

KOENIG, BRIAN MATTHEW., M.M. *Perceptions From the Highline*. (2013)
Directed by Dr. Alejandro Rutty. 117 pp.

Perceptions from the Highline is a concerto for electric guitar and chamber ensemble. As a composer and a guitarist, I am constantly searching for new and compelling ways to compose for the electric guitar in conjunction with acoustic instruments. The time-based effect known as delay or echo is commonly utilized in the sonic milieu of the electric guitar. This paper will examine the process of scoring musical ideas generated by the use of electric guitar and delay for an acoustic chamber ensemble within the context of *Perceptions from the Highline*.

Many of the electric guitar sounds utilizing delay were initially observed in the context of rock and popular music. This paper will briefly examine three examples of electric guitar playing featuring the use of delay that were influential to the composition of this piece. Analyzing these delay textures generates new models for scoring and orchestration, which in turn creates a series of ensemble-wide composite textures and melodic lines.

Perceptions From the Highline is a one-movement concerto for electric guitar and chamber ensemble featuring electronic delay textures scored for acoustic instruments. The composition is the main focus of this thesis, while the accompanying paper further details the compositional process. The score for *Perceptions From the Highline* is presented in Appendix A.

PERCEPTIONS FROM THE HIGHLINE

by

Brian Matthew Koenig

A Thesis Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School at
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Music

Greensboro
2013

Approved by

Committee Chair

APPROVAL PAGE

This thesis written by Brian Matthew Koenig has been approved by
the following committee of the Faculty of The Graduate School at The University of
North Carolina at Greensboro.

Committee Chair _____

Committee Members _____

Date of Acceptance by Committee

Date of Final Oral Examination

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. PRECEDENTS FOR THE USE OF DELAY	2
III. EXAMPLES OF DELAY SCORING IN <i>PERCEPTIONS FROM THE HIGHLINE</i>	8
BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
APPENDIX A. SCORE OF <i>PERCEPTIONS FROM THE HIGHLINE</i>	18

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Rhythm guitar excerpt from “Deathwish”, 0:19 – 0:27	3
Figure 2. Excerpt from “Cathedral”, 0:18 – 0:25.....	4
Figure 3. Excerpt from “Flight of the Wounded Bumblebee”, 0:20 – 0:25.....	5
Figure 4. Woodwind delay section, mm. 85-88.....	9
Figure 5. String delay section, mm. 126-129.....	10
Figure 6. Eighth note to sixteenth note delay process	11
Figure 7. Melodic fragments derived from the delay texture	12
Figure 8. Delay texture scored for full ensemble, mm. 40-42	13
Figure 9. Atmospheric delay texture, mm. 71-73	14

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

It has been a long-term ambition of mine to compose a piece for chamber ensemble featuring the electric guitar as a soloist. This thesis provided the opportunity to attempt such a compositional endeavor, resulting in the creation of *Perceptions From the Highline*, a one-movement electric guitar concerto for chamber ensemble consisting of flute, Bb clarinet, violin, cello, piano and percussion.

Electric guitarists commonly employ a vast number of effects and signal processing devices for weaving unique and colorful sonic tapestries. A key element of this composition focuses on the effect “delay” and imitating the sound it creates by distributing the repeated notes and various patterns across an ensemble of acoustic instruments.

The primary concern of the thesis is this electric guitar concerto. This accompanying paper examines musical excerpts that influenced and inspired this concept, the process of extracting musical ideas from the sound of delay, and the application of these ideas to the composition of *Perceptions From the Highline*.

CHAPTER II

PRECEDENTS FOR THE USE OF DELAY

The sounds of reverb and slapback delay became associated with the genres of rockabilly and surf music from the late 1950's and early 1960's. The tape-delay echo was originally applied to vocal tracks and became a signature sound of early Sun Records recordings out of Memphis.¹ A few years later, the washed out, reverb-drenched sound of Fender became synonymous with the growing surf movement in southern California.² It is important to note that these early sounds served as inspiration for guitarists to come as the technology advanced. The three guitarists discussed in this chapter fall into this category, and their inclusion in this thesis was based upon their overall impact on me as a composer and guitarist. The provided excerpts had a direct influence on the construction of the textures in *Perceptions From the Highline*.

Andy Summers of the Police combined a background in jazz and classical guitar with a sophisticated use of multiple effects for many songs from the Police repertoire. Their 1979 album *Reggatta de Blanc* features the electric guitar played through an analog tape delay device known as an *Echoplex*. Rock journalist Vic Garbarini describes the resulting sound by writing, "...Andy's guitar was the orchestral web that not only

¹ Reebee Garofalo. *Rockin' Out: Popular Music in the U.S.A.*, 5th ed. (Boston: Prentice Hall, 2011), 121.

² Ibid., 145.

supported and complemented the vocals and Sting's clever bass lines but also locked in with Stewart's imaginative drumming.”³ Commonplace rock and blues rhythms become something a bit more complex when played in conjunction with the delay effects in the song “Deathwish” which “... is treated with a Bo Diddley rhythm and given a modern edge by using the Echoplex.”⁴ A short excerpt of Summers' guitar part from “Deathwish” is transcribed in Figure 1.

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is labeled with a tempo of 180 BPM. It features a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and occasional single notes. Above the staff, the instruction "let ring" is written twice, once near the beginning and once near the end of a measure. The bottom staff is labeled "Total texture with delay". It shows the same musical content as the top staff, but with additional vertical arrows pointing downwards from each note, indicating the delayed sound. This staff also has the instruction "let ring" written above it. The overall effect is a dense, layered guitar texture with a distinct echo effect.

Figure 1. Rhythm guitar excerpt from “Deathwish”, 0:19 – 0:27.⁵

The top line represents the guitar part as it is played and devoid of effects, while the second line demonstrates the total sound generated when the delay is applied. The delay time is set to one-quarter note at the tempo of 180 beats per minute. The delay is not necessary in this case to complete or fill out the rhythmic texture, but it does give the impression of a double tracked guitar part. The chordal accents become doubled while the delay creates a steady stream of open D notes on the bottom of the staff. In measure 3, the phrasing is altered to begin on beat two in order to allow the single note tag to come to

³ Vic Garbarini. “Don’t Stand So Close to Me” *Guitar World*, April 2003, 90.

⁴ Andy Summers. *One Train Later, A Memoir*. (New York, New York: St. Martin’s Press, 2006), 208.

⁵ Following standard notational practice, all guitar excerpts in this thesis sound an octave lower than written.

a conclusion. While the texture of this riff is not specifically duplicated in *Perceptions From the Highline*, it did influence some of the more atmospheric sections of the piece.

