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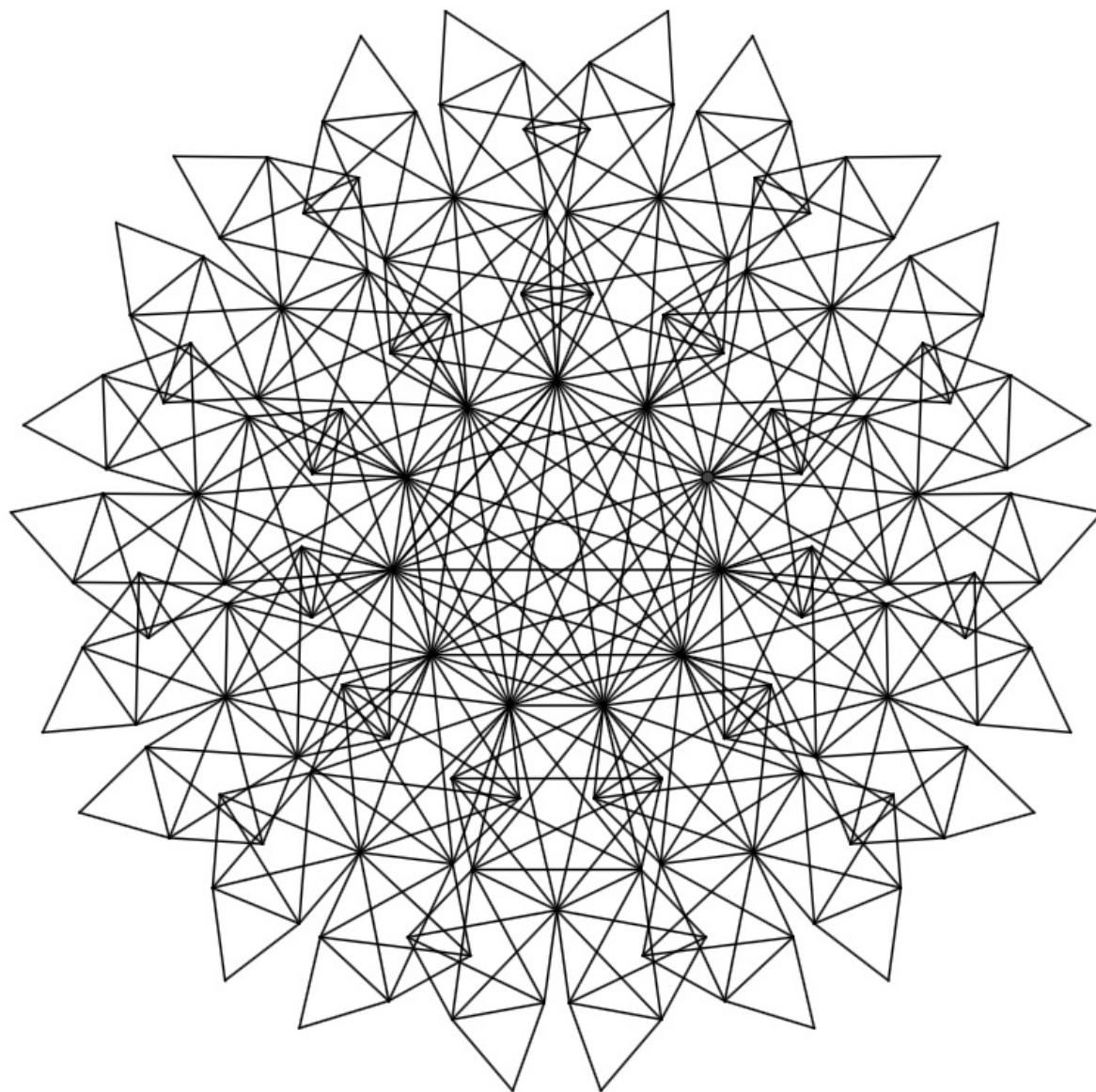
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The Fable of the Pilgrim

for Guitar Quartet



Full Score

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra
February 2022 / Revised: August 2023

The Fable of the Pilgrim (2022/2023)
for Guitar Quartet

Composition and Cover Illustration: Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

Duration: ca. 12'

List of Movements

- n. Incipit
- I. The Mystery
- II. A Lullaby
- III. Ritualistic Dances
- IV. Echoes of a Journey

Performance Notes

Given the reliance on resonances throughout this piece, it is recommended that it should be performed with amplification.

