

Fredrik Rasten

Delve I - II

For 12-string guitar

and optional additional instruments

(2022)

Delve I - II are two related pieces for guitarist playing 12-string guitar, where the guitarist follows a score specifying exact just intonation tuning and retuning to different pitch relations, and which strings to play at any given time. The ways in which the strings are plucked, both timbrally and rhythmically is quite free, although suggestions or certain criteria will follow. These mentioned criteria are the same as for my earlier piece *Svevning*. Both pieces explore chords and modulations in harmonic space through retuning plucked guitar strings. However, where *Svevning* is four six-string guitar and the occasional voice of the performer, *Delve* is without vocals, but invites the possibility of added instruments, blending into the notes already played by the guitar. A pitch set encompassing all pitches encountered in the piece, as well as a suggestive tuning for keyboard instrument are included.

Both *Delve* and *Svevning* belong to a family of additional pieces yet to be composed, springing out of my praxis as a guitarist working with just intonation / harmonic space.

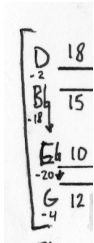
Fredrik Rasten, 13.2.2022

Notation, signs and symbols:

The piece is notated in quite normal tablature form “showing” the guitar from above with an imagined headstock on the left side of the tablature, and consequently, showing strings going from top to bottom, high to low, 1st through 12th.

At the start of each page’s tablature the tuning of each string with cent deviations is specified.

- The square brackets show which strings are played at any given time:

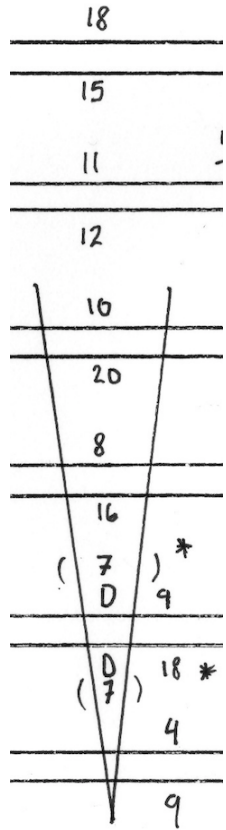


- A diagonal line and ‘number : number’ shows melodic ratios involved in a retuning of a specified string (the string closest to this info), and the direction, as well as the order of the numbers shows whether the retuning goes upwards or downwards in pitch

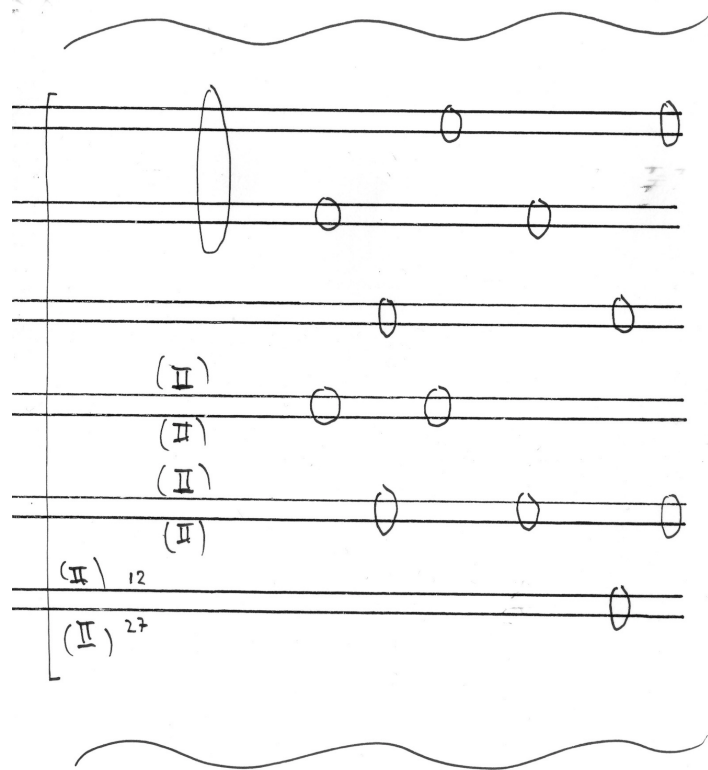
	12
	10
$\frac{20:21}{F\downarrow}$	7
	8

