

writing, metaphors, prayers, stones

lyre lyre lyre things are
to touch the diagonal line to speak wh
lyre a star lyre a windmill lyre a rectangle with integral diagonal line the
arrow a vine that grows up trees life and mind and memory mixed up together wor
and thoughts and memory mixed up together liver and lungs mixed up together
archaeology and magic mixed up together memories terribly linked away unable to
speak what things are concealed all that you wish to win reversed writing persuasive
metaphors and prayers for justice mingled with all kinds of colours all that you wish
to fight stars stones liver and lungs mingled with all kinds of colours suffering
injustice wrongs to be put right winter heart wings face mixed up together mingl
with all kinds of colours I would not think to touch the sky with two arms I
would not think to touch the windmill I would not think to touch the
and lungs I would not think to touch the
I would not
think

to speak what things are concealed

Lauren Redhead
curse tablets

*image, previous page: curse tablets,
graphic score detail.*

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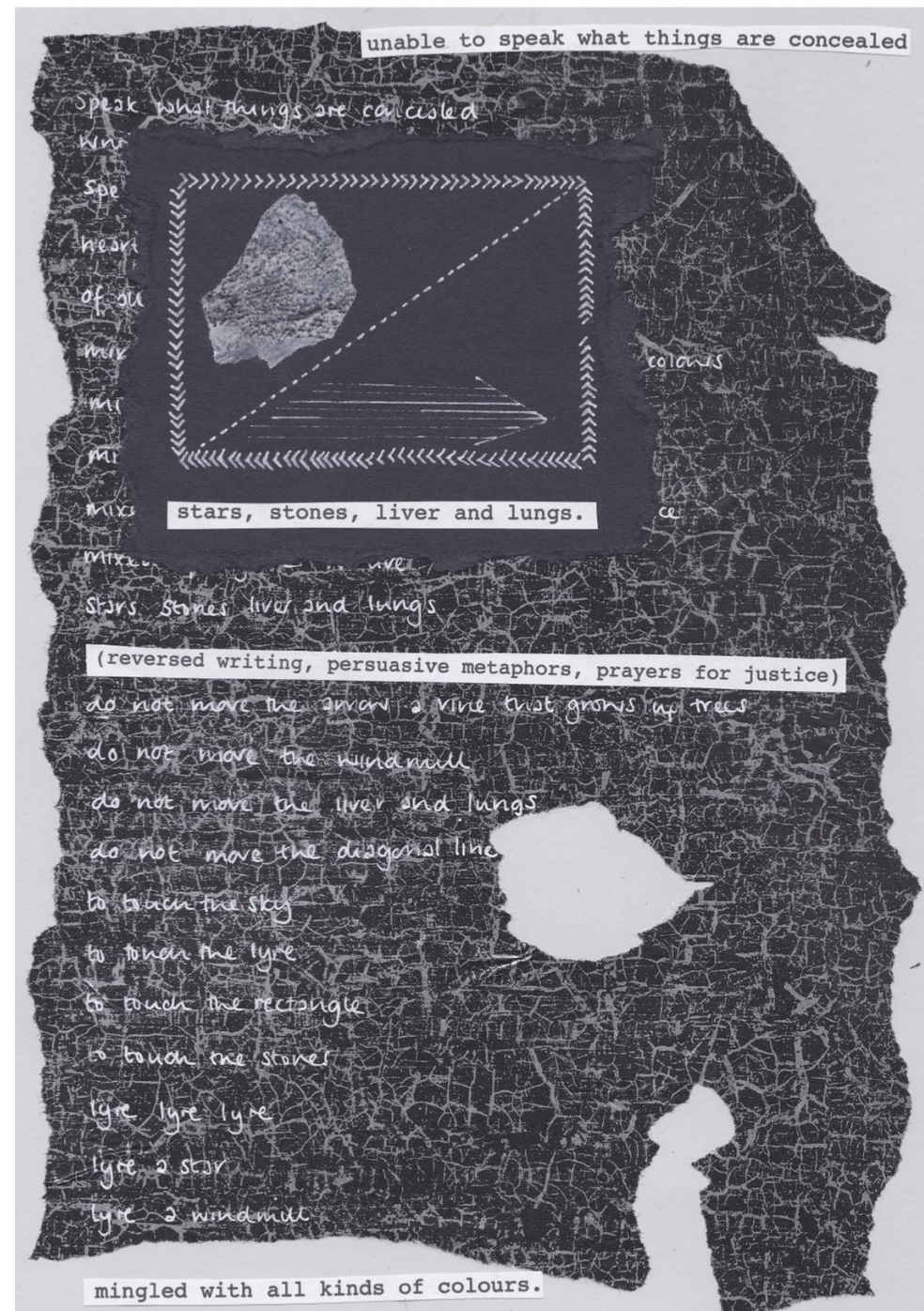
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300 Word Statement

'curse tablets', is a collection of six miniatures for keyboard instrument or organ manuals, six experimental graphic scores, and a text created for use in performance. Interpretations of the piece can combine these materials freely for any instruments or combinations of instruments. Each of the six miniatures is dedicated to another composer with whom I have previously worked or whom I admire; this is used to emphasise the petitionary element of archaeological finds of curse tablets in the piece. Taken as a whole, this combination of composition methods consider the possibilities of existing curse tables as forms of speculative notation. Rather than simply representing these as materials for performance, they are subject to multiple processes of musical translation into scores, performances and recordings; here I emphasise the production of the score and the creation of an album as a statement that represents my holistic perspective on the music. This perspective has been further influenced by the translation of the musical materials by several performer-collaborators who have engaged with the piece and its materials, sometimes creating additional materials themselves. In order to integrate these approaches into the identity of the piece, a further method of composition has been integrated into the project: that of creating remixes that combine many elements of multiple performances into a single, composed piece that reflects the emerging aspects of a single performer's approach to the music, or that of a duet or group of performers. This further method of musical translation has also proposed ways of thinking about the notation's diversity and the music's identity, and the ways that that identity might propose what a musical 'curse tablet' might be. As a corollary, the nature of speculative notation is also considered to be a musical proposition.

Lauren Redhead
curse tablets
Music
Goldsmiths, University of London

image: curse tablets, graphic score detail.



