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A SONGWRITING STAR IS BORN

MORRICON MURRICONE THE ULTIMATE GUIDE





A Fistful Of Dollars (1964)

Shot for pesetas in Almería by an Italian crew, Sergio Leone's first 'spaghetti western' is characterised by the director's lean style and long takes, the latter stretched to provide a suitable canvas for Morricone's inventive, budget-busting score. His kitchen-sink approach combines Hank Marvinindebted guitar, military snare, chanting ("We can fight!"), whistling, hoedown and mournful mariachi trumpet. A bell is struck. tympani rumble, an ocarina appears. A laconic Clint Eastwood kept shtum rather than compete, thus finding his onscreen brand. AC



For A Few Dollars More

(1965)

Second bowlful of prairie pasta from Leone, with II Maestro incorporating diegetic footsteps, humming and six-gun recoil, but built, narratively, around two eerie musical pocket-watches belonging to Lee Van Cleef's bounty-hunting ex-Colonel Mortimer and Gian Maria Volonté's psycho-killer El Indio. Morricone plays it minimal and tense, bags of white space amid chiming church bells and a rationed jaw harp. The climactic road to El Paso is lined by a male chorus and insistent electric guitar, but it's the duelling timepieces that count. AC



The Battle Of Algiers (1966)

Director Gillo Pontecorvo's lyrical indictment of imperialism - personified in Jean Martin's cadaverous Colonel Mathieu - is matched by a brutish and beautiful score. Theme Of Ali - after a melody of Pontecorvo's - uses isolated woodwinds to summon the voices of Arab resistance. The battering snares and martial brass of Algiers, November 1, 1954 - calling up swarms of French paras – was quoted in Quentin Tarantino's Inglourious Basterds soundtrack, a patchwork of steals from QT's favourite movie music, much of it Morricone's, DE



The Good, The Bad And The Ugly

(1966)

"Leone wanted more from music," Morricone recalled, and his Promethean score for TGTBATU gave Leone more, expanding and defining the spaghetti western's sonics. That unforgettable 'Coyote call' motif was deployed on ocarina, flute and voices. while Pino Rucher's psycho-surf guitars reached a zenith of posturing twang. Interviewing Morricone, I ventured that Alessandro Alessandroni's whistling prowess was a dying art. "Perhaps in England," he replied. "It's so cold there nobody feels happy enough to whistle." JMcN



II Giardino Delle Delizie (1967)

Silvano Agosti's Catholic symbolism-rich film finds the groom of a shotgun wedding meditating upon Bosch's titular painting before cheating on his new bride. Enter Morricone with Adonai, a freakbeat tune with ecstatic female voices, harpsichord, and a demonic guitar riff. Elsewhere, Primo builds on otherworldly strings, tympani and Edda Dell'Orso's wordless vocals. The film was not fêted and the Italian censor cut 20 minutes, but its spare score is exemplary. Find it on Le Musiche Di Ennio Morricone Per Il Cinema Di Silvano

Agosti (GDM, 2004). JMcN





L'Uccello Dalle Piume Di Cristallo (1970)

Morricone's trippy title theme for what Anglophones call The Bird With The Crystal Plumage employs atonal chimes, hand-bells, and a baroquesounding choral section, but this diverse score also packs transporting bossa nova and some breathlessly erotic, freak-out jazz (Corsa Sui Tetti, AKA Black Glove Underground Part One). There's a claustrophobic feel that's perfect for director Dario Argento's stylised thriller about an American who witnesses a woman being murdered in a Rome art gallery. JMcN



Maddalena (1971)

Lisa Gastoni plays the titular succubus, a witchy stripper-siren intent on defrocking vulnerable priests and fishermen in Jerzy Kawalerowicz's religious parable that never truly makes sense. What gives it shape and weight is Morricone's proud and dramatic score which moves from the nine-minute breakbeat organ'n'choir groove of Come Maddalena to the keening lament of Chi Mai, later recycled in less-thanriveting 1981 BBC drama The Life And Times Of David Lloyd George, resulting in a Top 5 chart hit for II Maestro, AM



A Fistful Of Dynamite

(1971)

For a film that found Sergio Leone reworking his operatic western template to tell a story of Irish gun-runners in the Mexican revolution, Morricone turned in a similarly reconstructed work, shuffling the elements of his earlier western scores (wordless female choirs, whistling, a rhythmic ostinato and reverby electric guitar jangle) into something simultaneously strange, haunting and pleasingly off-kilter. An automated score heralding the dawn of a sad, new, mechanical age. AM



II Fiore Delle Mille E Una Notte (Arabian Nights) (1974)

