabaix*

*cordal beam*

*mf*

*mp*

*A* *C* *cll+cb* *violins*

*te d'ine te jenu*

*ord*

*mf*

*f*

*8vb*

*12*

*21*

*54*

*54*

*8vb*

© Feliu Gasull i Altisent, 2020  
© FICTA edicions i produccions, 2020

2

$\text{♩} = 96$  *Scorpio*  $\text{♩} = 64$  *unison*

20

*loco*

22

*no decres.*

25

*loco*

*mf*

*poco*

27

*loco*

*G+A*

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 20-27. The score is in 3/4 time and features complex fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings. Handwritten notes include 'Scorpio', 'unison', 'loco', 'no decres.', 'mf', 'poco', and 'G+A'. The page number '2' is in the top left, and '31' is at the bottom center.

Handwritten musical score with four systems, featuring piano and bass staves, fingerings, and dynamic markings. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with handwritten annotations and corrections.

**System 1 (Measures 28-31):** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure rest at measure 28. Bass staff has fingerings: 3 2 1 2 3 4 5, 1 2 4, 3 1 4, 5 4. Dynamics: *mf*.

**System 2 (Measures 30-33):** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure rest at measure 30. Bass staff has fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1, 3 3 3, 3 1 1. Dynamics: *sp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*. Handwritten note: "8vb" with a dotted line.

**System 3 (Measures 33-35):** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure rest at measure 33. Bass staff has fingerings: 4 3 2 1, 3 4 5, 4 3 2 1. Dynamics: *f*. Handwritten note: "loco".

**System 4 (Measures 35-37):** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure rest at measure 35. Bass staff has fingerings: 5 4 3 2 1, 3 2 1, 3 1 2 3. Dynamics: *ff*. Handwritten note: "cantando il basso".

**Handwritten Annotations:**

- Measure 28: "4 3 1 2" above the treble staff.
- Measure 30: "4 3 1 2" above the treble staff.
- Measure 33: "4 3 2 1" above the treble staff.
- Measure 35: "5 4 3 2 1" above the treble staff.
- Measure 37: "3 1 2 3" above the treble staff.
- Measure 30: "sp" below the bass staff.
- Measure 33: "loco" below the bass staff.
- Measure 35: "ff" below the bass staff.
- Measure 37: "cantando il basso" below the bass staff.

4

37

*mf*

*f*

*fmp*

8<sup>va</sup>

8<sup>va</sup>

40

*f*

*mf*

42

*dolce*

*mp*

*loco*

*mf*

44

*mf*

*mf*

53

5e + 48

Handwritten annotations include: "4", "3", "3", "3", "3", "4", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "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", "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", "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".



Handwritten musical score for "Penny" by The Beatles. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef. It includes handwritten notes, fingerings, and a "Penny" title. The score is marked with "47" and "5".

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte). There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections, including a large "4" at the top right and a "3" at the bottom right. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score for "The Piano" by Philip Miller. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mp" and "mf". Handwritten annotations in blue ink include "Coda", "arpeggio", "b: 5-6; Hark!", "inside the piano \*", and "6 4". There are also some numbers and symbols like "50", "3 2 1", "1 2 4 5", "3 2 1", "5 2 1", and "7 8".

6

62

*ff*

3 1

5

8 7

63

4 1

4 1

2 3 1

2 3 4 1

8th.....

65

*ff*

*loco*

*f*

3 1

1 2 3 4

(8th).....

*Cres.*

*no cresc.*

b. 62

68

1 2 3 2 3 1 2 1

5 3 2 1

8 8

Handwritten musical score with annotations:

**System 1 (Measures 70-71):**

- Measure 70: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Fingering: 2, 1, 3, 4, 5. Handwritten: "molt erràtiex", "loco", "4e + 5a", "ab 7".
- Measure 71: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Fingering: 4, 1. Handwritten: "loco", "8va", "les dues mans".

**System 2 (Measures 72-73):**

- Measure 72: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Handwritten: "8va", "octava 2", "a les dues mans", "La#".
- Measure 73: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Fingering: 1, 2, 5, 6. Handwritten: "loco", "3 1 4", "5 3 1", "6x", "8va", "8".

**System 3 (Measures 74-75):**

- Measure 74: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Handwritten: "8", "6x", "8va", "8".
- Measure 75: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#4, C#5, F#4. Bass clef, key signature of two sharps, 3/8 time. Notes: F#2, C#3, F#2. Fingering: 1, 2, 5, 6. Handwritten: "loco", "8va", "8", "referència", "taller", "re".



8

84

*ff brillante*

86

88

90

*ff 8vb loco*

*Spr*

Handwritten notes and markings on the musical score:

- res dlc* (with arrow pointing to measure 93)
- Dob* (circled, with arrow pointing to measure 93)
- piu dolce* (above measure 93)
- pattern conceptualisation* (written across measures 94-95)
- loco* (above measure 94)
- brillante* (above measure 95)
- sense pedal (effecte d'arpa → damp)* (written below measure 96)
- loco* (above measure 100)
- ff* (below measure 100)

Handwritten mathematical notes:

- $\frac{12}{8} \leftarrow \frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$  (circled)
- $\frac{7}{8}$  (circled)
- $\frac{5}{8}$  (circled)

Handwritten fingerings and articulations:

- Measure 92:  $\frac{3}{2} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 0 \ 1$
- Measure 93:  $\frac{3}{2} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 0 \ 1$
- Measure 94:  $\frac{5}{4} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$
- Measure 95:  $\frac{5}{4} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$
- Measure 96:  $\frac{5}{4} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$
- Measure 100:  $\frac{5}{4} \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$

Handwritten circled notes:

- $\frac{12}{8}$  (circled)
- $\frac{7}{8}$  (circled)
- $\frac{5}{8}$  (circled)
- $\frac{5}{4}$  (circled)
- $\frac{5}{8}$  (circled)



Handwritten notes: *8va*, *key change*, *lower*

11

Handwritten notes: *ff*, *mf*, *sfz*, *loco*, *8va*, *4 3*, *3*, *4 5 4*, *4*, *4 3 5 4*, *1 2*, *5 4*, *1 2*, *1 2*

Handwritten notes: *4 5*, *2 3 2*, *3 1*, *1 3 1*, *4 3*, *1 2 1 5*, *4 2*, *1 3 5*, *2 1 3 2*, *4 3 1*

Pattern conceptualisation



Handwritten musical score for measures 125-126. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 4, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 3. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a circled (8vb) marking and a 4-measure rest. A circled 5 4 3 2 sequence is written above the final measure.

Handwritten musical score for measures 127-128. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 5, 4, 4, 1, 4, 3, A. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a circled (8vb) marking and a 5 3 1 sequence. The word "loco" is written above the treble staff and below the bass staff. A circled 2 is written above the final measure.

Handwritten musical score for measures 131-132. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a circled 9-measure rest. The word "accelerando" is written above the treble staff. The dynamic marking *f* is written below the treble staff, and *sfz* is written below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for measures 133-134. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings: 5, 2, 1, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a circled 5-measure rest. The tempo marking "Presto selvaggio (♩ ± 110)" is written above the treble staff. The dynamic marking *f* is written below the treble staff.

perusio Carles. 8va

135

8va

5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5

loco

13

3 2 1 2 1 2

137

4 5 1 4 5 3

5 5 5 4 5

mp

f

3 1 4 1 8va

4 2 5 4 5 4

referencia → pês o pênhas

140

ms

ms

gliss.

loco

(8va)

142

ff

f

f

3 1 4

5 4 1 4

14

144

5 4 1 2 3 3 2 1 1 2 3

1 5

3

mf

1

146

ff

mf

3

3

ff

1

1

2

147

mf

3

2

148

ff

mf

3

ff

1

1

Variaz. C. 20. 21

1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5

2 3 1 3 5 2

3 5 2

[illegible]



## II - Passeig

Handwritten musical score for "Noces pour la nuit bleue" by F6. The score is for Piano and includes three systems of music. The first system starts with a tempo of 44 bpm, marked "loco" and "tenuto", and ends with a tempo change to 50 bpm. The second system is marked "poco rit." and "Liberalemente" with a tempo of 44 bpm. The third system continues the piece. The score is heavily annotated with handwritten notes, including "Noces pour la nuit bleue" and "F6" in red, and various performance instructions like "loco", "tenuto", "a tempo", "poco rit.", and "Liberalemente". Fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) are present throughout. The piece concludes with a final chord and a "poco rit." marking.

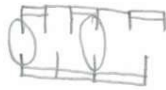
Handwritten musical score for measures 17 and 18. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 17 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. Measure 18 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. The bass line in measure 18 is marked with a handwritten '(8va).....' and 'loco'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for measures 19 and 20. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 19 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. Measure 20 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Handwritten annotations include 'poco a poco rit.' and 'Calmo'.