- Note names and accidentals in the Helmholtz-Ellis pitch notation system and cent deviations from 12-tet are shown in connection to every retuning signifying the “goal” note. Note names for each string is also shown in the start of each page. Other numbers written adjacent to strings show the harmonic relations (although this is not consistently written in the whole piece, only for a while to show some of the key harmonic relations in the piece, and how they develop)

- An “ice cream cone” means that one should gradually involve the rest of the strings from where the “cone” starts and down to where it peaks - from there on reverse back to the string set initially played. When a number is shown in brackets close to a note name, this means that this note is played by plucking the specified strings stopped at the fret specified by the number.

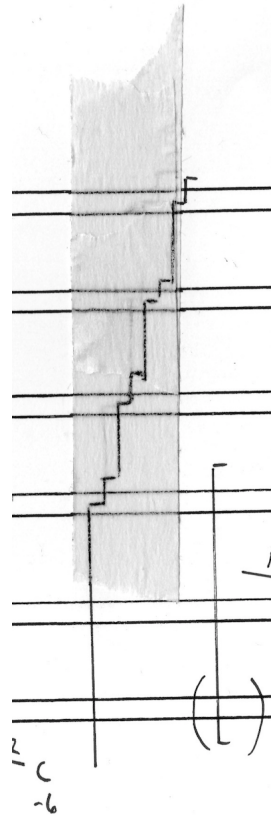


Roman numerals in parentheses means that these strings can be played with natural harmonics. (II) means second, or octave harmonic.

