

Gallimaufry

for guitar solo

by

F L Dunkin Wedd

© 2002 F L Dunkin Wedd

Gallimaufry (2002):

Programme note © F L Dunkin Wedd

Fluent Guitar - Blues Boogie - Elegy

Gallimaufry - any inconsistent or absurd medley; a miscellaneous gathering.

You might think it helpful if you play the instruments you write for - in my case principally guitar and viola. But it's a two-edged sword. Perhaps one knows too much: there is a temptation to write what is safe, what works on the instrument - to write viola music instead of writing music. That's especially true of instruments like guitar and harp, which have special qualities and limitations; the foremost composers for them have generally been players, and there is less great music for them - *qua* music - than for, say, the violin.

So in writing *Gallimaufry* - my first major piece for guitar - I was at pains to balance music that is idiomatic with music that is generally satisfying. Although I've used idiomatic details like harmonics, rasqueado and snapstring, I have tried to write music that would still sound well if transcribed for, say, piano.

The three movements reflect my aim to show several faces of the instrument. The first starts out with Bachian arpeggios which turn to triplets; there is then a reflective slow section, before the Bachian figure returns, now with added bassline.

The second movement is jazzy; *Elegy*, though contrapuntal, is very short and lyrical: it ends the piece in bitter-sweet mood.

Fluent Guitar

Freely

F L Dunkin Wedd © 2002

♩ = 60

The musical score consists of seven staves of guitar notation in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and a tempo marking of ♩ = 60. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingering numbers (1-4) are placed above notes to indicate fingerings. A '0' above a note indicates a natural harmonic. The piece concludes with a *rit* (ritardando) marking and a final melodic phrase.

a tempo

3 2 0 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 4 1 3 2 0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 4

f *p* *mf*

doppio movimento

1 3 2 0 4 3 2 1 0 3 2 0 4

f

2 1 0 4 3 0 1 4 0 4

1= 2 1 1=

rit *a tempo*

mp

Time

tempo primo *gliss* *gliss* *gliss*

4 note chords: finger-pick; more notes strum with thumb

doppio *f* *rit* *a tempo* *mp* *f* *mp*

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first five systems are primarily melodic lines in the treble clef with a simple bass accompaniment. The sixth system is more complex, featuring a 'doppio' section with triplets and a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The score concludes with a final chord and a wavy line indicating a tremolo effect.

2: Blues - Boogie

♩ = 96

Very free

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The staff contains a sequence of chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *fff* (fortissimo), and *gliss* (glissando). There are two fermatas (ϕ) over the first two *fff* chords.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The staff continues the sequence of chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fff* (fortissimo). There are two fermatas (ϕ) over the first two *fff* chords.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The staff features a *slide* instruction over a chord, followed by a *gliss* instruction. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The staff continues the sequence of chords and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The staff features a *gliss* instruction over a chord, followed by a *gliss* instruction. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, some with grace notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a '+' symbol and the marking *sim*. The staff contains a series of chords and single notes, some with grace notes. There are also some notes with a 'o' above them.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a triplet of eighth notes. Above the staff, there are fingerings: '1 0 0' above the first note of the triplet, and '4 2' above the next two notes. Below the staff, there are fingerings: '1=' below the first note of the triplet, and '1=' below the next two notes.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth notes and chords. Above the staff, there are fingerings: '4 2 4 2 4' above the first five notes, and '2' above the sixth note. Below the staff, there are fingerings: '1=' below the first note, '1=' below the second note, and '1=' below the sixth note. The marking *mp* is present.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth notes and chords. The marking *p* is present.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth notes and chords. The markings *molto vib* and *pull off* are present.

rasq

p a m i

mf

2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2

mp

f

Faster

f

*Near fingerboard
a tempo*

mp

mp

1
2
3
1=

Natural

VS

$\bullet = 126$

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as $\bullet = 126$. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and features a series of eighth-note triplets. The second system continues with similar triplet patterns. The third system includes a section marked *Tap soundboard* with a series of 'x' marks. The fourth system features a series of eighth-note triplets. The fifth system continues with triplet patterns. The sixth system features a series of eighth-note triplets with a dynamic marking of *sfz*. The score concludes with a final triplet pattern.

Near the bridge

Natural

80 *mp* *f*

1 0 0
2

ff

Notes on performance

o

Harmonics

All harmonics (in this and other movements) are natural, and are written at sounding pitch.

⓪

Snapstring

The notes marked as snapstring should be played by plucking the string between thumb and first finger and allowing the string to slap back onto the fretboard.

↘

Glissando

Arrows going towards another note should be played glissando in the usual way; those not directed towards a specific pitch should be glissando decrescendo.

Tempi and rubato

The blues section may be played with freedom, almost recitativo. By contrast, the boogie section - except where fermata indicate otherwise - should be played in strict tempo.

Elegy

Freely

♩ = 116

80 *mp*

The first system of musical notation for 'Elegy' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a common time signature (C) and a tempo marking of 'Freely' with a note value of 116. The music consists of a series of chords and melodic fragments, with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the beginning.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a variety of chordal textures and melodic lines, maintaining the same key signature and tempo.

*rit**a tempo*

The third system of musical notation includes a *rit* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo* marking. The music features a prominent melodic line with a long note value, followed by a return to the original tempo.

The fourth system of musical notation includes dynamic markings of *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The music shows a range of dynamics and textures.

poco rit

The fifth system of musical notation includes dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). It concludes with a *poco rit* (poco ritardando) marking.

a tempo

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present below the staff. A horizontal line with a slight upward curve is drawn below the first few measures.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of chords and single notes, continuing the piece.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of chords and single notes, including some longer note values.

rit

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains a series of chords and single notes, ending with a double bar line. A dynamic marking of *rit* is placed above the staff.