Morricone wrote several scores for Pier Paolo Pasolini including one for the horrific Salò, Or The 120 Days Of Sodom - and while much of the music on this retelling of the Arabian Nights is solo organ, there are also sumptuous orchestral pieces - not least Tema Di Dunja, its haze of strings drizzled with harp arpeggios. Tema Di Aziza, meanwhile, sounds like Charles Ives' The **Unanswered Question** transported to the

shimmering desert night. DS

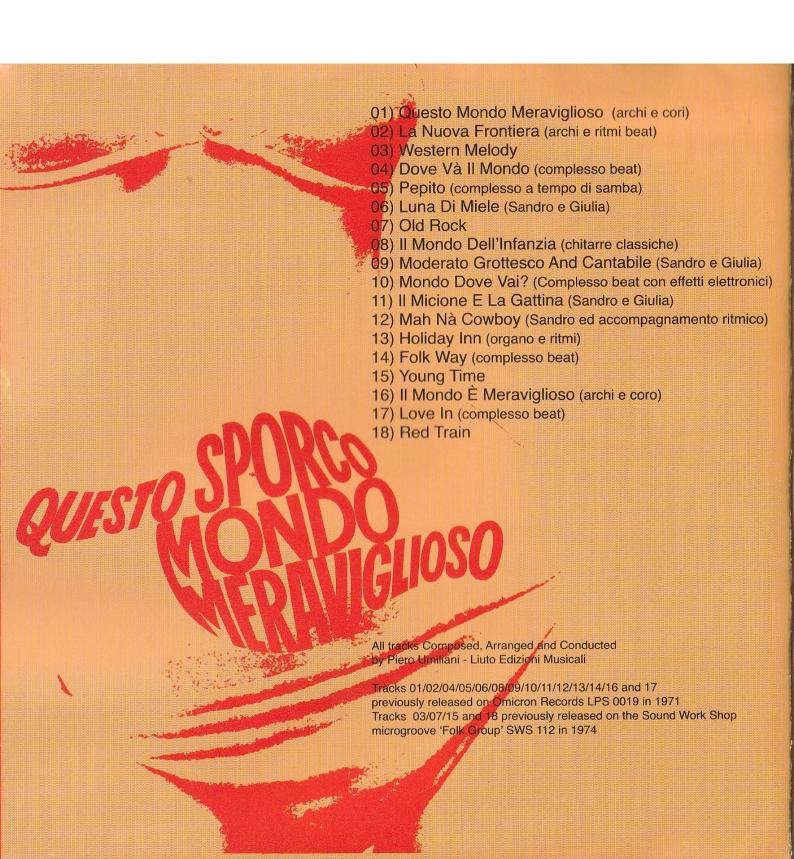


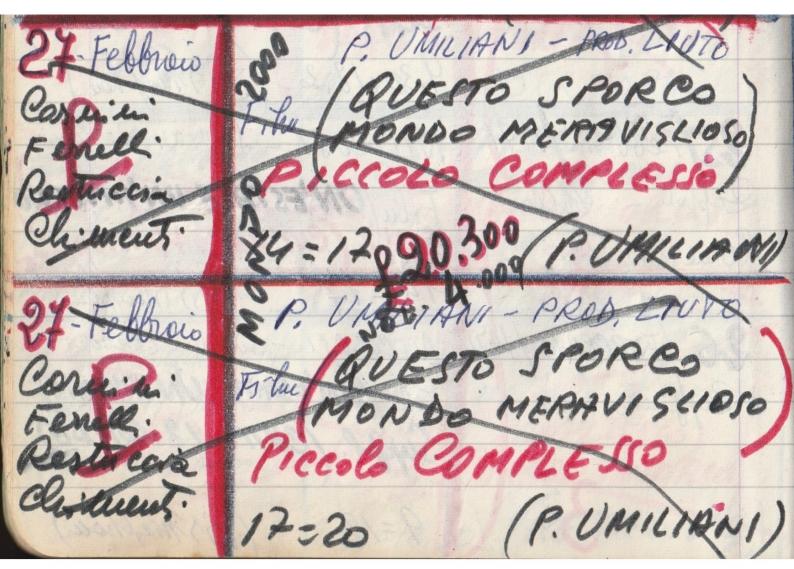
The Thing (1982)

At the time of its release, many criticised Morricone's score for John Carpenter's sci-fi body-horror thriller for sounding too much like the score for, well, a John Carpenter sci-fi bodyhorror thriller. Using a full orchestra where the director - known for scoring his own films - might have employed a lowly synth, Morricone remains in tune with the movie's relentless icy dread. Like "the thing" itself, Morricone is imitating and mutating, taking the droning, pulsing fear-notes of Carpenter's earlier films and transforming them into something vast, terrifying and unknowable. AM



The Original Complete Motion Picture Soundtrack Composed, Arranged And Conducted By Piero Umilian





Dagli appunti di lavoro di Pino Rucher: promemoria relativo alla registrazione del 1971 della colonna sonora di "*Questo sporco mondo meraviglioso*"