Project Concept

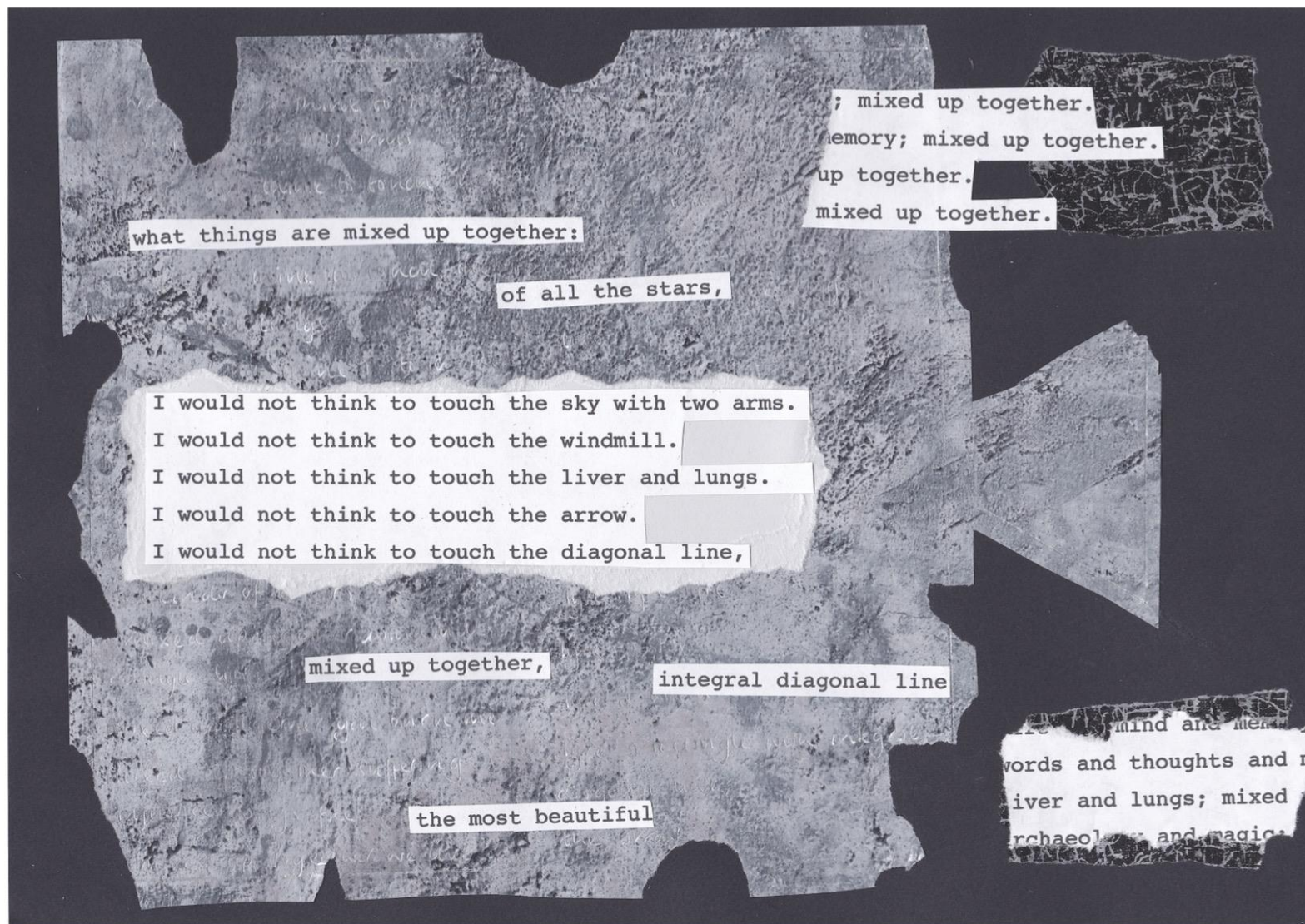
'curse tablet' is a name for an archaeological find that is usually a small stone or piece of lead, upon which a message requested of a god or gods is written. Many such finds - but not all - date from the Greco-Roman period. Curse tablets are petitionary prayers that request for intervention on the writer's behalf; often to right a wrong, exact revenge, or find favour for the petitioner.

This composition takes this idea as its starting point in three ways:

- by creating a form of collage notation based on images of archaeological finds, so that the speculative sounds of those images can be explored through performance
- by applying those principles of fragmentation and collage to creating a text that can form part of the visual and sonic identity of the piece
- by applying the principle of the 'curse tablet' to notated miniatures, each dedicated to other composers—not composers whom I wish to curse but to whom I dedicate a petitionary prayer.

In this way, the totality of the notation reflects the visual, aesthetic, and functional elements of the point of influence for the piece.

Performers of the piece are given the freedom to choose from any of these forms of notation, and to combine them in any way they choose.



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image: curse tablets, graphic score detail.

Research Questions

There are some elements of this piece that relate to broader research questions that relate to my compositional practice as a whole. These include the development of experimental forms of notation including image and text, and also the assessment of the potential of the combination of composition and improvisation approaches as methods. These research themes are not addressed in this portfolio.

Within this piece, I further ask the following research questions that relate to its materials:

- Can a musical 'curse tablet' be conceived or composed?
- What might 'curse tablets' sound like and how might they be treated as a form of speculative notation?
- What forms of response might this variety of notation engender and how can a diversity of approaches be reconciled with the identity of the piece?

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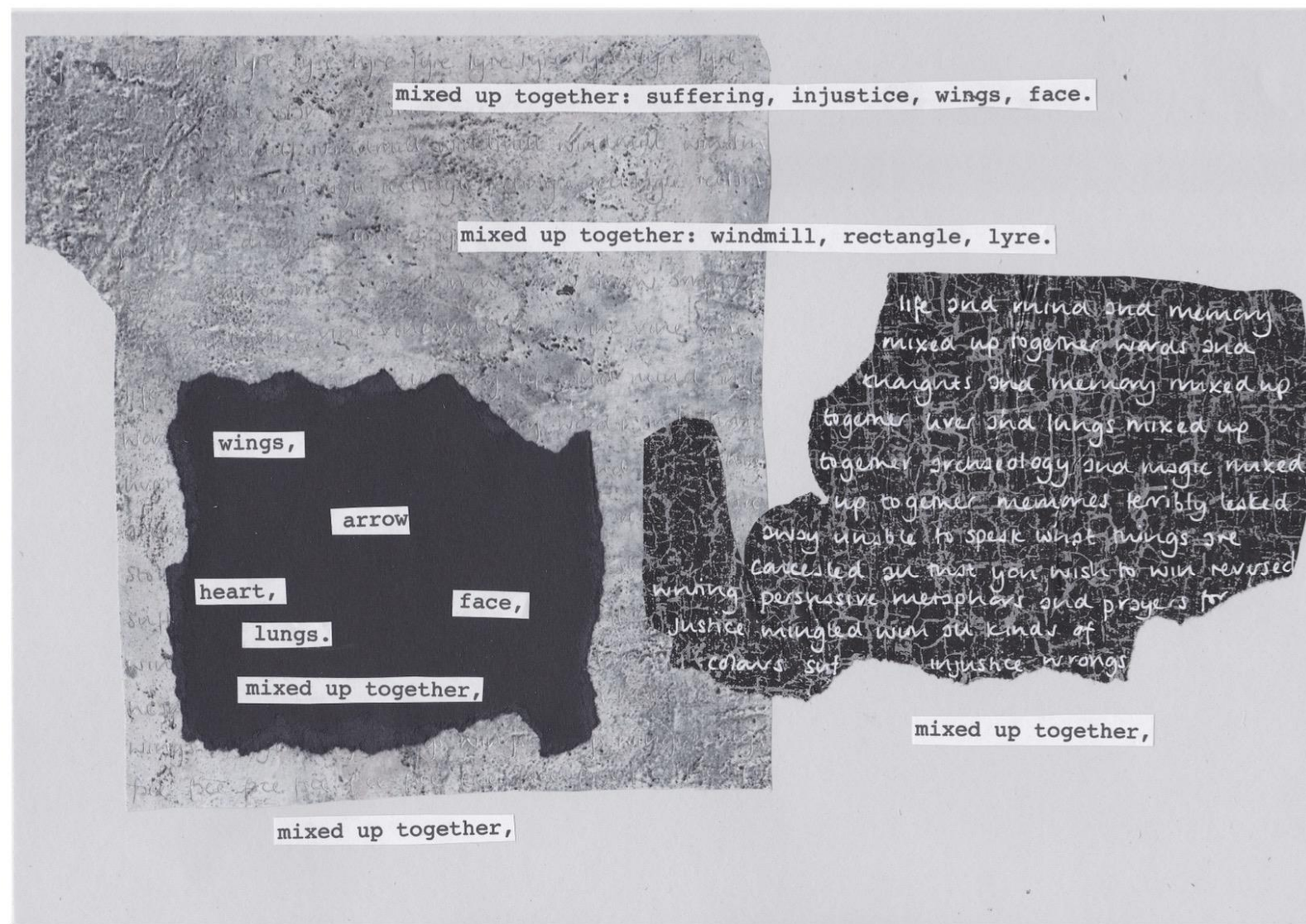


image: curse tablets, graphic score detail.

Methods

Some composition methods at work in this piece relate to the composition of the score and notation, while others to the presentation of the piece in the format of an album, and the 'remix' method used to gather the materials together. This reflects the different moments of composition in the project, creating the scores and the album at separate times.

