ALMEIDA-RIBEIRO

« Stultifera navis »

solo guitar and tape SCORE

violão solo e tape PARTITURA

stultifera navis is a solo guitar work written and dedicated to Brazilian guitarist Eric Moreira. This composition was based on the idea of mimicking a metaguitar, with many microtonal and voice possibilities achieved through the use of electronics and masked by the sound of the live guitar.

<u>Amplification</u> needs to be used in this work. The loudspeaker should be placed near the guitarist. A contact condenser microphone should be used (e.g. AKG C411). Although amplified, it is desired to get maximum acoustic resonance from the guitar.

The following scordatura is used throughout the piece:



Fig. 1 Scordatura according to strings: from low E (6th string) to high E (1st string)

No vibrato throughout the entire work.

<u>L.H. placement</u>: all fingering and string indications must be respected to achieve the exact sonority / scordatura. The score does not represent the real sound. One should execute as if it was written with traditional standard tuning, more like a tablature. For instance: a written natural G on the 4th string sounds a quarter-tone higher (Fig.2).



Fig. 2 Scordatura: fingering/placement vs. resulting sound

R.H. placement:

Harmonics – always sul ponticello (s.p.) Everything else: ad libitum, between normale and sul tasto (s.t.)

Strings are indicated with circled numbers, ranging from 1 (high E string) to 6 (low E string). The notation presented in figure 2 features both the sounding result (in blue) and

the actual fingering based on the standard guitar tuning (in red).

<u>Let vibrate (l.v.)</u>: in order to refine the notation, the following slur is used in order to indicate the action of letting the sound vibrate/ring:



Fig. 3 let vibrate notation

<u>Tremolo / Mandolin tremolo</u>: all tremolo signs are meant to be "mandolin tremolos" (between two strings), i.e. simulating a plectrum with one finger tremolo, creating a texture rather than a trill. Could be performed only with index finger.



Fig. 4 Mandolin tremolo notation

<u>Harmonics</u>: the bottom notehead in parenthesis indicates which open-string, and the diamond notehead indicates fret fingering. The resulting sound is not notated.



Fig. 5 Harmonics with open-string

<u>Dynamics</u>: when used within a measure, the dynamic mark should be repeated until the next dynamic mark change. Also, the use of quotation marks ("sfz") indicates the intention, the impulse, not the resulting intensity.

Percussive sounds:

X =only left-hand strings noise (with LH).

T = hit guitar top (with RH fingers)

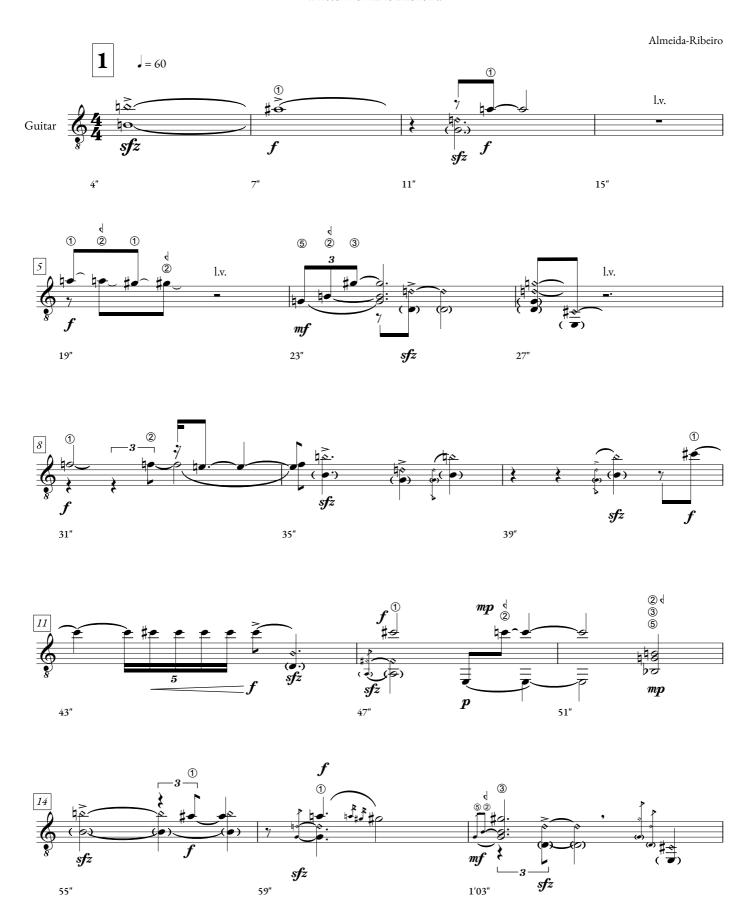
S = hit guitar side (with RH fingers)

