Makumbebé

Latin American Choral Repertoire

for mixed choir a cappella

11 songs from Argentina, Brazil Chile, Colombia, Ecuador Peru and Venezuela

edited by María Guinand

Carmina mundi





Contents

Title	Text (T)/Music (M)/Choral version (C.v.)	Country Page
	. T/M: María Elena Walsh	
	. T: Orlando de Brito	
	. M: José Barros . C.v.: Alberto Carbonell	
	. T: Nicolás Guillén	
	. Chilean folksong	
	. M: Rubén Uquillas	
	. Peruvian folksong	
	. T: Alfredo Ostoja . M: Herbert Bittrich	
8	. Folksong	
10. Mañanita Pueblerina	. T/M: Inocente Carreño	. Venezuela43
	. T/M: Simón Díaz	

For additional volumes in the International Choral Series "Carmina mundi", see p. 60

Cover by Max Ackermann (1887–1975), Ackermann-Archiv Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany This painting, whose forms are connected by fine lines, could be interpreted to represent bridges between continents, nations, and cultures, and thus could portray music as a bridge of song.

Copying of pieces from this collection is prohibited. Separate editions of titles may be ordered in choral quantity from Carus (www.carus-verlag.com).

Preámbulo

Esta colección "Makumbebé" de Repertorio Coral Latinoamericano ha sido seleccionada teniendo en cuenta la diversidad de ritmos y estilos propios de nuestra música popular y folklórica.

En los siglos XVII, XVIII y XIX la práctica coral de la América Hispana estuvo fundamentalmente asociada a la Música de las Catedrales y a la Música Misional, siguiendo los estilos de composición europeos de la época. Son muchas las obras escritas por los compositores latinoamericanos para las celebraciones litúrgicas de Semana Santa, Navidad y otras fiestas.

Sin embargo, hoy en día, el canto coral en la mayoría de los países latinoamericanos está íntimamente ligado a la práctica de la música popular y de origen folklórico. En los siglos XX y XXI, el surgimiento de nuevos lenguajes corales ha estado influenciado no sólo por las corrientes contemporáneas de composición, sino también por el auge del nacionalismo, que se ha caracterizado por realzar y mostrar la riqueza de las raíces populares y folklóricas de la música en Latinoamérica. La gran mayoría de nuestros coros se inician cantando la música de sus tradiciones y luego abordan otros repertorios más complejos.

Es por ello que esta colección se centra en muy buenos arreglos y versiones corales de melodías tradicionales o populares, realizados por reconocidos compositores, directores corales y maestros, quienes han dedicado gran parte de su vida a esta actividad. Las obras originales que se incluyen, *El Santigua'o*, *Sabiá, coração de uma viola, Yambambó, Festejo de Navidad y Mañanita Pueblerina* han sido todas inspiradas en elementos propios de la música popular.

Cada una de las obras está acompañada de una traducción del texto, de un comentario sobre la obra y sus características, así como de una guía para el acompañamiento de la percusión o de la guitarra, donde fuese necesario.

Es mi deseo que "Makumbebé" sirva como estímulo para que muchas agrupaciones corales conozcan y disfruten de este variado y colorido repertorio.

María Guinand

Preamble

The present collection of Latin American Choral Repertoire, *Makumbebé*, has been selected to reflect the diversity of rhythms and styles of our popular and folk music.

During the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries choral music in Hispanic America was mainly associated with music as practiced in the Cathedrals and Missions and with the compositional styles which followed the European models of the time. There are many wonderful works written by Latin American composers for the liturgical celebrations of the Holy Week, Christmas and other festivities. However, today choral singing in the majority of the Latin American countries is strongly related to music that originated from popular sources and folk traditions.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, the new languages of choral composition have not only derived from the main contemporary musical trends, but also from the impact of nationalism, which is characterized in Latin American regions by the richness and wide variety of elements that are essential to our folk music. Most of our choirs began by singing the traditional music in parts and later on by studying more complex repertoires.

That is why this collection is centered around a selection of excellent choral arrangements and choral versions of popular and traditional melodies. These works have been written and arranged by well-known composers, conductors and teachers who have dedicated most of their lives to choral music. The original compositions such as *El Santigua'o*, *Sabiá, coração de uma viola, Yambambó, Festejo de Navidad* and *Mañanita Pueblerina* have been inspired by elements from popular music.

The edition includes a commentary and an English translation of the singing text for each piece in this collection. Guidelines for the percussion and guitar accompaniment are also included, when applicable.

It is my hope that *Makumbebé* will provide a stimulus for many choirs to discover and enjoy this varied and colorful repertoire.

Maria Guinand



María Guinand, choral conductor, university professor and leader of many choral projects both nationally and internationally, has pursued an intense musical career. She graduated from Bristol University (England) and studied choral conducting with Alberto Grau. She continued her conducting and musical education with Helmuth Rilling, Luigi Agustoni and Johannes B. Goeschl. At present, she conducts three prestigious choirs in Venezuela: the Cantoría Alberto Grau, the Orfeón Universitario Simón Bolívar and the Schola Cantorum of Caracas with which she has recorded and toured extensively. Since 1980 she has been the Associate Conductor of Choral Symphonic Performances for the Orchestra Simón Bolívar. In addition, as conductor of the Polar Foundation Choir she has actively contributed to the development of choral music in private enterprise. She also has been Dean of the Music School "Jose Angel Lamas" and of the Simón Bolívar Conservatory of Music, and has headed the main academic program of the Foundation for Youth and Children Orchestras in Venezuela. She has also developed several centres of music education for deprived children. Frequently invited to appear as a guest conductor of prestigious choirs in the USA, Europe, Asia and Latin America, and also as a lecturer at the World Symposia on Choral Music and the Conventions of the American Choral Directors Association (ACDA), Maria Guinand has specialized in Latin American Choral Music of the 20th century. During the European Music Festival organized by the International Bachakademie Stuttgart in September 2000, she premiered Osvaldo Golijov's St. Mark' s Passion as a special project for the comemmorative Bach year. She has been the conductor of the Festival Ensemble Choir during the European Music Festivals from 2001 through 2004. As a choral promoter, she organizes the activities of several National Associations such as the Schola Cantorum of Caracas Foundation, Movimiento Coral Cantemos Foundation, Bach Academy of Venezuela and the National Academy for Gregorian Chant. She is at present the First Vice-President (acting President) of the International Federation for Choral Music, and Professor for the Master of Music Degree at the University Simón Bolívar. In 1997 she was awarded the "Kulturpreis" of the InterNationes Foundation and in 2000 she received the Robert Edler Preis für Chormusik.