Collage Score:

Graphic notation was created by combining paper materials in collage method. Images of curse tablets were re-created by tearing paper materials by way of a mimetic process, using resources such as:

- [Curse tablets of Roman Britain](#) (an unfinished/fragmented documentation created by the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents at the University of Oxford)
- [Roman Curse Tablets found in Bath](#)

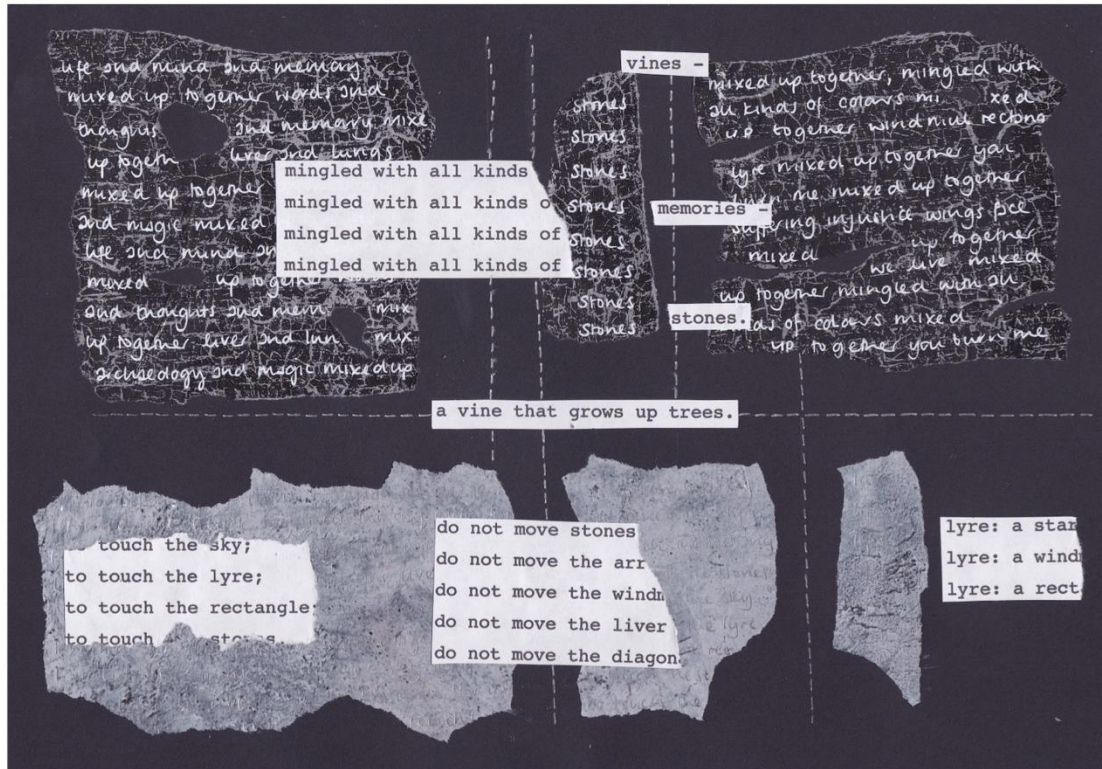
These fragments were then sometimes intervened in by way of written text or graphic symbols. The former is taken from the text created for the piece and the latter from images on archaeological finds. Notational elements were further conceived as ways to connect the fragments together, or else to 'frame' or 'interpret' them as might be the case for such finds that are now placed in a museum context rather than the devotional one for which they were originally intended. As such these elements demonstrate how the notation also invites a reinterpretation of these fragments.

Creative Textual Practice

The text within the piece was also composed of fragments. These include text or fragments of text found on existing curse tablets and translated, such as

- [RIB 154. Curse upon thief of 'Vilbia'](#) and poetry by Sappho, which is similarly fragmented in its extant documents, from:
- Anne Carson (2003) *If Not, Winter: The Complete Fragments Of Sappho*. London: Virago.

These are combined using processes of layering and repetition similar to the graphic notation, to create a text that can form an additional notational element to the piece in terms of its sound when spoken, its rhythm, or its shape.



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image: curse tablets, graphic score detail.

Methods

Notated Miniatures:

The miniatures (short pieces in stave notation, suitable for keyboard instrument or organ manuals) have been composed through a fairly straight-forward compositional process. The list of dedicatees was finalised prior to the composition of the pieces and has informed some of the compositional choices, but not all. These dedicatees are all composers with whom I have previously worked, and the pieces either somewhat reflect influence or admiration. A set of harmonic progressions that are reasonably abstract but have Db/Eb as harmonic centres were first composed. These were composed at the organ although not voiced so as only to be played at the organ. These progressions were then used as the material via which the textural and timbral ideas articulated in the miniatures could be composed. In the recorded versions of the miniatures presented on the album, work with the 1745 Nacchini Organ in the chapel on the island of San Servolo, Venice, was undertaken to identify specific registrations and timbres for each piece, making use of the mechanical action of the instrument. Such specifically-created registrations using half stops are possible in recording but not re-creatable spontaneously in performance or reliably on multiple occasions. This makes each recording a unique performance event.

Remixes:

For each remix, all available recordings of all performances by the named musicians were considered as materials, with prior permission from each of the collaborators. Selections of material were made sonically—in order to find connections between separate performances—and organically, using techniques such as granular synthesis, reversed recordings, changes of tempo and pitch, layering and collage to concurrently realise an intensification of the ideas from those sampled performances and new, serendipitous exchanges. This is both a reflective and creative method of composition.

Lauren Redhead
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*images: the unusual organ at St Swithun's,
Worcester the venue for the presentation of
two performances by different musicians on
the same day (10 December 2022).*



Dissemination: Album

[Album released via Bandcamp on 22.05.2025.](#)

This album presents a range of perspectives on the scores that make up *curse tablets*: I recorded all of the miniatures for the 1745 Nacchini Organ in the chapel on the island of San Servolo, Venice, as part of a residency for the Festival Registri in October 2023. These recordings take advantage of the unique tuning, temperament, and sonic possibilities of that instrument. The recordings combine the sound of the organ in the space with a close recording made inside the instrument, creating a picture of what the organ sounds like to the organist while she is playing.

These recordings are interspersed with remixes that have been created from multiple recordings of performances by musicians who have all worked on their own interpretations of these pieces. These remixes often present, layer, and intersperse multiple performances combining the scores and materials in different ways. Each remix is my portrait of the work and interpretations of the featured musicians and presents a snapshot of how this 'curse tablets' music has expanded as a result of these collaborations. My intervention in composing these remixes has been to highlight the different sounds, perspectives and innovations that these musicians bring to the piece.

Lauren Redhead
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Music
Goldsmiths, University of London

image: curse tablets, album cover



Dissemination: Album (remixes)

[Album released via Bandcamp on 22.05.2025.](#)

[remix i – Alistair Zaldua](#): Alistair Zaldua explores a dark, textured, and sometimes noisy sound-world through the medium of e-violin and processing with pedals and max/msp; these sounds can be combined with additional electronic elements, or become those elements themselves. This remix explores Alistair's violin sounds through further processing possibilities for the e-violin in the form of a labyrinth.

[remix ii – Huw Morgan](#): The piano and organ recordings heard in this track come from performances by Huw Morgan, most of which were made as part of his hugely influential Mainly Slow Organ Music series (in Bristol and beyond). Huw has presented a number of the miniature pieces in concert, as well as developing original electronic sounds as part of his performances that can also be heard in this remix.

[remix iii – Micahel Bonaventure, Richard Craig and Huw Morgan](#): Together, Michael Bonaventure and Richard Craig have created a unique perspective on the music of the 'curse tablets' miniatures that extends the harmonies, fading them in and out while overlapping with the organ. Michael extends this approach further in the creation of electronic materials for performance. This remix takes that approach further, adding to the layering and dialogue between the instrumental parts. An additional organ performance, by Huw Morgan, is also layered, suggesting a concord between the flute and higher organ registers.

[remix iv – Christoph Gallio and Alistair Zaldua](#): In 2023, Christoph Gallio and Alistair Zaldua released interpretations of all of the 'curse tablets' graphic scores as part of their improvisation album, '[curses and spirits](#)' on scatterArchive. I used additional recordings from the session to create this remix which refracts their musical ideas through a sonic kaleidoscope.

[remix v – Alywnne Pritchard and Alistair Zaldua](#): Alwynne Pritchard and Alistair performed 'curse tablets' on their tour of the UK in early 2023. Their performances showcase their improvisation duet and Alwynne's virtuosic and theatrical vocal style. In this remix, I have taken audio from their performances at Goldsmiths, University of London and from the free range concert series in Canterbury.