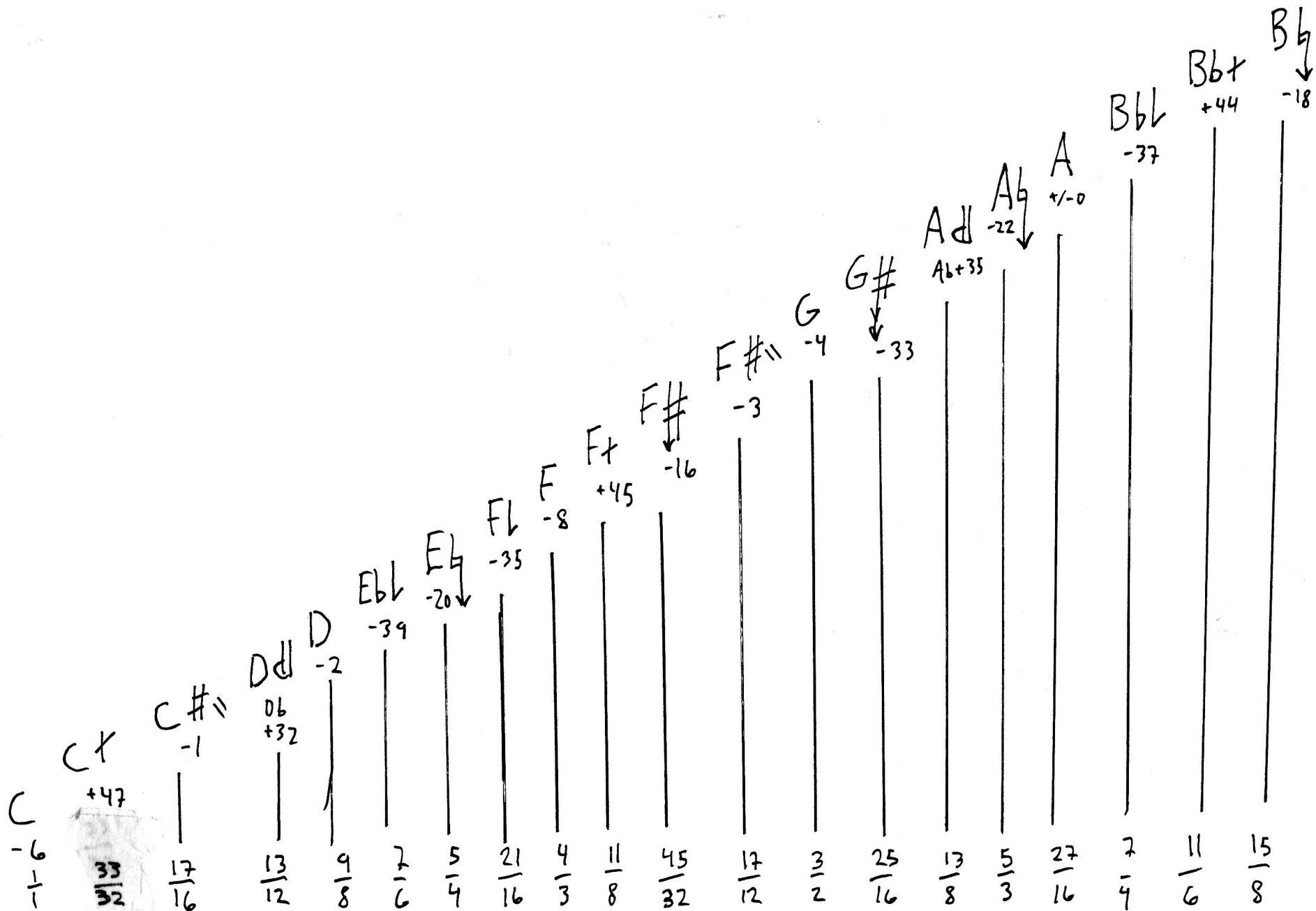


Waves, as shown above, means that there is an open part where the music can unfold freely with different combinations of open strings, strings played with harmonics etc. the ellipses relating to each other on a vertical plane are suggestions for combinations of strings, but do not need to be followed. The wavy part lasts (for a free amount of time) until a new specified progressing element is introduced, for instance a retuning.

This “staircase” means that one singular string at a time is introduced from this point on (one new string per new striking of a chord), following the vertical and horizontal logic of the “stairs”.



PITCH SET



$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{17}{16}$	$\frac{9}{8}$	$\frac{7}{6}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{11}{8}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{25}{16}$	$\frac{13}{8}$	$\frac{7}{4}$	$\frac{15}{8}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
	C# ¹¹ -1	E ^b -39				F ^x +45		G# ↓ -33		B ^b -37		
C -6	D -2	E ^b ↓ -20	F -8	G -4	A ^b A ^b +35	B ^b ↓ -18	C -6					

Delve I

Staff 1: D 18, B_b 15, E_b 10, G 12

Staff 2: D 12, B_b 10, E_b 7, G 8

Staff 3: D 18, B_b 15, E_b 11, G 12

Staff 4: D 24, B_b 20, E_b 15, G 16

Staff 5: D 18, B_b 15, E_b 12, G 12

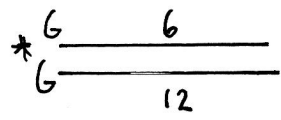
Chord diagrams: E_b (20:21 -35 FL), E_b (21:22 +45 F#), E_b (44:45 -16 F#), E_b (15:16 -4 G)