Percussion notation table

•	Golpe abierto en el borde / Open stroke on the side of the Conga
×	Golpe cerrado en el borde / Close stroke on the side of the Conga
	Golpe abierto en el centro / Open stroke in the middle of the Conga
8	Golpe cerrado en el centro / Close stroke in the middle of the Conga
1	Rasgueo - Cuatro/Güiro / Tremolo in guitar/cuatro or güiro
•	Hacia abajo / downwards
	Hacia arriba / <i>upwards</i>
0	Tambor macho (Bongó) / Largest drum of the bongo pair

Pronunciation guide

For the Spanish language:

А	ah as in father
е	ay as in say
i	ee as in fee
0	oh as in foe
u	oo as in fool
у	y as in year
11	j as in joy
que, qui	do not pronounce the 'u' sound as kay or kee

For the Portuguese language the vowels are pronounced as in Spanish (see above):

nh	ny (as if saying the word "Spain" in Spanish:
	"Espanya")
х	<i>sh</i> as in shadow
ao	ao as in wao!
lh	<i>Ij</i> as ljoy
0	ou was in owl
ch	sh as shadow

1. Serenata para la tierra de uno

Argentina Text and Music: María Elena Walsh Choral version: Liliana Cangiano



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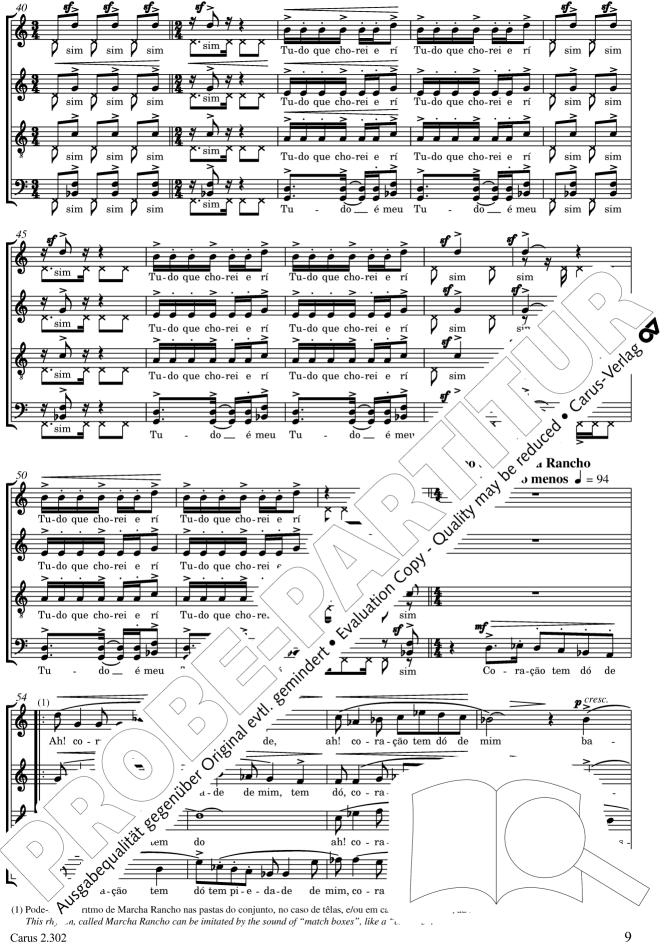


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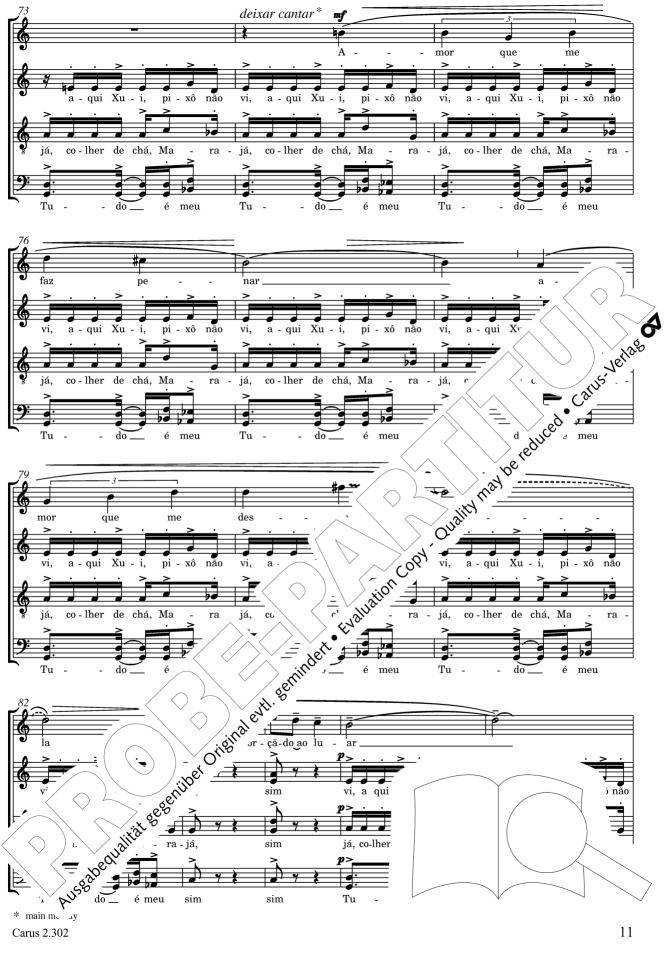
Brazil