Microtonality

As a starting point, this piece musically explores scales and chords derived both from the equal vision of the octave in a number of parts (namely 5, 7 and 11) and Just Intonation (only in the last movement). These structures, through musical notation, are then freely approximated into 12 (semitones), 24 (semitones and quarter tones) and 48 notes per octave (semitones, quarter tones and eighth tones), which are obtained by retuning all the four guitars with the following scordatura:

- E – 200 cents (1 whole tone to D)
- B – 50 cents (1 quarter tone below B)
- G + 25 cents (1 eighth tone above G)
- D (no retuning)
- A – 50 cents (1 quarter tone below A)
- E – 25 cents (1 eighth tone below E)

This scordatura can be achieved by using a guitar tuner (using the cent deviation references) or by ear using the following methodology:

1. Retuning the high E string a whole tone until it is tuned a perfect octave with the D string.
2. Lowering the A string down until, when pressing it on the 5th and 6th frets and playing both pitches simultaneously with the open D string, produces one quarter tone down (5th fret) and one quarter tone up (6th fret). To tune both pitches symmetrically at the same distance from D, adjust the tuning of the A string until the speed of the beatings produced when playing them simultaneously with the open D string is the same.
3. Lowering the low E string until, when pressing it on the 10th fret and playing it simultaneously with the open D string and the A string on the 5th fret, produces one eighth tone down the open D string and one eighth tone up the quarter tone flat D (5th fret on the A string). Similarly adjust the tuning of the low E string until the beatings of both intervals are at the same speed.

4. Lowering the B string down until, when pressing it on the 3rd and 4th frets and playing both pitches simultaneously with the high E string (now tuned to D), produces one quarter tone down (3rd fret) and one quarter tone up (4th fret). To tune both pitches symmetrically at the same distance from D, adjust the tuning of the B string until the speed of the beatings produced when playing them simultaneously with the open high E string (tuned on D) is the same.
5. Rising the G string until, when pressing it on the 7th fret and playing it simultaneously with the open high E string (retuned to D) and the B string on the 4th fret, produces one eighth tone up the open high E string (retuned to D) and one eighth tone down the quarter tone sharp D (4th fret on the B string). Similarly adjust the tuning of the G string until the beatings of both intervals are at the same speed.

The full score is notated using two staff systems for each player. The top system notates musical notes in ‘concert pitch’ (using microtonal notation) and the bottom system indicates where each pitch should be played as if there was no scordatura (functionally serving as a ‘tablature’). It is important for the performers to play all the pitches exactly in the string/fret positions that are indicated in the bottom staff in their parts, as most microtonal pitches can only be achieved in only one fret in a specific string (due to the scordatura).

There are two versions for the parts of each individual player: one which mirrors the dual notation system of the full score, and another which only includes the ‘scordatura notation’. In both versions, from time to time, instrumental cues will appear, always written with the ‘concert pitch notation’.

Accidentals

The score is notated with the following accidentals:

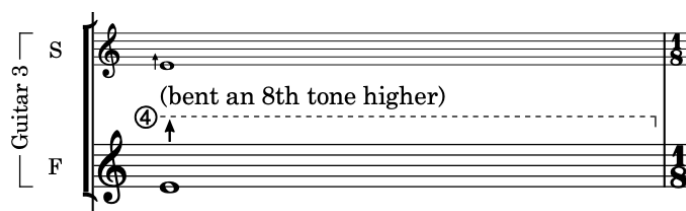
- Chromatic: $\flat$ $\sharp$
- Quarter tones: $\flat$ $\sharp$
- Eighth tones: $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$

Eighth tone accidentals may be mixed with chromatic and quarter tone-based accidentals to notate intervals which may not be notated simply through eighth tone accidentals alone.

Bent notes

In the third movement, third guitar, in both on bars 38 and 75-76, an eighth-tone sharp E should be played in the fourth string, second fret, by bending the string right before playing the note. This pitch cannot be achieved with the scordatura designed for this piece.

A possibility to learn and physically memorize how to intonate this pitch is by tuning it by ear against an eighth-tone sharp E an octave above it played by another performer in the G string on the 9th fret until an ‘in tune’ perfect octave is reached.



Irrational Time Signatures

Rhythmically, alongside repetitive rhythmical figures, this piece explores additive and subtractive rhythms. Some of these additive/subtractive ‘rhythmical games’ are based on the addition and subtraction of quavers. However, during passages rhythmically focused on triplets, additions and subtractions of quavers of triplets may also happen. In such circumstances, this leads to the creation of irrational time signatures. An example of one of these irrational time signatures would be on bars 22-23 of ‘I. The Mystery’:

The image shows two staves of music for bars 22 and 23. The top staff is marked 'l. v.' and 'mf'. It starts in 3/4 time, then changes to 1/4 + 1/6 (indicated by a bracket over the two notes), and ends in 3/4. The bottom staff is also marked 'l. v.' and 'mf'. It starts in 3/4 time, then changes to 1/4 + 1/6 (indicated by a bracket over the two notes), and ends in 3/4. Both staves feature a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure of each bar, marked with a '3' and '(3)'.

In this example, the 1/4+1/6 bar, consists of a ‘modified 2/4 bar’ in which a quaver of a triplet was subtracted from the second beat. Just as in this example, all irrational time signatures derived from triplets, in one form or another, will have a ‘(3)’ above or below the ‘irrational beat’ to help identifying them in the score.

3rd Movement, Bar 58

In the second and third guitars, the rhythm of the second beat of the 1/4+1/6+1/8 bar (the 1/6 part of the bar) sounds as three semiquavers at the same playing speed as the semiquavers of the first beat of the bar (the 1/4 part), in which the last one sounds slightly shorter (as if it was a staccato). Ideally, that last semiquaver of the second beat should end at the same time as the first and fourth guitars hit their feet on the floor on the third beat of the bar (the 1/8 part). Conceptually, the second beat of that bar is an incomplete ‘4 against 3 polyrhythm’ between the second and third guitars and the first and fourth guitars (to which was subtracted the portion equivalent to the last quaver of the first and fourth guitars’ triplets).

The image shows two systems of musical notation for Bar 58. The first system is for Guitar 1, with staves for Soprano (S) and Alto (F). The second system is for Guitar 2, also with staves for Soprano (S) and Alto (F). Both systems show a complex rhythmic pattern involving triplets and irrational time signatures. The notation includes various time signatures (3/4, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8) and a 'foot' marking at the end of each system. The Guitar 2 system includes a note with a flat and a dot, followed by a triplet marked '(3)'.

Glissandi

The glissando in the 3rd guitar on bar 51, should take the full duration of the quaver septuplet (or triplet, depending on the performer's choice) and range around the span of an octave.

The '7:5 tuplet'

On bars 50-51 in the third guitar (see excerpt above), and bars 52-53 on the second guitar, there are 7:5 tuplets of crotchets. As a performing/learning aid, that tuplet can be conceptualized as a 'compressed 4:3 tuplet' followed by a 'stretched 3:2 tuplet', or a 4:3 tuplet followed by a 3:2 tuplet in which the first quaver of the 3:2 tuplet ends up being played slightly before the first beat of the 2/4 bar. A simplification of this tuplet into a 4:3 tuplet followed by a 3:2 tuplet is also present in the score as a second option (although less desired).

Tremolos and Trills

Every tremolo in this piece is marked with a 'z' (instead of diagonal parallel dashes) and should be played as fast as possible, instead of relying on subdivisions of the beat.

... **Tempo primo** (

All trills (which only appear in the third movement on the first guitar, and are only whole tone trills) should also be played as fast as possible and as loud as possible by playing them with both hands (with the right hand articulating as many notes as possible), compromising the rhythmic regularity of the trill but compensating for the lack of volume achieved by only doing the trill with the left hand, while playing against the other three guitars.

The Fable of the Pilgrim

Pedro Laranjeira Finisterra

n. Incipit

Lento ($\text{♩} = 60$)
medium speed arpeggio, resonant

Guitar 1

Sounding Pitch

Fingering Pitch

medium speed arpeggio, resonant

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

slower, resonant arpeggio

slower, resonant arpeggio

The musical score is written for four guitars, each with a Sounding Pitch and a Fingering Pitch staff. The tempo is Lento (♩ = 60). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each for a guitar. Guitar 1 and 2 start with a medium speed arpeggio, resonant. Guitar 3 and 4 start with a fast arpeggio. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (f, mf).

