

Canton Landscape

arranged by Albert Wang

FULL SCORE

Traditional Cantonese music is a special folk music that started at the end of Qing Dynasty (1644-1912) in south China's Canton province. It is based on Yueju (traditional Cantonese opera), ancient music, folk songs, and even some Western music. Cantonese music is usually played by 3-7 people, similar to Western chamber ensemble music. No matter how many people perform it, traditional Cantonese music consists of a singular melody without harmony or counterpoint, perhaps in keeping with the ancient Chinese philosophy that simpler is better.

The traditional instruments most often used in performing this music are gaohu (bowed, with two strings), houguan (oboe-like), erhu (Chinese violin), yangqin (hammered dulcimer), dizi (Chinese transverse flute), and pipa (Chinese lute). Sometimes violin is used instead of gaohu and saxophone in place of houguan.

Cantonese music has widely influenced the cultures of China and Southeast Asia. *Canton Landscape* is based on ancient music from the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1126) dynasties. It portrays wild geese playing in beautiful marshes and flying in blue skies. The ancient poets often wrote about wild geese, believing they represented peace and freedom.

Allegro grazioso ♩ = ca.120

Flute

Oboe

Bb Clarinet

Horn In F

Bassoon
(Also transposed for
Bb Bass Clarinet)

7

mf

Canton Landscape - 2



First system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top two staves are in G major (one sharp) and contain whole rests. The third staff is in G major and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves are in B-flat major (two flats) and contain a continuous melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in G major and contains whole rests. The second staff is in G major and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is in G major and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves are in B-flat major and contain a continuous melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of five staves. The top staff is in G major and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is in G major and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff is in G major and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves are in B-flat major and contain a continuous melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes.