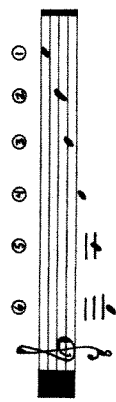


DNA

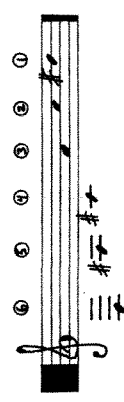
for solo guitar
Mark Applebaum, 2004

DNA
for solo guitar
mark applebaum, 2004
Dedicated to Magnus Andersson.
Duration: approximately 7 minutes.
We have more similarities than differences.

The guitar is tuned in the traditional manner:



However, tuning changes are made during the performance:



The player may be relieved to discover that, although the piece is seven minutes in duration, there are only two minutes of material to learn. These two minutes consist of a cyclic, 78-second "theme"—of which a different 53-second excerpt is heard on seven occasions—and six brief tuning codas. In each tuning coda, a particular string is retuned. As such, the form of the piece is:

PAGE 1:
A (a 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting from the beginning)
T1 (a tuning coda in which string 5 is tuned up to A#)

PAGE 2:
B (a slightly different 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting at a later point in the theme)
T2 (a tuning coda in which string 1 is tuned down to D#)

PAGE 3:
C (another 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting at yet a later point in the theme)
T3 (a tuning coda in which string 4 is tuned down to C#)

PAGE 4:
D (another 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting at yet a later point in the theme and looping back to the beginning)
T4 (a tuning coda in which string 2 is tuned up to C)
PAGE 5:
E (another 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting at yet a later point in the theme and looping back to the beginning)
T5 (a tuning coda in which string 3 is tuned up to A)
PAGE 6:
F (another 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting at yet a later point in the theme and looping back to the beginning)
T6 (a tuning coda in which string 6 is tuned down to D)
PAGE 7:
G (again the first 53-second excerpt from the cyclic theme, starting from the beginning)

The pages should be played without pause.

The theme, which does not vary in its specification (of string number, fret number, dynamic, rhythm, articulation, etc.), will, however, produce different pitches as the result of the tuning changes made during each tuning coda. As such, the physical gestures must remain the same.

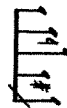
Ⓢ Every articulation should be played on the given string (appearing in a circle).
X Every articulation should be played at the given fret (appearing as a roman numeral).
PAGES 8 & 9—*The Performance Score*:

Once the piece is learned, the player may choose to perform from the "Performance Score" so as to obviate page turns. In this shorthand score the player reads from a starting point (given in a triangle) to a stopping point (given in a hexagon), and then plays the associated tuning coda (given in a square). A formal scheme appears at the bottom of page 9.

Because specific resulting pitches would be misleading, noteheads and accidentals were omitted from the performance score. Furthermore, bi-tones, harmonics, and hammered notes have a different notational symbol in the performance score (as explained later).

Accidentals apply only to the notes to which they immediately adhere. Additional "courtesy" natural signs are occasionally supplied.

An additional staff, appearing below the main staff, is employed to illustrate activities undertaken by the right hand on the fretboard. (The only exception is at the end of page 4 in which the lower line simply illustrates the tuning of string 2.)



A grace note figure to be played as fast as possible.

$\sharp$ Quarter-tone sharp.

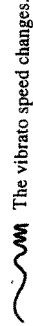
$\flat$ Quarter-tone flat.

SP Sul ponticello; plucked at the bridge.

ST Sul tasto; plucked over the fretboard.

ORD Ordinario; cancels sul ponticello and sul tasto.

VIB Vibrato.



The vibrato speed changes.

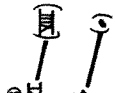
Harmonics are notated at the sounding pitch.

Artificial harmonics are also notated at the sounding pitch. Because artificial harmonics involve the right hand over the fretboard they are notated on the lower staff. The fretted notes (played by the left hand) are given above the upper staff; the fret number of the harmonic "touch point" (played by the right hand) is given below the lower staff.

$\uparrow$ Pull Bend pitch upward by pushing or pulling string.



Glissando; slide to the given fret and pluck the destination pitch.



Glissando; slide to the given fret but do not pluck it; the destination pitch is heard only as the result of the slide.

The highest pitch—well above the fretboard.