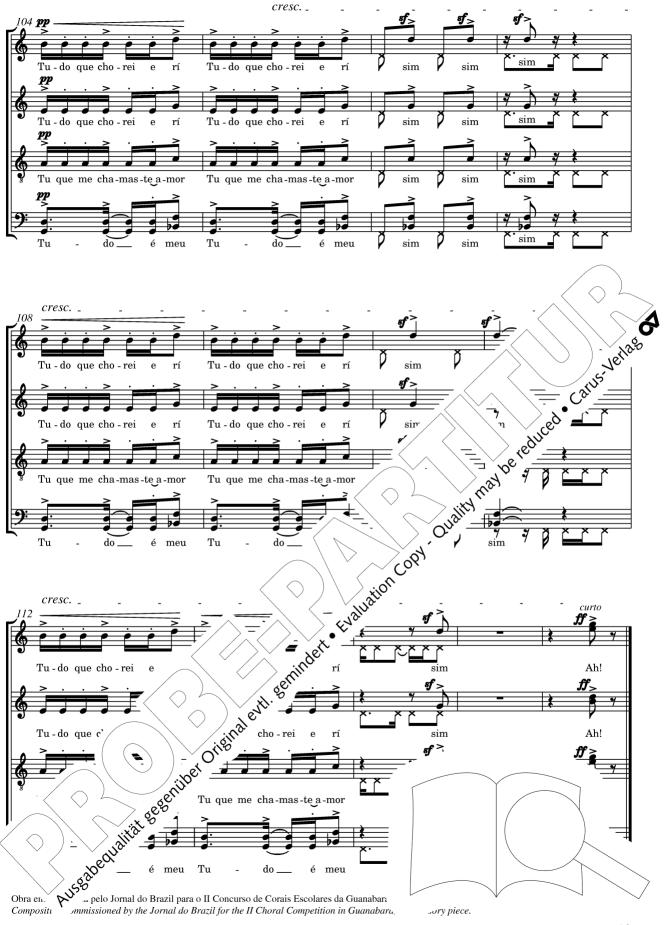
This rh, ..., called Marcha Rancho can be imitated by the sound of "match boxes", like a "c. Carus 2.302





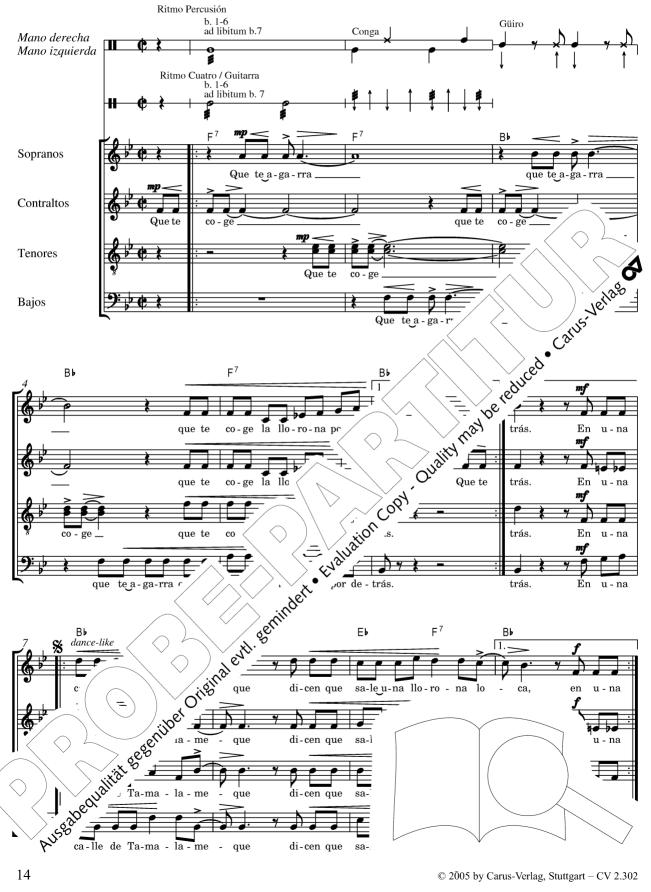
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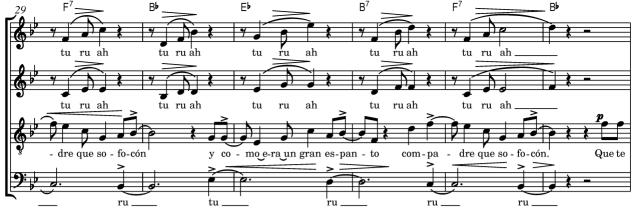


3. La Llorona

Colombia Text: popular Music: José Barros Choral version: Alberto Carbonell

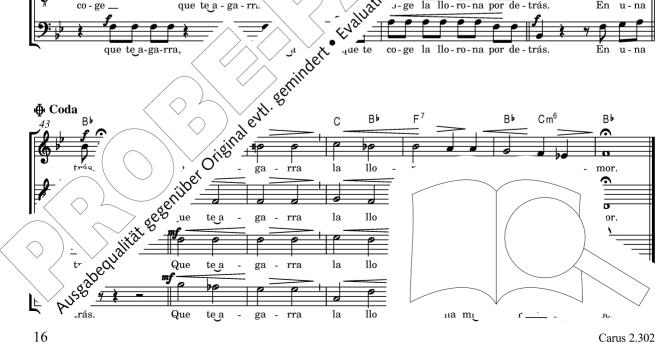












4. Yambambó – Canto Negro

Mano derecha

Sopranos

Contraltos

Tenores

Bajos

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yam

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yam-bam-bé,

Mano izquierda



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Yam

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bυ,

Colombia



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5. El Tortillero

Chile Text and Music: Chilean folksong Choral version: Waldo Aranguiz







6. Ojos Azules



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Ecuador





28

7. El Alcatraz

Peru Peruvian folksong Afro-Peruvian's dance of the central coast Choral version: Luis Craff