TR = hit strings over the rosette (with RH palm)

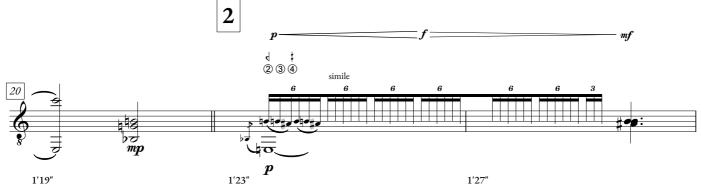
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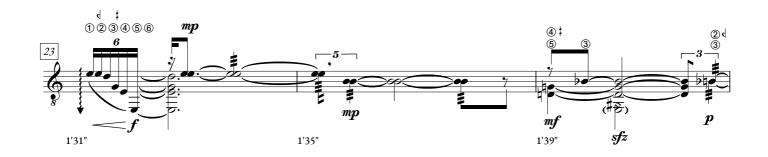
Stultifera navis

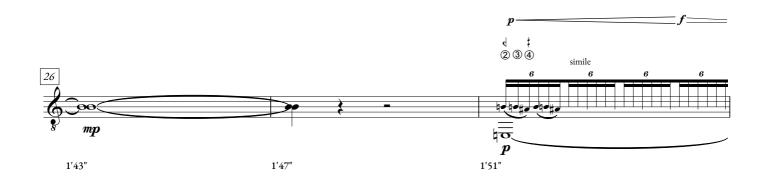
for guitar and tape written for Eric Moreira