ϕ Snap pizzicato; the string rebounds against the fretboard.



A "pull off"; the second note is produced by pulling the finger off the string (a left hand pizzicato from a given note).

Bi-tone produced by plucking the portion of the string between the fretted note and the nut. (The string number is provided; the fretted note is always the result of a prior articulation whose fret number is given.) The given bi-tone pitches are approximate.



Hammered note produced by audibly fretting the string. Although two pitches result, the notated pitch corresponds to the lower string portion.



A "hammer trill" involving the alternation of a hammered note and a pull-off. The base note is plucked only once; the trilled note, given in parentheses, is played by hammering the string, whereas repetitions of the base note are played by pulling off from the hammered note.



String scratch; quickly scratch the string horizontally with the nail. The given pitch sounds along with high overtones.



Dead stroke; the string is only depressed (fretted) halfway by the left hand resulting in a short, muted sound with limited focus of pitch.



Rasquead (*Flamenco*) strum.



Percussive sound produced by tapping or knocking on the body of the guitar.



Mute the sound.

Some alternate notational symbols are employed in the *Performance Score* (pages 8-9):



Harmonic.



Bi-tone.



Hammered notes.

[illegible]

This musical score is a detailed arrangement for a guitar, likely a classical or flamenco style, given the use of terms like "GLASS" and "DEAD STROKES". The score is organized into 24 measures, each labeled with a Roman numeral from I to XXIV. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). Performance instructions are interspersed throughout the score, including "PULL", "GLASS", "R.H." (Right Hand), "L.V. RETUNE TO D# IN THREE STAGES", and "DEAD STROKES". The score also includes a section labeled "PULSED WITH MAIL NEAR L.B. FINGER". The notation is written on a single staff, with various musical symbols and markings indicating the specific playing technique for each measure.

This page contains a musical score for a piano, featuring a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. The score is written for the right hand (RH) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes a variety of chord symbols, including triads, dyads, and more complex structures. The right hand (RH) is the primary melodic voice, while the left hand (LH) provides harmonic support. The score is marked with various dynamics, including *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

The musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky is presented in two systems. The first system features a piano part on the left and a violin part on the right. The piano part includes a series of chords and single notes, with dynamics such as *pp*, *f*, and *sf*. The violin part has a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The second system continues the piano part with more complex chordal structures and the violin part with a more active melodic line. The score is marked with various musical notations, including accidentals, slurs, and dynamic markings. The title "L'Espresso" is written in a stylized font at the top of the first system.

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring a complex arrangement of chords, scales, and a detailed fretboard diagram. The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 12-measure phrase. The guitar part is written in standard notation with a capo on the 5th fret. The fretboard diagram shows the positions of the fingers for each note, with a "TUNING OF" section at the bottom. The score is signed "Paco" and dated "1960".

[illegible]

[illegible]

This musical score is a complex arrangement for a string quartet, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score includes several sections with specific performance instructions such as "PULL", "PUSH", "FLUTTER WITH MAIL", "PLUCKED WITH MAIL", "PULL", "PUSH", "FLUTTER WITH MAIL", "PLUCKED WITH MAIL". The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and articulation marks.

This musical score is a detailed arrangement for a percussion ensemble, likely for a theatrical production. It consists of multiple staves, each representing a different instrument or playing technique. The notation is highly complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *mp*, *f*, and *sf*.

Key performance instructions and markings include:

- Instrumentation:** The score specifies the use of various percussion instruments, including snare drum (sn), tom-toms (tom), cymbals (cym), and glass (glss).
- Playing Techniques:** Specific instructions are provided for certain techniques, such as "PULL WITH NAIL" and "PULL WITH FINGER" for the snare drum, and "GLASS" for the glass instrument.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score includes numerous dynamic markings to indicate the volume and intensity of the playing, ranging from *pp* (pianissimo) to *sf* (sforzando).
- Rhythmic Patterns:** The notation is dense with rhythmic patterns, often using beams to group notes and rests to indicate specific durations.
- Section Markings:** The score is divided into sections, with markings such as "FAST VIB." (Fast Vibration) and "WIDE VIB." (Wide Vibration) indicating changes in tempo or playing style.

The overall structure of the score is highly organized, with each staff clearly labeled and the notation meticulously written. The score is a testament to the complexity and precision required in the composition and performance of modern percussion music.