Handwritten musical score for measures 21 and 22. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 21 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. Measure 22 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Handwritten annotations include 'a tempo (♩ ± 56) (ps)', 'mf', 'inside the piano\*', 'ord.', and '8va'.

\* els compassos 23 i 24 s'han de tocar polsant directament les notes indicades dins del piano amb una pua de guitarra elèctrica.

Handwritten musical score for measures 23 and 24. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 23 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. Measure 24 is marked with a handwritten '4' above the staff and 'loco' below. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Handwritten annotations include '8va', 'loco', and '8va'.



18

30

(8va) 3

loco

5 4 1 3

1 5 4 1

3

Handwritten musical notation system 1, measures 18-30. Includes a treble and bass staff with various notes, rests, and fingerings. A bracket indicates a measure rest of 8 measures (8va). Handwritten annotations include "loco" and "5 4 1 3".

33

8va

loco

5 4 1 3

5 4 1

5 4 1 3

Handwritten musical notation system 2, measures 31-33. Includes a treble and bass staff. Handwritten annotations include "8va", "loco", and "5 4 1 3".

36

8va

loco

5 4 1 3

5 4 1 3

Handwritten musical notation system 3, measures 34-36. Includes a treble and bass staff. Handwritten annotations include "8va" and "loco".

39

8va

loco

poco rit.

poco tenuto

5 4 1

Handwritten musical notation system 4, measures 37-39. Includes a treble and bass staff. Handwritten annotations include "8va", "loco", "poco rit.", "poco tenuto", and "5 4 1".

Handwritten musical score for measures 44-46. The score is in treble and bass clefs. Measure 44 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The bass line is marked "loco" and "Db". Measure 45 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Measure 46 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also handwritten annotations like "3", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "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", "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", "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".

Handwritten musical score for measures 47-49. The score is in treble and bass clefs. Measure 47 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The bass line is marked "loco". Measure 48 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Measure 49 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also handwritten annotations like "3", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "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", "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", "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".

Handwritten musical score for measures 50-52. The score is in treble and bass clefs. Measure 50 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The bass line is marked "loco". Measure 51 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Measure 52 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also handwritten annotations like "3", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "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", "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", "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".

Handwritten musical score for measures 53-55. The score is in treble and bass clefs. Measure 53 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The bass line is marked "loco". Measure 54 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Measure 55 has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). There are also handwritten annotations like "3", "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "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", "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", "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".



20

55

*poco*

57

*f*

*sfz*

*f*

61

*mf*

*poco tenuto*

*a tempo*

*dolce*

*8va... loco*

*5 4 3 2 1*

65

*poco tenuto*

*a tempo*

*leggeramente meno*

*mp*

*dolcissimo e legato*

*mf*

*poco rit.*

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Francesco De Gregori. The score is for guitar and piano. The guitar part is in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part is in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes tempo markings: "accel." (accelerando), "poco rit." (ritardando), and "a tempo". The score is divided into measures by bar lines. The guitar part has a 5/4 time signature, and the piano part has a 4/5 time signature. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef for the guitar and a bass clef for the piano. The score includes a variety of musical notation, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is handwritten and includes some corrections and annotations.

Handwritten musical score for "Entrada Esmen" by Carlos Gomes. The score is for piano and includes tempo markings like "leggeramente meno", "poco rit.", and "a tempo". It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations and handwritten annotations.

Handwritten musical score for "Segunda Seção". The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "80" and "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations include "Orchestra tempo", "referência", and "Allegretto". The score is divided into sections by vertical lines.

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Francesco De Gregori. The score is in 2/4 time and features a piano introduction with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Handwritten annotations include "rit." (ritardando), "calmo" (calm), "a tempo" (at tempo), "rit." (ritardando), "mf" (mezzo-forte), "dolce" (sweet), "cromatico" (chromatic), and "loco" (wild). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

22

esperar más

Handwritten musical score for measures 96-100. The score is in 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'poco a poco ritardando'.

Handwritten musical score for measures 100-102. The score is in 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'poco a poco ritardando'.

Handwritten musical score for measures 102-104. The score is in 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'poco a poco ritardando'.

Handwritten musical score for measures 104-106. The score is in 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes (G, A, B) and a quarter note (C). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'poco a poco ritardando'.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked "molto cantato". The piece is divided into sections by a double bar line. The first section is marked "loco" and the second section is marked "loco". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece ends with a final measure marked "23".

(Saw).....