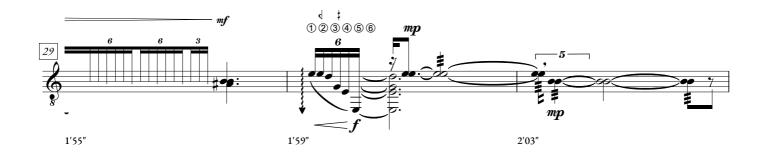


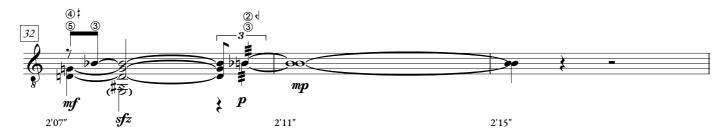


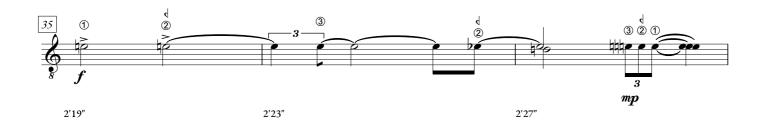


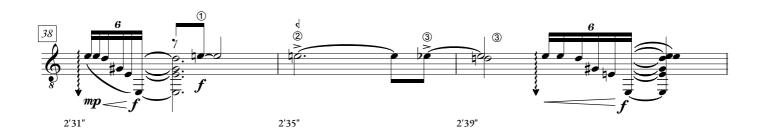


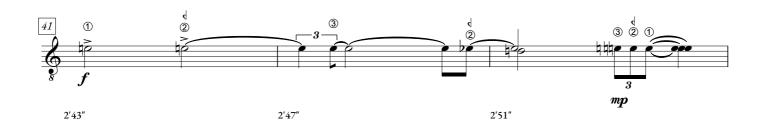


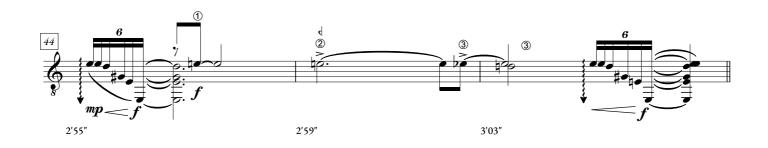




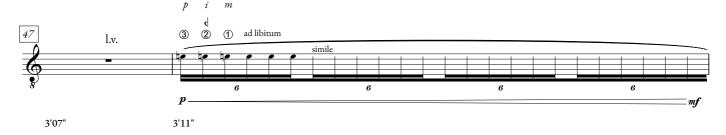


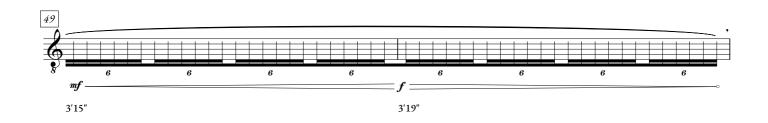


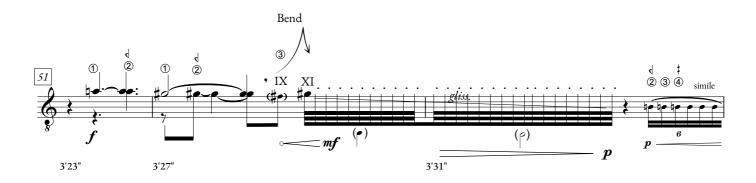


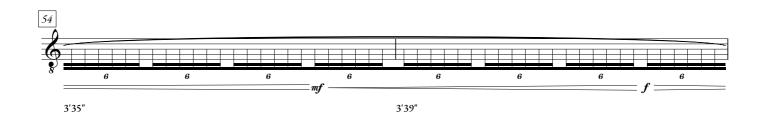


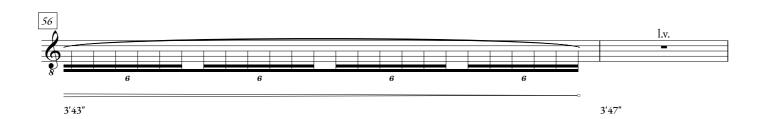


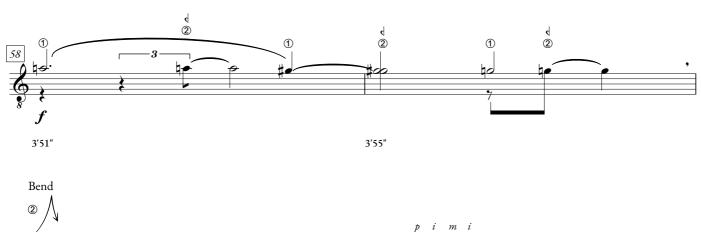


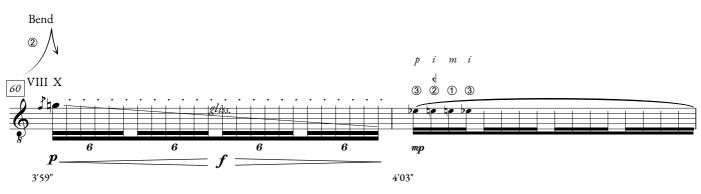


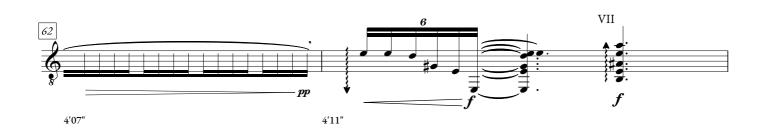


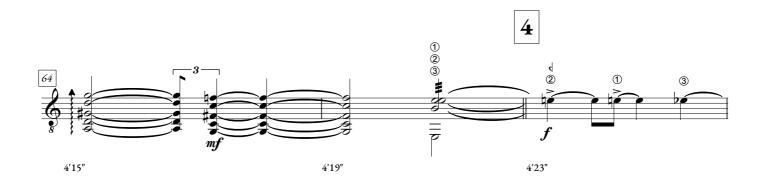




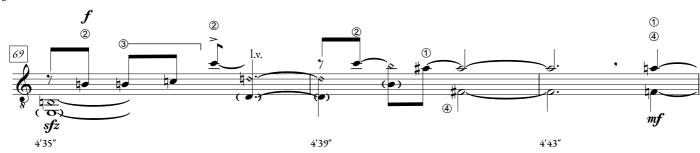


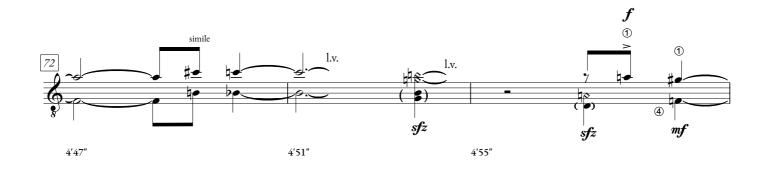


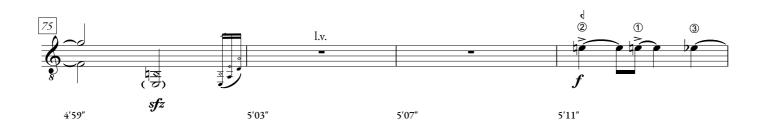


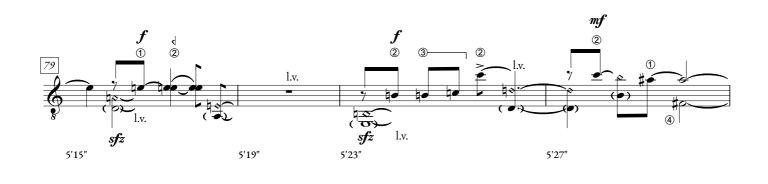


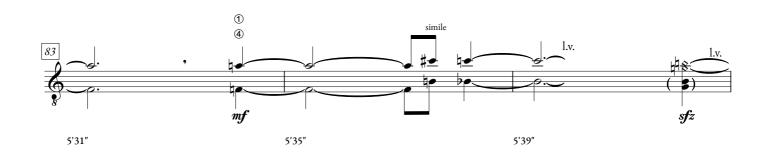


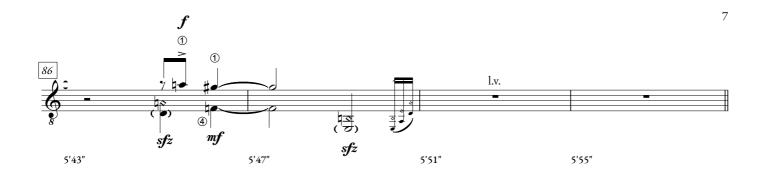


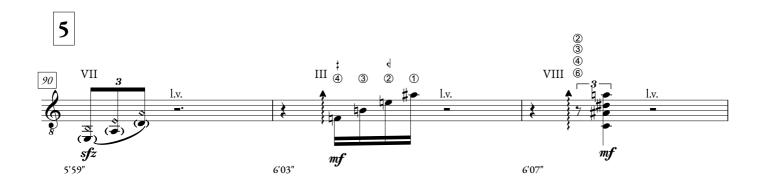


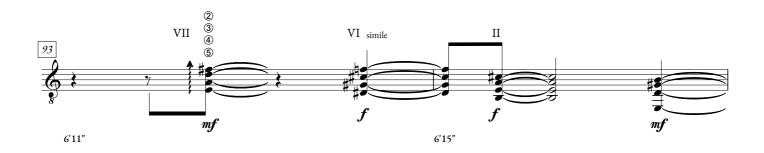


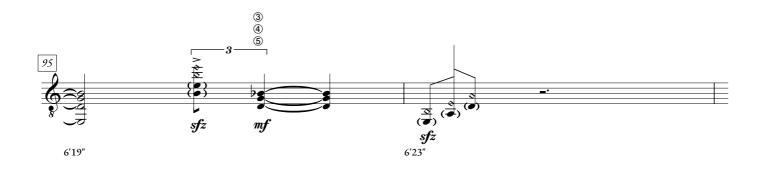


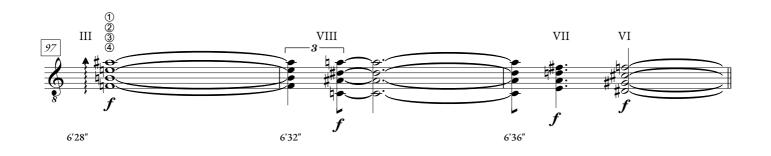




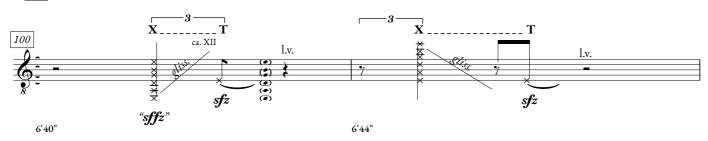


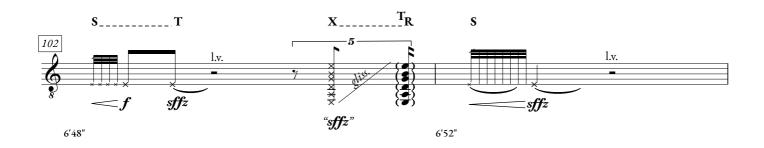


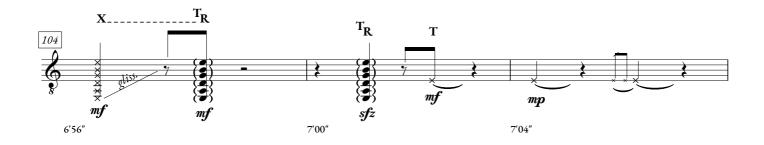














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