At approximately the same time, Eddie Van Halen appeared with his namesake band to become widely influential in terms of electric guitar technique, tone and effects. The guitar solo piece “Cathedral” from 1982’s *Diver Down* album was my introduction to delay as a means of generating a new musical line with rhythms twice as fast as the original line. To achieve this rhythmic doubling, a delay effect is programmed to generate a single, dry repeat of equal volume to the original note. The length of the repeat, as measured in milliseconds, is set as a function of the tempo in beats per minute to sound three sixteenth notes, or a dotted eighth note after the initial attack. When a set of straight eighth notes is performed with this setting, the total result becomes a line of sixteenth notes as the delay-generated notes fall between the eighth notes. Figure 2 is an excerpt from “Cathedral”.

The figure consists of two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time with a tempo of quarter note = 112. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Above the staff, the instruction "hammer without picking" is written. Below the staff, a series of '<' symbols indicates a swell effect, with the instruction "swell with volume knob" placed below the symbols. The bottom staff also has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains a similar pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with the instruction "total texture with delay" written above the staff. The two staves are aligned vertically, showing corresponding measures.

Figure 2. Excerpt from “Cathedral”, 0:18 – 0:25.

In performance, Van Halen hammers arpeggios on the fret board with his left hand while manipulating the volume control of the guitar with his right hand. This obscures the attack of the guitar, therefore producing a sort of synth or bowed string type effect. It is essential that this excerpt be performed with rhythmic evenness and metronomic accuracy; otherwise the desired sixteenth note effect will quickly deteriorate in terms of clarity and rhythmic stability.

The guitarist Nuno Bettencourt of the band Extreme also used this delay generated sixteenth note technique for a short composition that appears on the band's 1990 album *Pornograffiti* entitled "Flight of the Wounded Bumblebee" as an introduction to the album track "He Man Woman Hater". At a tempo of 200 beats per minute, the lines that are generated would be impossible to play any other way at that speed.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is labeled 'With Palm Mute' and shows a series of sixteenth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The middle staff is labeled 'Total texture with delay' and shows a similar pattern of sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is identical to the middle one. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 200. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Figure 3. Excerpt from "Flight of the Wounded Bumblebee", 0:20 – 0:25.

In this piece, the notes are played with a pick, and a preprogrammed drum track provides sixteenth notes to ensure metronomic evenness and precision. Bettencourt additionally employs a technique known as *palm muting* to give the notes a staccato and percussive

sound that contributes to the clarity of the overall texture. Both of these guitar solos provided a specific model that was incorporated as a starting point to creating full-ensemble textures in *Perceptions From the Highline*.

An alternative influence may be observed in compositions featuring acoustic treatments of a delay effect. *Hout* by Louis Andriessen is a quartet for tenor saxophone, marimba, electric guitar and piano. The four parts play identical or nearly identical lines, with each part being offset by one sixteenth note. The overall effect is comparable to a “slapback” echo, or a fast single-delay repeat of comparable volume.

The score order used by Andriessen matches the arrangement of entrances within the texture. The tenor saxophone leads the ensemble for the entirety of the piece due to its sharpness of attack and timbre. Harder mallets are used on the marimba to create a similarly sharp and defined sound, which is scored to immediately follow the saxophone. The piano contributes to the blending of the ensemble as the last of the four instruments to play. Interestingly enough, the guitar blends in so well in many passages that it often becomes indistinguishable. Notes played on the lower or wound strings tend to blend in, while notes on the higher plain strings are typically more noticeable in the overall texture. Being placed third in the order of entrances also contributes to the guitar blending in. It is worth noting that the piece relies entirely on this hierarchy of timbre and attack to create the delay texture. In the opening measure of the piece, all four parts are labeled “fortissimo sempre”, indicating that neither staggered dynamics nor softer echoes contribute to the delay effect. By turning the tone control on the guitar down half way and decreasing the treble in the equalization, the timbre fits more convincingly in its

assigned position of the delay structure. From a compositional perspective, the concept of timbral hierarchy became an important factor in the formation of delay passages in *Perceptions From the Highline*.

CHAPTER III

EXAMPLES OF DELAY SCORING IN *PERCEPTIONS FROM THE HIGHLINE*

Scoring delay textures generated from the electric guitar for acoustic instruments is one of the major compositional processes at work in *Perceptions from the Highline*. This section of the paper will examine four different delay textures as they appear in the piece.

One of the more commonly observed delay effects involves one or more repeats of the source signal with each subsequent echo getting quieter, or receding into the distance. This sound was first conceived with the process of sending a tape recorded sound back to the input of a three-head tape recorder. The length of the tape determines the length of the echo, and the volume of the original signal determines the volume of the echoes.⁶ This sound can be recreated acoustically using a combination of timbral hierarchy, as discussed in *Hout* from the previous chapter, and staggered dynamic markings. Figure 4 represents the passage from measures 85-88.

⁶ Thom Holmes. *Electronic and Experimental Music: Technology, Music and Culture*. 4th ed. (Routledge 2012), 162.

The musical score shows three staves. The top staff is for the Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), starting with a dynamic of **f**. The middle staff is for the Flute (Fl.), and the bottom staff is for the B-flat Clarinet (B♭ Cl.). Measure 85 begins with eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note run. Measure 86 starts with a dynamic of **mf**, followed by a sixteenth-note run. Measure 87 starts with a dynamic of **mp**, followed by a sixteenth-note run. Measure 88 starts with a dynamic of **p**, followed by a sixteenth-note run. Articulations include slurs and grace notes. The flute and clarinet parts are labeled "echoing the guitar".

Figure 4. Woodwind delay section, mm. 85-88.⁷

The clarinet plays the immediate echo down two dynamic levels from the guitar, followed by the flute one dynamic softer than the clarinet. The use of consistent articulations as well as decrescendos in the woodwinds contributes to the impression of a delayed signal getting quieter. In a fashion similar to the opening unison passage, the sixteenth notes of the guitar part in measure 88 are strictly picked as opposed to the slur-two, tongue-two patterns of articulation in the flute and clarinet. Not only does this change provide rhythmic clarity, but also allows the guitar to crescendo more effectively to the top of the run.

An obvious deviation from the delay procedure appears immediately with the consideration of pitch. By design, the delay has limitations due to its inherent inflexibility when used with the guitar. The delay time, as well as other parameters, is usually static and unable to be adjusted mid-phrase without a break in the playing or switching to a new preprogrammed sound. An advantage of scoring delay patterns and textures for acoustic

⁷ All Bb Clarinet excerpts appearing in this paper are notated at concert pitch.

instruments involves being able to manipulate pitch, rhythm and length of delay all in real time as needed. An independent processor for pitch shifting is necessary in the signal chain of the guitar if such an effect is desired, and most pitch shifting units effect the entire signal (source and resultant delay) by a set parameter or interval. The scoring throughout this piece takes advantage of the ability to freely manipulate pitch that would be difficult to duplicate with traditional effects pedals alone.

