

Marcos Cantador

Savart

*Para cuarteto de saxos y percusión*

2021

# Instrumentación // Instruments

Saxo soprano Bb // Soprano Saxophone in Bb  
Saxo contralto Eb // Contralto Saxophone in Eb  
Saxo tenor Bb // Tenor Saxophone in Bb  
Saxo barítono Eb // Baritone Saxophone in Eb

## Percusionista 1 // Percussionist 1:

- 2 Bongós // 2 bongos
- 3 Temple blocks
- Crótalos // Crotales
- Vibráfono

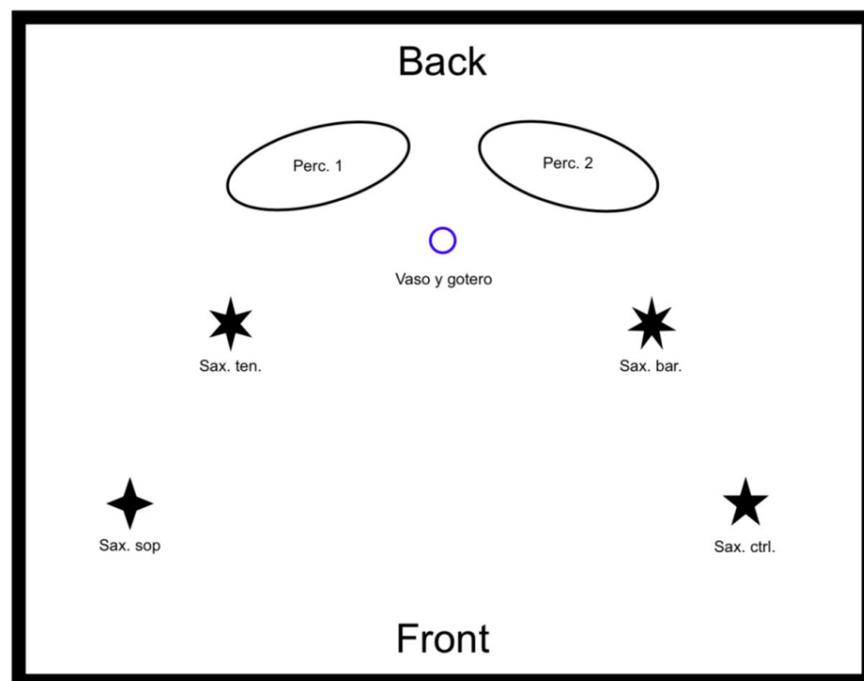
## Percusionista 2 // Percussionist 2:

- Plato suspendido // Cymbal
- Gong mediano // Medium Gong
- Bombo de cámara (en Re) // Bass Drum in D

\* \* \* \* \*

## Baquetas // Mallets:

- Dura (plástico) // Plastic Hard
- Blanda // Soft
- Maza bombo // Bass Drum Mallet
- Superball mediana // Medium Superball
- Arco // Bow



# Saxos // Saxophones

## Alteraciones // Accidentals

 (1/8) Un octavo de tono arriba. // Eighth tone higher.

 (1/4) Un cuarto de tono arriba. // Quarter tone higher.

 (3/4) Tres cuartos de tono arriba. // Three-quarter tone higher.

 (1/8) Un octavo de tono abajo. // Eighth tone lower.

 (1/4) Un cuarto de tono abajo. // Quarter tone lower.

 (3/4) Tres cuartos de tono abajo. // Three-quarter tone lower.

## Símbolos // Symbols



Vibrato. Cuando no aparece la indicación, tocar sin vibrato. // Vibrato. When it doesn't appear play without vibrato.



Sonido de aire, sin nota. // Air sound, no tone.



Sonido de aire, con nota. // Air sound, with tone.



Nota sin aire. // Tone without air.



Armónico. // Harmonic.

\*Los multifónicos provienen del libro "The Techniques of Saxophone Playing" (Weiss/Neti) Bärenreiter Kassel.

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Multiphonics come from "The Techniques of Saxophone Playing" (Weiss/Neti) Bärenreiter Kassel.

