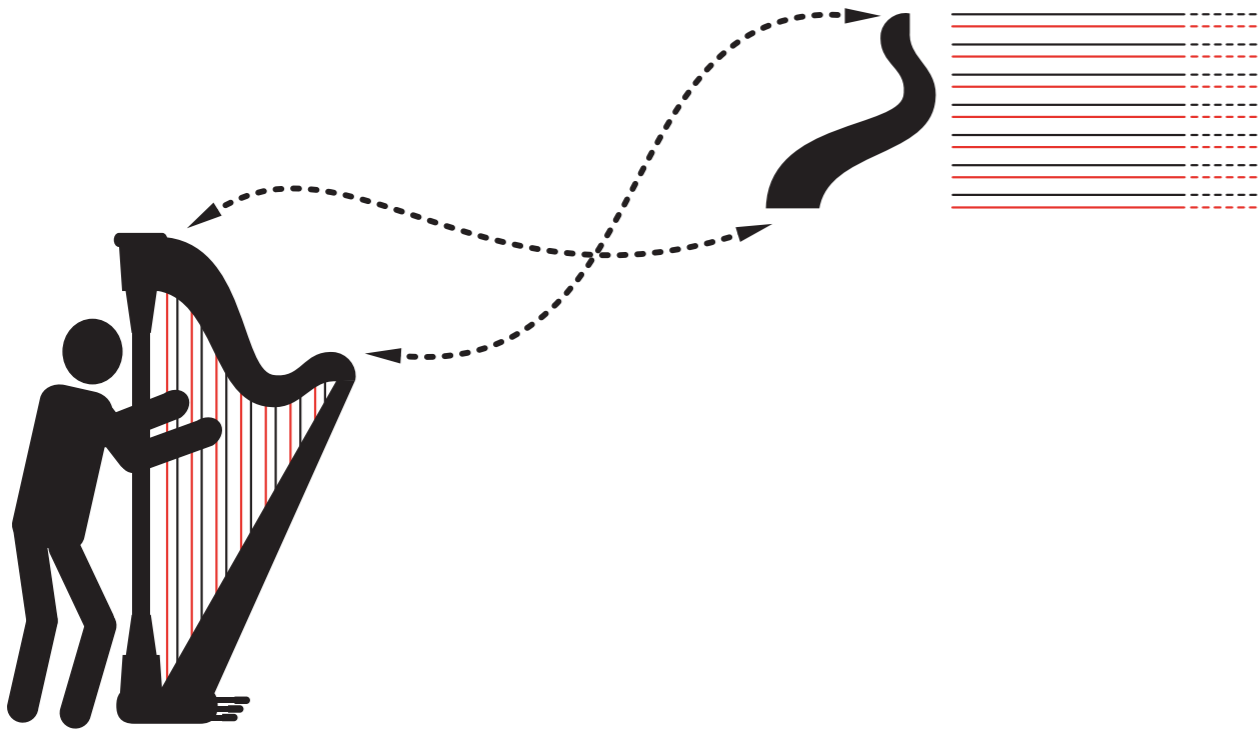


[Rasgo]

Performance notes

General indication and instrument location

This score uses tablature notation; the “clef” represents the harp’s bridge and the “staff” shows the strings of the instrument in the whole register:



Player stands up and faces the harp as shown

Instrumental technique and articulation

Strings are always rubbed but never plucked; the *rubbing effect* is to be considered as a constant tremolo played as fast and energetic as possible.

There are two types of *rubbing*:



across the strings (standard motion)



long-side the strings (up-down motion)

Hands are extended for covering as much strings as possible - at least one octave as suggested by the graph - but placed palm to palm at the same distance making contact each other, so that the resultant sound is always muffled. While rubbing, the movements of the hands must be contrary to each other and the elongation of such movement is always very short in order to keep the strings muffled.

Sound quality



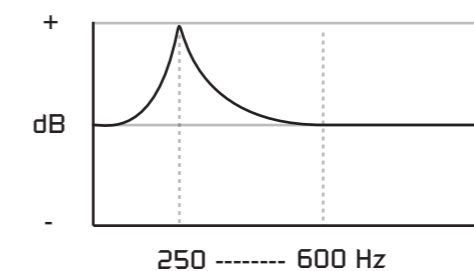
partially muffled



totally muffled or silent.

Optional technical considerations

The instrument can be amplified and equalized over-boosting – but not distorting – the following frequency range which follows an exponential decaying curve:



Always extremely energetic



~ 32

ffff (ffff) pp fffff (ffff) p > pp ffff > ppp f pp ff p fff f < ffff pp fff (ffff) (ffff) > ff fff (ffff)



ppp p ... pp ff ffff (ffff) ff ffff (ffff) ff ffff ff < ffff > f (f)



~ 44

(f) ... ff > p/f > pp fff < ffff/fff ffff (ffff) > fff f fff ffff f < ffff >



~ 44 ~ 32

(ffff) ff < ffff (ffff) > f pp .. (pp) f/p ff ... (ff) < fff < ffff f < ff fff < ffff fff < ffff fff fff < ffff p fff pp