

## ANTOLOGIA DE AIRES POPULARES VENEZOLANOS

Las formas musicales populares que hemos recopilado y armonizado provienen de importantes tradiciones artísticas de Venezuela, y son sólo algunas de las que mejor se han prestado a una elaboración para guitarra sola. Fueron recogidas en el campo, en aldeas y pequeñas ciudades, bien dictadas por músicos populares, o copiadas de raros manuscritos, viejas ediciones, rollos de pianola y antiguos discos. Estas formas tienen diverso origen y ubicación: en unas predomina el ancestro europeo, como en el vals, la canción y el pasaje, casi todos dispersos por todo el país, mientras en otros se sienten acentos negroides, influencias del arte musical de los primitivos esclavos afro-venezolanos, como en el merengue y en algunas inflexiones rítmicas del golpe, el primero hasta hace poco tiempo muy propio de zonas centrales y el segundo de regiones centro-occidentales.

Por su estructura, el vals consta de dos o de tres partes, y, con algunas excepciones, son de limitado recorrido tonal y modulante, casi siempre dentro de una tonalidad principal y sus relativos vecinos. Entre esas excepciones podemos señalar las interesantes transiciones tonales de la segunda parte de "El bejuquero", en que sobre dieciseis compases se recorren seis tonalidades con sus respectivos acordes dominantes. En el vals "Recuerdos a Muñoz" se recorren nueve tonalidades. Muchos valses no solamente eran interpretados en toda suerte de instrumentos o conjuntos musicales sino que también al ponérseles letra se les cantaba en serenatas, fiestas, radio etc. El merengue es igualmente importante tanto como baile popular que como canción, ésta por lo general de carácter humorístico, y de un ritmo caprichoso que oscila con acentuaciones de 6/8 y 2/4.

Tratándose de piezas de índole netamente popular, al interpretárselas en la guitarra se puede hacer uso, ad libitum, del capotasto sobre el traste que lo permite la tessitura de la obra, con lo cual se obtiene un color tonal más variado y un efecto sonoro más rico. En la armonización, ornamentos y ciertos efectos instrumentales hemos tomado en consideración algunas peculiaridades artísticas del guitarrista popular venezolano, del mandolinista, del arpista, del ejecutante de cuatro, y orquestas de baile.

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## ANTOLOGIA DI ARIE POPOLARI VENEZUELANE

Le forme musicali popolari che abbiamo raccolto e armonizzato provengono da importanti tradizioni artistiche del Venezuela, e sono solo alcune di quelle che si sono meglio prestate ad una elaborazione per sola chitarra. Sono state raccolte nei campi, in paesetti e piccole città, ben dettate da musici popolari o copiate da rari manoscritti, vecchie edizioni, rulli di pianola e vecchi dischi. Queste forme musicali hanno origine e luogo di provenienza diversi: in alcune predomina l'origine europea, come nel valzer, la canzone e il "pasaje", quasi tutti dispersi per tutto il paese, mentre in altri si sentono accenti negroidi, influenze dell'arte musicale dei primitivi schiavi afro-venezuelani come nel "merengue" e in alcune inflessioni ritmiche del "golpe", il primo fino a poco tempo fa proprio di zone centrali, il secondo di regioni centro-occidentali.

Per la sua struttura il valzer consta di due o tre parti, e, con qualche eccezione, presenta un percorso tonale limitato e modulante, quasi sempre dentro una tonalità principale e i suoi relativi vicini. Tra le eccezioni possiamo segnalare gli interessanti passaggi tonali della seconda parte di "El bejuquero", nel quale in 16 battute si percorrono 6 tonalità con i loro rispettivi accordi dominanti. Nel valzer "Recuerdos a Muñoz" si trovano nove tonalità. Molti valzer non solo venivano eseguiti da ogni tipo di strumenti o complessi musicali ma, mettendo loro le parole, venivano anche cantati per serenate, feste e trasmissioni radiofoniche. Il "merengue" è altrettanto importante sia come ballo popolare che come canzone e in tale forma è principalmente di carattere umoristico e con un ritmo capriccioso che oscilla dal tempo di 6/8 a quello di 2/4.

Trattandosi di pezzi di indole puramente popolare, quando sono interpretati con la chitarra, si può fare uso, ad libitum, del capotasto su quel tasto che la tessitura dell'opera meglio comporta; con ciò si ottiene un colore tonale più variato ed un effetto sonoro più ricco. Per l'armonizzazione, per gli abbellimenti e certi effetti strumentali abbiamo preso in considerazione alcune particolarità artistiche del chitarrista popolare venezolano, del mandolinista, dell'arpista, del suonatore di cuatro (chitarra a quattro corde) e delle orchestre da ballo.

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## ANTHOLOGY OF POPULAR VENEZUELAN AIRS

The popular musical forms that we have collected and harmonized come from important artistic traditions of Venezuela and are only those which are better adapted to an elaboration for guitar. They were collected in the fields, in small localities and towns, well-dictated by popular local musicians or copied from rare manuscripts, old editions, piano rolls and old recordings. These musical forms come from different sources: in some the European origin predominates, as in the waltz, the song and the 'pasaje', which are found all over the country; in others one hears negroid rhythms, influence of the musical art of the primitive Venezuelan slaves such as the 'merengue', and in some rhythmic inflections of the 'golpe', the first up until a short time ago found in the Central zones and the second, the Central-Western regions.

Structurally the waltz consists of two or three parts, and, with a few exceptions, contain limited tonal movement, almost always a single tonality and its relative neighboring ones. Among the exceptions one can mention the interesting tonal transitions of the second part of 'El bejuquero', in which 16 measures cover 6 tonalities with their respective dominant chords. The waltz 'Recuerdos a Muñoz' contains nine tonalities. Many waltzes were not only interpreted by every type of instrument or musical ensemble and even, adding words, sung for evening entertainment, parties and radio transmissions. The 'Merengue' is as important as a popular dance as a song and as such is principally of a humoristic character with a jocular rhythm which is punctuated by 6/8 and 2/4 accentuations.

Dealing with purely popular pieces, when they are interpreted on the guitar, one can use, ad libitum, the capotasto on that position which is best suited to the work; likewise one obtains a more varied tonal colour and a richer sonority; for the harmonization, the embellishments, and certain instrumental effects, some particular artistic effects of the popular Venezuelan guitarist, mandolinist, cuatro (four-string guitar) player and dance band have been taken into consideration.

Alirio Di:



# VISIÓN PORTEÑA

canción venezolana

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

PEDRO PABLO CALDERA

Cantabile ( $d = 50$  circa)  
arm. 7

6<sup>a</sup> in RE      ③      ④      ①      7      VIII ————— (2)

*mp*

②      ③      ②      ②      II      III      II —————

⑤

VIII      VII ————— V

③      ①      I —————

1.      VIII ————— (2)      2.      ③ —————

⑥ arm. 12      ⑤      mf

② ③ ————— VIII —————

⑥ p ④

2 3 4 5 6 7

II III VI X III

(2) 3 4 5 6 7

III IV III

V VI X f

arm. 8

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

arm. 12  
*meno mosso*

X  
arm. 12  
arm. 12 12 ⑤ ④  
0 3 2 1 0  
ten.  
ten.

*pp*

# LAS PERDICES

golpe larense

monización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

PEDRO LÓPEZ

Allegro ( $\text{d} = 72$  circa)

Sheet music for a musical instrument, likely a guitar or banjo, featuring six staves of music with various markings and dynamics.

**Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Fingerings: 2, 3, 2, 3.

**Staff 2:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Staff 3:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Staff 4:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Staff 5:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Staff 6:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Middle section:** Key signature changes to one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Bottom section:** Key signature changes to one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Final section:** Key signature changes to one sharp. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.

**Dynamics:** *f*, *p*, *mf*, *mfritmico*.

Musical score for string instruments, page 7, featuring six staves of music. The music includes dynamic markings such as **f**, **mf**, **p**, and **mp**. Articulation marks include **pizz.** and **perdendosi**. Performance instructions like **II**, **IV**, **VII**, and **1.** and **2.** are also present. The score consists of six staves, each with a different clef and key signature.

**Staff 1:** Treble clef, 2 sharps. Measures 1-10. Dynamics: **f**, **p**.

**Staff 2:** Bass clef, 2 sharps. Measures 11-18. Dynamics: **f**, **mf**.

**Staff 3:** Bass clef, 2 sharps. Measures 19-26. Dynamics: **p**.

**Staff 4:** Bass clef, 2 sharps. Measures 27-34. Dynamics: **mp**.

**Staff 5:** Bass clef, 2 sharps. Measures 35-42. Dynamics: **p**.

**Staff 6:** Bass clef, 2 sharps. Measures 43-50. Dynamics: **p**.

# EL BILLETERO

merengue

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

RAFAEL MIGUEL LÓPEZ

Ritmico ( $\text{d} = 54$  circa)

IV

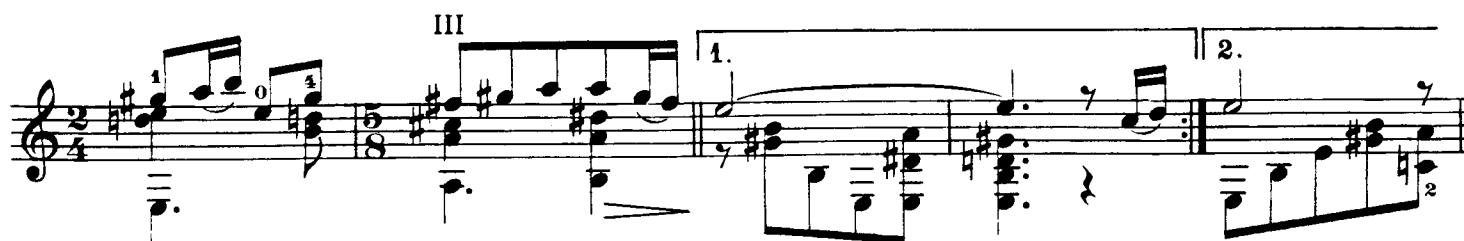


II

IV



III



VII



III

VII

IV

II

1.

2.

IV V

# EL BEJUQUERO

valse

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

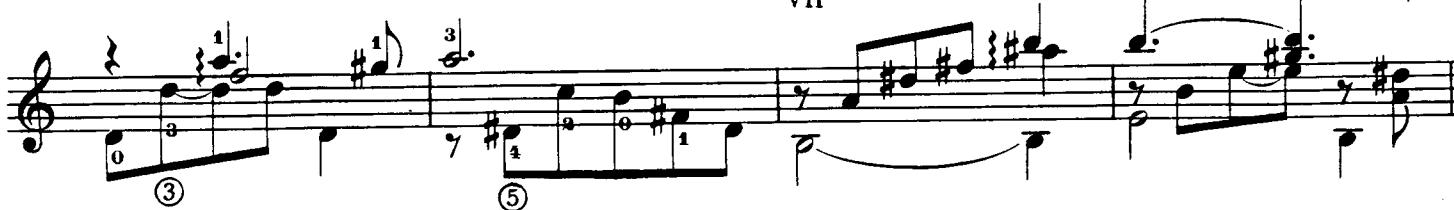
Anónimo

Allegro ( $\text{d} = 60$  circa)

IV

V

VII



I.

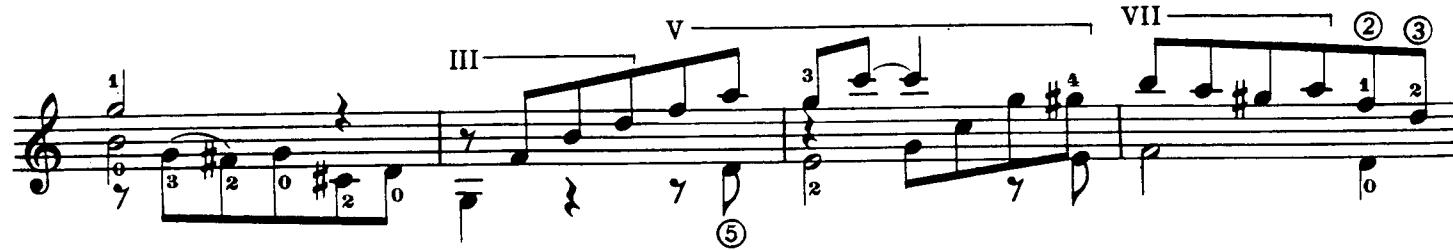
III

IV

V



2.



2 ② ③

V VII VII II III

I III poco rall.

cedere ⑤ a tempo

1. ② ③

IX VIII

VII III VIII VII

rall.

2. ② ③

VIII VII VIII

rall. Dal § al § poi Coda CODA VIII

# QUEJAS

valse

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

Andantino ( $\text{♩} = 138$ )

PAZ ABREU  
(1848-1880)

Sheet music for guitar of "Quejas" by Alirio Diaz, arranged by Paz Abreu. The music is in 3/4 time and consists of 12 staves of musical notation. The first staff starts with "mf" dynamic. Subsequent staves include various markings such as VII, V, I, II, III, IV, V, rall., arm. 12, Pizz., and a tempo. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, and pedaling is shown below the bass line.



# EL TRAGALOCHAS

valse

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

ISAÍAS ALVARADO

**Allegro ( $\text{♩} = 192$ )**

*f grazioso*

*cedendo*

*Dal  $\mathcal{S}$  al  $\Theta$  poi segue*

mf

<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>IV</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup>

<sup>(5)</sup> <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup>

II <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>IV</sup>

<sup>(3)</sup> <sup>IX</sup> <sup>VI</sup> <sup>IV</sup>

<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>IX</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>

II <sup>IV</sup> <sup>II</sup> <sup>II</sup>

<sup>(0)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup> <sup>II</sup>

<sup>(5)</sup>

<sup>(0)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup> <sup>V</sup> <sup>II</sup>

*aspero, latigueando los bajos (popular)*

<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>0</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(6)</sup>

# ASÍ YO TE SONÉ

valse canción

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

RAFAEL MIGUEL LÓPEZ

Cantabile ( $\text{d} = 49$  circa)

arm. 8

VIII — VII — VII —

⑥ ② ③ m rall.

IV ② VII

II ③

VII ① ③ ⑤

poco rall. a tempo f

② ①

VII

rall.

① ③ ⑤

a tempo

IX — VII —

②

③ ② ③ ③

③ ④

⑤

③ ④

④ ④

③ ④

VII —

② ① ⑤

VIII —

Dal S al poi Coda Coda

rall. molto

# NO QUIERO QUE ME QUIERAS

merengue

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

PEDRO OROPEZA VOLCÁ  
(1872-1958)

$\text{♩} = 132$

$\frac{6}{8}$

*mf*

*p*

*f*

II

*f*

1. 2. al  $\frac{8}{8}$  : | II | VII | V | IV |

*ff* 3. aspero

dim.

ten. II

G. 5688 Z

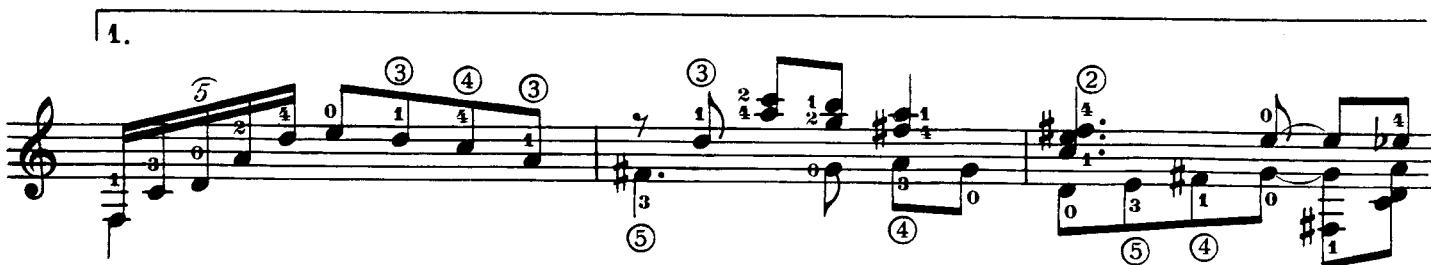
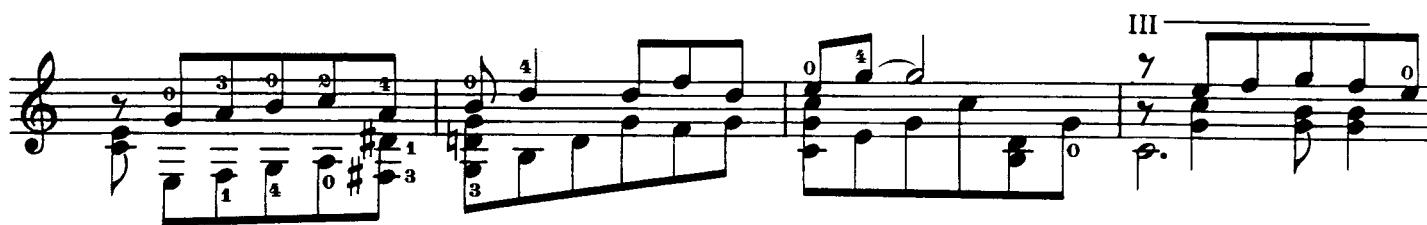
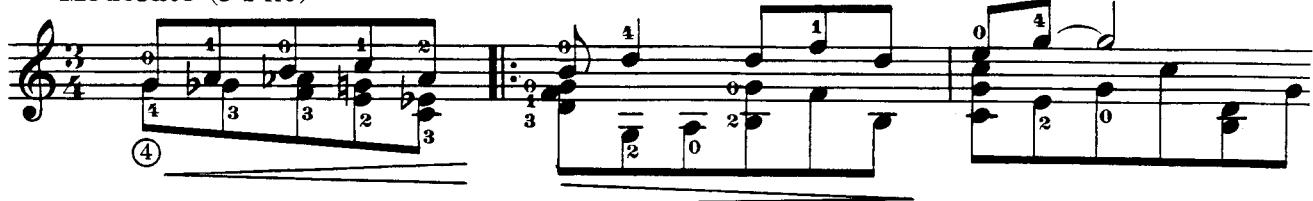
# PASILLANEANDO

pasaje

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

JOSÉ LA RIVA CONTREI

Moderato ( $\text{♩} = 116$ )



A page of sheet music for guitar, featuring six staves of musical notation. The music includes various performance instructions such as "rall.", "mf", and "a tempo". The staves are marked with Roman numerals (III, VII, V, II, III, III) and other specific markings like "5". The notation uses standard musical symbols like notes, rests, and chords, with some unique markings like "3" over a note and "2" under a note. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

**Staff 1:**  
*rall.*      III  
*a tempo*

**Staff 2:**  
 VII  
*a tempo*

**Staff 3:**  
*mf*      5

**Staff 4:**  
 III

**Staff 5:**  
*rall.*      III  
*a tempo*

**Staff 6:**  
 1.      2.  
*p*      *mf rall.*  
*poco rall.*

*arpeggiato con dorso de a, m, i.*

# SOMBRA EN LOS MÉDANOS

canción valse

armonización y arreglo para guitarra  
de ALIRIO DIAZ

RAFAEL SÁNCHEZ LÓPEZ  
(1916-1946)

*d. = 52 circa*  
*6<sup>a</sup> in RE*

arm. 12

*poco rall.*

*a tempo*

2.

*mf con grazia, poco più mosso*

(3)

III

I

*allegro*

II

C. 1982. 7

Sheet music for piano, page 12, featuring eight staves of musical notation.

**Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ .

**Staff 2:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ . Articulation:  $\text{d} \cdot (2)$ . Text: *D C al  $\oplus$  poi segue*.

**Staff 3:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1: *allegro*. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ .

**Staff 4:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ ,  $f$ .

**Staff 5:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ .

**Staff 6:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ .

**Staff 7:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ .

**Staff 8:** Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 1-4. Dynamics:  $\text{p}$ . Articulation:  $\text{f}$ . Text: *poco rall.* Measure 4: *festoso*. Measure 5: *(mezzo-forte)*.