110

*f* *mf* *mp* *f*

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

4535 13-2

Handwritten musical score for "Gone With the Wind". The score is written on two staves: a piano (p) staff and a guitar (g) staff. The piano part is in the left hand, and the guitar part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Handwritten annotations include "Gone" above the piano staff, "loco" above the guitar staff, and various numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and symbols (circles, arrows) indicating specific techniques or fingerings. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.



24

Handwritten musical score system 1 (measures 115-118). The system is in 3/4 time. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with a slur and includes fingerings (3 2, 1 2, 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 3 1 3 5) and a 'loco' marking. A circled 'A' is written above the first measure. A '10' is written below the staff between measures 116 and 117, and another '10' is written below the staff between measures 117 and 118.

Handwritten musical score system 2 (measures 119-121). The system is in 3/4 time. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with a slur and includes fingerings (2 3, 3 2 1 3 1, 2 3, 1 4 3 2 1, 2 3, 2 2, 1 3, 2 1, 2 3). A circled 'B' is written above the staff between measures 120 and 121. A '6' is written below the staff between measures 119 and 120, and a '3' is written below the staff between measures 120 and 121. A circled 'C' is written above the staff between measures 121 and 122.

Handwritten musical score system 3 (measures 122-125). The system is in 3/4 time. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with a slur and includes fingerings (2 3, 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3, 3 5, 4 3 2 1 2). A circled 'D' is written above the staff between measures 123 and 124. A '12' is written below the staff between measures 122 and 123, and a '3' is written below the staff between measures 123 and 124. A '6' is written below the staff between measures 124 and 125, and a '3' is written below the staff between measures 125 and 126. A circled 'E' is written above the staff between measures 126 and 127.

Handwritten musical score system 4 (measures 128-131). The system is in 3/4 time. It features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with a slur and includes fingerings (4, 1 2 1 2 3 4, 1 2, 3 1 2 3 4). A circled 'F' is written above the staff between measures 129 and 130. A '6' is written below the staff between measures 128 and 129, and a '6' is written below the staff between measures 130 and 131. A circled 'G' is written above the staff between measures 131 and 132. A 'loco' marking is written below the staff between measures 131 and 132. A circled 'H' is written above the staff between measures 132 and 133.

Più deciso ed intenso (♩ ± 56) ♩ = 105

Handwritten number 6 above the staff.

Handwritten number 25 at the end of the staff.

Handwritten notes above the staff: *Sua*, *loco*.

Handwritten numbers above the staff: 5, 2, 3, 1, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Handwritten numbers below the staff: 3, 3, 0.

Handwritten number 7 above the staff.

Handwritten number 124 at the beginning of the staff.

Handwritten notes above the staff: *Sua*.

Handwritten numbers above the staff: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 6, 1, 3, 7, 5, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 3, 4.

Handwritten numbers below the staff: 14, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 0.

Handwritten number 125 at the beginning of the staff.

Handwritten notes above the staff: *Sua*.

Handwritten numbers above the staff: 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7.

Handwritten numbers below the staff: 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 5.

Handwritten number 127 at the beginning of the staff.

Handwritten notes above the staff: *Sua*.

Handwritten numbers above the staff: 7, 6, 6, 6.

Handwritten numbers below the staff: 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Soprano" and "loco". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Handwritten annotations include "Soprano" and "loco" in the right margin, and "130" in the left margin. The score is marked with a large "1" and a "5" in the left margin, and a "3" and "4" in the right margin. The score is written in ink on a white background.

Handwritten musical score for "Supra" by John Cage. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a vocal line above. The piano part is marked "loco" and includes various fingerings and dynamics. The vocal line is marked "Supra" and includes various fingerings and dynamics. The score is annotated with handwritten notes and markings, including "8b", "6", "12", "loco", and "Supra".

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the bass line is in the Bass staff. The score includes a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the middle. The piece is marked with a tempo of 'Allegretto' and a dynamic of 'p'. The score is numbered 133 in the top left corner. The handwritten notes are in black ink, and the lyrics are written below the bass staff. The score is a single system, and the piece ends with a double bar line.

133

*Allegretto*

*p*

*The Rose Tree*

*Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'.*



Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 144 to 148. The score is in treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Trills and triplets are present. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 146 to 150. The score is in treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Trills and triplets are present. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Handwritten annotations include "8va" (octave), "loco", "più dolce", and "s" (forte). A circled section in measure 150 shows a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 149 to 151. The score is in treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Trills and triplets are present. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Handwritten annotations include "4 (8va)", "rit." (ritardando), "calmo", "ten." (tenuis), and "dim. poco a poco" (diminuendo poco a poco). A circled section in measure 151 shows a triplet of eighth notes.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 152 to 154. The score is in treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Trills and triplets are present. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Handwritten annotations include "a tempo" and a tempo marking  $(\text{♩} \pm 44) = \text{♩} = 88$ . A circled section in measure 153 shows a triplet of eighth notes.