Staff 6: D 10, B_b 20, E_b 8, G 16, G (7) D 9 *

Staff 7: D 10, B_b 20, E_b 8, G 16, G (7) D 9 *

Staff 8: D 18 *, B_b 4, G 9

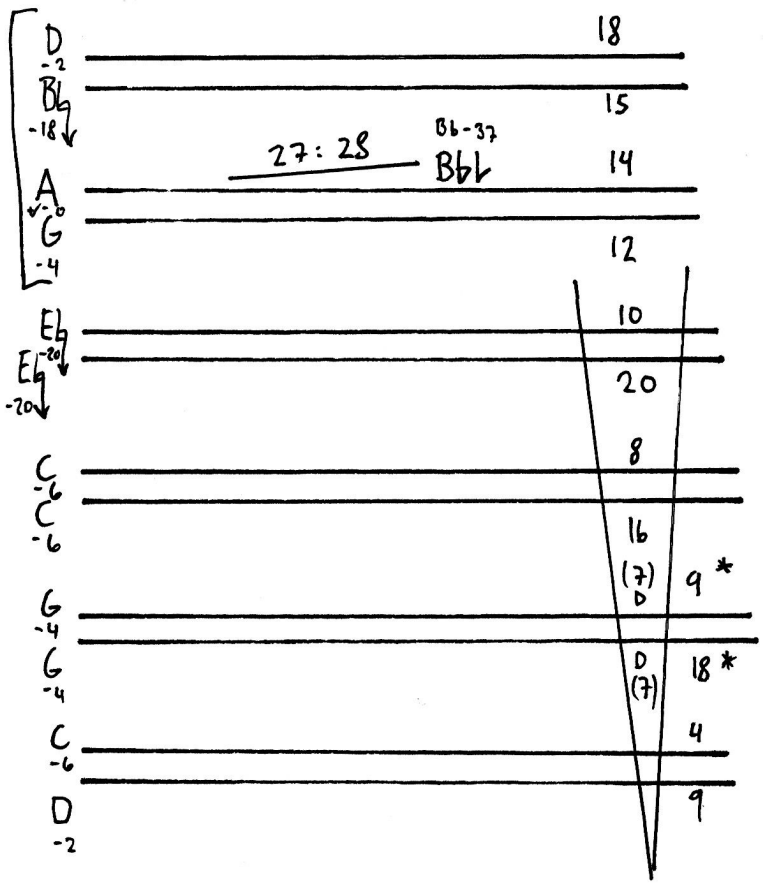
Staff 9: D 18 *, B_b 4, G 9



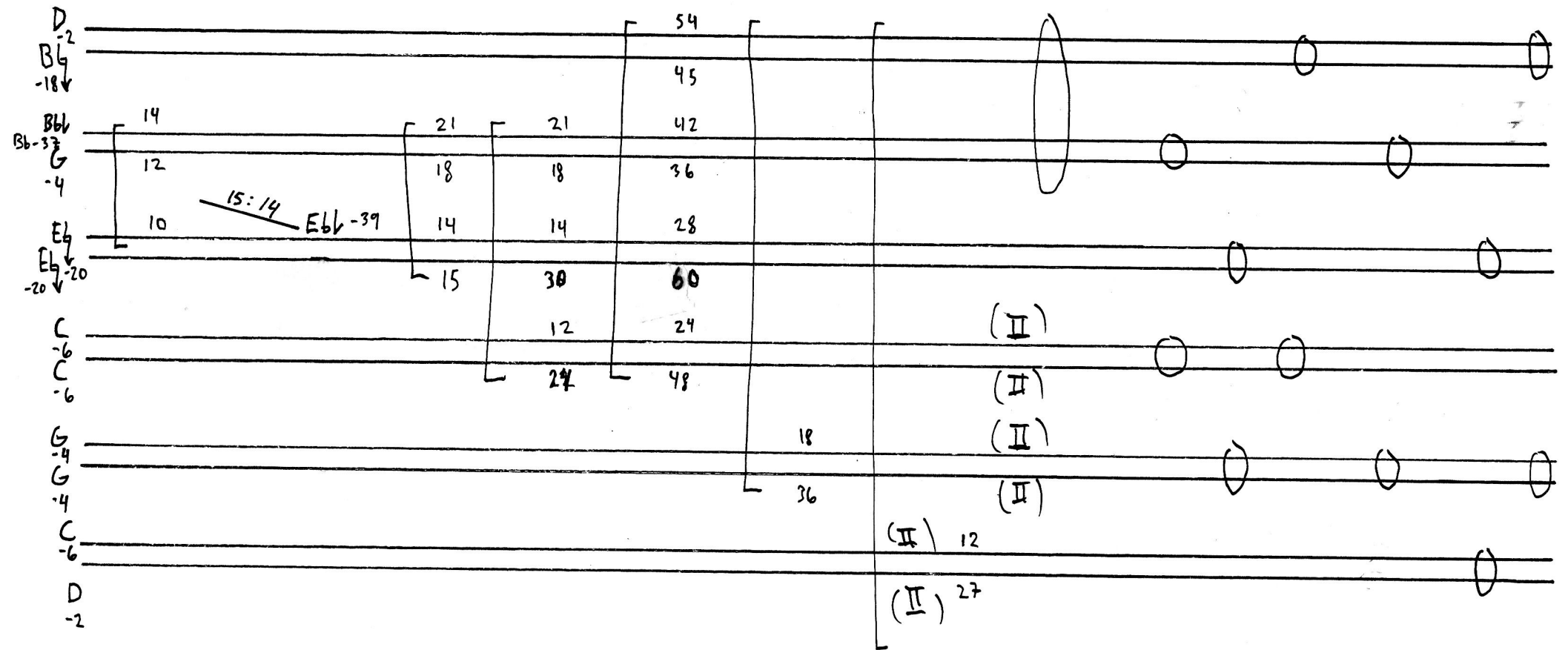
VARY BETWEEN
 SECTIONS OF FRETTED ON 7TH FRET, AND OPEN STRINGS

D -2				36		18		12
B ₁ -18		6	30	30		15		10
G -4	<u>24:25</u> ⁻³³ G	5	25	25	<u>25:26</u> Ab+35 Ad	13		<u>26:27</u> A ^{+/-0} 9
G -4			24	24		12		8
E -20						10		
E -20						20		
C -6						8		
C -6						16		
G -4						(7) D	9*	
G -4						(7) D	18*	
C -6							4	(7) G
D -2							9	A (7)

FRET WITHOUT
PLUCK FOR
SYMPATHETIC
RESONANCE.
OCCASIONAL PLUCK
IS OPTIONAL. 2



Delve I (part II)



Handwritten musical notation on a six-staff system. The staves are labeled on the left with notes and fret numbers:

- Staff 1: D
- Staff 2: B \flat -2
- Staff 3: B \flat B \flat B \flat -18
- Staff 4: G -4
- Staff 5: E \flat E \flat -20
- Staff 6: C -6
- Staff 7: C -6
- Staff 8: G -4
- Staff 9: G -4
- Staff 10: C -6
- Staff 11: D -2

The notation includes various symbols and numbers:

- Staff 6: II 6, III 12, II 4
- Staff 7: II 6, III 12, II 4
- Staff 8: II 6, III 12, II 4
- Staff 9: II 6, III 12, II 4
- Staff 10: II 4
- Staff 11: II 9

Vertical brackets connect notes across staves, indicating intervals or chords. A large triangle is drawn across the first three staves. Handwritten annotations include:

- 18:17 F# -3
- 34:33 +45 FX
- 33:32 -8 F



D6+33

27:26

Dd

45:44

Bb

Bb+43

Handwritten musical notation on a six-staff system. The staves are labeled on the left with notes and fret numbers:

- Staff 1: D -2
- Staff 2: Bb -12
- Staff 3: Bbb Bb-33
- Staff 4: G -4
- Staff 5: Ebb -39
- Staff 6: Eb -20
- Staff 7: C -6
- Staff 8: F -6
- Staff 9: G -4
- Staff 10: C -4
- Staff 11: D -2

Vertical brackets indicate chord changes or phrasing across the staves. The notation includes various notes, accidentals, and fret numbers. Some notes are enclosed in parentheses, such as (II), (II #), and (II III). A wavy line is drawn above the top three staves and below the bottom three staves.

27:28 Ebl -39

(II III)