# Percusión // Percussion

## Superball

Agudo 



La zona rellena indica el área sobre la que tocar. Refiriéndose especialmente a la búsqueda de la altura del sonido resultante.

//



The black zone shows the playing area. It's means to look for the tone of the final sound.

Grave 



Armónico. Indica la región del parche y la nota resultante (Re). Cuando no aparece la nota resultante, la altura del armónico es indefinida.

//



Harmonic. It shows the patch area to play and the resultint note (D). If there aren't resulting note, the armonic tone is undefined.



Transición. Pasar de una región a otra progresivamente // Transition. Go from one area to another.

## Símbolos // Symbols



Resonancia. Dejar sonando. // Resonance. Let it sound.



Aro. Golpear con la madera de la baqueta. // Rim. Strike with the wood of the mallet.

\*El bombo será afinado de tal modo que la fundamental armónica sea Re // Bass Drum must to be tuned in D as the harmonic fundamental.

# Nota del autor // Author Note

El término *Savart* se refiere a la mínima desafinación perceptible por un oído humano entrenado. Introduciendo este concepto como motor de la obra se genera una postura alejada de nuestra percepción que busca difuminar la relación entre altura como frecuencia audible y ritmo como consecuencia de dicha frecuencia. De este modo, el batimento adquiere especial importancia.

La inspiración nace de las pinturas con las que Jesús Mateo ha vestido la Iglesia de San Juan Bautista en Alarcón (Cuenca). La música pretende, a través de las sonoridades derivadas del juego de sombras y colores, evocar un mundo primigenio donde lo suprahumano hace que las formas pierdan su claridad. La relación entre el espacio de representación de ambos trabajos resulta inherente, encontrando la cueva como lugar común.

Al inicio de la obra se colocará en el centro del escenario un vaso de cristal en Re con un gotero vertiendo agua a 36 pulsos por minuto (36 Hz = Re0) para establecer dicho vínculo.

Los intérpretes deben prestar especial atención a la espacialización sonora, como indica el gráfico de la primera página.

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*Savart* means the minimum detune that a human trained ear can perceive. Introducing this concept as the engine of the piece, it generates a distant viewpoint that looks for blurring the relationship between tone as audible frequency and rhythm as consequence of this frequency. On this way, the batiment gains special importance.

The inspiration comes from Jesús Mateo's paintings, which dress the Church of San Juan Bautista in Alarcón (Cuenca). The music pretends to evoke a primigenial world through the sonorities derived from the game of shadows and colours, where the superman's thoughts create the loss of the clarity of the shapes. The relationship between the space of representation of both works is inherent, finding the cave as a common place.

At the beginning of the music, a crystal glass in D will be place in the middle of the stage with a dropper emptying water at 36 beats per minutes (36 Hz = D0) to establish this link.

Performers must pay special attention to sound space, as indicated on the first page.

## Duración // Duration

9' 48"

\*Diseño de portada por Jacenna

# Savart

Marcos Cantador

♩ = 36 *contemplativo*

The score is for a piece titled "Savart" by Marcos Cantador. It is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 36 bpm, marked as "contemplativo". The score includes staves for Sax. sop., Sax. ctrl., Sax. ten., Sax. bar., Crótalos, Bongos, T. bl., Vib., Plat., Gong, Bmb., and Got. The Bmb. and Got. parts are the only ones with musical notation. The Bmb. part features a series of notes with dynamic markings: *PPPP*, *PPP*, *pp*, *ppp*, *pp*, *p*, *mp*, and *pp*. The Gong part has a "superball" icon and a "rebotando" (bouncing) effect. The Got. part starts with an "ON" marking and includes the instruction "hasta el final".

\*Tocar *Ad libitum*. La indicación rítmica es una referencia flexible. Buscar una evolución natural del sonido. // Play *Ad libitum*. The rhythmic indication is a flexible reference. Look for a natural evolution of the sound.

9

Sax. sop.

Sax. ctrl.

Sax. ten.

Sax. bar.