A

Guitar 1

S: *mf* *f* *mf* *mf*

F: *mf* *f* *mf* *mf*

Guitar 2

S: *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

F: *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Guitar 3

S: *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

F: *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

Guitar 4

S: *f* *f* *mf*

F: *f* *f* *mf*

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

fast arpeggio

medium/fast arpeggio

medium/fast arpeggio

I. The Mystery

Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} = 120$)

Score for I. The Mystery, Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} = 120$).

The score is written for four guitars (Guitar 1, 2, 3, 4) and four strings (S, F) for each guitar. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

Guitar 1:

- Sounding Pitch: mf (l. v.), mp (l. v.)
- Fingering Pitch: mf (l. v.), mp (l. v.)

Guitar 2:

- Sounding Pitch: p (l. v.), p (l. v.)
- Fingering Pitch: p (l. v.), p (l. v.)

Guitar 3:

- Sounding Pitch: mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.), mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.)
- Fingering Pitch: mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.), mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.)

Guitar 4:

- Sounding Pitch: mp (l. v.), mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.)
- Fingering Pitch: mp (l. v.), mf (l. v.), p (l. v.), mf (l. v.)

String Section (S, F):

- Guitar 1: mf (ord. (non l. v.)), mf (ord. (non l. v.))
- Guitar 2: mf (ord. (non l. v.)), mf (ord. (non l. v.))
- Guitar 3: mf (ord. (non l. v.)), mf (ord. (non l. v.))
- Guitar 4: f (ord. (non l. v.)), f (ord. (non l. v.))

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (mf , mp , p , f). The string section (S, F) is marked with "ord. (non l. v.)" and "8va" in some measures.

I. The Mystery

5

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel, specifically the guitar arrangement. The score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to a different guitar part: Guitar 1, Guitar 2, Guitar 3, and Guitar 4. Each system consists of a treble clef staff (S) and a bass clef staff (F).

- Guitar 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. It includes a key signature change from D major to D minor (indicated by a flat on the F string) and a time signature change from 4/4 to 3/4. Dynamics include *(mf)* and *(f)*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.
- Guitar 2:** Provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. It includes a key signature change from D major to D minor and a time signature change from 4/4 to 3/4. Dynamics include *(mf)* and *(f)*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-6.
- Guitar 3:** Provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. It includes a key signature change from D major to D minor and a time signature change from 4/4 to 3/4. Dynamics include *(mf)* and *(f)*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.
- Guitar 4:** Provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. It includes a key signature change from D major to D minor and a time signature change from 4/4 to 3/4. Dynamics include *(f)* and *(optional)*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

The score is written for a four-part guitar ensemble, with each part having its own staff. The key signature changes from D major to D minor (indicated by a flat on the F string) and the time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4. The dynamics range from *(mf)* to *(f)*. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-6.



The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel, specifically for the guitar parts. The score is written for four guitars, each with a treble and bass staff. The time signature is 3/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, time signatures, dynamics (mf), and articulations (l.v., 1. v.). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing rests and others containing notes and chords. The notation includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and articulations (e.g., l.v., 1. v.). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

I. The Mystery

[illegible]

Measures 36-41 of the musical score for Guitars 1-4. The score is written for four guitars, each with a treble (S) and bass (F) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A double bar line is present at measure 41.

Measures 42-47 of the musical score for Guitars 1-4. The score continues from the previous page. It includes a double bar line at measure 41 and a section marked 'D' (Dime) starting at measure 42. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A double bar line is present at measure 47.

I. The Mystery

System 1 (Measures 49-55):

- Guitar 1:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *simile* marking above measure 50. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ②, ④, ①, ②.
- Guitar 2:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking above measure 52. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ② and a *f* marking below measure 52. An optional fingering is shown with dashed lines.
- Guitar 3:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking above measure 50. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ② and a *f* marking below measure 50. An optional fingering is shown with dashed lines.
- Guitar 4:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *simile* marking above measure 52. Bass staff has fingerings ④, ①, ②, ④.

