

# 3 Nintendo Fugues

Fugues whose subjects are derived from  
melodies from various video games

Composed for the piano (or harpsichord)  
by Andrew Tessman

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## 3 Grunty's Fugue

Game: Banjo-Kazooie (Nintendo 64)  
Subject: Theme of "Gruntilda's Lair"  
Theme composer: Grant Kirkhope  
Copyright 1996/1997 Rareware, Nintendo

## 7 Fugue of Storms

Game: The Legend of Zelda - Ocarina of Time (Nintendo 64)  
Subject: "The Song of Storms"  
Theme composer: Koji Kondo  
Copyright 1998 Nintendo

## 11 Goldenfugue City

Game: Pokémon Gold/Silver/Crystal (Nintendo Gameboy)  
Subject: Theme of "Goldenrod City"  
Theme composer: Junichi Masuda  
Copyright 1999 Nintendo, Game Freak

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This collection shall be neither sold for nor distributed for any monetary gain or personal profit. These works were originally intended as compositional exercises. Their use shall be limited to personal leisure and for purposes educational and non-commercial.

Each work is composed in neo-Baroque fashion, inspired by the compositional style of J.S. Bach, namely that of fugue. Albeit quite distant from "textbook" form, they serve as material for music theory analysis, as musical literature to encourage keyboard playing, and as my personal statement of admiration to the great composers of the themes, which I find musical gems of the video game industry.

I hope that these works bring a level of nostalgia to those musicians who, like me, have fond memories of gaming in their youth. I hope that these pieces encourage the important art of composition and arrangement and that they promote the wonderful games and composers, from whom these works were inspired.

To my knowledge, all of the copyright information listed for each game is correct. Should there be an error, any information missing, or should any of the copyright holders object to the distribution of this collection, they may contact me directly at the following email address: Tessmanmusic@gmail.com

## About the works

Being musically inclined, certain melodies have always resonated with me, even when I was very young. As I grew older and more mature in my musical abilities, the concept of writing fugal works on beloved melodies was on my to-do list for many, many years. Certainly the idea itself is not new: One can find countless classical pieces based on themes in pop culture: Daniel Pi's immortal fugue on *Oops! ... I did it Again* (Britney Spears), several fugues based on the theme to *Angry Birds* (Rovio Entertainment), the Nokia ringtone (taken from *Gran Vals* by Francisco Tárrega), even several based on other melodies from *The Legend of Zelda* games, especially the very modal sounding *Song of Time*. The three chosen melodies in this collection are near and dear to my heart, and I present them now in a manner combining my musical intellect and nostalgia.

These pieces bridge a very strange gap. They resemble the contrapuntal style of J.S. Bach and follow the majority of period practice (most passages fit the hands well, harpsichord keyboards seldom go beyond high C), but these were in fact composed for the piano, and certain unstylistic moments show throughout (bass octaves in *Grunty's Fugue*, large stretches in *Goldenfugue City*).

Because the pieces are written in neo-Baroque style, articulation indications are rarely present. Perhaps overly generalized, but when in doubt: detach (a great example of this are measures 15 - 16 of *Grunty's Fugue*, which are impossible to play legato). The sustain pedal is welcome, especially in *Fugue of Storms*, where the arpeggiated harmony is almost lost without the sustain. But like with any contrapuntal work, the pedal should be used with caution and care.

With few exceptions, the majority of indications given are for thematic analysis. That which is stated under a solid slur is important (entry of a subject, or another quoted theme from the respective game), and that under a dashed slur is motivic material (motif, false entry, or countersubject). The word (*etc.*) is used when a motif being developed is from that point onward unambiguous. Relevant information is given, either as a footnote or in the Appendices.