### III - Racons

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Lento e calmo" (♩ ± 40). The score is written for piano and includes several performance instructions and dynamics.

**Performance Instructions:**

- Tempo:** Lento e calmo (♩ ± 40)
- Articulation:** *leggermente più mosso* (lightly more moving)
- Touch:** *dolce* (sweet)
- Register:** *1\* inside the piano* (1st inside the piano)
- Texture:** *more* (more)
- Registration:** *romes per l'espresso* (romes for espresso)

**Dynamics:**

- mp** (mezzo-piano)
- f** (forte)
- mp** (mezzo-piano)
- f** (forte)

The score features a melody line with a *leggermente più mosso* section and a *dolce* section. The bass line includes a *mp* section and a *f* section. The score is marked with a *1\** inside the piano and a *more* section. The tempo is marked as *Lento e calmo* (♩ ± 40). The score is written for piano and includes several performance instructions and dynamics.

Handwritten musical score for "Dolce" (Dolce) by Giuseppe Verdi, Op. 12, No. 1. The score is for a piano and voice. The tempo is marked "Dolce (♩ ± 40) (sempre molto liberamente)". The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes a piano introduction with a "loco" marking and a "mf" marking. The vocal line is marked "ord." and "Dolce". The piano part has a "loco" marking and a "mf" marking. The score is annotated with handwritten notes and markings, including "t. moiment" and "ord.".

+ liure

31

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 6-14. The piece is in 3/4 time and marked *legatissimo*. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note melody, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated throughout. A large, sweeping slur encompasses the entire passage.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 15-24. The piece continues in 3/4 time. The right hand has a more complex, flowing melody with frequent slurs and ties. The left hand maintains a rhythmic accompaniment. Fingering is clearly marked. A large slur covers the section, and the word *loco* appears at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 25-34. The tempo is marked *leggeramente più mosso* (♩ ± 54). The right hand features a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand has a more active, rhythmic part. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. The word *loco* is written near the bottom. A large slur covers the section.

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 35-44. The piece continues in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand features a more complex, rhythmic accompaniment with triplets. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. A large slur covers the section.



leggeramente meno (♩ ± 44)

[illegible]

2\* El pianista xiularà les notes inidicades en la seva tessitura més confortable

m.d.: chromatic E-Db (B) A  
 rme: chromatic D (B) A-G

$\text{♩} = 152 (\pm 76)$  Poco più deciso  
*dolcissimo*

$\text{♩} = 18$

leggeramente rit.

*f dolce*

white notes only

*f*

34 (leggeramente rit.)

+ espai

bits

Handwritten notes: *mf misterioso*, *dolce*, *mp*, *octave*, *alter*

Handwritten notes: *ff*, *loco*, *8 B-B*, *8th*, *70*

Handwritten notes: *mf*, *ff*, *loco*, *8th*, *5*, *4*, *3*, *2*, *1*, *0*

Handwritten notes: *mp dolce*, *ff*, *loco*, *8th*, *5*, *4*, *3*, *2*, *1*, *0*, *Spra*

+ lento

7

7





36 *Yema con matejat amb m.e.*

*1\* inside the piano* *2\* inside the piano*

*mp* *mp* *mf* *+lento*

*loco* *Re-sar fusta* *Re-sar*

*2\* xilant* *Re-sar fusta* *Re-sar*

*Pizzicato* *mf* *3* *mf* *del piano*

*tercera* *seccia* *+expai, falla, creant a buscar la caiguda del final de l'acord*

*ff*

66

38

(♩ ± 60)  
Sua

poco rit. tenuto a tempo (♩ ± 54)

+lento  
sempre dolcissimo ed un poco liberamente

loco

56

dolcissimo

p

Cm

Sua

loco

leggeramente rit.

poco a poco rit.

tem. (♩ ± 54)

loco

60

leggeramente rit.

tenuto

(♩ ± 48)

leggeramente rit.

65

68

loco

5

lento e calmo (♩ ± 46) Libera mente

72 3 5 2 1 1 2 5 2 4 1 3 1 5 1 5

rit.

loco

mp

8

39

Handwritten musical score for guitar and piano. The score is written on two staves. The guitar part is on the top staff, and the piano part is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue ink are present throughout the score, including "Sincronizar amb una expand.", "1\* inside the piano", and "loco". The score is numbered 74 in the top left corner.