Lauren Redhead
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Music
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image, top: Alwynne Pritchard and Alistair Zaldua at Goldsmiths, University of London
image, middle: Richard Craig and Michael Bonaventure, programme image for Sound Festival,
image, bottom: Alistair Zaldua and Lauren Redhead at Access Space, Sheffield



Performance History

- 25th June 2022 by Huw Morgan, [Mainly Slow Organ \(piano\) Music](#), St Stephen's Church, Bristol
- 13th October 2022 by Alistair Zaldua at [Access Space in Sheffield](#)
- 10th December 2022 by Lauren Redhead and Alistair Zaldua at [St Swithuns, Worcester](#)
- 10th December 2022 by Huw Morgan at [St Swithuns, Worcester](#)
- 25th March 2023 by Alistair Zaldua and Lauren Redhead at [Access Space, Sheffield](#)
- 26th March 2023 by Alistair Zaldua and Lauren Redhead at [Mopomoso, Vortex Jazz Club](#)
- 28th March 2023 by Alistair Zaldua and Alwynne Pritchard at Goldsmiths, University of London
- 30th March 2020 by Alistair Zaldua and Alwynne Pritchard at [free range, Canterbury](#)
- 19th May 2023 by Michael Bonaventure and Richard Craig at St Peter's Lutton Place, Edinburgh
- 17th June 2023 by Huw Morgan, [Mainly Slow Organ Music at All Saints](#), Pembroke Road, Bristol ([recording here](#))
- 23rd September 2023 by Huw Morgan, [Mainly Slow Organ Music](#), St Stephen's Bristol
- 28th September 2023 by Michael Bonaventure (with electronic audio featuring Luiz Henrique Yudo), [THE SONORITY CABINET VII \(The MAGIC CABINET\)](#), Grote Kerk, Oosthuizen, the Netherlands ([recording here](#), begins 5'08")
- 8th October 2023 by Huw Morgan, [Mainly Slow Organ Music](#), Lazarus-Haus, Berlin Friedrichshain
- 27th October 2023 by Lauren Redhead and Alistair Zaldua, [Festival Registri 2023](#), San Servolo Island, Venice, Italy ([recording here](#))
- 28th October 2023 by Richard Craig (flutes) and Michael Bonaventure (organ), [sound festival: PNEUMA](#), St Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen
- 15th March 2024 by [Goldsmiths Laptop Ensemble](#), Goldsmiths, University of London ([recording here](#): first piece in this video)
- 6th September 2024 by Alistair Zaldua and Lauren Redhead, at the conference [The Pipe Organ as a Site for Musical and Technological Innovation](#), [St John the Evangelist, Islington](#).
- 5th October 2024 by Huw Morgan, at [Mainly Slow Organ Music](#) at St John on the Wall, Bristol.

Performance History: Recording

[Released 01.12.2023 on the scatterArchive label.](#)

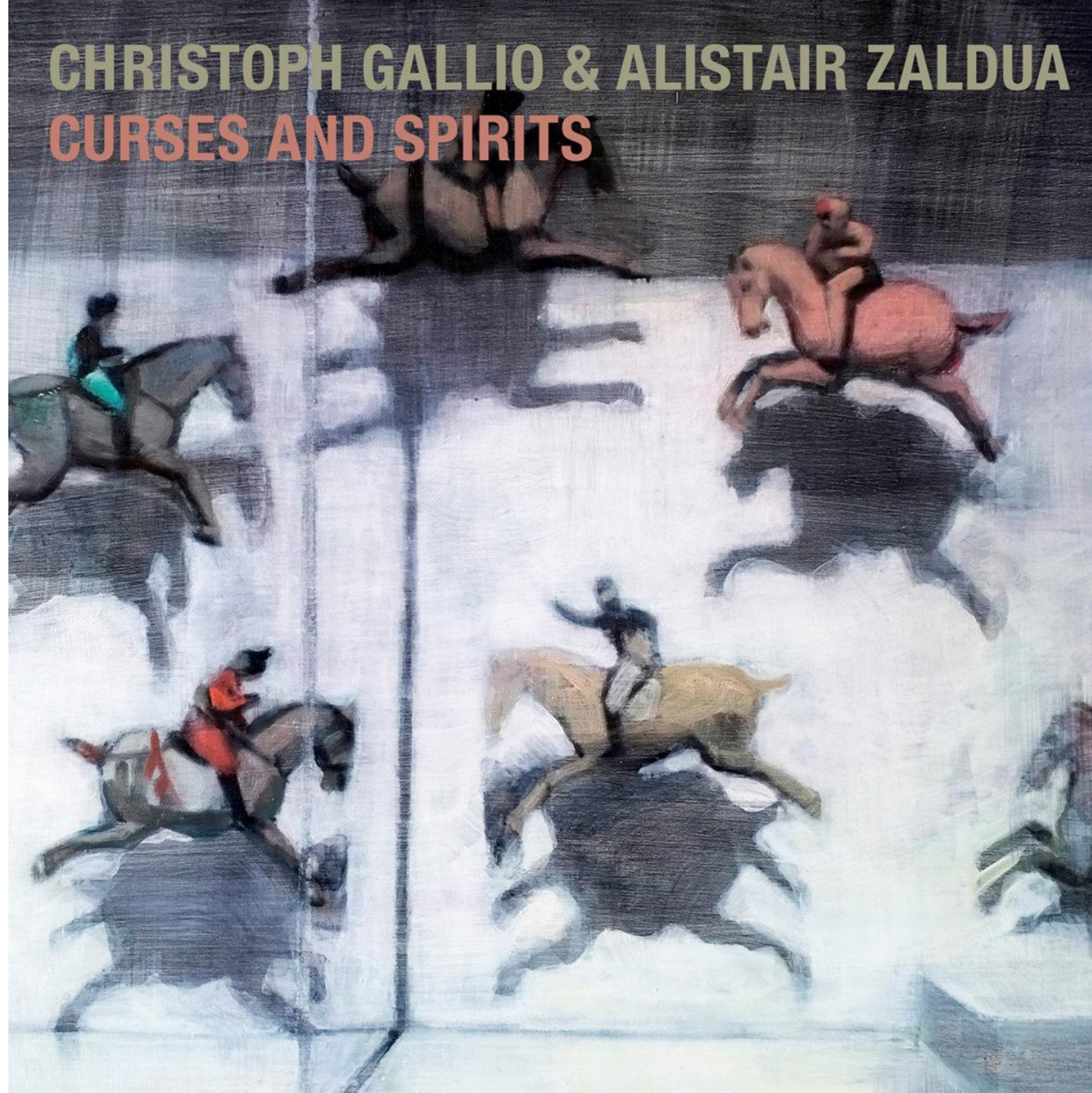
Curses and Spirits is an album of free improvisation and experimental compositions by Christoph Gallio, Alistair Zaldua, and Lauren Redhead.

The album opens with six short 'Curse Tablets'. On this album these comprise interpretations of the full set of graphic scores that combine ancient historical images with text fragments.

These performances were recorded 21.09.2022 for the purposes of this release, at Goldsmiths, University of London. The album was mixed by Alex Ward in London and mastered by Michael Brändli at Hardstudios in Switzerland.

Lauren Redhead
curse tablets
Music
Goldsmiths, University of London

image: Curses and Spirits cover art by
Corinne Güdemann "Galopp" 2016,
Musée Guimet (detail)



Research Insights

Music as Curse Tablets

While the graphic notation of this project evidently depicts curse tablets, the miniatures most closely mirror what a curse tablet might be. In relation to the actual archaeological finds, and particularly those from Roman Britain, the majority of curse tables address stolen or lost property and reparations for this; my curse tables do not explicitly explore this theme but rather extend the petitionary element of the archaeological finds through musical voice. It is left open who is petitioned.

In terms of the graphic scores, by being subject to an aesthetic process of translation through the composition of the piece, curse tablets as a speculative form of notation are realised. This is different to simply presenting the original objects or images of them as catalysts for improvisation: the notational process of translation highlights some symbols or markings over others and makes explicit connections that do not exist elsewhere. Therefore, the scores facilitate the suggestion of new sounds, ideas and objects, as well as connections with the text and notations that exceed the original source images. This suggests that new curse tablets have been created through this process.