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8. Festejo de Navidad



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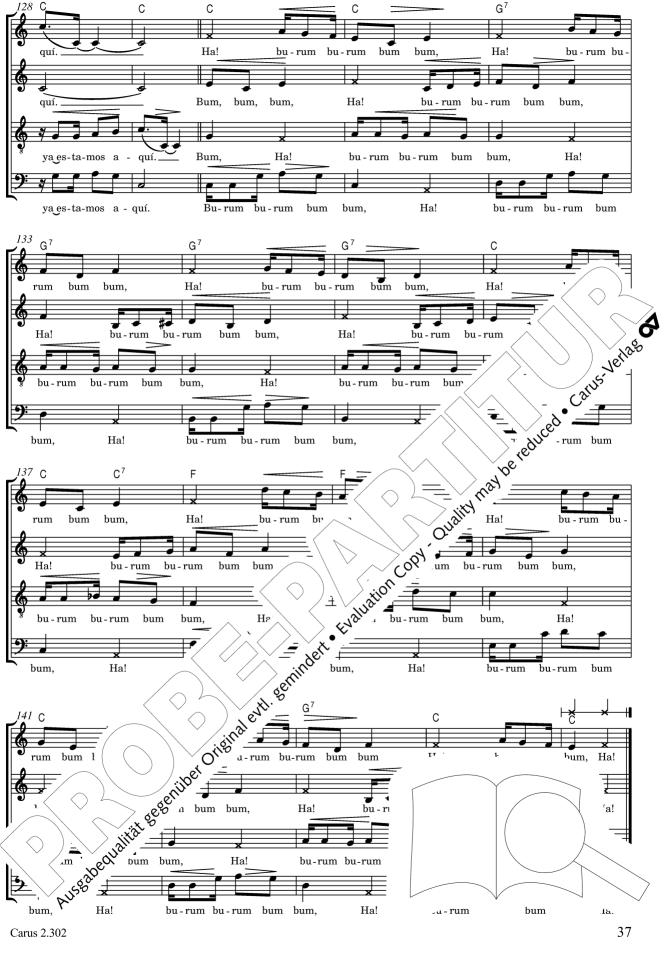








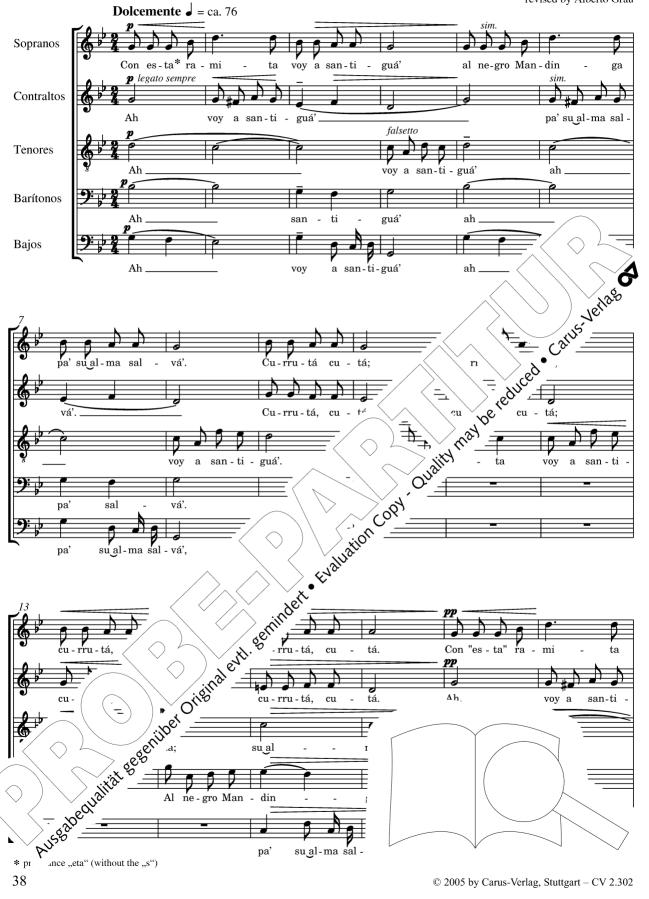
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El Santigua'o 9.

Prelude and fugue on a Venezuelan folktune

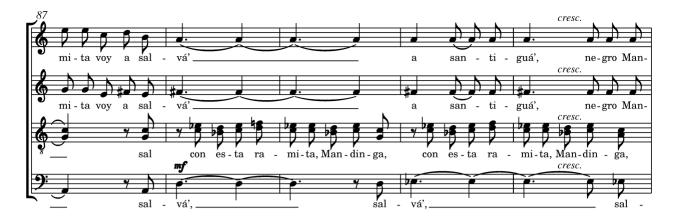
Venezuela Folksong Music: Federico Ruiz 1979 revised by Alberto Grau