A similar effect is achieved starting in measure 126. The delay is given a staccato articulation and passed across the cello and violin with pizzicato attacks. In this instance, the octave displacement of the violin pizzicato helps the third echo to be audible and distinct. While the woodwind passage maintains the rhythm of the delay pattern, the pizzicato section purposefully accelerates the rhythm to temporarily invoke a sense of chaos and disorder. As the cello and violin attempt to follow the gesture of the guitar, the passage is abruptly cut off, as if the delay pedal had suddenly been disengaged.

Figure 5. Strings delay section, mm. 126-129.

The process of converting an unaffected eighth note line on the guitar to an ensemble-wide composite sixteenth note texture will be described thoroughly in this next section. The first step, the same process used in “Cathedral” and “Flight of the Wounded Bumblebee” is outlined in Figure 6. To reiterate, the crucial elements necessary to create this sound involve a single repeat of equal volume and a delay length of three sixteenth notes at the given tempo in beats per minute.

Figure 6. Eighth note to sixteenth note delay process.

The two passages of *Perceptions From the Highline* based on this process were originally conceived by playing the parts on the electric guitar with a digital delay. Once a suitable eighth note pattern was devised, the entire texture was recorded with a looping pedal. After listening for many minutes, melodic fragments began to emerge from the overall texture. The fragments used to reconstruct the texture are listed in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Melodic fragments derived from the delay texture.

From here, the fragments are assigned to different parts of the ensemble. The electric guitar provides the skeletal framework of the texture with staccato eighth notes, while the ensemble assumes the role of the delay effect. Articulations are added to mimic the staccato attack of the guitar as well as emphasize the sixteenth notes on the “e” and “a” of each beat that complete the texture. As this passage continues, the pitch of the melodic fragments is shifted from the original pattern. The diatonic arrangement of these passages lends itself to multiple possibilities for transposition that flesh out the implied chords without compromising the general harmonic character.

The musical score consists of seven staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The staves are as follows:

- E.Gtr.**: Treble clef, eighth-note patterns.
- Fl.**: Treble clef, sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic **p**.
- B♭ Cl.**: Treble clef, sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic **p**.
- Vln.**: Treble clef, sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic **p**.
- Vlc.**: Bass clef, quarter-note patterns.
- Pno.**: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics **mp** and **p**. Bass staff has eighth-note patterns with dynamic **mp**.
- Perc.**: Bass clef, eighth-note patterns.

Measure numbers 40, 41, and 42 are indicated above the staves. Measure 40 starts with E.Gtr., Fl., B♭ Cl., Vln., and Vlc. Measure 41 starts with E.Gtr., Fl., B♭ Cl., Vln., and Vlc. Measure 42 starts with E.Gtr., Fl., B♭ Cl., Vln., Vlc., Pno. (treble and bass staves), and Perc.

Figure 8. Delay texture scored for full ensemble, mm. 40-42.

The clarinet is given what I consider to be the primary melodic gesture to emerge from this texture. The flute and violin are assigned gestures that are more accentual. These accents are reinforced in the treble staff of the piano part in a way that combines the two different accent patterns. The cello and the bass staff of the piano account for the

harmonic foundation of the passage and reinforce the motion of the texture with a syncopated rhythm. Both of these passages set up the statement of the main guitar theme.

When a delay is set to an extended number of repeats without decreasing in volume, the individual lines eventually accumulate into a hazy, atmospheric texture. In mm. 70-79, the electric guitar temporarily takes an accompanying role by playing four note chords with a combination of the pick and fingers, also known as *hybrid picking*. The resulting dyads are passed to and from the lower registers of the clarinet and flute as a way to emulate a longer and slowly building delay texture with gradual shifts in notes and harmony. This process still provides a harmonic and rhythmic background to the cello theme while blurring the individual gestures.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), which plays four-note chords. The middle staff is for the Flute (Fl.), and the bottom staff is for the Bass Clarinet (B♭ Cl.). Measure 71 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 72 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and includes slurs and grace notes. Measure 73 continues with the piano dynamic and slurs. The score shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes tied over between measures.

Figure 9. Atmospheric delay texture, mm. 71-73.

An additional way of manipulating the sound of delay is with a parameter known as ducking. Ducking controls the level of delay based upon the activity of the source signal. Therefore, the delay is only activated where there is space for it to be audibly noticed. This helps the original line maintain clarity and distinction when the delay might

not necessarily be desired. This approach is manifested in the clarinet during the final statement of the theme at measure 200. An exact duplication of this theme offset by any rhythmic value would produce a line that is perceived as separated, like a round or fugue entry, rather than a controlled facet of the original line. The result would also be largely dissonant both in terms of harmony and rhythm. By applying a ducking technique to the clarinet, the delay effect is present enough to be noticed without infringing upon the melodic and harmonic progression. The acoustic reproduction of these delay textures is one of the main unifying compositional concepts in *Perceptions From the Highline*.

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APPENDIX A
SCORE OF *PERCEPTIONS FROM THE HIGHLINE*

Perceptions From the Highline

For Electric Guitar and
Chamber Ensemble

Brian Koenig

2013

Perceptions From the Highline

Program Notes

The Highline is an old above ground railway on the lower west side of Manhattan that has been converted into a nature walk abounding with flower beds, sculptures and art installations. The contrasting sections of this electric guitar concerto for chamber ensemble depict the juxtaposition of the Highline with the bustling city below.

Performance Notes

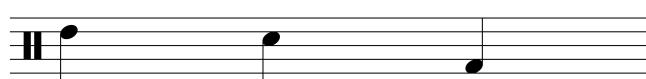
The electric guitar part should be performed with a semi-hollow body guitar outfitted with humbucking pickups. It is encouraged that the soloist set the tone control on the guitar $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ way down, but adjust as necessary according to taste. If a different guitar is used, the goal should be to make the overall tone blend in with the ensemble as much as possible.

A tube amplifier is ideal for this piece to generate a sound that is warm and reminiscent of traditional jazz guitar tones. Otherwise the goal should be to get a clean sound that blends with the ensemble with no added effects.

With the designation in the parts of “echoing the guitar”, all attempts should be made to match the nuances of the guitar part at the designated dynamic level.

The percussion part is written for cajon using the following key:

tip	tone	bass
-----	------	------



Transposed
Score

Perceptions from the Highline

for Electric Guitar and Chamber Ensemble

Brian Koenig

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the ensemble. The instruments are: Electric Guitar, Flute, Clarinet in B_b, Violin, Cello, and Piano/Clef Change, Percussion.

- Electric Guitar:** Staff 1, Treble clef, 4/4 time, dynamic f. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 110$.
- Flute:** Staff 2, Treble clef, 4/4 time, dynamic f.
- Clarinet in B_b:** Staff 3, Treble clef, 4/4 time, dynamic f.
- Violin:** Staff 4, Treble clef, 4/4 time, dynamic f.
- Cello:** Staff 5, Bass clef, 4/4 time, dynamic f.
- Piano/Clef Change, Percussion:** Staff 6, Treble and Bass clefs, 4/4 time, dynamic f. This staff includes a clef change from Treble to Bass clef in the middle of the page.