Handwritten musical score for "Dio Pizzicato" by Paganini. The score is written on three staves (treble, alto, and bass clef) in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as chords (Gm7, G#m+C, Ab, Bb, Eb, D), dynamics (mp, marcato), and tempo markings (poco a poco rit., ancora rit., calmo). There are also handwritten notes in red ink: "Dio Pizzicato", "2\* andante", and "Dio Pizzicato". The score is divided into measures by bar lines, and there are some handwritten annotations like "C Appassionato" and "Pizzicato".

Handwritten musical score for "The Piano" by Philip Glass, measures 79-80. The score is for piano and includes handwritten annotations such as "1\* inside the piano", "mf", "pizzicato", "2\* inside the piano", and "p 80". The music is in 4/4 time and features complex, overlapping melodic lines.



#### IV - Postludi

Handwritten musical score for "Sirenia" by J. S. Bach. The score is in G major and 4/4 time, with a tempo marking of "Allegro (♩ = 144)". The piano part is marked "p" and the harpsichord part is marked "f". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments, along with handwritten annotations like "Sirenia", "tensione", "8va...", "loco", "8vb...", "1-2-4", "5 3 2 1", and "Subito piano".

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" by Robert Schumann, Op. 15, No. 3. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of three systems. The first system (measures 1-14) features a treble and bass staff with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 15-25) includes a middle staff for the piano (p) and a bass staff for the bassoon (B). The third system (measures 26-30) continues the piano and bassoon parts. The score is annotated with various performance instructions and fingering numbers.

Handwritten musical score for "Recapitulao 41". The score is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) in 4/4 time. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "mf" (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are handwritten annotations above the staff, including the number "34" at the beginning, and "5 2 3 1 3 1 2" above the first measure. The score ends with a double bar line and the word "loco" written below the bass staff.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano and includes a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second measure is marked with a piano 'p' dynamic. The third measure is marked with a mezzo-forte 'mf' dynamic. The score includes fingerings, slurs, and a repeat sign. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is handwritten on a piece of paper with a grid pattern.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is primarily in the Treble staff, with some accompaniment in the Bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are handwritten annotations in blue ink, including the number "4" above the first measure, "5" above the second measure, and "3 2 1 3" below the fourth measure. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are some additional markings like "3 2 1 2" and "3 1" below the final measures.

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for piano and cello. The piano part is in the upper staff, and the cello part is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes a piano introduction, the main melody, and a cello accompaniment. Handwritten annotations include fingerings (1, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and dynamics (dolcissimo, mf, p).

42 4

47 1 3 4 1 3 4 2 1 5 2 1 3 2 3

*mf*

49 12 1 4 3 1 4 2 3 1 2

ja nu

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

52 3 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5

4 1 4 1 4 1

55 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 4

*mf* *f*

5 4 1 5 2 1 4

E♭ + F + D

Handwritten notes: *2*, *Cl*, *5*, *3*, *1*

58

*mp* *f* *mp*

*loco*

43

[illegible]

67

Handwritten musical score for exercise 67. The score is written on two staves: a bass clef staff on the left and a treble clef staff on the right. The time signature is 2/4. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. Handwritten numbers (1-5) are placed above and below the notes, indicating fingerings. A 'loco' marking is present at the end of the piece.







# Reapitulació

43 *con flautina* *accelerando* *poco a poco* *avancer* *quasi 6 octaves* 45

96 *(♩ ± 90)* *accel.* *poco a poco*

*mer  
enough*

99 *accelerando* *poco a poco*

101

46 *accelerando poco a poco* ..... (♩ ± 106)

*tempo stable.*

103

*no enlever*

*acalmant un peu.*

106

*no enlever*

108

110

The image shows a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of music. Each system is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system starts at measure 46 with the instruction 'accelerando poco a poco' and a tempo marking '(♩ ± 106)'. Above the first system, there is a handwritten note 'tempo stable.' with an arrow pointing to the tempo marking. The second system starts at measure 103 and includes the handwritten note 'no enlever' (do not remove). The third system starts at measure 106 and includes the handwritten note 'acalmant un peu.' (calming a little). The fourth system starts at measure 108 and includes the handwritten note 'no enlever'. The score is heavily annotated with circles, lines, and numbers, suggesting a detailed performance or editing process. The handwriting is in French and Italian.