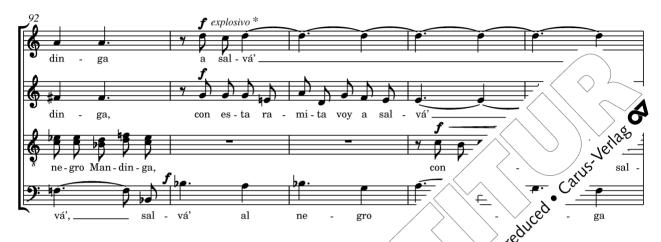












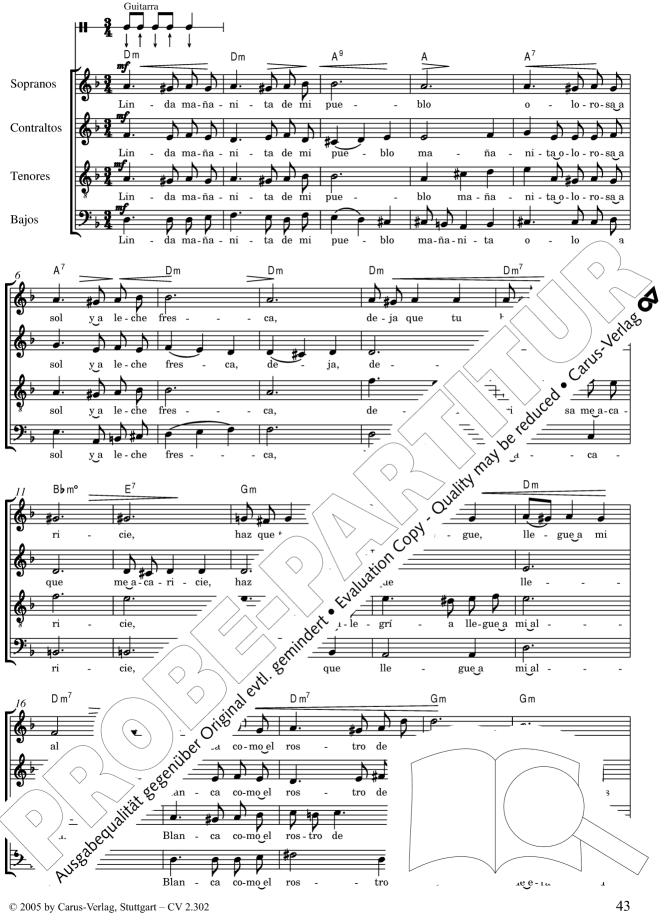




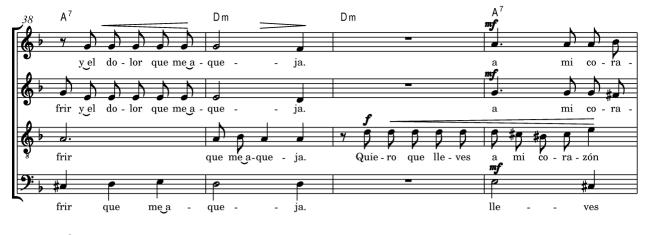
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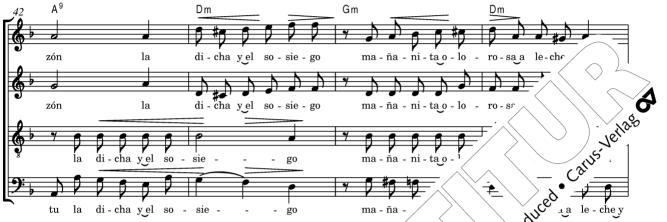
10. Mañanita Pueblerina















11. Todo este campo es mío

Venezuela Text and Music: Simón Díaz Choral version: Alberto Grau





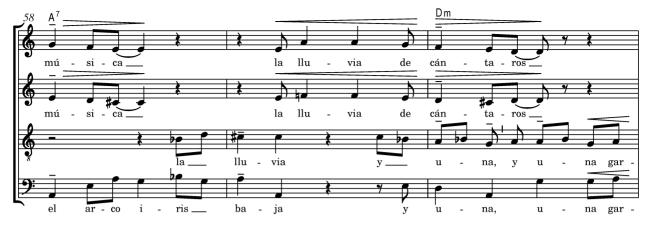
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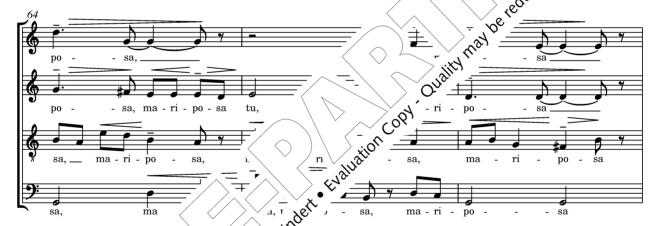
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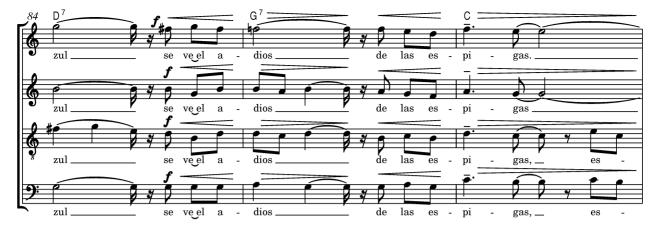




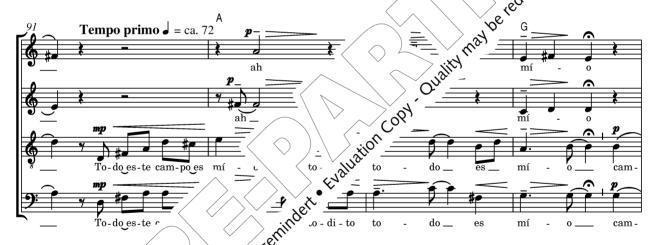














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Text

Serenata para la tierra de uno Letra y Música: María Elena Walsh Versión Coral: Liliana Cangiano (1950-1997)

Porque me duele si me quedo pero me muero si me voy. por todo y a pesar de todo. mi amor, yo quiero vivir en vos.

Por tu decencia de vidala y por tu escándalo de sol por tu verano con jazmines. mi amor, yo quiero vivir en vos.

Porque el idioma de infancia es un secreto entre los dos, porque le diste reparo al desarraigo de mi corazón.

Por tus antiguas rebeldías y por la edad de tu dolor, por tu esperanza interminable mi amor, yo quiero vivir en vos.

Para sembrarte de guitarra, para cuidarte en cada flor, y odiar a los que te castigan, mi amor, yo quiero vivir en vos.

La serenata es una forma musical heredada de España, generalmente escrita para voz solista, acompañada por guitarra y mandolina y basada en poemas de amor. Este género es muy popular en los países de Latinoamérica y muchas nuevas composiciones han sido escritas dentro de este género.

Sabiá, coração de uma viola

Letra: Aylton Escobar and Orlando de Brito Música: Aylton Escobar (*1943)

Ah! coração, Ah! sabiá, minha viola. Ah! aqui Xui, pixô não vi. Ahl colher de chá, Marajá Tudo é meu. Cantando nas tardes plenas, somos irmãos, sabiá: o tempo levate as penas, o tempo penas me dá.

Tudo que chorei e rí tudo é meu.

Coração tem dó de mim, ah! coração tem piedade, ah! coração tem dó de mim, coração batendo astendo tão coração vais acordar Saude que dorme dentro de min.

Amor que me faz v amor que me des morre enforçadc nas cordas d

sesentiber Original evil. gernindert Aussabequalität aada tradicional) fue muy popular en la y durante todo el siglo 19 y no se sabe si .sil. Estas canciones sentimentales se canta-Brasil y en la Corte de Portugal.

Serenade for the fatherland

Text and music: María Elena Walsh Choral version: Liliana Cangiano (1950-1997)

Because it hurts me. if I stav because it hurts me if I go. because of all, and in spite of everything my love, I want to live in you.

For your ladylike decorum for your glowing sunshine for your summer with iazmine, my love, I want to live in you.

Because the language of childhood is our secret because you gave comfort to my distressed heart.

For your former rebelliousness and for the age of your suffering, for your endless hope, my love, I want to live in you.

For seeding my guitar in you, for looking after you in each flower, for hating those who want to punir my love, I want to live in you.