The score features a continuous line of music with various note heads, stems, and rests. The piano part includes harmonic information with sharps and flats. The percussion part shows rhythmic patterns with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Perceptions from the Highline

3

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

This musical score page contains seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a melodic line with grace notes and a dynamic of **f**. The second staff (Fl.) and third staff (B♭ Cl.) are blank. The fourth staff (Vln.) has a dynamic of **p** and includes a sustained note with a wavy line underneath. The fifth staff (Vlc.) has a dynamic of **p** and features sixteenth-note patterns. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows a harmonic progression with a dynamic of **p**. The seventh staff (Perc.) has a dynamic of **p** and consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 5 and 6 are indicated above the staves, and measure 3 is marked with a bracket below the Vln. staff.

Perceptions from the Highline

7

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

f

f

f

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and measure numbers 3 and 5. The second staff (Fl.) has a single note in 5/4 time followed by rests in 3/4 and 5/4 times. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) features sustained notes with dynamics *p* and measure numbers 3 and 5. The fourth staff (Vln.) has rests in 3/4 and 5/4 times. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows eighth-note patterns with measure numbers 3 and 5, and a dynamic *p*. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows chords in 5/4 time with measure numbers 3 and 5, and a dynamic *p*. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows eighth-note patterns with measure numbers 3 and 5, and a dynamic *p*.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Flute (Fl.), Bassoon (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vlc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 13 begins with the E.Gtr. and B♭ Cl. The Fl. and Vln. have rests. The Vlc. and Pno. start in 5/4 time with dynamics f and mf respectively. The Perc. starts in 5/4 time with a dynamic mf. Measures 14 and 15 show the continuation of these patterns, with the B♭ Cl. and Vlc. having melodic lines and the Pno. and Perc. maintaining their respective dynamics. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic 6 over a sustained note, followed by a melodic line from the B♭ Cl. and Vlc. The Pno. and Perc. continue their patterns. Measure 17 concludes with a dynamic 6 over a sustained note, followed by a melodic line from the B♭ Cl. and Vlc. The Pno. and Perc. continue their patterns.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The top three staves (E-Gtr., Fl., B♭ Cl.) are in common time (indicated by '4') and have a key signature of one flat. The bottom three staves (Vln., Vlc., Pno.) are also in common time (indicated by '4') but have a key signature of one sharp. The piano staff (Pno.) is grouped by a brace. The percussion staff (Perc.) is in 2/4 time (indicated by '2'). Various dynamics are indicated throughout the score, including '>' for accents and 'f' for forte.

Perceptions from the Highline

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 29, measures 16-17.

The score consists of six staves:

- E.Gtr.**: Electric guitar. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Fl.**: Flute. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- B♭ Cl.**: Bassoon. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Vln.**: Violin. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Vlc.**: Cello. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Pno.**: Piano. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Perc.**: Percussion. Playing eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.

Measure 16 ends with a dynamic of 8^{va} . Measure 17 begins with a dynamic of 6 .

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va})

E.Gtr. 18 ***ff*** 3 5

Fl. 18 ***fp***

B♭ Cl. 18 ***fp***

Vln. 18 ***fp***

Vlc. 18 ***fp***

Pno. 18 ***f***

Perc. 18 >

This musical score page shows six staves of music. The instruments are E-Guitar, Flute, Bassoon Clarinet, Violin, Cello, and Piano. The piano staff is split into two systems. The first system for the piano has a dynamic of ***f***. The second system for the piano has a dynamic of ***fp*** and a tempo marking of **Réo.**. The flute, bassoon clarinet, violin, and cello each have a dynamic of ***fp***. The E-guitar has a dynamic of ***ff***. The percussion part ends with a dynamic of **>**.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

This musical score page contains six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows eighth-note patterns with slurs and a measure number 3. The second staff (Flute) has a single note with a long horizontal stroke. The third staff (Bassoon) has a single note with a short horizontal stroke. The fourth staff (Violin) shows a descending eighth-note line. The fifth staff (Cello) shows a single note with a short horizontal stroke. The sixth staff (Piano) shows a sustained eighth-note with dynamics **p** and **f**, and a bass note below it. The seventh staff (Percussion) shows a single note with a short horizontal stroke. Measure numbers 20 are present above the first four staves, and measure number 21 is present above the piano staff.

Perceptions from the Highline

21 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

22

Perceptions from the Highline

23

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va}) - - - - -

E.Gtr. 25

Fl. 25

B♭ Cl. 25

Vln. 25

Vlc. 25

Pno. 25

Perc. 25

Perceptions from the Highline

Musical score for orchestra and piano, showing measures 27 through 35. The score includes parts for E.Gtr., Fl., B♭ Cl., Vln., Vlc., Pno. (piano), and Perc. (percussion).

E.Gtr. (Measure 27): Playing eighth-note chords (V, V, V, -) with a bass note on the first beat of each measure.

Fl. (Measure 27): Playing sustained notes.

B♭ Cl. (Measure 27): Playing sustained notes.

Vln. (Measure 27): Playing sustained notes.

Vlc. (Measure 27): Playing sustained notes.

Pno. (Measures 27-35): Playing sustained notes. Measure 27 shows a dynamic crescendo with slurs. Measures 28-35 show sustained notes.

Perc. (Measures 27-35): Playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 35 starts with a forte dynamic (f) followed by a 3/8 time signature.

Perceptions from the Highline

30

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

30

Pno.

30

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and four measures. The instruments are: E-Gtr., Flute, Bassoon Clarinet, Violin, Cello, and Piano (two systems). In measures 1-3, each instrument plays a single eighth note on the second beat. In measure 4, they play eighth-note pairs. The piano staff has two systems of four measures each. The percussion staff includes dynamic markings >> and *p*.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

p

with pedal

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. 37

Fl. 37

B♭ Cl.

Vln. 37

Vlc.

Pno. 37

Perc. 37

Perceptions from the Highline

41

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows eighth-note patterns. The second staff (Fl.) shows sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) shows eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. The fourth staff (Vln.) shows eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows eighth-note patterns with a dynamic marking *mp*. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows eighth-note patterns with slurs. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows eighth-note patterns with a bass drum symbol.

Perceptions from the Highline

43

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

46

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

Lay back slightly

8va

f

E.Gtr. 49

Fl. 49

B♭ Cl. 49

Vln. 49

Vlc. 49

Pno. 49

Perc. 49

Perceptions from the Highline

52 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

55 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

58 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

61 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

64 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl. *p*

B♭ Cl.

