

HÅKON THELIN

# Amarcord

Solo double bass





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**amarcord**  
*for solo double bass*



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2003



# Explanation of signs:

The piece is played pizzicato.

L = left hand. All harmonics and normal notes are fingered and plucked with the left hand.

R = right hand. Harmonics are fingered and plucked with the right hand. Normal notes are fingered with the left hand and plucked with the right hand.

■ = slap tones. Slap with thumb near bridge.

♠ = harmonic. Played with thumb on indicated pitch.

♯ = bi-tone. Played with right hand above left hand. The notated sounding pitch when using the bi-tone technique is not always the exact (but very close to the) pitch that in theory matches the fingering. The notated pitch is the desired tone and the fingers can be raised or lowered slightly to compensate for this. Many chords are not possible to play exactly in tune, but a compromise should be made with the fingering to make homogenous chords that relate to the open strings and harmonics.

[+2—] Suggested fingering. The hand is kept in one position during the bracket.

I - IV String indication. High to low.

Sharps (♯) are valid only for the immediately following note.

The tempo is supposed to be flexible. Dynamic variation is to be decided by the performer, however, it is difficult to make big dynamic changes.

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$\text{♩} = \pm 46$  (Tpo 1°)

Sounding  
bi-tone

The score is written for a double bass, with a 'Sounding bi-tone' instruction. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble clef staff (L) and a bass clef staff (R). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

**System 1:** Starts with a tempo marking of  $\text{♩} = \pm 46$  (Tpo 1°). The right hand (R) features octaves (8-1) and glissandos (gliss.). The left hand (L) has various fingering patterns and a glissando. The dynamic is marked *quasi f* (as clear as possible).

**System 2:** Continues the piece with more complex fingering and a triplet in the right hand. A large watermark 'NB noter' is visible over this system.

**System 3:** Marked **Piu mosso**. It features a triplet in the right hand and glissandos in both hands. The dynamic is *quasi f*.

**System 4:** Marked **rit.** and **Tpo 1°**. It concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The right hand has a triplet and glissandos, while the left hand has glissandos and octaves.

rit. Tpo 1°

2x 3x 2x

8-1 8-1 8-1 8-1 gliss. 8-1 8-1 8-1 8-1

rit. Tpo 1° rit.

3x 3x

8-1 8-1 8-1 8-1 gliss. 8-1 8-1 8-1 8-1

Tpo 1° rit. Meno mosso Tpo 1°

3x

8-1 8-1 8-1 gliss. 8-1 gliss. 8-1 8-1

2 3

8-1 8-1 gliss. 8-1 gliss. 8-1 gliss. 8-1

rit.

Tpo 1°

rit.

Tpo 1°

The first system of music features a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass clef staff contains guitar-specific notation, including a glissando (gliss.), a five-fingered chord (5), and a triplet (3). Fret numbers are indicated below the notes, such as II, IV, III, I, II, III, IV, I, II, II, III, III, and III. A 3x multiplier is placed above a measure. Fingering instructions like [+2] and I are shown above the treble staff.

The second system continues the piece with similar notation. It includes a glissando (gliss.), a five-fingered chord (5), and a triplet (3). Fret numbers are indicated below the notes, such as II, III, II, III, II, III, III, II, III, II, III, I, II, III, II, III, II, III, and III. Fingering instructions like [+2] and I are shown above the treble staff.

The third system features a glissando (gliss.), a triplet (3), and a glissando (gl.). Fret numbers are indicated below the notes, such as II, III, I, II, III, III, II, III, II, III, III, II, III, III, II, III, III, II, III, III, II, III, and IV. Fingering instructions like [+2] and I are shown above the treble staff.

The fourth system continues with a glissando (gliss.), a triplet (3), and a glissando (gl.). Fret numbers are indicated below the notes, such as I, II, IV, I, II, II, I, II, III, II, I, II, III, II, III, II, III, II, III, II, III, III, II, III, and IV. Fingering instructions like [+2] and I are shown above the treble staff.





Musical score system 1. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a single note with a sharp sign. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with various fingerings (I, II, III, IV) and a bracketed fingering sequence [+-2- I]. The bottom staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (III, II, IV, I, II, IV, II, III, III, II, III, IV) and glissando markings. A triplet of three notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket.

Musical score system 2. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a single note with a sharp sign. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (I, I, I, I, II) and a bracketed fingering sequence [+-1- I]. The bottom staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with fingerings (III, I, IV, II, IV, III, III) and glissando markings. A triplet of three notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket.