Although the idea to write these fugues had been in the back of my mind (and at the bottom of my composition folder) for a long while, *Grunty's Fugue* was the first completed. It took me a while to find a countersubject with which I was truly content, as well as finding proper flow to continue the work. As stated in the Appendix (page 6), it had not originally occurred to me to use multiple themes from the game. Once finally on the creative path, I introduced the theme to *Click Clock Wood* as an extra reference to the game. Later I had the idea to quote the entire 2nd half of the main theme into the fugue and reharmonize it (measures 30 - 33). There's no denying that Grant Kirkhope himself utilized beautiful thematic devices such as augmentation (used in 4/4 time in-game) and stretto entries, which are perfect for a contrapuntal work. The theme also works well against itself in inversion (measures 48 - 49), and his own use of the subdominant (F minor) and Neapolitan chord (D-flat major) aided in harmonic material. The soprano line in measures 34 - 35 is actually remnants of a countersubject from an earlier draft.

*Fugue of Storms* was started more by accident. I always loved the theme in itself, especially the key change and *accelerando* that happens in-game. It was only after playing around a bit out of boredom in March 2020 that I came up with the idea to use it as a fugue subject. Honestly, who in their right mind would use such an awkward, modal theme as a (neo-)Baroque fugue subject? With *Grunty's Fugue* already completed, the idea of mixing a 2nd theme was already planted; what other melody would be more fitting and more recognizable than *Zelda's Lullaby*?, accompanied by none other than a bass reminiscent of the fugue subject itself. What a coincidence that this melody appears at measure number 64...

*Goldenfugue City* was actually the 2nd theme I had in mind for fugal development, but the last completed. Much of the material is derived solely from the subject(s) or countersubject. Having already embedded multiple themes in previous fugues, here I chose the iconic theme from *Route 1* from the Kanto region (*Pokémon R/B/Y*). A former professor of mine, Dr. Shersten Johnson, inquired as to why I indicated a Coda. There had been several motivic ideas that I had planned to use, but didn't end up utilizing them before the climactic fermata in measure 92. My response: "There were leftover motifs... so the last 20 measures or so became a jumble of motif-ADD, mixing and mashing subject fragments, stretto, and whatnot ... also... the subject never appears again in its entirety."

# Grunty's Fugue

Theme:  
Grant Kirkhope

Fugal handling:  
Andrew Tessman

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 88-102$

Piano

4 \*

7

11

15

19 \*\*

\*See Appendix (page 6)

\*\*Quoted theme: *Click Clock Wood*

Measures 23-25 of the musical score. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Measures 26-28 of the musical score. The notation continues with treble and bass staves, featuring complex rhythmic figures and phrasing.

Measures 29-31 of the musical score. Measure 30 contains an asterisk (\*) above the treble staff. Measure 31 contains two asterisks (\*\*). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Measures 32-34 of the musical score. Measure 32 includes the instruction *poco rit.* and measure 33 includes *a tempo*. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Measures 35-37 of the musical score. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Measures 38-40 of the musical score. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic patterns and articulations.

\*See Appendix (page 6)

\*\*Notes altered from original melody (page 6)

\*Stretto and augmentation originally used in-game by Grant Kirkhope

APPENDIX (to *Grunty's Fugue*)

Complete excerpt of measures 1 - 8 of the melody to  
*Gruntilda's Lair*

(These three notes were altered  
in the quoted excerpt, M. 31)

Complete excerpt of measures 1 - 8 of the melody to  
*Click Clock Wood*

Complete excerpt of measures 1 - 4 of the melody to  
*Jolly Roger's Lagoon*  
(from the sequel game *Banjo-Tooie*)  
Composer: Grant Kirkhope Copyright 2000 Rareware/Nintendo

In measures 5 - 7 there is a sequence in the right hand that strongly resembles the melody from *Jolly Roger's Lagoon*. When I first began the composition, I had no intention of using other melodies or themes from the game(s). It was only after I reached measure 20 where I thought the idea might be fun to use a second theme as a little "Easter Egg" for nerdy listeners. It was at that point I chose the four-note motif that opens the melody to *Click Clock Wood*, later an additional excerpt of *Gruntilda's Lair* (see above). While replaying *Banjo-Tooie* after I had completed the fugue, I then realized the accidental resemblance between that melody and my sequence. Although unintentional, I find it a happy coincidence. Who's to say that I didn't subconsciously remember the melody?