Vln. *p*

Vlc. *p*

Pno. *pp*

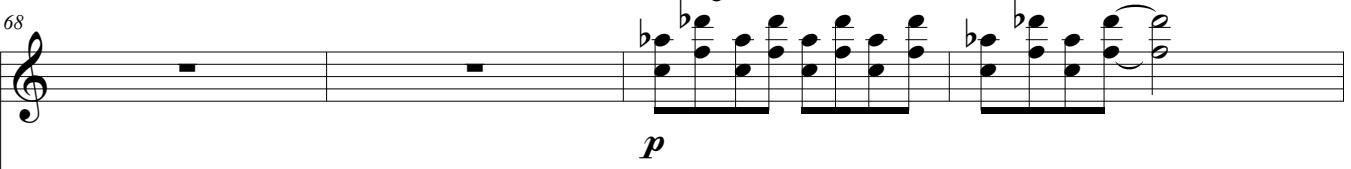
Perc.

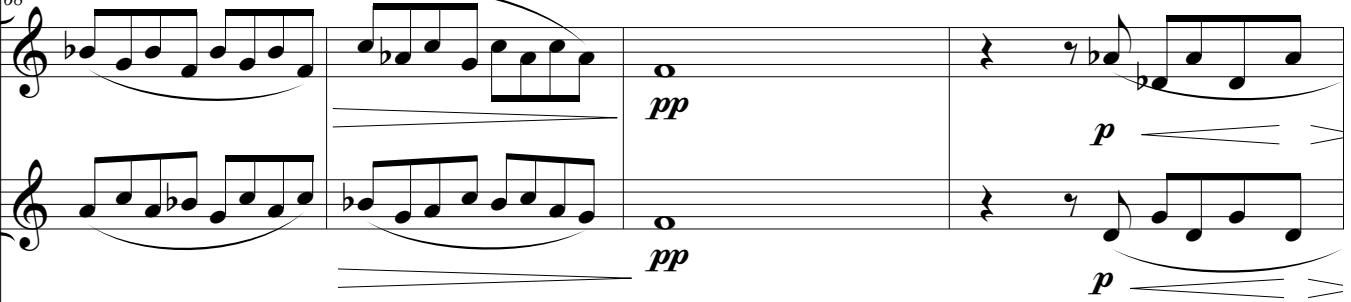
legato

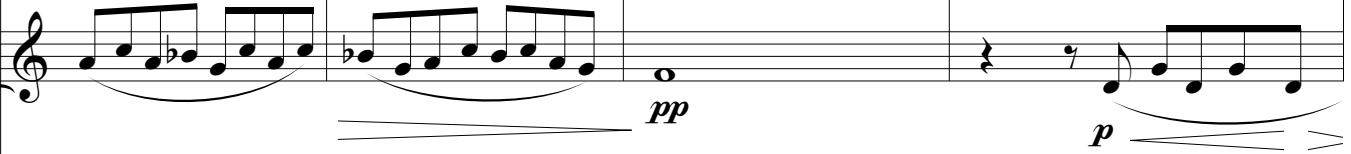
fed.

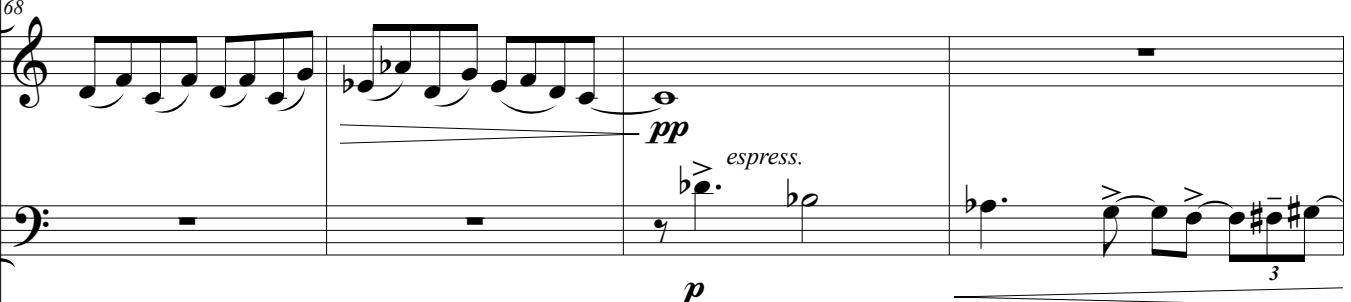
Perceptions from the Highline

With Pick and Fingers
Let Ring

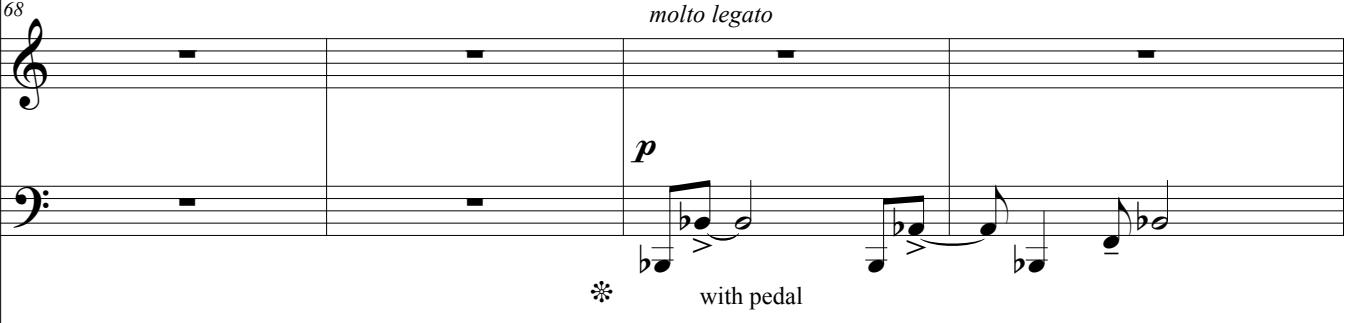
E.Gtr. 

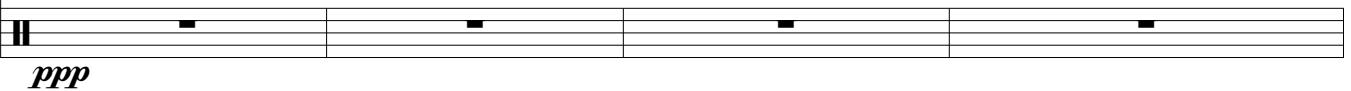
Fl. 

B♭ Cl. 

Vln. 

Vlc. 

Pno. 

Perc. 

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The top staff is for the Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), showing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff is for the Flute (Fl.), the third for Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), and the fourth for Violin (Vln.). The fifth staff is for Cello (Vlc.) and includes dynamic markings: $\ll mf$, mp , f , and mp . The bottom two staves are for the Piano (Pno.) and Percussion (Perc.), respectively. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The percussion part consists of four short vertical dashes per measure.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a continuous eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes. The second staff (Fl.) has a eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) has a eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes. The fourth staff (Vln.) is mostly silent with a few short dashes. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows a eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes, with dynamics *mf* and *ff*. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows a eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows a eighth-note pattern with sharp symbols above the notes.