47

112

(8va)

116

(♩ = 100) (♩ = 212)

120

122

enérgico

124

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the bass line is in the Bass staff. The score includes a key signature change from B-flat to C major (indicated by a natural sign on the B) and a time signature change from 3/4 to 4/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style, with many notes beamed together. The bass line is mostly whole notes and rests. The score is marked with a '126' in the top left corner. There are handwritten annotations in blue ink, including '4 3 2' above the first measure, '5' below the first measure, '1 2 4 2' below the second measure, '1 2 4' below the third measure, '4 1 3 5' above the fourth measure, '5 4 3 1' below the fourth measure, and '5 4 3 1' below the fifth measure. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change back to B-flat.

Handwritten musical score for "Präpöten" by J. Haydn, Op. 101, No. 16. The score is for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/8 time. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of "Allegretto". The melody is marked with "Squ." and "brillante" and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final key signature change to C major.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/8 time. The score is written on a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The score includes a key signature change from one sharp to two sharps (F# and C#) in the middle section. Handwritten annotations include "130" at the beginning, "5 1 2" above the first measure, "1 4" above the second measure, and "3" above the third measure. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

accelerando  
Recapitulació b. 100-104

49

ritardando

tempo estable  
Recapitulació b. 105-115

no accelerar



50

141

143

147

loco

poco accel.

149

(♩ = 112)

(♩ = 224)



51

*none*

151

153

155

157

*mf sub*

*ff*

*mp*

*orig. 157*

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 151-157. The score is in 3/4 time and features complex fingering and dynamics. Measure 151 includes a handwritten note "none" above the staff. Measure 153 has a circled "2" above the staff. Measure 155 has a circled "2" above the staff. Measure 157 has a circled "mp" below the staff and a circled "orig. 157" above the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

52

14 ~ 7  
16 ~ 8

150

poco accel.

2 1 3 1 2 3 1 1 4

Handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time, with a tempo marking of "Allegretto". The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "p" (piano). The lyrics are written below the staves, and the score is marked with measure numbers 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 9

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system, starting at measure 165, features a treble and bass staff in 3/8 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line. The notation is clear and legible, with a light blue background.









56

197

4 1 2

gliss de notes  
blanches

gliss.

*f* *ff* *f* 3

4 3 2 1

4 1

200

5 3 1 2

5 3 1 2 3 2 1

4

8<sup>va</sup> *ff* 8<sup>va</sup>

*sfz* *sfz*

4 1

4 1

5

6

204

8<sup>va</sup> 8<sup>va</sup> 8<sup>va</sup>

*sfz*

loco

*f*

208

8<sup>va</sup>

loco

8<sup>va</sup>

*fff*

4 1

4 1

5



2 Introduction

# THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT

7"סב

To Laura Farré Rozada

Butterfly idea 1

Moderato, poco liberamente (♩=34, ♩=68) ♩ = 136

OFER BEN-AMOTS (2021)

The musical score is handwritten and includes the following details:

- System 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
- System 2:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
- System 3:** Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

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Handwritten musical score for guitar, measures 11-15. The score is in 6/8 time and features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth notes. Handwritten annotations include 'CLIMAX' at the top, 'ajuntar mans' (add fingers) in measure 11, and various fingering numbers (1-5) and dynamic markings (ff, f, mf, mp, p, pp) throughout. The score is divided into systems of two staves each, with measure numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 clearly marked.



[illegible]

6 Più mosso (♩=89)  $4 = 34 + 55$  FIBONACCI

23 *mp*

Meno mosso (♩=68)

25 Più mosso (♩=89)

*mp*

28 Con movimento (♩=108)

D RH LH

*pp* tremolando

Sost. Ped.

31

(8<sup>va</sup>)

Sense Pedal

Sense Sotto

Sense Pedal

Sense Sotto

Sense Pedal

Sense Sotto

SUBDIVIDIR EL TREMOLO EN ITT 3, 2, 3 INTENSIÓN DE LA AFINACIÓN

[illegible]



8

43 (♩=126)

44 (♩=132)

45 (♩=138)

46

47 (♩=144) = 55 + 89 → Fibonacci

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 43-47. The score is in 4/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets, sextuplets, and various fingerings. Handwritten annotations include tempo markings (♩=126, 132, 138, 144), dynamic markings (ppp), and a Fibonacci sequence reference (55 + 89). The bass line includes chord symbols: G, B°, Db, Bm, C#m, Dbsimile, and Ab. The score is written on five systems of grand staves.

48 *poco rit.* - - - - - 9

Subito presto (♩=136) = 146

**E** *ff ben marcato*

CHAIN REACTION 2

50 *p*

51 *f*

52 *fff*

Handwritten musical score for two pieces: "CLIMAX" and "CHAIN REACTION".