To my friend, Donald Davis  
**Fugue of Storms**

Theme:  
 Koji Kondo

Fugal handling:  
 Andrew Tessman

**Allegro** (M.M. ♩ = 148-160)

Piano

(sim.)

8

14

20

26

33

\*These motivic, upward leaps to the 6th are no doubt derived from the subject with its iconic span of an octave. Due to the high frequency that these 6ths appear, this is the only one that is indicated under a dashed slur.

Musical notation for measures 40-45. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 40 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff.

Musical notation for measures 46-51. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 46 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff.

Musical notation for measures 52-57. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). Measure 52 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff.

Musical notation for measures 58-63. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). Measure 58 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff. The word "rit." is written above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 64-69. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is two sharps (D major). Measure 64 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff. The word "Dolce\*" is written above the staff, followed by a quarter note and "= 120".

Musical notation for measures 70-71. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is two sharps (D major). Measure 70 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and some chords. A dashed line indicates a slur over a group of notes in the bass staff. The word "accel." is written above the staff.

\*Measures 64 - 71  
Quoted theme: *Zelda's Lullaby*

76 **a tempo** (♩ = 160)

82

88

*(poco rit.)* *a tempo*

94

5 5 4 5 4 3

101

107

112

119

(etc.) poco rit. a tempo (ad libertum)

125

131

(etc.)

138 rit.

Both excerpts of the first bars of the melodies to

*Song of Storms*, measures 1 - 4,  
and  
*Zelda's Lullaby*, measures 64 - 71,

Fugue completed  
19 March, 2020

have been quoted exactly as they appear in the game,  
including rhythm and original pitches. The copyright  
information is the same for both, therefore an appendix  
for *Fugue of Storms* is not included.

# Goldenfuge City

Theme:  
Junichi Masuda

Fugal handling:  
Andrew Tessman

Andante ♩ = 96-104 (almost as if in a slow 2)

Piano

\*In the original melody there are two sixteenth notes, A-flat and A-natural, instead of a single eighth note A-flat. (See Appendix, page 14)

\*\*The tenuto symbol should be articulated thusly: The note should be held as long as possible, yet detached from the following note (non-legato). It is as if to "slide" the finger from one key to the next.

\*\*\*Unlike previous slurs, the two-note slur here indicates 2-note phrasing

\*Quoted theme: *Route 1* (See Appendix, page 14)

\*\*The turn here indicates an ornament in the original melody. It may be willingly omitted.

66

71

77

82

87 *tr* *rit.*

92 *a tempo* *Coda*

97 *poco rit.* *a tempo*

\*The two-note slurs here, like in M. 28, indicate 2-note phrasing

Musical score for 'Goldenfugue City' in E-flat major, 4/4 time. The score is divided into three systems. The first system starts at measure 102 and ends at measure 106. The second system starts at measure 107 and ends at measure 111, with a dashed oval around the word '(etc.)' in measure 110. The third system starts at measure 112 and ends at measure 116. It includes a trill marked '454... tr \*' in measure 114, a 'dim.' marking in measure 115, and a 'molto rit.' marking in measure 116. Fingerings '3-3' and '2-2' are indicated in measures 112 and 113 respectively. Dashed ovals highlight specific melodic lines in the first two systems.

Fugue completed  
24 July, 2020

\*Alternatively the F and G-flat may played as eighths (omitting the tied E-flat eighth note).

## APPENDIX (to *Goldenfugue City*)

Complete excerpt of measures 1 - 12 of the theme to  
*Goldenrod City*

Musical score for the theme to 'Goldenrod City' in E-flat major, 4/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6, and the second staff contains measures 7 through 12. The melody is primarily eighth-note based.

Complete excerpt of the theme to *Route 1*  
(from the games *Pokémon Red / Blue / Yellow*)  
Composer: Junichi Masuda  
Copyright 1996 Nintendo, Game Freak

(These were the fragments used in the alto in measures 53 - 54)

Musical score for the theme to 'Route 1' in D major, 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, the second staff contains measures 5 through 8, and the third staff contains measures 9 through 12. A trill 'tr' is marked in measure 8 of the second staff.

(These notes were augmented in measures 58 - 59)