Lauren Redhead
curse tablets
Music
Goldsmiths, University of London

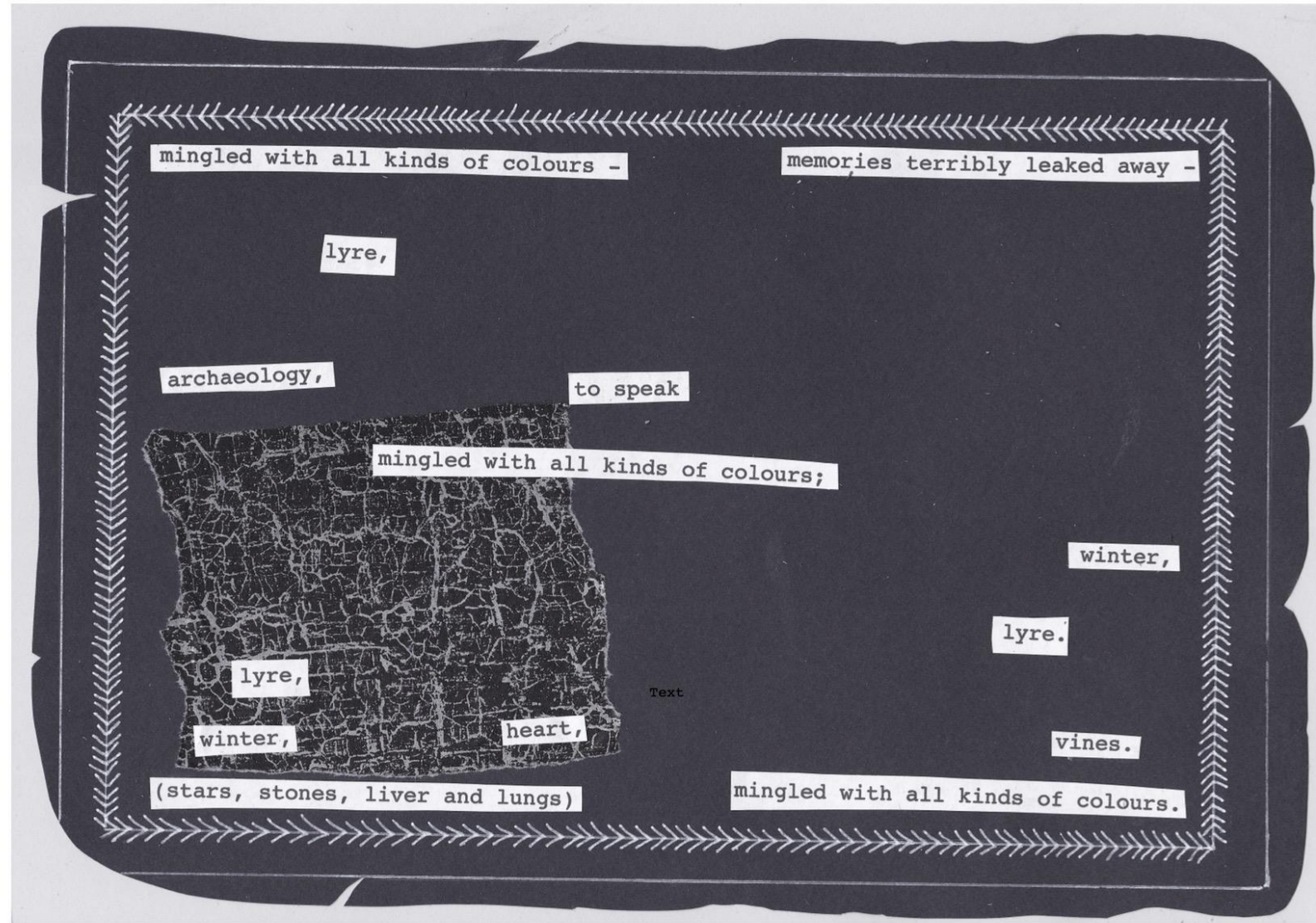


image: curse tablets, graphic score detail.

*image: Goldsmiths Laptop Ensemble performing curse tablets,
Goldsmiths, University of London (15 April 2024).*



*Lauren Redhead
curse tablets
Music
Goldsmiths, University of London*

Responses, Diversity and Identity

The responses to the notation – across many performances and recordings – are obviously varied. What has stood out to me across these difference performance instances was the interest that performers had in combining elements of the notation, such as the graphic scores and text, or all three notational components. In addition, the openness of some elements of the notation (such as the graphic scores) suggested an open approach to the stave notation: for example, in the addition of flute to Michael Bonaventure's performance at the organ manuals, and the use of this instrument to extend the harmonies beyond what was notated. This further extended into the creation of electronic materials to use in performance such as by Huw Morgan and Michael Bonaventure. This diversity in performance suggest the identity of the piece lies both within and outwith its notation and sound. The accumulation of performances of the piece, and my album version, has created a sonic identity for the music, and the presence of some or all of the scores as materials in all of the performances has also connected them. The creative act of interpretation of these materials, and the positioning of that creative act as the creation of a curse tablet rather than only the reading of one, links all of these musical events and artefacts.

Speculative Notation

All of the performances equally dealt with the question of how curse tablets as speculative notation can be sounded, and what it means to do so? The personalisation of such responses is clearly invited and welcomed by the notational approach, as discussed above. This piece and its sonic and performative outcomes have all invited a narrative of re-making through openness, performer engagement, and recycling. As a form of practice, this suggests that this question does not have a definitive answer but rather demonstrates how a piece of music might itself be a proposition for answering such a question. The identification of one form of speculative notation therefore suggests others.

Score

Lauren Redhead
curse tablets
Music
Goldsmiths, University of London

curse tablets
lauren redhead
2022

curse tablets

This piece comprises a poem, six graphic scores, and six miniatures for piano or manuals.

The piece might be realised as a combination of movements that are separate or layered; the scores may be realised in any order and in any combination.

The miniatures may be interpreted by other keyboard instruments, or other instruments, where desired.

The graphic scores may be performed separately, used to inform the interpretation of the miniatures, or ignored.

Similarly, the poem may be spoken in performance, printed, interpreted in sound, or ignored.

Each of the six miniatures is dedicated to another composer to whom I would like to dedicate a petitionary prayer, and to whom I am also grateful.

curse tablet

lyre, lyre, lyre.

lyre: a star.

lyre: a windmill.

lyre: a rectangle with integral diagonal line -
the arrow:

a vine that grows up trees.

life and mind and memory; mixed up together.

words and thoughts and memory; mixed up together.

liver and lungs; mixed up together.

archaeology and magic; mixed up together.

memories terribly leaked away -

unable to speak what things are concealed -

all that you wish to win

(reversed writing, persuasive metaphors, prayers for justice)

mingled with all kinds of colours;

all that you wish to fight

(stars, stones, liver and lungs)

mingled with all kinds of colours.

suffering, injustice, wrongs to be put right,

winter,

heart, wings, face, mixed up together,

mingled with all kinds of colours.

I would not think to touch the sky with two arms.

I would not think to touch the windmill.

I would not think to touch the liver and lungs.

I would not think to touch the arrow.