**CLIMAX** (Measures 53-56):

- Measure 53:** Treble clef, 7/4 time. Bass clef, 7/4 time. Dynamics: *fff* (first half), *- f* (second half). Fingerings: 3, 1 3, 4 3 5 4.
- Measure 54:** Treble clef, 6/4 time. Bass clef, 6/4 time. Dynamics: *- mf*. Fingerings: 1 3, 1 3, 3 4 5 4 3 4, 3 1 2 3.
- Measure 55:** Treble clef, 8/4 time. Bass clef, 8/4 time. Dynamics: *mp* (first half), *- p* (second half). Fingerings: 1 2 3 5 3, 2 1 2 1 2 4 3 2 4 2 1, 1 2 4 2.
- Measure 56:** Treble clef, 6/4 time. Bass clef, 6/4 time. Dynamics: *pp*. Fingerings: 1 4 3 1 2 3, 2 1 2 3.

**CHAIN REACTION** (Measure 57):

- Measure 57:** Treble clef, 6/4 time. Bass clef, 6/4 time. Dynamics: *ppp*. Tempo/Character: *murmurando*. Markings: *VC*, *simile*. A bracket under the bass line is labeled "SYMMETRICAL PATTERN".



2 whole steps

11

58

1 4 5

1 4 1 3 1 2

59

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

60

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

61

2 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 4

62

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

3

Handwritten musical score for "El barix (Love 100)" by Nelson. The score is written on four systems of grand staves. It includes piano (p), fortissimo (ff), and pianissimo (ppp) markings, along with tempo changes like "Poco calmato". The score is heavily annotated with handwritten notes, including "Spre", "Fm7", "Dm", and "Ab-Ab". The piece ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

Handwritten musical score for "Backwards on the Fibonacci" by John Cage. The score is for piano and includes measures 72 through 83. It features complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings (pp, mp, sfz, p), and performance instructions like "tremolando", "poco rit.", and "A tempo". Handwritten annotations include "FIBONACCI", "varian at body", and various numbers (7, 13, 5, 8) and symbols (C) indicating Fibonacci sequence relationships and performance cues.



upper + lower parts combined

14

G

VC *pp* HAIN REACTION 4?)

*loco* *sf p sub*

84

*pp* *p* *loco*

86

*sf p sub* *pp*

88

*mp*

90

*mf*



101

(15<sup>mb</sup>)

*p* *sfz* (*pp*)

102

*mp* *sfz* (*pp*)

103

*sfz* *mf* *sfz* *f*

104

*mf*

105

*mp*

10

10



106 NO PEDAL

9 p sim. pp

5 3

replay from b. 73 with variation

5 3

107 NO PEDAL

transition to 5 (+)

1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 5

4 1 3 1 4 1 3 5

2 1

POTENCIAL LH/TOCCATA

1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 5

4 1 3 1 4 1 3 5

2 1

109 POTENCIAL ACCENTS

sfz

1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 5

4 1 3 1 4 1 3 5

2 1

110 POTENCIAL LH

1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 5

4 1 3 1 4 1 3 5

2 1

sotto

111 *pp* *Setto*

112 *p*

113 *pp* *spr*

SECTION.  
 $\boxed{E} \rightarrow b.49 \rightarrow$  reminding that

114 *ppp*

115 *mf*

33  
16

33  
16

19

Poco meno mosso, tempo rigoroso (♩.=64 || ♩.=96)  $\text{♩} = 192$   $\text{♩} = 384$

**K**

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 117-120. The score is in 3/8 time and features complex rhythmic patterns with many triplets and sixteenth notes. It includes dynamic markings like *mp*, *p*, and *mf*, and is heavily annotated with handwritten numbers, arrows, and circled notes. Measure numbers 117, 118, 119, and 120 are printed at the start of their respective systems. The right margin shows measure numbers 32, 26, 34, 26, and 24.



20

121

*p*

*sfz*

122

*mp*

123

*mf*

124

*f*

*mf*

*molto rit. e cresc. -*

125

*mp*

*ff*

*ffz*

PAUSE

MI NATURAL

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**Piu' calmo** (♩=28, ♩=56)

134  
 (d - d) (b - b)  
 ppp  
 8va  
 Leo

135  
 (c - c)  
 ppp  
 8va  
 Leo

136  
 (c# - e)  
 ppp  
 8va  
 Leo

137  
 ppp  
 8va  
 Leo

VI  
 poco rit.

morendo  
 (a - f)

108

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