

NATURAL HARMONICS ABOVE A VIOLIN A-STRING

notated using the Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation
 accidentals designed by Marc Sabat and Wolfgang von Schweinitz, 2004

The musical score consists of ten staves of violin notation, each representing a different harmonic partial above the A-string. The staves are arranged vertically, with each staff starting at a different pitch level indicated by a box number and a pitch marking.

- Staff 1:** Box 1, +2.0
- Staff 2:** Box 2, +2.0
- Staff 3:** Box 3, +2.0
- Staff 4:** Box 4, +2.0
- Staff 5:** Box 5, -13.7
- Staff 6:** Box 6, +2.0
- Staff 7:** Box 7, -31.2
- Staff 8:** Box 8, +2.0
- Staff 9:** Box 9, +3.9
- Staff 10:** Box 10, -13.7
- Staff 11:** Box 11, +51.3
- Staff 12:** Box 12, +2.0

Each staff contains various pitch markings, including:

- Standard notation:** Open circles (natural), filled circles (sharp), and crosses (flat).
- Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI pitch notation:** Vertical stems with arrows pointing up or down, and horizontal stems with arrows pointing left or right.
- Accidentals:** Small numbers placed near notes, such as +2.0, -13.7, and 8va.

The score concludes with a series of numbered boxes at the end of each staff, likely indicating a performance sequence or specific harmonic targets.

NATURAL HARMONICS ABOVE A CELLO A-STRING

notated using the Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation
accidentals designed by Marc Sabat and Wolfgang von Schweinitz, 2004

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a cello. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes to represent natural harmonics. Numbered boxes (1 through 12) are placed above specific notes to indicate specific pitch points. The notes are primarily on the A, C, E, G, B, and D strings of the cello. The music includes various pitch markings such as +2.0, -13.7, -31.2, +3.9, +51.3, and 8va (octave up). The notation is designed to show the relationship between natural harmonics and their corresponding integer ratios in Just Intonation (JI).

NATURAL HARMONICS ABOVE A VIOLIN G-STRING

notated using the Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation
 accidentals designed by Marc Sabat and Wolfgang von Schweinitz, 2004

1 2 3 4

-3.9 -3.9 -2.0 -3.9

5 6

-17.6 -2.0

7 8

-35.1 -3.9

9 10

-17.6 +47.4

11

+47.4

12

-2.0

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 11 5 9 4 11 7 10 3 11

8 5 12 7 9 11 2 11 9 7 12 5 8 11 3 10

7 11 4 9 5 11 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

NATURAL HARMONICS ABOVE A CELLO G-STRING

notated using the Extended Helmholtz-Ellis JI Pitch Notation
 accidentals designed by Marc Sabat and Wolfgang von Schweinitz, 2004

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a cello. Each staff begins with a note on the G-string (4th octave G) and continues with various natural harmonics. The notation uses a combination of bass clef, treble clef, and a bass F clef. Numerical boxes above the notes indicate specific pitch targets. The first staff includes numerical values below the staff: -3.9, -3.9, -2.0, -3.9. Subsequent staves include values: -17.6, -2.0, -35.1, -3.9, -17.6, +47.4, -2.0. The final three staves at the bottom feature sequences of numbered boxes above the notes.

Staff 1: 1, 2, 3, 4

Staff 2: 5, 6

Staff 3: 7, 8

Staff 4: 9, 10

Staff 5: 11

Staff 6: 12

Staff 7: 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 11, 5, 9, 4, 11, 7, 10, 3, 11

Staff 8: 8, 5, 12, 7, 9, 11, 2, 11, 9, 7, 12, 5, 8, 11, 3, 10

Staff 9: 7, 11, 4, 9, 5, 11, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12