System 2 (Measures 56-62):

- Guitar 1:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *l. v.* marking above measure 56. Bass staff has fingerings ④, ①, ②.
- Guitar 2:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking above measure 58. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ② and a *f* marking below measure 58. An optional fingering is shown with dashed lines.
- Guitar 3:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* marking above measure 58. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ② and a *f* marking below measure 58. An optional fingering is shown with dashed lines.
- Guitar 4:** Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a *simile* marking above measure 58. Bass staff has fingerings ①, ②, ④.

I. The Mystery

9

E

Guitar 1

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 6, 5, 3.

Guitar 2

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 3.

Guitar 3

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3, 3.

Guitar 4

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 6, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3.

Guitar 1

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 5, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1.

Guitar 2

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 6, 3, 2, 1, 3.

Guitar 3

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1.

Guitar 4

Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staves. Dynamics: *f*. Fingerings: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3.

74

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

80

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

G

86

Guitar 1

S

F

f sempre

f

f sempre

Guitar 2

S

F

f sempre

l. v.

l. v.

⑥ ③ ② ①

Guitar 3

S

F

f sempre

f sempre

Guitar 4

S

F

f sempre

f sempre

l. v.

l. v.

⑥

① ②

v

v

92

Guitar 1

S

F

Guitar 2

S

F

l. v.

l. v.

⑥ ③ ② ①

Guitar 3

S

F

⑤

④ ⑤

⑥

④ ⑤

① ②

Guitar 4

S

F

l. v.

l. v.

① ②

⑥

① ②

⑤ ⑥

v

v

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each for a guitar. Each system consists of a treble clef staff (S) and a bass clef staff (F), both in 4/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- Guitar 1:** The treble staff has a series of rests followed by a final measure with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, both marked *pp*. The bass staff has rests followed by a final measure with a half note G3 and a half note F#3, both marked *pp*.
- Guitar 2:** The treble staff starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a series of eighth notes, then a *p* dynamic, and ends with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, both marked *pp*. The bass staff starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a series of eighth notes, then a *p* dynamic, and ends with a half note G3 and a half note F#3, both marked *pp*.
- Guitar 3:** The treble staff has a series of rests followed by a final measure with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, both marked *pp*. The bass staff has rests followed by a final measure with a half note G3 and a half note F#3, both marked *pp*.
- Guitar 4:** The treble staff has a series of rests followed by a final measure with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, both marked *pp*. The bass staff has rests followed by a final measure with a half note G3 and a half note F#3, both marked *pp*.

II. A Lullaby

Lamentoso (♩ = 60)

Score for four guitars (Guitar 1 to Guitar 4), each with Sounding Pitch and Fingering Pitch staves.

Key signature: One sharp (F#). Time signature: 4/4.

Tempo: Lamentoso (♩ = 60).

Dynamic: *p* (piano).

Notation includes fingerings (e.g., ④, ⑤, ⑥), slurs, and accents.

Section A (Cantabile) and Section B (Cantabile).

Score for four guitars (Guitar 1 to Guitar 4), each with Sounding Pitch (S) and Fingering Pitch (F) staves.

Key signature: One sharp (F#). Time signature: 4/4.

Tempo: Cantabile.

Dynamic: *p* (piano).

Section A includes fingerings (e.g., ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥) and slurs.

Section B includes fingerings (e.g., ④, ⑥) and slurs.

11 C

Guitar 1
S
F

Guitar 2
S
F

Guitar 3
S
F

Guitar 4
S
F

p *mp* *p* *p* *p*

④ ⑥ ④ ⑥ ① ⑤ ① ③ ② ③ ① ② ④

3 3 3

17

ord. P.M. *p* *p* *p* *p*

Guitar 1
S
F

Guitar 2
S
F

Guitar 3
S
F

Guitar 4
S
F

Cantabile (sul pont.) *p* *p* *p* *p*

Cantabile (ord.) *p* *p* *p* *p*

ord. P.M. *p* *p* *p* *p*

② ⑥ ③ ① ③ ② ④ ⑤ ④ ⑤ ④

3 3 4:3 4:3

II. A Lullaby

D

Cantabile

p

Cantabile

① ③ ②

p

⑤ ②

p

Guitar 2

p

⑥

p

Cantabile

p

Cantabile

③ ②

p

④

p

Guitar 4

p

④

p

⑤

E

27

Guitar 1

S

F

P.M.

p

mp

ponticello

pp

8va

Guitar 2

S

F

p

p

Guitar 3

S

F

p

p

Guitar 4

S

F

P.M.

p

mp

ponticello

P.M.

pp

III. Ritualistic Dances

Lento (♩ = 60)

Score for four guitars (Guitar 1 to Guitar 4) in Lento tempo (♩ = 60). Each guitar part consists of a Sounding Pitch staff and a Fingering Pitch staff. The music is in 4/4 time and features sustained chords with dynamic markings of *f*, *mf*, and *f*. Fingerings 1 and 2 are indicated for some notes.