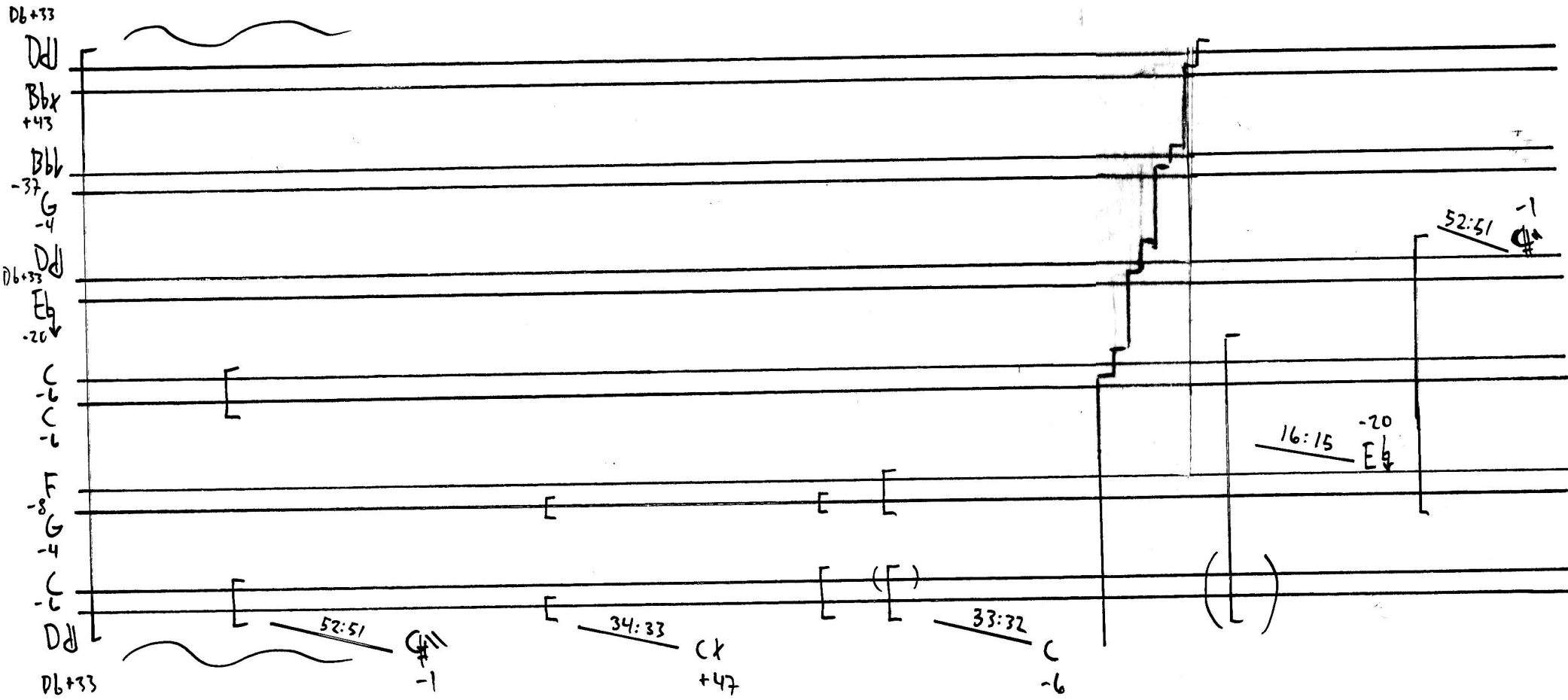
Delve I (part III)

Handwritten musical score for "Delve I (part III)". The score consists of ten staves, each with a specific pitch and an associated number:

- Staff 1: Db +33 Dd
- Staff 2: +43 Bb+
- Staff 3: Bbb -37 G
- Staff 4: -4 Ebb
- Staff 5: -39 Eb
- Staff 6: -20
- Staff 7: C -6
- Staff 8: C -6
- Staff 9: F -8
- Staff 10: G -4
- Staff 11: C -6
- Staff 12: Bbb -39

Annotations and markings include:

- Vertical brackets on the top three staves.
- A wavy line above the top staff.
- Annotations: $28:27 -2$ and $27:26$ with a downward arrow, appearing on the 5th and 11th staves.
- Annotations: $28:27$ and $27:26$ with a downward arrow, appearing on the 12th and 11th staves.
- Annotations: $Db+33$ and Dd on the 11th staff.
- Annotations: $Db+33$ and Dd on the 12th staff.
- Annotations: II on the 10th and 11th staves.
- Annotations: $([)$ on the 3rd staff.
- Annotations: -2 on the 11th and 12th staves.
- A wavy line below the 11th and 12th staves.