The serenade is a musical for song accompanied by gui poems. This genre is ver many new songs have

Ouality may be reduced . Ah, heart r' Text: Or to Musir r (*1 Ah, ''d

Coby

ier in the beautiful afternoon, [a Sabiá is a yellow bird] J torget affliction,

٦m

ano

Calus Verlas

Evaluation that time takes away affliction, .me also brings us affliction.

, Sabiá.

brings affliction to us.

I have wept and laughed so much for you, because you called me love. My love, have pity on me. My heart is beating very strongly. I will wake up with so much nostalgia, that sleeps within me.

Love that makes me suffer, love that provides no consolation dies hanging on moor" on the strings

This work by luctor Aylton Escoba I. The pieces display 95 USing onomator used in the Brazilia +he modinha. The half of the 18 whether the sentimental | Portuguese C

Esta obr Ayltor

una

bar

3 La Llorona (1988)

Letra v Música: José Barros Versión Coral: Alberto Carbonell (*1935)

Que te coge, que te agarra, que te coge la llorona por detrás.

En una calle de Tamalameque dicen que sale una llorona loca, que baila para allá. que baila para acá, con un tabaco prendido en la boca.

A mi me salió una noche, una noche de carnaval. remeneaba la cintura, si señor, como iguana en matorral.

Le dije pare un momento no mueva tanto el motor, y como era un gran espanto compadre que sofocón.

Que te coge pronto mi amor, que te coge la llorona por detrás.

En muchos países latinoamericanos, especialmente en aquellos donde la influencia africana es particularmente importante, hay variadas historias populares de fantasmas y aparecidos. Una de ellas es la leyenda de "La Llorona", una mujer viuda que no deja de llorar y asusta a los transeúntes. Este porro Colombiano, enfatiza con especial interés las síncopas.

Yambambó (Canto Negro)

4

Letra: Nicolás Guillén (1902-1989) Música: José Antonio Rincón (*1937)

Repica el congo solongo repica el negro bien negro.

* Congo solongo del songo baila vambó sobre un pie. * Mama tomba serembé, cuserembá. El negro que canta y se ajuma

Tumba del negro que tumba caramba que el negro tumba. * Acuememe serembó!

* Yambó, Yambambé!

Auseabequalität gegeniber Original evit. geninder Jel La poseía de Nicolás Guillén utiliza sonidos onomato, cuales las vocales abiertas como "a", "o' importante y dan un ritmo especial a le labras no tienen un sentido literal "yambambó" ,"yambó", "tomba siones se convierten en expresiyambó", "mama tomba" poesía de Guillén está ller que su música sólo aña ma contiene.

The weeper Text and music: José Barros Choral version: Alberto Carbonell (*1935)

She will get you, she will grab you, the weeper will grab you from behind.

In a street of Tamalamegue people talk about a crazy weeper that appears dancing from here to there, smoking a big cigar.

I went out one night, one night during carnival, she was moving her waist like a lizard in the thicket.

I cried out to her, please stop for a while! do not move your motor so much. she looked afraid. as if greatly shocked.

Beware the weeper, who will catch you from behind.

In many Latin American countries, esp African ancesters, there are many p parations. One of them is the lege never ceases to cry and whe passersby. This Colombian phasizes the syncopation

Yambambó (Ner

 $\left(\right)$

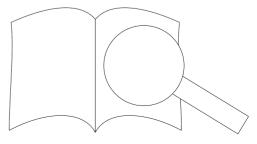
los

Quality may be set Text: Nicolás 🤇 Music: José The d Jai Coby that ι good rhythm seremból

, Yambambél

Evaluation Jetry of Nicolás Guillén uses onomatopaeic sounds, in which open vowels "a," "o" and "e" play an importante role and give a special rhythm to his poetry. Many of these words cannot be liter-ally translated, such as: "congo solongo," "yambambó," "yambó," "tomba," or "cuserembá." Other expressions have become part of daily living, such as "baile del yambó" (dance of yambó), "mama tomba" (mother tomba), or "el negro que se ajuma y canta" (the black man who is ready to sing). Guillén's poetry is full of rhythm and melody. The composer himself explains that his composition only adds some singing to the music already present in the poem.

* These parts of the text are nonesence words that rhyme and produce percussiv



., em-

El Tortillero

5

Canción folklórica Versión Coral: Waldo Aranguiz (*1935)

Noche oscura. nada veo. solo llevo mi farol; por tus puertas voy pasando y cantando con amor.

Mas, voy cantando con mucha pena. "De rescoldo tostaditas tortillas buenas."

Quien pudiera mi canasto en un buen vaso trocar. si usted quiere, señorita, calientitas aquí van!

Esta danza chilena, la "cueca" describe el cortejo de una bella dama y se representa coreográficamente con un círculo. La "cueca" en Chile se cantaba y bailaba en los años que siguieron las guerras de Independencia, particularmente en Perú, Bolivia, Argentina e inclusive México. Floreció en ciudades como Santiago y Valparaíso, entre muchas otras.

Ojos Azules

6

Música: Rubén Uguillas Versión Coral: Gerardo Guevara (*1930)

Ojos azules color de cielo tiene esta guambra para mirar. Qué valor que conciencia tiene esta guambra para olvidar.

Aunque me maten a palos ya estoy resuelto a cualquier dolor. Qué valor! que conciencia, tiene esta guambra para olvidar.

Labios rosados color de grana tiene esta guambra para besar. Qué boguita tan sabrosa tiene esta guambra para besar.

Esta canción es una Tonada Ecuatoriana que proviene junto con l. Marinera y la Zamba Argentina de la Zamacueca. La mezcla de elementos melódicos y armónicos de los cantos amorosos y de r pañoles con los ritmos indígenas se hace evidente en el us monías y del patron de 6/8.

El Alcatraz

7

Danza folklórica Peruana Versión Coral: Luis Craff (*1941)

Al son de la tambora, de clarines al compás. encenderás tu vela, a que no me quemas el alca

Salgan todos los negritos salgan todos a la p unos salen con si y otros salen cor

A que nr si te c no

0.1

^{re s'} Ausoab s. Er 2 folk mujer 1

The pancake maker Chilean folk song. Choral version: Waldo Aranguiz (*1935)

Dark night. I cannot see anything, I carry only my street lamp. I pass by your door and sing to you with love.

I sing with grief in my heart, with so much lingering pain and I sell my toasts and pancakes.

Who would be able to change my basket into a good drinking glass, if you like, maiden, here I carry warm toasts!

This Chilean dance, a "cueca," depicts how to court a beautiful woman and it is usually choreographed in a circle. The "cueca," which is from Chile, was sung and danced in the years foll-'arious wars for Independence in South America, partici Bolivia, Argentina and even in Mexico. It flourished Santiago and Valparaíso, among others.

Blue Eyes

Music: Rubén Uguillas Choral version: Gerardo Guevara (*19^

The eyes of this maiden are blue like the sky. But she has courage and strength to forget

Even if they beat I will be release But she has and streng

Th aidei a ^h!

Ouality may be reduced • Carus vertage COPY .amba Argentina" is derived from the song abination of melodic and harmonic elements . cradle songs of Spain, together with native at in the harmonic language and in the 6/8 meter.

Evaluation , folk dance version: Luis Craff (*1941)

To the sound of the rhythms of the drums and the trumpets, light your candle and be careful not to burn my bottom.

Come out all ye! little negroes, come all to the flatland. some come with their plough, others come with their lamn

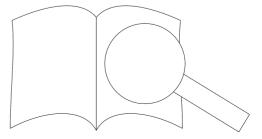
Do not burr I burn yoι do not bu It is aleady This is a danc black people i rhythms and :

of their dance of the 18th a

In this dance challenges th The

Letra: Alfredo Ostoja Text: Alfredo Ostoja Versión Coral: Herbert Bittrich (*1932) Choral version: Herbert Bittrich (*1932) Señor Don José, Señora María, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. Mary the boy Emmanuel has been born in Lima; ha nacido en Lima el Niño Manuel. Los negros del Rímac traen para Él black people from the Rimac [the river that crosses Lima] tondero y festejo, buñuelos con miel. bring to him food and joy and cake with honey. La comadre Juana será su madrina Mrs. Juana will be the godmother y pa'hacerle caldo mató a su gallina. and has taken her hen to make soup. Será su padrino el "compai" Quiñones, The godfather will be Mr. Quiñones, pa' su "ahijau" divino, ricos picarones. who will bring the divine boy delicious sweets. El negro Gaspar desde Casagrande Gaspar brings from Casagrande trae p'al Niñito caña pa'chupar. sugarcane to suck. A delicious cake brings his uncle Melchior, Un fino alfajor su tío Melchor who wants to give him the best sweet. que pa' su zambito quiere lo meior. The good man Baltazar brings water of the maple tree El buen Baltasar, aguita de "azar," pa' que Manuelito no vuelv'a" llorar. for Manuelito not to cry. Jesusito'e mi alma, no llores así, Jesus of my soul, do not cry so much, que todos los negros se mueren por ti. all the little negroes love you so much. Del paseo de Aguas vienen hasta aqui From the Waters way they are coming to bring you rice with milk and flowers. con arroz con leche flor de capulí. Those from Malambito, bring for you Los de Malambito, traen para ti sweet cookies and bread. humitas de dulce, pan de ajonjolí. Calus: Verias Jesusito' e mi alma, no llores así, caramba, Jesus of my soul, do not cry so m all the negroes have arrived. que todos los negros ya estamos aquí. La Navidad es una fiesta muy alegre en toda latinoamérica, per espe-Christmas is a very joyful fe _s, but tablished cialmente en las regiones donde la tradición africana se enraizó. Sta especially in the regions n n , the Negro canción describe el nacimiento de Jesús en Lima, en medio de la coroots. This song depict in Lu Quality may be reduced munidad de los negros del Rímac. Utiliza elementos polirítmicos y community of the efectos de percusión. well as percussiv 9 El Santigua'o The bles Preludio y fuga basado en una melodía folklórica Venezolana Prelud/ ۶RL Músíca: Federico Ruiz (*1948) M Con esta ramita voy a santiguá Al negro Mandinga Pa' su alma salvá. Ausgaberualität gegenüber Original evil. genindert e Evaluation C Esta composición del venezolano Federico Ruiz, utiliza una me .on by the Venezuelan composer Federico Ruiz COPY folklórica como material básico del Preludio y de la fuga. as the basic material of both the Prelude and the tá escrita en un ritmo de 5/8, característico del mer J is written in 5/8 meter, which is a characteristic zolano. venezuelan "merengue."

Christmas Festivities



8

Festejo de Navidad

10 Mañanita Pueblerina

Letra y Música: Inocente Carreño (*1919)

Linda mañanita de mi pueblo, olorosa a sol y a leche fresca, deja que tu brisa me acaricie, haz que tu alegría llegue a mi alma.

Blanca como el rostro de la que era la ilusión más grande de mi vida, mañanita por eso te canto porque me recuerdas a mi amada.

Quiero que seas siempre para mi la sola compañera. la única que sepa el gran sufrir y el dolor que me aqueja.

Quiero que lleves a mi corazón la dicha y el sosiego mañanita olorosa a leche v sol se buena por favor.

Esta es una serenata escrita originalmente para coro en un ritmo ternario. Inocente Carreño es uno de los compositores más representativos de la Escuela de Madrigalistas que existió en Venezuela en la primera mitad del S. XX.

11 Todo este campo es mío Letra y Música: Simón Díaz (*1928)

Versión Coral: Alberto Grau (*1937) Todo este campo es mío esta divina soledad

arrullo de pájaros perfume de pétalos y un caballito blanco lejos.

Mariposa, tu que libas la miel de aquella flor maravillosa caminito, la trepadora flor mi corazón enreda. Campesina!

En la laguna azul se ve el adiós de las espigas campesina, mariposa pluma rosa todo, todito es mío.

El arco iris baja la tarde de música la lluvia de cántaros y una garcita blanca.

Auseabequalität eegeniiber Orieinal evit. s Simón Díaz, poeta y músico po muchas canciones que descri^h su tierra natal: El llano. Est "Tonadas", compuesto r bargo, el compositor ritmos del bolero y la melodía original.

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Villager morning

Text and music: Inocente Carreño (*1919)

Beautiful morning in my home town perfumed with sun and fresh milk, let me feel the caress of your breeze and feel your joy in my soul.

White like the face of the one who was the great love of my life. I sing for you, beautiful morning because you remind me of my beloved.

Be always my only companion, the only one to know of my suffering and my affliction.

I wish you would bring to my heart happiness and consolation. Beautiful morning, perfumed with sun and fresh milk, be kind to me.

This is a serenade written originally for choir in a ter pattern. Inocente Carreño is one of the most import the Venezuelan Madrigalistic School that was act Ouality may be reduced • Carus Verlags the 20th century.

This field is all mine Text and music: Simón Díaz (*19 Choral version: Alberto Grau '

This field is all mine, all this divine solit[,] the cooing of th perfume of f and the lit'

Butt^{*} g ti of

an

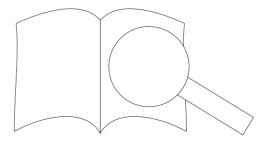
<u>م</u> ۲

Coby pikes wave farewell رterfly,

Evaluation ubow, evening of music, e pouring rain and a white heron.

.s mine.

Simón Díaz, a popular Venezuelan poet and musician, has composed many songs that depict the atmosphere, landscape and life of the plains which were his homeland. This song belongs to the genre called "Tonadas" which is for a solo voice that is sung in a very free rhythmic style. However, in this choral version, the composer Alberto Grau adds a new dimension to the original tune by incorporating the rhythms of the "bolero" and the "cha cha chá."



Biographies

Liliana Cangiano,

composer, pedagogue and choral conductor, was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1950 and died in 1997. Her work as a composer was devoted primarily to writing choral versions and arrangements of popular songs, particularly tangos.

Aylton Escobar

was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil in 1943. Aylton Esocbar studied composition and conducting in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and at Columbia University, New York with masters such as Camargo Guarnieri, Magda Tagliaferro, Vladimir Ussachevsky and Mario Davidovsky, among others. His compositions include music for theatre, cinema and choirs and several of his works have been published and have received awards. As a conductor, Aylton Escobar has conducted the important orchestras in Brazil and has been a guest conductor internationally.

Alberto Carbonell

was born in Barranquilla, Colombia in 1935. Alberto Carbonell has been professor of choral conducting and conductor of the choirs on the Faculty of Arts in the University of the Atlantic for more that 33 years. He has founded several prestigious choirs in this country and has been honored with important distinctions such as the Merit Order of the Cultural Institute of Colombia. One of the most prolific arrangers of Colombian popular music, he has written more than 90 choral versions and arrangements.

José Antonio Rincón,

pedagogue, composer and choral conductor, was born in Rio Negro, Colombia in 1937. He studied at the National University of Colombia, at the Musical Institute of Chile and at Queens College, New York. He has founded several choirs in Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico, where he has lived since 1980. As a composer he devoted himself to writing "a cappella" choral works and choral arrangements based on Afro Caribbean musical traditions.

Waldo Aranguiz,

pedagogue and choral conductor, was born in Chile in 1935. He studied choral conducting with Mario Baeza and founded several prestigious choral groups in Chile. He has been very active in building choral institutions in Chile and Latin America, and was a founding member of the International Federation for Choral Music.

Luis Gerardo Guevara

is a pianist, composer and conductor, who was born in Quito, Ecuador in 1930. He studied at the Conservatories in Quito and Guayaquil and later at the Ecole Normale de Musique, Paris, with Nadia Boulanger. As a composer, he is considered as a bridge between nationalism and contemporary languages, and has written works for piano, chamber ensembles, guitar, choir and orchestra, and a cappella choir. For more than two decades he conducted the choir of the Central University of Ecuador.

Luis Craff,

choral conductor, composer, music educator, and ethnomusicologist, was born in Peru in 1941. He studied at the Lima Conservatory and with various musicians and at schools throughout Latin America. He has conducted choirs in Peru, and in other Latin American cities as well as in Europe (including the Coro Nacional, Peru, and university choirs). He has composed nearly 200 choral works and has also arranged works for choir. Presently he conducts four choirs in the Karlsruhe-Pforzheim area of Germany.

Herbert Bittrich

was born in 1932, in Callao, Peru. He studied piano at the National Conservatory of Lima and later he studied medicine. His life has been devoted to medicine but as a hobby he devotes himself to choral singing and conducting. He has composed several short works for a cappella choir.

Federico Ruiz

is a Venezuelan composer and pedagogue who was born in 1948. He studied composition with distinguished teachers in Venezuela and graduated from the Caracas Conservatory "Jose Angel Lamas" in 1974. His works range from symphonic music, chamber music, opera, to electro-acustic music, music for TV, radio, films and choral music. He has won many prizes for his works as a composer. His musical language combines elements of contemporary and traditional composition with rhythms and colors derived mainly from popular Caribbean traditions.

Inocente Carreño,

Venezuelan composer, pedagogue and conductor, Carreño was born in 1919 in Porlamar, Nueva Esparta. He devoted most of his life to composing and to teaching and his vast catalog of works ranges from orchestral music, and chamber music to music for voice and piano, and a cappella choral music. The choral literature of Inocente Carreño is dedicated primarily to the setting of poems by Spanish and Latin American poets in the form of art songs and also choral arrangements of popular tunes.

Alberto Grau,

a distinguished Venezuelan composer, conductor, and teacher, who was born in Vic, Barcelona, Spain. Grau has earned a place of honor among the best contemporary Venezuelan musicians. He is known primarily as a choral conductor, but as a choral composer he has become one of the leading figures in Latin America and many of his works have been published by Earthsongs (USA), N. J. Kjos (USA), A Coeur Joie (France), GGM editors (Venezuela) and Oxford University Press (England). He has won several prizes for his compositions. His compositional language combines elements from of popular and folk traditions of Latin America with contemporary compositional techniques and also incorporates the use of eurhythmics ad choreographic elements. He continually receives many commissions from choirs throughout the world. In 1967 he founded the Schola Cantorum de Caracas and won First Prize in the 1974 Guido D'Arezzo International Competition in Italy. Since then he has attended many important international congresses and festivals with his choirs and as a guest conductor and teacher. More than thirty recordings provide evidence of his fine musicianship and extensive knowledge of international and Latin American choral repertoire.