A Vivace (♩ = 160)

Score for four guitars (Guitar 1 to Guitar 4) in Vivace tempo (♩ = 160). Each guitar part consists of a Sounding (S) staff and a Fingering (F) staff. The music is in 3/4 time and features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings of *mf*. Fingerings 1 and 2 are indicated for some notes.

19 **C**

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

mf

mf

mf

mf

19

[illegible]

[illegible]

The musical score is for four guitars, each with a Soprano (S) and Bass (F) staff. The notation includes various time signatures and complex rhythmic patterns. A 'foot' symbol is present in the first measure of each guitar part. A Roman numeral 'I' is placed above the first measure of Guitar 1.

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

The image displays a musical score for four guitar parts, labeled Guitar 1, Guitar 2, Guitar 3, and Guitar 4. Each guitar part is represented by a pair of staves: a Soprano (S) staff and an Alto (A) staff. The score is organized into four systems, each corresponding to one of the guitar parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature changes from 4/16 to 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, triplets, and a 'J' time signature change. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and chords, suggesting a fast and intricate piece of music. The 'J' symbol likely indicates a change in the time signature or a specific rhythmic pattern. The 'foot' label appears at the end of each system, possibly indicating the end of a phrase or a measure. The overall layout is clean and professional, with clear labeling for each part and system.

The musical score is organized into four systems, each representing a guitar. Each system contains two staves: a Soprano (S) staff and a Fretted (F) staff. The score begins at measure 58.

- Guitar 1:** The S staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The F staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The time signature changes from 4/4 to 4/8.
- Guitar 2:** The S staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The F staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The time signature changes from 4/4 to 4/8.
- Guitar 3:** The S staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The F staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The time signature changes from 4/4 to 4/8.
- Guitar 4:** The S staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The F staff features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a quarter note marked "foot". The time signature changes from 4/4 to 4/8.

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, foot, and time signatures (4/4, 4/8, 4/16, 4/32).

Key Signature: D Major / D Minor (indicated by a sharp sign on the F line)

Time Signature: 4/4 (initially), 3/4 (later)

Instrumentation: Four Guitars (Guitar 1, 2, 3, 4) and a Vocal line.

Lyrics:

English: "The Sound of Silence" (by Simon & Garfunkel)

Chinese: "Silence Sound" (by Simon & Garfunkel)

Notes:

- The score includes a key signature change from D Major to D Minor (indicated by a sharp sign on the F line).
- The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4.
- The guitar parts are marked with "P.M." and "p" (piano).
- The vocal line is marked with "f" (forte) and includes lyrics in both English and Chinese.

72

Guitar 1

S

F

Guitar 2

S

F

Guitar 3

S

F

Guitar 4

S

F

75

Guitar 1

S

F

Guitar 2

S

F

Guitar 3

S

F

Guitar 4

S

F

M

ff *p*

ff *p*

ff *p*

ff *p*

(bent an 8th tone higher)

ff *p*

IV. Echoes of a Journey

Andante (♩ ≈ 80)

A

Score for Guitars 1-4, Section A.

Guitar 1: Sounding Pitch (l. v. *mf*), Fingering Pitch (l. v. VII *mf*). Includes a box labeled 'A'.

Guitar 2: Sounding Pitch, Fingering Pitch (6 *mf*).

Guitar 3: Sounding Pitch, Fingering Pitch (1 *mf*).

Guitar 4: Sounding Pitch, Fingering Pitch.

B

Score for Guitars 1-4, Section B.

Guitar 1: S (l. v. *mf*), F (V XII *mf*). Includes a box labeled 'B'.

Guitar 2: S (l. v. *mf*), F (l. v. XII *mf*).

Guitar 3: S, F.