Perceptions from the Highline

a la Lenny Breau
let ring

E.Gtr. 79 *mp*

Fl. 79

B♭ Cl. 79

Vln. 79

Vlc. 79 *mf* *pp*

Pno. 79 *p* delicately

Perc. 79

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. 83

Fl. 83

B♭ Cl.

Vln. 83

Vlc.

Pno. 83

Perc. 83

Perceptions from the Highline

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 53, measures 86-87.

E.Gtr. (Electric Guitar) plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *mf*, *mp*.

Fl. (Flute) plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *pp*.

B♭ Cl. (B-flat Clarinet) plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: *p*.

Vln. (Violin) and **Vlc.** (Double Bass) are silent.

Pno. (Piano) has two staves. The upper staff shows eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. The lower staff shows eighth-note patterns with accents.

Perc. (Percussion) plays eighth-note patterns with accents.

Perceptions from the Highline

89

E.Gtr. *f*

Fl. *mf* *p*

B♭ Cl. < *f* *mp*

Vln.

Vlc.

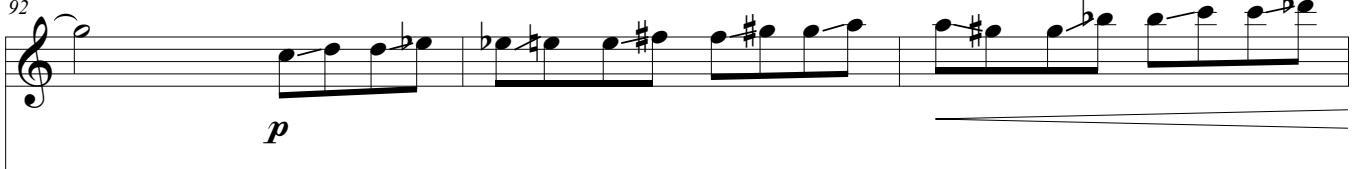
89

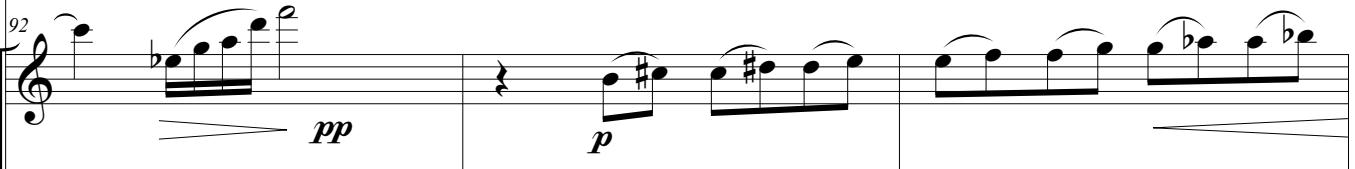
Pno.

Perc.

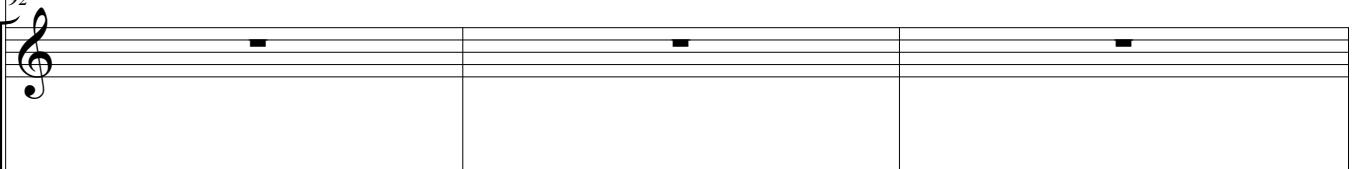
Perceptions from the Highline

92

E.Gtr. 

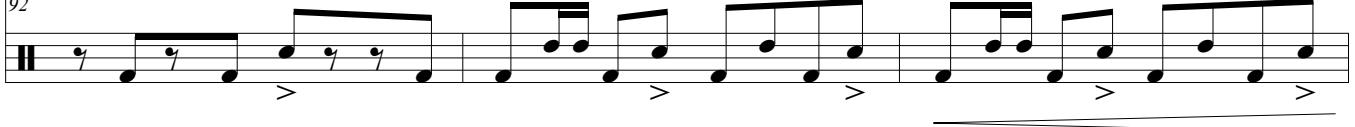
Fl. 

B♭ Cl. 

Vln. 

Vlc. 

Pno. 

Perc. 

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) starts with a dynamic of *f*, followed by a measure of *p*. The second staff (Fl.) starts with *f*, followed by *pp*. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) starts with *f*. The fourth staff (Vln.) starts with a rest, followed by *fp*, then another *fp*. The fifth staff (Vlc.) starts with *f*. The sixth staff (Pno.) starts with a dynamic of *f*. The seventh staff (Perc.) starts with *f*. Measures 95 through the end of the score feature various rhythmic patterns and dynamics for each instrument.

Perceptions from the Highline

With Restrained Energy

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

With Restrained Energy

With Restrained Energy

Perceptions from the Highline

101

E.Gtr. *f*

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

This musical score page contains six staves of music. The instruments are: Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vlc.), and Piano (Pno.). The score is numbered 101 at the top left. The Electric Guitar has a dynamic marking 'f' and a measure number '5'. The Flute, Bassoon Clarinet, and Violin each have three short horizontal dashes in their respective staves. The Cello has a series of eighth-note patterns with dynamics '>' and '>>'. The Piano staff shows two treble clef staves and two bass clef staves, with various note heads and dynamics. The Percussion staff consists of a single row of vertical bars with dynamics '>' and '>>' placed below them.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, marked with a '3' below each measure. The second staff (Fl.) contains three short horizontal dashes. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) contains three short horizontal dashes. The fourth staff (Vln.) contains three short horizontal dashes. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and a '3' below each measure. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, marked with a '3' below each measure. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and a '3' below each measure.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, ending with a dynamic of 8va-. The second staff (Fl.) has three short vertical dashes. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) has three short vertical dashes. The fourth staff (Vln.) has three short vertical dashes. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and dynamics. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows a harmonic progression with bass notes and treble entries. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs with slurs and dynamics.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Vln. *f*

Vlc. *f*

Pno.

Perc. *f*

The musical score consists of six staves. The first four staves represent the orchestra: Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), and Violin (Vln.). The fifth staff represents the Cello (Vlc.). The sixth staff represents the Piano (Pno.). The score is set in common time. Measure 110 begins with a dynamic of 110 BPM. The Electric Guitar has a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Flute and Bassoon Clarinet play eighth-note patterns. The Violin and Cello provide harmonic support with sustained notes. The Piano part in measure 110 consists of eighth-note chords. Measure 111 continues with the same instrumentation and dynamics. The Electric Guitar's pattern changes to a sixteenth-note run. The Flute and Bassoon Clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The Violin and Cello maintain their harmonic function. The Cello's dynamic is explicitly marked as *f*. The Piano part in measure 111 features eighth-note chords with some grace notes and slurs. The Percussion part enters in measure 111, providing rhythmic punctuation with eighth-note patterns.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va})

E.Gtr. 112

Fl. 112

B♭ Cl.

