

# Something

1 = C

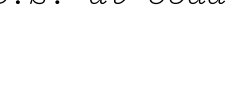
George Harrison

<p>% 1 = C</p> <p>1 = C</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1 1 7</p> <p>6 6 1 6 <sup>b</sup>7 7</p> <p>4 <sup>b</sup>3 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 1</p>				<p>1 = C</p> <p>1<sup>4</sup>7</p> <p>1<sup>7</sup></p>			
<p>1 6</p> <p>4</p>				<p>2 2 2 2 1 2 7</p> <p>1/3 2 2<sup>7</sup> 5 6<sup>-7</sup> 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>7</sub></p>			
<p>3 2 2 1 1 6</p> <p>6<sup>-</sup>/<sub>5</sub> 6<sup>-</sup>/<sub>#4</sub> 4 <sup>b</sup>3 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 6</p>				<p>1 2 1 6</p> <p>6<sup>-</sup> 6<sup>-</sup>/<sub>#5</sub></p>			
<p>1 = A</p> <p>1</p> <p>1<sup>4</sup>7</p>				<p>5 5 6 3</p> <p>6<sup>-</sup></p>			

The diagram illustrates a sequence of horizontal bars, each labeled with a number or a subscripted number. The sequence is divided into four sections by vertical lines. The bars are labeled as follows:

- Section 1: A bar labeled  $4$ .
- Section 2: A bar labeled  $b_7$  and  $6$ .
- Section 3: A bar labeled  $5$ , followed by a bar labeled  $1$  and  $7$ , and then a bar labeled  $b_7$  and  $6$ .
- Section 4: A bar labeled  $b_6$  and  $5$ .

2. *D.S. al Coda*



5  
b3 2 1 b7 5 4

b3