I would not think to touch the diagonal line,

to speak what things are concealed:

writing, metaphors, prayers, stones;

to speak what things are mixed up together:

heart, winter, archaeology, vines.

of all the stars, the most beautiful

mixed up together, mingled with all kinds of colours -

mingled with all kinds of metaphors -

mingled with all kinds of vines -

mingled with all kinds of memories -
mingled with all kinds of stones.
mixed up together: windmill, rectangle, lyre.
burning, mixed up together.
mixed up together: suffering, injustice, wings, face.
living, mixed up together;
stars, stones, liver and lungs.
do not move stones.
do not move the arrow; a vine that grows up trees.
do not move the windmill.
do not move the liver and lungs.
do not move the diagonal line
to touch the sky;
to touch the lyre;
to touch the rectangle;
to touch the stones.

writing, metaphors, prayers, stones

lyre lyre lyre things are
to touch the diagonal line to speak wh
lyre a star lyre a windmill lyre a rectangle with integral diagonal line the
arrow a vine that grows up trees life and mind and memory mixed up together war
and thoughts and memory mixed up together liver and lungs mixed up together
archaeology and magic mixed up together memories terribly linked sway unstable to
speak what things are concealed all that you wish to win reversed writing persuasive
metaphors and prayers for justice mingled with all kinds of colours all that you wish
to fight stars stones liver and lungs mingled with all kinds of colours suffering
injustice wrongs to be put right winter heart wings face mixed up together mingl
with all kinds of colours I would not think to touch the sky with two arms I
would not think to touch the windmill I would not think to touch the
liver and lungs I would not think to touch the ar

I would not
think

to speak what things are concealed

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a half note A-flat, and then a half note G. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note F, followed by a half note E, and then a half note D. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) above the A-flat and *p* (piano) below the F and E. A slur connects the A-flat and G in the top staff, and another slur connects the F and E in the bottom staff. A dashed line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a half note A-flat, and then a half note G. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note F, followed by a half note E, and then a half note D. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) below the F, *pp* (pianissimo) above the A-flat, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) below the B-flat and A-flat. A slur connects the A-flat and G in the top staff, and another slur connects the F and E in the bottom staff. A dashed line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a half note A-flat, and then a half note G. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note F, followed by a half note E, and then a half note D. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) below the F, *p* (piano) below the E, and *pp* (pianissimo) above the G. A slur connects the A-flat and G in the top staff, and another slur connects the F and E in the bottom staff. A dashed line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a half note A-flat, and then a half note G. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note F, followed by a half note E, and then a half note D. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) below the F, *pp* (pianissimo) above the A-flat, and *mp* (mezzo-piano) below the B-flat and A-flat. A slur connects the A-flat and G in the top staff, and another slur connects the F and E in the bottom staff. A dashed line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical score system 1. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth notes, marked with *mp* and *(mp)*, and a wavy line below it marked *p*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *mp* and *(mp)*. A dashed vertical line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical score system 2. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *mp* and *p*, and a wavy line below it marked *pp*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *p* and *p*. A dashed vertical line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical score system 3. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *mp* and *p*, and a wavy line below it marked *mp*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *p* and *p*. A dashed vertical line separates the two measures.

Handwritten musical score system 4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *p* and *ppp*, and a wavy line below it marked *pp*. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with half notes, marked with *ppp* and *p*. A dashed vertical line separates the two measures.

unable to speak what things are concealed

Speak what things are concealed

Wm

Spe

heart

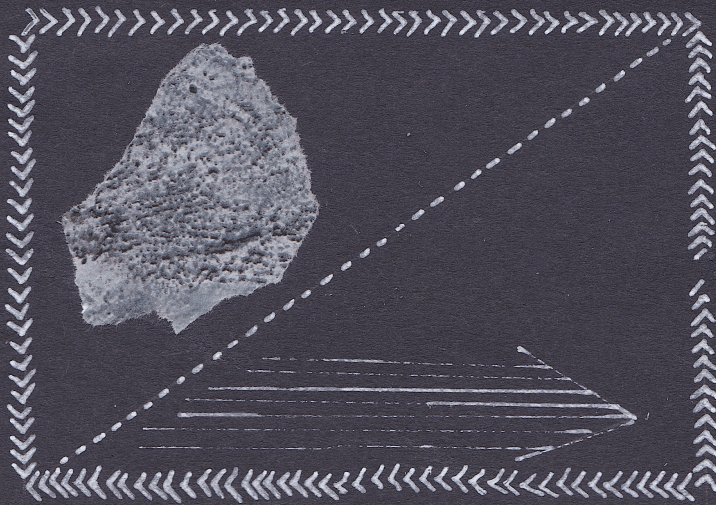
of all

mix

mi

mi

mix



colours

stars, stones, liver and lungs.

ce

mix

mix

Stars stones liver and lungs

(reversed writing, persuasive metaphors, prayers for justice)

do not move the iron a vine that grows up trees

do not move the windmill

do not move the liver and lungs

do not move the diagonal line

to touch the sky

to touch the lyre

to touch the rectangle

to touch the stones

lyre lyre lyre

lyre a star

lyre a windmill

mingled with all kinds of colours.

even

Handwritten musical score for the section labeled "even". It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes, all marked with a flat (b). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes, also marked with a flat. The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (pp) dynamic. The piece is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

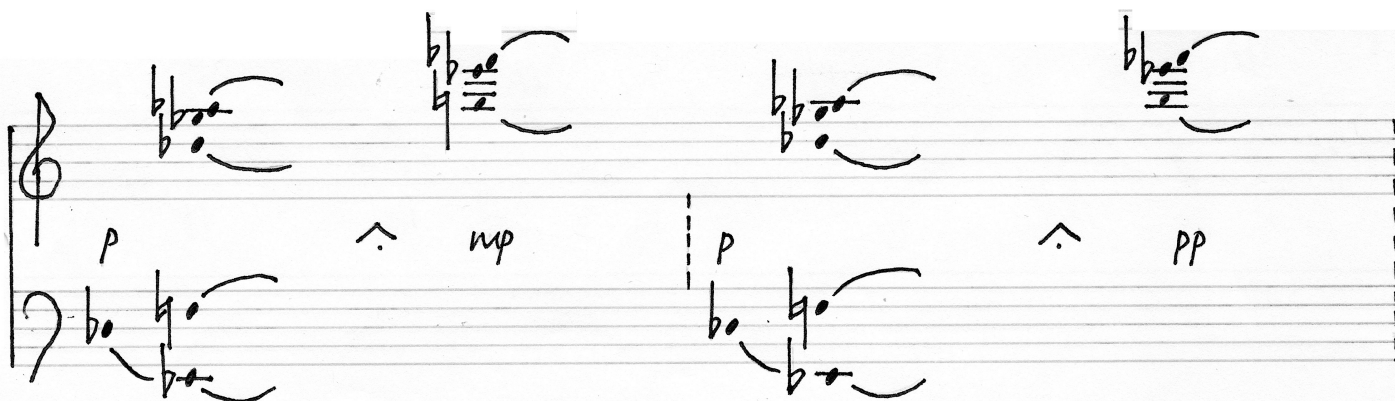
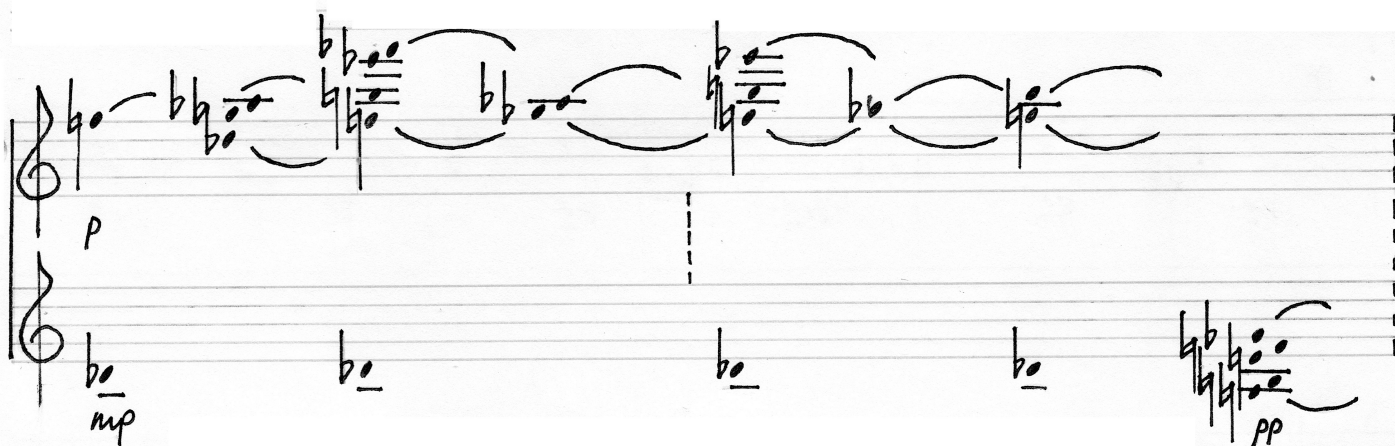
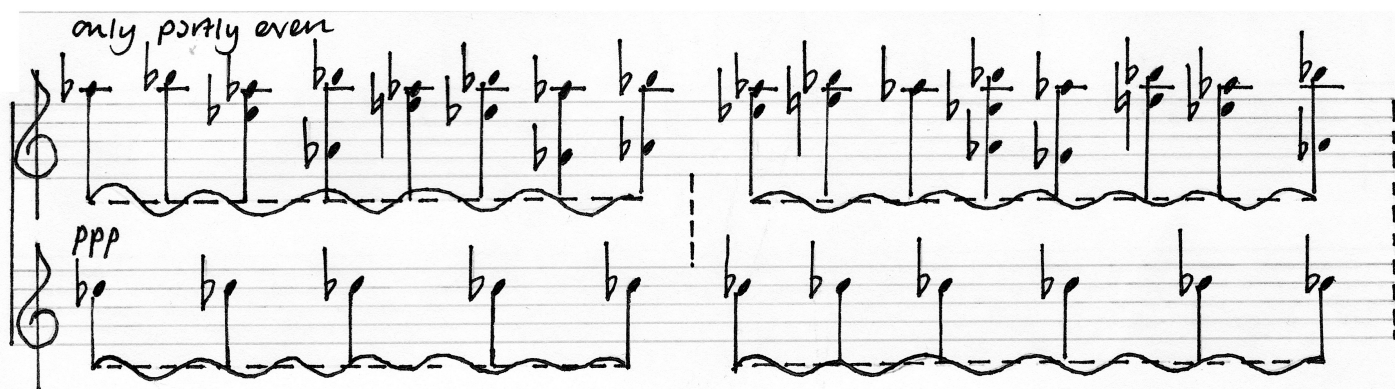
flowing

Handwritten musical score for the section labeled "flowing". It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes, all marked with a flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes, also marked with a flat. The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The piece is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

simile

Handwritten musical score for the section labeled "simile". It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes, all marked with a flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes, also marked with a flat. The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (pp) dynamic. The piece is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

Handwritten musical score for the final section. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth notes, all marked with a flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes, also marked with a flat. The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The piece is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line. The final measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (pp) dynamic.



what things are mixed up together:

of all the stars,

I would not think to touch the sky with two arms.

I would not think to touch the windmill.

I would not think to touch the liver and lungs.

I would not think to touch the arrow.

I would not think to touch the diagonal line,

mixed up together,

integral diagonal line

the most beautiful

; mixed up together.

memory; mixed up together.

up together.

mixed up together.

mind and men
words and thoughts and m
liver and lungs; mixed
archaeol and magic:

(for piano ossia 8vb where desired)

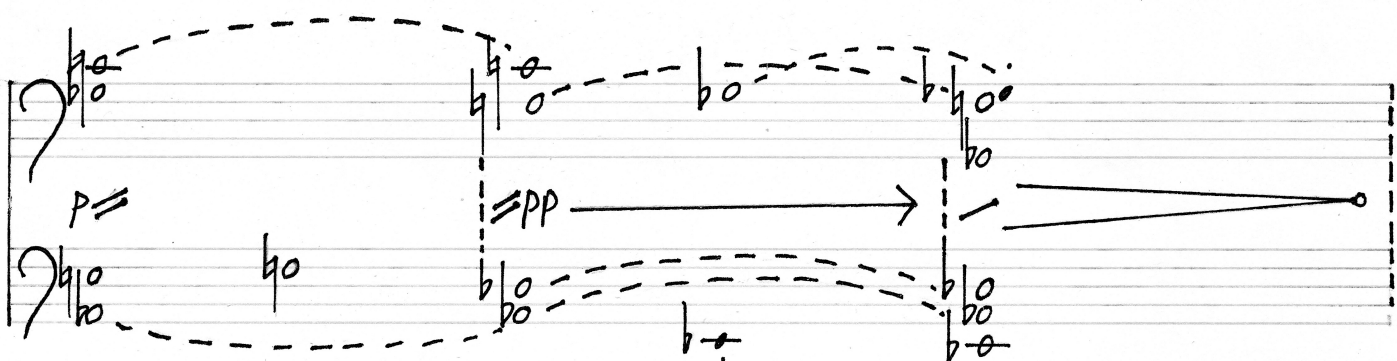
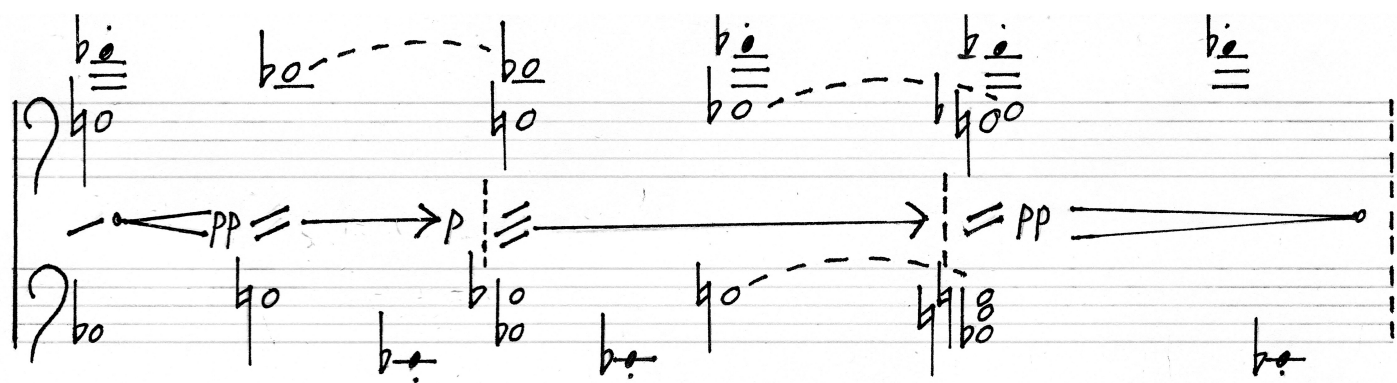
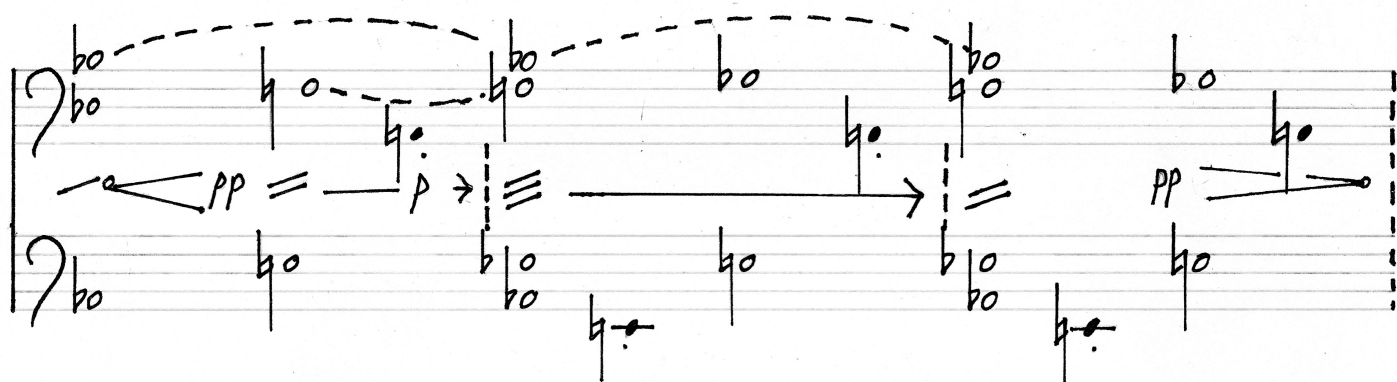
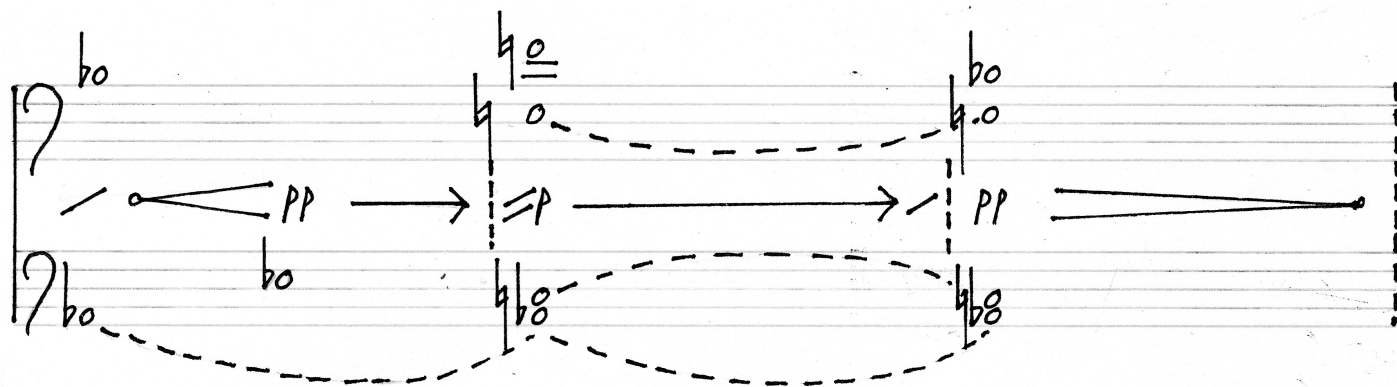
(slow tremolo)