The image shows a handwritten musical score on a six-staff system. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1 (top):** Contains a note with a sharp sign and the annotation $Db+33$. A bracket spans from the 26th to the 29th measure, with the label $26:29$ and a -2 above it. A second bracket spans from the 44th to the 45th measure, with the label $44:45$ and a Bb with a downward arrow and -18 below it.
- Staff 2:** Contains the annotation Bb with a sharp sign and $+43$ below it.
- Staff 3:** Contains the annotation Bb with a sharp sign and -37 below it.
- Staff 4:** Contains the annotation C with a sharp sign and -4 below it.
- Staff 5:** Contains the annotation E with a sharp sign and -1 below it.
- Staff 6 (bottom):** Contains the annotation E with a sharp sign and -02 below it, and G with a sharp sign and -20 below it. A bracket spans from the 16th to the 17th measure, with the label $16:17$ and a -1 above it. Another bracket spans from the 17th to the 18th measure, with the label $17:18$ and a -2 above it. The annotation D with a sharp sign and (II) is written between these two brackets.

Vertical brackets are used to group measures across the staves. The annotations $51:52$ and $26:27$ are also present above the staves.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notes and annotations are as follows:

- Staff 1: -2 D
- Staff 2: B \flat -18 \downarrow
- Staff 3: B \flat -37
- Staff 4: G -4
- Staff 5: -2 D
- Staff 6: E \flat -20 \downarrow
- Staff 7: C -6
- Staff 8: C -6
- Staff 9: E \flat -20 \downarrow
- Staff 10: G -4
- Staff 11: D -2
- Staff 12: C -6

Annotations and ratios:

- Staff 2: $\frac{28:27}{A}$ +/-0
- Staff 3: $\frac{81:80}{A\flat}$ -22
- Staff 4: $\frac{40:39}{A\sharp}$ A \flat +35
- Staff 8: $\frac{15:16}{F}$ -8
- Staff 9: $\frac{32:33}{F\sharp}$ +45
- Staff 10: $\frac{27:28}{E\flat}$ -39

Vertical brackets connect notes across staves, indicating intervals or groupings.

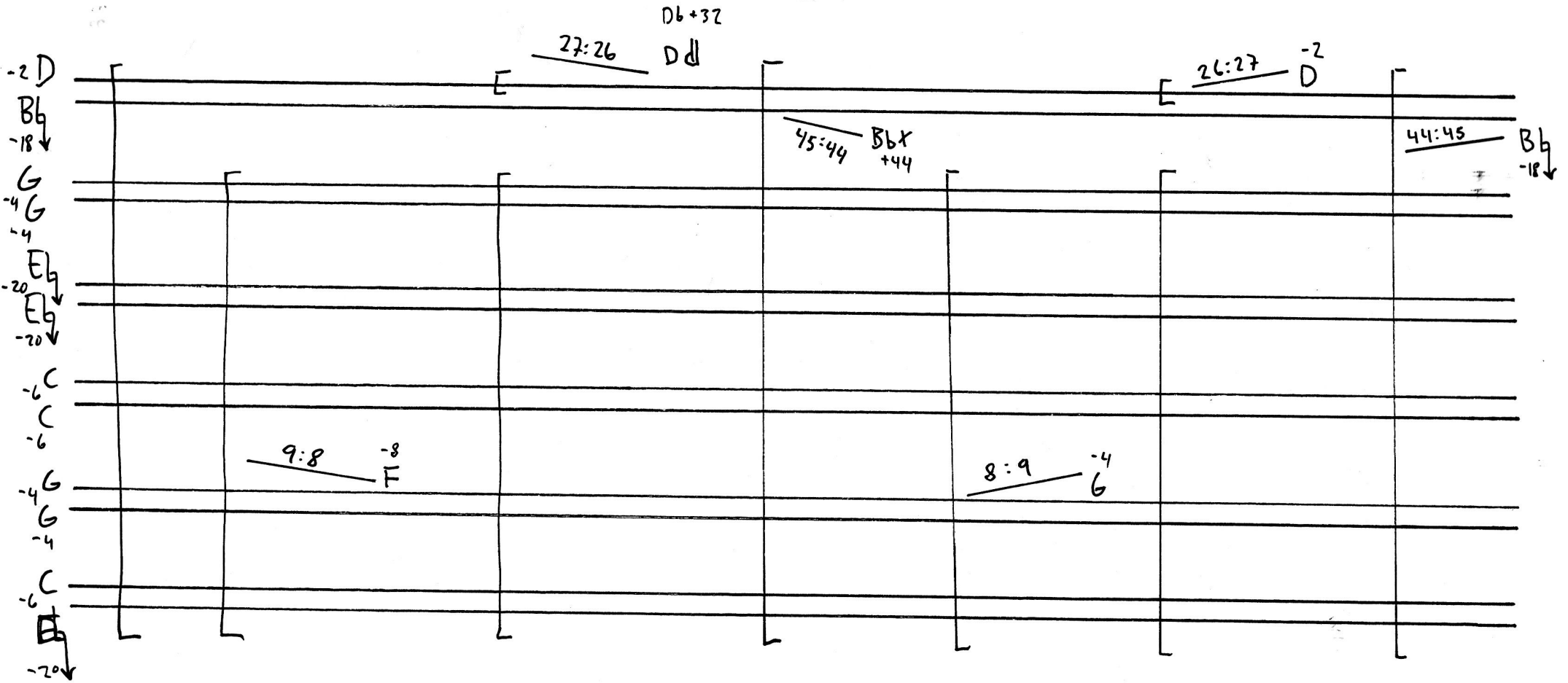
Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes notes, accidentals, and various annotations:

- Staff 1:** Note D with annotation -2.
- Staff 2:** Note B \flat with annotation -18 and a downward arrow.
- Staff 3:** Note A \natural with annotation Ab and +35.
- Staff 4:** Note G with annotation -4.
- Staff 5:** Note D with annotation -2.
- Staff 6:** Note E \flat with annotation -20 and a downward arrow.
- Staff 7:** Note C with annotation -6.
- Staff 8:** Note F \sharp with annotation +45.
- Staff 9:** Note E \flat with annotation -4.
- Staff 10:** Note C with annotation -39.

Annotations and markings include:

- Interval markings: $26:25$ (with -3^3 and a downward arrow), $25:24$ (with -4), $14:15$ (with $E\flat^{-20}$ and a downward arrow), $17:18$ (with -4), and -3 .
- Accidentals: $F\sharp$ (with a double line), $G\sharp$ (with a downward arrow), and $E\flat$ (with a downward arrow).
- Other markings: $([)$ and $([/)$ symbols, a double bar line, and a large bracket on the right side of the staves.

Delve II



form optionally repeated indefinitely



(... Transformation part)
 (... five to three limit)

The diagram shows a six-string guitar staff with fret numbers and notes. The staff is divided into sections labeled "C-FUNDAMENTAL" and "G-FUND.". The notation includes various fret numbers and notes: 12:11 F# (+45), 11:12 G (-4), 12:13 A# (Ab+35), 16:15 Bb (-18), 26:27 A (+10), 27:26 Ad (Ab+35), 13:12 G (-4), 15:16 C (-6), 32:33 C# (+47), 33:34 C# (-1), 34:33 C# (+47), and 37:32 C (-6).

* 1st string can occasionally be tuned down to C in the C-fund. parts, but must be tuned up to D before entering a G-fund part.

All strings played with 2nd harmonic (octave) mainly, vary with open strings

Form optionally repeated indefinitely 3

Possible returnings - order is flexible/open.

Always tune back to "original" note before turning another string

18:12 C#⁻¹ 17:18 D⁻²

16:15 B_b⁻¹⁸ 15:16 C⁻⁶ 12:11 F[#]⁺⁴⁵ 11:12 G⁻⁴

(D 18:17 C# 17:16 C 16:17 C# 12:18 D)

Gradually transform from pulse/strum with thumb
to slow arpeggio, still keeping the feel of a
flexible slow pulse