Sax. sop. *pp* *gliss.* *mp*

Sax. ctrl. *ppp* *s.v.* *p* *pp* *mp* *p* *subtone*

Sax. ten. *ppp* *gliss.* *pp* *gliss.* *pp* *mp*

Sax. bar. *s.v.* *ppp* *pp* *pp* *mp* *pp* *mp*

Bmb.

*mf* *p*

*ppp* *pp*

*D*

19

Sax. sop. *pp* *p* *p*

Sax. ctrl. ord. *ppp* *mp* *p* *mp* *pp* *mp* *p* *pp* *ppp* *mp* *pp*

Sax. ten. *pp* *ppp* *mp* *pp* *p* *mp* *p* *pp* *ppp* *mp*

Sax. bar. *pp<sub>sub</sub>* *p* *mp* *p* *pp* *p* *pp* *mp*

Crót. arco *pp* *pp* *p*

T. bl. baq. blanda siempre *pp*

Plat. superbball *pp* *p*

Bmb. *p* *pp* *sf* *pp* *p<sub>sub</sub>* *pp* *sf* *pp*

92

92

26

Sax. sop.

Sax. ctrl.

Sax. ten.

Sax. bar.

Crót.

Plat.

Bmb.

81

82

gliss.

subtone

ord.

*p* *mp* *p* *mp* *pp* *mp* *p*

*mf* *ppp* *mf* *pp* *mp* *pp* *pp*

*p* *mf* *mp* *f* *ppp* *p* *ppp* *p*

*p* *mf* *ppp* *pp* *mp* *pp*

*pp* *mp*

*p* *mp* *pp*

*mf* *p<sub>sub</sub>* *mp*

This musical score is for a jazz ensemble, featuring five saxophone parts, a drum set, and a double bass. The score is divided into four measures, with a key signature change to D major (one sharp) in the second measure and a time signature change to 6/4 in the third measure.

**Saxophone Parts:**

- Sax. sop. (Soprano Saxophone):** Starts at measure 31. Features a melodic line with glissandos and dynamic markings of *mp* and *pp*. Includes fingering diagrams for notes C, C#, and C#2.
- Sax. ctrl. (Contralto Saxophone):** Features a melodic line with glissandos and dynamic markings of *mp* and *pp*. Includes a fingering diagram for note C#.
- Sax. ten. (Tenor Saxophone):** Features a melodic line with glissandos and dynamic markings of *p*, *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, and *p*.
- Sax. bar. (Baritone Saxophone):** Features a melodic line with glissandos and dynamic markings of *mf*, *p*, *mp*, and *ppp*.

**Drum and Bass Parts:**

- Crót. (Cymbal):** Features a melodic line with dynamic markings of *mp* and *p*.
- Plat. (Plate):** Features a melodic line with dynamic markings of *mp*, *pp*, *pp*, and *p*. Includes a diagram of a cymbal being struck.
- Bmb. (Double Bass):** Features a rhythmic line with dynamic markings of *ppp*, *mp*, *sf*, and *ppp*. Includes a diagram of a bass drum being struck.

The score includes various musical notations such as glissandos, slurs, and dynamic markings to guide the performer's interpretation.

accel.

(♩ = 55)

Sax. sop. 21

Sax. ctrl. 73

Sax. ten.

Sax. bar.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for four saxophone parts. The Soprano Saxophone part starts at measure 35 and features dynamics of pp, ppp, pp, p, mp, p, mf, and pp, with glissando markings. The Contralto Saxophone part starts at measure 73 and features dynamics of >pp, mp, ppp, p, mp, pp, p, and p, with glissando markings. The Tenor Saxophone part features dynamics of mp, p, pp, mp, p, mp, and p, with glissando markings. The Baritone Saxophone part features dynamics of mf, p, mf, p, mf, p, mf, mp, and p, with glissando markings. There are also fingerings indicated for the contralto saxophone at measures 73 and 38.

accel.

(♩ = 55)

Crót.

Plat.

Bmb.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for three percussion parts. The Crótalo part features dynamics of mp, mf, p, and pp. The Platillo part features dynamics of p, mp, and pp, with a wavy line indicating a tremolo effect. The Bombarda part features dynamics of p < sf, pp, sf < pp, and p < f, with target symbols indicating specific drum sounds.

**molto accel.**

♩ = ♩ = **73**salvaje

Velocidad batimiento

Sax. ctrl. *ppp*

Sax. ten. *ppp* *gliss.* *pp* *ppp*

Sax. bar. *pp* *ppp*

Sax. sop. *pp* *p* *mp* *p*

Sax. ctrl.

Sax. ten. *p*

Sax. bar. *p*

Crót.

Bongós T. Bl. *mp* *p*

Bmb. *mp*

Bongós Temple Blocks *baq. med.* *aro*

*maza*

50

Sax. sop.

Sax. ctrl.

Sax. ten.

Sax. bar.

Crót.

Bongós  
T. Bl.

Plat.

Gong

Bmb.

The musical score is arranged in a system of seven staves. The top four staves are for saxophones: Soprano (Sax. sop.), Contralto (Sax. ctrl.), Tenor (Sax. ten.), and Baritone (Sax. bar.). The bottom three staves are for percussion: Conga (Crót.), Bongós/Tambourine (Bongós T. Bl.), and Bateria (Bmb.). The score begins at measure 50. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/16, then to 3/4, and finally to 4/4. The saxophone parts feature various dynamics including *mp*, *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *pp*. The saxophone contralto part includes a glissando. The percussion parts include specific rhythmic patterns and dynamics such as *mp*, *mf*, and *p*. The score concludes at measure 54.

56

Sax. sop.

Sax. ctrl.

Sax. ten.

Sax. bar.

Crót.

Bongós  
T. Bl.

Plat.

Bmb.

*pp*

*p*

*mp*

*p*

*mp*

*p*

*p*

*mf*

*mf*

*mp*

*mf*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

*mf*

*f*

*mf*

baq. med.

3

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a jazz ensemble. It features six staves: four for saxophones (Sax. sop., Sax. ctrl., Sax. ten., Sax. bar.), one for Crót., one for Bongós/T. Bl., one for Plat., and one for Bmb. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4, then to 3/8, and back to 4/4. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. There are also performance markings such as accents (*v*) and a triplet of eighth notes labeled 'baq. med.' in the Plat. staff.

63

Sax. sop. *f* *p* *f* *mp* *p*

Sax. ctrl. *f* *mp* *mf* *mf*

Sax. ten. *f* *mp* *mf* *mp*

Sax. bar. *f* *f*

Detailed description: This section contains the first four staves of the musical score, all for saxophones. The Soprano Saxophone (Sax. sop.) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by piano (*p*), forte (*f*), mezzo-piano (*mp*), and piano (*p*). The Contralto Saxophone (Sax. ctrl.) maintains a forte (*f*) dynamic, then moves to mezzo-piano (*mp*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The Tenor Saxophone (Sax. ten.) begins with forte (*f*), then mezzo-piano (*mp*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and mezzo-piano (*mp*). The Baritone Saxophone (Sax. bar.) starts with forte (*f*) and continues with forte (*f*). The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4, then back to 4/4, and finally to 3/4.

Crót. *mf*

Bongós  
T. Bl. *f* *mp* *mf*

Vib. *ppp* *mp*  
Ped. \*

Gong *mf*

Bmb. *f* *mp* *mf*

baq. med.

Detailed description: This section contains the last five staves of the musical score, all for percussion instruments. The Crótalo (Crót.) plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) note. The Bongós and Tom-tom (T. Bl.) start with forte (*f*), then mezzo-piano (*mp*), and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The Vibraphone (Vib.) starts with pianissimo (*ppp*) and then moves to mezzo-piano (*mp*), with a pedal effect (Ped.) and an asterisk (\*) below. The Gong plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) note. The Bateria (Bmb.) starts with forte (*f*), then mezzo-piano (*mp*), and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4, then back to 4/4, and finally to 3/4.

69

Sax. sop. *mp* *mf*

Sax. ctrl. *mp* *p* *f*

Sax. ten. *p* *mf*

Sax. bar. *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *ppp*

Vib. *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *mp*

*Ped.* \* poco a poco pedal *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains five staves. The top staff is for Saxophone Soprano (Sax. sop.), the second for Saxophone Contralto (Sax. ctrl.), the third for Saxophone Tenor (Sax. ten.), the fourth for Saxophone Baritone (Sax. bar.), and the bottom for Vibraphone (Vib.). The score is divided into five measures. The first measure (69) is in 3/4 time, the second in 4/4, the third in 3/4, the fourth in 4/4, and the fifth in 4/4. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *ppp*. Pedal markings include *Ped.*, *\* poco a poco pedal*, and *\* Ped.*. The saxophone parts feature melodic lines with various articulations and slurs. The vibraphone part has a rhythmic pattern with dynamic swells and decays.

74

Sax. sop. *ppp* *mf*

Sax. ctrl. *pp* *mf* *mp*

Sax. ten. *ppp* *pppp* *mf* *mf*

Sax. bar.

Detailed description: This section of the score covers measures 74 to 77. It features four staves for saxophones. The Soprano Saxophone (Sax. sop.) starts with a *ppp* dynamic and a melodic line, then has a rest in measure 75, and re-enters in measure 76 with a *mf* dynamic. The Contralto Saxophone (Sax. ctrl.) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, starting at *pp* and increasing to *mf* in measure 76, then *mp* in measure 77. The Tenor Saxophone (Sax. ten.) begins with *ppp*, has a rest in measure 75, and then plays a complex rhythmic pattern with *pppp* in measure 76, *mf* in measure 77, and *mf* in measure 78. The Baritone Saxophone (Sax. bar.) has rests throughout this section.

Vib. *ppp* *p* *mf* *mf*

*Red.* *\** *Red.*

Detailed description: The Vibraphone (Vib.) part starts with a *ppp* dynamic and a melodic line. In measure 76, it has a rest, then enters with a *p* dynamic and a sixteenth-note pattern. The dynamic increases to *mf* in measure 77. There are markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and an asterisk *\** in measure 77. The part concludes in measure 78 with a *mf* dynamic and a *Red.* marking.

Plat. *mf*

Gong *pp* *p*

Bmb. *mf* *baq. en aro*

Detailed description: The Percussion section includes three staves. The Platillo (Plat.) starts with a *mf* dynamic and a rhythmic pattern. The Gong has a *pp* dynamic in measure 76, then a *p* dynamic in measure 77. The Bongos (Bmb.) play a rhythmic pattern with a *mf* dynamic and include the instruction *baq. en aro* (baca en arco) in measure 77.

79

Sax. sop. *mp* *mf*

Sax. ctrl. *mf*

Sax. ten. *mp* *mf*

Sax. bar. *mf* *mp* *mf*

Vib. *mp* *p* *mp*  
\*

Plat.

Gong *pp* *mf*

Bmb. *mf* *mp* *mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 13, contains measures 79 through 82. It features five staves for saxophones (Sax. sop., Sax. ctrl., Sax. ten., Sax. bar.), a vibraphone (Vib.), and three percussion parts (Plat., Gong, Bmb.). The saxophone parts are primarily melodic lines with dynamic markings of *mp* and *mf*. The vibraphone part has a dynamic range from *mp* to *p* and includes a performance instruction marked with an asterisk (\*). The percussion parts include rhythmic patterns and specific notes, with the Gong and Bmb. parts having dynamic markings of *pp* and *mf*. The score is divided into four measures, with a 3/4 time signature change at the end of measure 81 and a 4/4 time signature at the end of measure 82.

84

Sax. sop.

*p* *pp* *p*

Sax. ctrl.

*ppp* *p*

Sax. ten.

*pp* *p*

Sax. bar.

*pp* *p*<

**molto rit.**

**♩ = 55** *suspendido*

89

Sax. sop. *mf*

Sax. ctrl. *mf*

Sax. ten. *mf*

Sax. bar. *mf*

*ff* *mp* *f*

*ff* *ppp* *f*

*sff* *mp* *ff* *pp*

*sff* *mp* *ff* *pp*

76

8

6 6

**molto rit.**

**♩ = 55** *suspendido*

Crót. *mp*

Vib. *p* *f* *mf*

Plat. *pp* *f* *To Vib.*

Gong *f* *mp* *f*

Bmb. *mp* *ff*

94

Sax. sop. *ppp*

Sax. ctrl. *ppp* *pp*

Sax. ten. *ppp* *ppp*

Sax. bar. *ppp* *pp* *gliss.* *gliss.* *subtone*

**||** ♩ = 73

99

Sax. sop. *p* *ppp*

Sax. ctrl. *p* *pppp* *pp*

Sax. ten. *ppp*

Sax. bar. *ppp* *p*

Crót. *pp*

Vib. *p*

Percusionista 2

8va

104

Sax. sop.

*pppp* 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 *p* 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

Sax. ctrl.

*p*

Sax. ten.

(tr) *p* *ppp* *gliss.* *ppp*

Sax. bar.

*sf p* *ppsub*

Crót.

*p*

Vib.

*p*

108

Sax. sop. *ppp* *mp* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Sax. ctrl. *pp* *mp* 5 5 5 5

Sax. ten. *ppp* *ppp* *pp* *p* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Sax. bar. *ppp* *ppp* *pp* *pp* *p* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.*

Crót. *mp*

Vib. *p* 6 *mf*

Bmb. *ppp* *mf* *superball*

**molto rit.**

Sax. sop. <sup>112</sup> *8va* *mf*

Sax. ctrl. *mf*

Sax. ten. *gliss.* *mp* *sf* *ppp*

Sax. bar. *gliss.* *ppp* *sf* *ppp* *pp* *gliss.*

97 *c*<sub>2</sub>  
*c*<sub>3</sub>

35 *A*  
*C*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for four saxophone parts. The Soprano Saxophone part (Sax. sop.) features a melodic line with triplets and a sextuplet, marked *mf* and *8va*. The Alto Saxophone part (Sax. ctrl.) has a similar melodic line with fingerings of 5 and 3, also marked *mf*. The Tenor Saxophone part (Sax. ten.) includes a glissando, followed by notes marked *mp*, *sf*, and *ppp*. The Baritone Saxophone part (Sax. bar.) features a glissando, notes marked *ppp*, *sf*, *ppp*, and *pp*, and another glissando. There are also two diagrams of saxophone keys: one for the Tenor Saxophone (97) showing keys *c*<sub>2</sub> and *c*<sub>3</sub>, and one for the Baritone Saxophone (35) showing keys *A* and *C*.

**molto rit.**

Crót. *p* *f* *p*

Vib. *mp* *f*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the Crótalo and Vibraphone parts. The Crótalo part (Crót.) has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *p*, *f*, and *p*. The Vibraphone part (Vib.) has a melodic line with triplets and a sextuplet, marked *mp* and *f*.

♩ = 36

116

Sax. sop. *ppp* *gliss.* *pp* *ppp*

Sax. ctrl. *ppp* *pp* *pppp* *ppp* *pp* *gliss.*

Sax. ten. *pp* *mp* *gliss.* *ppp* *pp* *gliss.*

Sax. bar. *ppp* *subtone* *ppp* *ord.* *sf* *mp* *pp*

Bmb. *mp* *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *sf*

76

*c<sub>1</sub>*

*G#*

122

Sax. sop. *gliss.* *gliss.* *pp* *p*

Sax. ctrl. *p* *pp* *gliss.* *ppp* *p* *pp* *pppp* *pp* *p*

Sax. ten. *gliss.* *gliss.* *gliss.* *pp* *p*

Sax. bar. *gliss.* *pp* *ppp* *pp* *p*

76  
c<sub>1</sub>  
G#

Plat. *p*

Bmb. *pp* *ppp* *p* *mp*

Got. OFF