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a dashed slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a solid slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. Above the treble staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) and a crescendo hairpin. Above the bass staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a dashed slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a solid slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. Above the treble staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. Above the bass staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a dashed slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a solid slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. Above the treble staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. Above the bass staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a dashed slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a half note B-flat, followed by a solid slur over a half note A-flat and a half note G-flat. Above the treble staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. Above the bass staff, there are dynamic markings: *pp* and a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with a double bar line.



lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre lyre
mixed up together: suffering, injustice, wings, face.

windmill windmill windmill windmill windmill
rectangle rectangle rectangle rectangle rectangle
mixed up together: windmill, rectangle, lyre.

wings,

arrow

heart,

face,

lungs.

mixed up together,

mixed up together,

life and mind and memory
mixed up together words and
thoughts and memory mixed up
together liver and lungs mixed up
together archaeology and magic mixed
up together memories terribly tested
only unable to speak what things are
concealed all that you wish to with reversed
winning persuasive metaphors and prayers for
justice mingled with all kinds of
colours and injustice wrongs

mixed up together,

(piano ossia 8va where desired)
(long to slow tremolo)

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of p is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. A horizontal line with an arrow points from the first measure to a second measure, which is separated by a dashed vertical line. In the second measure, the top staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, and the bottom staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of mp is written above the second measure of the top staff.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of mp is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. A horizontal line with an arrow points from the first measure to a second measure, which is separated by a dashed vertical line. In the second measure, the top staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, and the bottom staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of p is written above the second measure of the bottom staff.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of p is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. A horizontal line with an arrow points from the first measure to a second measure, which is separated by a dashed vertical line. In the second measure, the top staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, and the bottom staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of mp is written above the second measure of the top staff.

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system. It consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, followed by a slur over a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of mp is written above the first measure of the bottom staff. A horizontal line with an arrow points from the first measure to a second measure, which is separated by a dashed vertical line. In the second measure, the top staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat, and the bottom staff has a half note chord of B-flat and E-flat. A dynamic marking of p is written above the second measure of the bottom staff.

Handwritten musical score system 1. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a series of half notes: B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F, E-flat, D-flat, C, and B-flat. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated at the beginning, and *p* (piano) is indicated at the end. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical score system 2. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a series of half notes: B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F, E-flat, D-flat, C, and B-flat. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated at the beginning, and *p* (piano) is indicated at the end. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical score system 3. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a series of half notes: B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F, E-flat, D-flat, C, and B-flat. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated at the beginning, and *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated at the end. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Handwritten musical score system 4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a series of half notes: B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F, E-flat, D-flat, C, and B-flat. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is indicated at the beginning, and *p* (piano) is indicated at the end. The system is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

life and mind and memory
mixed up together words and
thoughts and memory mixed
up together liver and lungs
mixed up together
and magic mixed
life and mind and
mixed up together
and thoughts and memory
up together liver and lungs
archaeology and magic mixed up

mingled with all kinds
mingled with all kinds of stones
mingled with all kinds of stones
mingled with all kinds of stones

vines -

stones
stones
stones
stones
stones
stones
stones

memories -

mixed up together, mingled with
all kinds of colours mixed
up together wind and rectangle
lyre mixed up together you
burn me mixed up together
suffering injustice wings feel
mixed up together
we live mixed
up together mingled with all
kinds of colours mixed
up together you burn me

stones.

a vine that grows up trees.

touch the sky;
to touch the lyre;
to touch the rectangle;
to touch the stones.

do not move stones
do not move the arrangement
do not move the wind
do not move the liver
do not move the diagonal

lyre: a star
lyre: a wind
lyre: a rectangle

piano : allow to fade out / manuals : slowly release one note at a time
(snow flakes)

Handwritten musical notation for piano and manuals, first system. The piano part (top staff) features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains two measures: the first measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) with a 'pp~' dynamic marking below it, and the second measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat). The manuals part (bottom staff) features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures, each with a half note chord: (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). A dashed vertical line separates the second and third measures.

Handwritten musical notation for piano and manuals, second system. The piano part (top staff) features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains two measures: the first measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the second measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat). The manuals part (bottom staff) features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures, each with a half note chord: (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). A dashed vertical line separates the second and third measures.

Handwritten musical notation for piano and manuals, third system. The piano part (top staff) features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures, each with a half note chord: (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The manuals part (bottom staff) features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains two measures, each with a half note chord: (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). A dashed vertical line separates the first and second measures.

Handwritten musical notation for piano and manuals, fourth system. The piano part (top staff) features a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains two measures: the first measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the second measure has a half note chord (B-flat, E-flat). The manuals part (bottom staff) features a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures, each with a half note chord: (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). A dashed vertical line separates the second and third measures.

(rain drops)

not even

pp~

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains several half notes with flats, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in treble clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. There are vertical dashed lines between measures. The notation is sparse and minimalist.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. There are vertical dashed lines between measures.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. There are vertical dashed lines between measures.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains half notes with flats, some beamed together. There are vertical dashed lines between measures.

mingled with all kinds of colours -

memories terribly leaked away -

lyre,

archaeology,

to speak

mingled with all kinds of colours;

winter,

lyre.

lyre,

winter,

heart,

vines.

(stars, stones, liver and lungs)

mingled with all kinds of colours.

moving, but without a clear sense of regularity

Handwritten musical score system 1. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff has a bass clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second measure of the lower staff is marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

Handwritten musical score system 2. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff has a bass clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second measure of the lower staff is marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

Handwritten musical score system 3. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff has a bass clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second measure of the lower staff is marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

Handwritten musical score system 4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The lower staff has a bass clef and contains two measures of music. The first measure has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The second measure has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first measure of the lower staff is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The second measure of the lower staff is marked with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The system is divided into two measures by a dashed vertical line.

increased hesitancy, slowness, quietness

Handwritten musical notation for the first system. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a wavy line and a half note (o) with a flat, marked with a dynamic of *(p)*. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, marked with a dynamic of *(pp)*. It contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, A-flat, G-sharp, F-flat, E, and D-flat, followed by a wavy line.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a wavy line and a half note (o) with a flat, marked with a dynamic of *(p)*. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, marked with a dynamic of *(pp)*. It contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E, and D, followed by a wavy line.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a wavy line and a half note (o) with a flat, marked with a dynamic of *(p)*. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, marked with a dynamic of *(pp)*. It contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E, and D, followed by a wavy line.

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a wavy line and a half note (o) with a flat, marked with a dynamic of *(p)*. The bass staff begins with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, marked with a dynamic of *(pp)*. It contains a sequence of notes: B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E, and D, followed by a wavy line.