Vln. 112

Vlc. 112

Pno. 112

Perc. 112

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va}) -

E.Gtr. 114

Fl. 114 8^{va}-

B♭ Cl. 114

Vln. 114

Vlc. 114

Pno. 114

Perc. 114

Perceptions from the Highline

116 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

ff

Reo.

pp

Perceptions from the Highline

Mysterious

E.Gtr. *120* ♩ = 88

Fl. *120* ♩ = 88

p

B♭ Cl. *120* ♩ = 88

pp

Mysterious

Vln. *120* ♩ = 88

Vlc. *120* ♩ = 88

Pno. *120* ♩ = 88

molto legato

pp

with pedal

Mysterious

Perc. *120* ♩ = 88

Perceptions from the Highline

124

E.Gtr.

124

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

pizz. echoing the guitar

Vlc.

f

pizz. echoing the guitar

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

128

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

128

128

128

128

128

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows eighth-note patterns with grace notes and three-measure弓头 (yin) markings. The second staff (Flute) features sustained notes with three-measure弓头 markings. The third staff (Bassoon Clarinet) also features sustained notes with three-measure弓头 markings. The fourth staff (Violin) shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *mf* and *mp*, and three-measure弓头 markings. The fifth staff (Cello) shows eighth-note patterns with three-measure弓头 markings. The sixth staff (Piano) shows eighth-note chords with a dynamic *p* and a tempo marking *Ad.*. The seventh staff (Percussion) shows a single note on each of the six measures.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. 134

 Fl. 134

 B♭ Cl.

 Vln. 134

 Vlc.

 Pno. 134

 Perc. 134

$\text{♩} = 96$ let ring

Perceptions from the Highline

138

E.Gtr.

Fl.

tongue stop

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

138

138

138

138

138

138

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

f

(Measure 138)

The musical score for "Perceptions from the Highline" is presented in six staves, each corresponding to a different instrument or group of instruments. The tempo is marked as 138 BPM throughout the score. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- E.Gtr.**: Two staves, treble and bass clef, featuring various rhythmic patterns and dynamics (pp, f).
- Fl.**: Treble clef, with a note labeled "tongue stop".
- B♭ Cl.**: Treble clef, with dynamics pp and pp.
- Vln.**: Treble clef, with dynamics pp and pp.
- Vlc.**: Bass clef, with dynamics pp and pp.
- Pno.**: Two staves, treble and bass clef, with dynamics pp and f.
- Perc.**: Two staves, treble and bass clef, featuring rhythmic patterns with accents (>).

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and specific dynamics (pp, f) are indicated below the staves where applicable. Measure 138 is explicitly labeled at the beginning of each staff.

Perceptions from the Highline

With Pick and Fingers
Let Ring

pp

accel. - - - - -

E.Gtr. 142

Fl. 142 *f* *p*

B♭ Cl. 142 *f* *pp*

Vln. 142 *f* *pp*

Vlc. 142 *f* *pp*

Pno. 142

Perc. 142 *pp*

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. $\text{♩} = 110$

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

This musical score page shows measures 146 through 147. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by '4') throughout the first three measures and changes to common time (indicated by '5') for the last two measures. The instrumentation includes Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Flute (Fl.), Bassoon Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello/Bass (Vlc.), Piano (Pno.), and Percussion (Perc.). The electric guitar plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs. The flute and bassoon clarinet provide harmonic support with sustained notes. The violin and cello play eighth-note patterns. The piano provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The percussion instrument plays eighth-note patterns. Measure 146 ends with a dynamic of **p**. Measure 147 begins with a dynamic of **p**.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (Fl.) has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) also has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff (Vln.) starts with a dynamic of *pp* and includes grace notes. The fifth staff (Vlc.) also includes grace notes. The sixth staff (Pno.) is grouped by a brace and includes a dynamic of *pp* and an asterisk (*) indicating a performance instruction. The seventh staff (Perc.) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with vertical accents.

Perceptions from the Highline

149

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

153

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

153

153

153

153

153

153

6

f

f

f

f

fp

p

Perceptions from the Highline

155

E.Gtr.

6

3

155

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

155

Pno.

mp

155

Perc.

mp

Perceptions from the Highline

157

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

8va

6

p

p

p

mf

mf

157

157

157

157

157

157

Perceptions from the Highline

159 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves, each with a different instrument. The instruments are: Electric Guitar (E.Gtr.), Flute (Fl.), Bassoon (B♭ Cl.), Violin (Vln.), Cello (Vlc.), and Piano (Pno.). The piano staff is split into two systems. The electric guitar staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern with slurs and a tempo of 160. The other instruments have sustained notes with grace notes and dynamic markings (>) indicating attack and release. The piano staff shows two sustained notes with grace notes and dynamic markings (> and >). The percussion staff shows a sustained note with a grace note and dynamic markings (> and >).

Perceptions from the Highline

w/palm mute

E.Gtr.

161 w/palm mute

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

161

161

161

Perceptions from the Highline

Free Time

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Free Time

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

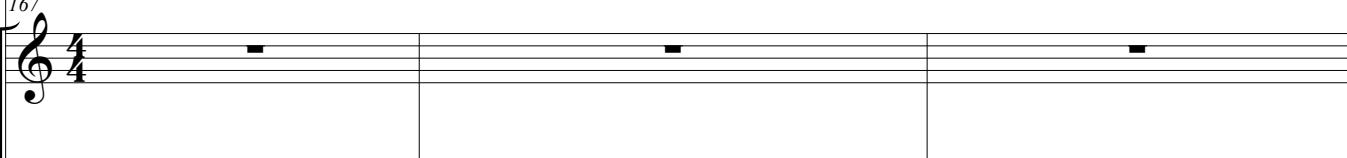
Free Time

Perc.

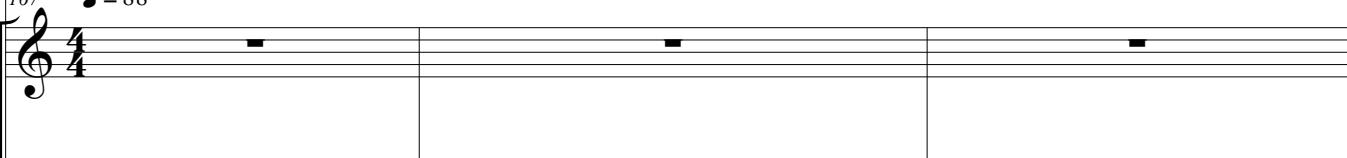
The musical score consists of five staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) has a melodic line with various time signatures (3/4, 2/4, 6/4) and dynamic markings like 'let ring'. The second staff (Fl.) and third staff (B♭ Cl.) are mostly silent. The fourth staff (Vln.) and fifth staff (Vlc.) also have mostly silent measures. The sixth staff (Pno.) has two staves, both of which are mostly silent. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows a single note on each beat.