Guitar 4: S, F.

27

[illegible]

IV. Echoes of a Journey

F

29

Guitar 1

S

F

l. v.

mf

l. v.

⑤ ③ ②

⑥ ③

mf

l. v.

Guitar 2

S

F

V

VII

mf

V

l. v.

mf

Guitar 3

S

F

mf

simile

mf

simile

⑤ ③ ②

⑤ ②

mf

Guitar 4

S

F

l. v.

mf

l. v.

⑤ ③

⑥ ② ③

mf

Gpiù Lento ($\text{♩} \approx 72$)

36

Guitar 1

S

F

l. v.

f

VII

l. v.

f

XII

Guitar 2

S

F

f

VII

V

f

XII

Guitar 3

S

F

f

XII

f

Guitar 4

S

F

f

XII

f

♩ ≈ 96

[illegible]

55

rasgueado

Guitar 1

S

F

XII

XII

VII

XII

rasgueado

Guitar 2

S

F

XII

VII

XII

VII

XII

rasgueado

Guitar 3

S

F

XII

VII

XII

VII

XII

rasgueado

Guitar 4

S

F

XII

XII

VII

XII

Tempo primo
(♩ = 80)

I rasgueado **molto accel.** **Tempo primo** (♩ = 80) **J**

Guitar 1
S: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3 5:3
F: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3 5:3

Guitar 2
S: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3
F: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3

Guitar 3
S: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3
F: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3

Guitar 4
S: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3
F: *f* *p* *f* *f* 4:3

Annotations:
rasgueado
XII VII
VII
XII
XII
VII
① ② ③ ④ ⑤

66

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each for a different guitar. Each system contains a treble staff (S) and a bass staff (F). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4 and 5, often with a colon and a second number (e.g., 4:3, 5:3). Accents are marked with a 'v' symbol. The time signatures vary across measures, including 3/8, 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4. A rehearsal mark '66' is placed at the beginning of the first system.

The image displays a musical score for four guitars, labeled Guitar 1 through Guitar 4. The score is written in standard musical notation with treble and bass staves for each guitar. It includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

K Tempo primo (♩ = 80)

molto rit. = 80

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Guitar 3

Guitar 4

The musical score is for the song "K" by The Killers. It features four guitar parts, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked "Tempo primo" with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score includes a "molto rit." (molto ritardando) section and a "ff" (fortissimo) section. The guitar parts are labeled "Guitar 1", "Guitar 2", "Guitar 3", and "Guitar 4". The score includes various musical notations such as chords, scales, and dynamics.

The image shows the musical score for the 'L' and 'M' sections of a guitar piece. The score is written for four guitars, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 16/8. The 'L' section is marked with a box 'L' and the tempo 'Tempo primo (♩ ≈ 80)'. The 'M' section is marked with a box 'M' and the tempo 'molto rit.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The 'L' section features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The 'M' section is a slower, more melodic passage. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing the 'L' and 'M' sections and the second system containing the 'N' and 'O' sections.

94 **P** Allegro moderato ($\text{♩} \approx 120$)

Guitar 1

S *f* *l. v.*

F *f* *l. v.* ② ③ ⑤

Guitar 2

S *f* *l. v.*

F *f* *l. v.* ② ③ ⑤

Guitar 3

S *f* *l. v.* *mf*

F *f* *l. v.* ⑥ ③ ② ① *mf*

Guitar 4

S *f* *l. v.* *mf* *f* ③

F *f* *l. v.* ⑥ ③ ② ① *mf* *f* ③

37

The image displays a musical score for four guitars, labeled Guitar 1 through Guitar 4. Each guitar part is written on a grand staff with a Soprano (S) and Bass (F) line. The score is divided into measures with changing time signatures (3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4). Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout. A 'Q' box is present above the first measure of Guitar 1.

molto rit.

The musical score for measures 110-112 is divided into four systems, each for a guitar. Each system consists of a treble and a bass staff. Measure 110 shows Guitars 1 and 2 playing eighth-note patterns, while Guitars 3 and 4 are silent. Measure 111 continues the patterns for Guitars 1 and 2, with triplets indicated by a '3' and a bracket. Measure 112 shows all four guitars playing a half-note chord, represented by a single note on the treble staff and a whole rest on the bass staff.