Perceptions from the Highline

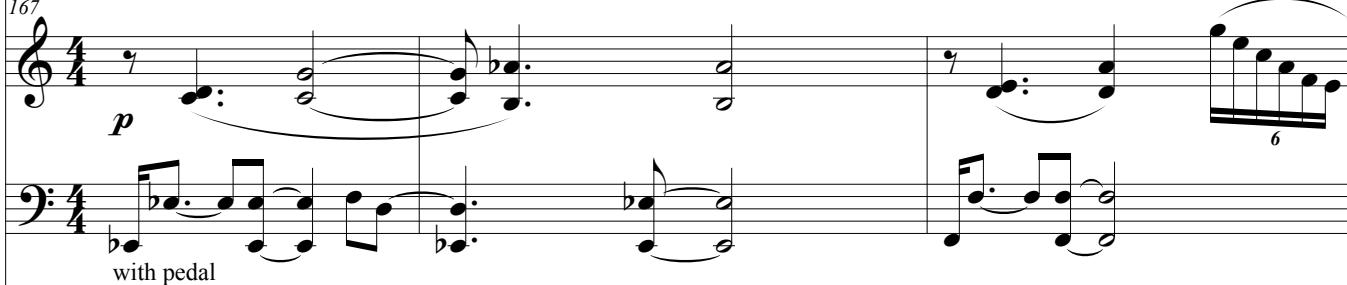
E.Gtr. 

Fl. 

B♭ Cl. 

Vln. 

Vlc. 

Pno. 
with pedal

Perc. 

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of seven staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a sixteenth-note pattern with measure numbers 5, 5, 6, and 3 below the staff. The second staff (Fl.) has a single eighth note. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) has a single eighth note. The fourth staff (Vln.) has a single eighth note followed by a dynamic **p** and a melodic line. The fifth staff (Vlc.) has a single eighth note followed by a dynamic **p**. The sixth staff (Pno.) shows a melodic line with a dynamic **p** and a bass line. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows two eighth notes.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

172

172

172

172

172

172

6
4

6
4

6
4

6
4

6
4

6
4

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln. pizz.

Vlc. pizz.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. 175

Fl. 175

B♭ Cl. 175

Vln. 175 arco
Vlc. 175 arco

Pno. 175

Perc. 175

Perceptions from the Highline

Musical score for "Perceptions from the Highline" featuring seven staves:

- E.Gtr.**: Treble clef, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.
- Fl.**: Treble clef, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.
- B♭ Cl.**: Treble clef, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.
- Vln.**: Treble clef, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.
- Vlc.**: Bass clef, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.
- Pno.**: Treble and bass staves, 177 BPM. Playing eighth-note chords.
- Perc.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with some grace notes.

Perceptions from the Highline

Musical score page 89 featuring six staves:

- E.Gtr.**: Staff 1, Treble clef, key signature of A major (no sharps or flats). Measures 178-180 show eighth-note patterns: G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G, G-A-B-C#-D#-E#-F#-G.
- Fl.**: Staff 2, Treble clef, key signature of A major. Measure 178: rest. Measure 179: dynamic *p*, sustained note on the A line.
- B♭ Cl.**: Staff 3, Treble clef, key signature of A major. Measure 178: dynamic *p*, sustained note on the A line.
- Vln.**: Staff 4, Treble clef, key signature of A major. Measure 178: note on the A line.
- Vlc.**: Staff 5, Bass clef, key signature of A major. Measure 178: note on the A line.
- Pno.**: Staff 6, Treble and Bass clefs. Measures 178-180: Treble staff has notes D#-E#-F#-G, Bass staff has note G.
- Perc.**: Staff 7, common time. Measures 178-180: dynamic *p*, sustained note on the A line.

Perceptions from the Highline

179 *8va* -

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B_b Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va})

E.Gtr. 180 1/2

Fl. 180 ff

B♭ Cl. 180 ff

Vln. 180 > sul G ff

Vlc. 180 > ff

Pno. 180 > ff

Perc. 180 > ff

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr. *183* *d = 110*

Fl. *183* *pp*

B♭ Cl. *183* *pp*

Vln. *183* *d = 110*
ppp

Vlc. *183* *ppp*

Pno. *183* *let ring*

Perc. *183* *p*

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

187

p

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

187

Perc.

187

187

187

187

187

187

187

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl. *p*

B♭ Cl. *p*

Vln. *p*

Vlc.

Pno. *p*

*

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

194

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

f

f

f

f

Perceptions from the Highline

197

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

The musical score consists of six staves. The first staff (E.Gtr.) shows a continuous eighth-note pattern with a key signature of one flat. The second staff (Fl.) features eighth-note pairs with grace notes and slurs. The third staff (B♭ Cl.) has eighth-note pairs with slurs and dynamic markings. The fourth staff (Vln.) contains eighth-note pairs with slurs and dynamic markings. The fifth staff (Vlc.) shows eighth-note pairs with slurs and dynamic markings. The sixth staff (Pno.) is a two-part piano score with a treble clef and a bass clef, both featuring eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamic markings. The seventh staff (Perc.) shows eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamic markings.

Perceptions from the Highline

203

E.Gtr. *8va* - *fp* *f*

Fl. *fp* *f*

B♭ Cl. *fp* *f*

Vln. *fp* *f*

Vlc. *fp*

Pno. *fp* *f*

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

Lay back slightly

8va

E.Gtr. 206 *f* 5

Fl. 206 *pp*

B♭ Cl. echoing the guitar

Vln. 206 *pp*

Vlc. *pp* *p*

Pno. 206 *mp*

Perc. 206 *p*

Perceptions from the Highline

209 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

212 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

215 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

215

*mf*³

p

mp

215

p

215

215

215

102

Perceptions from the Highline

218 (8^{va})

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

222

E.Gtr. | - | 6 | - | 5 |

Fl. | - | 6 | - | 5 |

B♭ Cl. | *fp* | *f* | *fp* | - | 5 |

Vln. | *fp* | *f* | *fp* | - | 5 |

Vlc. | > *p* | - | - | - | 5 |

Pno. | *p* | - | - | - | 5 |

Perc. | *pp* | - | - | - | 5 |

Perceptions from the Highline

224

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

f

f

f

f

f

f

224

224

224

224

224

224

224

Perceptions from the Highline

226

8va

E.Gtr.

Fl.

B♭ Cl.

Vln.

Vlc.

Pno.

Perc.

Perceptions from the Highline

(8^{va}) -

228 E.Gtr. *ff*

228 Fl. *ff*

B♭ Cl. *ff*

228 Vln. *ff*

Vlc. *ff*

228 Pno. *ff*

Perc. *ff*