



**JULIO CÉSAR**  
**OLIVA**

**20 Estampas de Mexico**

**(20 Mexican Sketches)**

**Stylistic Studies  
for  
solo  
guitar**

**GUITAR SOLO PUBLICATIONS**

San Francisco California USA [www.gspguitar.com](http://www.gspguitar.com) [gsp@gspguitar.com](mailto:gsp@gspguitar.com)

## INTRODUCTION

Las 20 *Estampas de Mexico* fueron sugeridas por Mr. Dean Kamei, Presidente de la compañía GSP. Estas 20 pequeñas piezas no fueron escritas como estudios didácticos en sí, como lo son los de Sor, Villa-Lobos o Brouwer, por mencionar algunos. Si bien, están seleccionadas en orden progresivo de dificultad, pero no pretenden ser un manual de fórmulas técnicas. Más bien, están pensadas para que los jóvenes guitarristas conozcan algunos ritmos y formas musicales tradicionales de México. Escritas en diferentes tonalidades, para sugerir lo más posible, las distintas ambientaciones de los lugares característicos de mi país.

— Julio César Oliva (Mexico, 2002)

The 20 *Sketches of Mexico* were suggested by Dean Kamei of GSP. These 20 little pieces were not written as studies as such, like those of Sor, Villa-Lobos, or Brouwer, to mention a few. They are arranged progressively in order of difficulty, but are not intended to be a manual of technical formulas. They are intended for young guitarists who will become acquainted with some traditional Mexican rhythms and musical forms. They are written in different tonalities, to suggest as much as possible, the distinct ambience of these typical places in my country.

## TRANSLATIONS

I The Zone of Silence is a place in northern Mexico between the states of Durango, Chihuahua, and Coahuila. This area is known for unusual events such as: falling meteorites, magnetizing of compasses, faulty electronic communications, and other unexplainable phenomena.

II Popocatepetl and Ixtaccíhuatl are the most famous volcanoes in Mexico. Popocatepetl (hill that smokes) is the country's second highest volcano after Pico de Orizaba. Ixtaccíhuatl (Sleeping Woman) is a mountain whose outline resembles the body of a nude woman sleeping face up. Both peaks are near each other. There is a legend that talks about the eternal love between these two characters. Both are covered with snow.

III El Tepeyac is a little hill in the northern part of Mexico City where the Virgin de Guadalupe made four appearances to the Indian Juan Diego in 1531. Years later, the Basilica de Guadalupe was built by the Spaniards. To one side one finds the new Basilica of Modern Architecture. People on pilgrimages from all over the world arrive there every day.

IV This bay, located in the state of Guerrero has the most traditional beaches in Mexico. Among many tourist attractions, The most famous is of the expert swimmers from this region who dive from the steep rocks of more than 50 meters high, making this daily spectacle, unique to this place.

V Teotihuacan, del Nájisy — City of The Gods — is one of the most famous archeological zones in Mexico and the entire world. Its two enormous pyramids, one of the Sun and one of the Moon are located very near to Mexico City. Only the Pyramid of Keops in Egypt is higher in altitude than the Pyramid of the Sun.

VI This beautiful place is located in the state of Oaxaca. Its Pacific Ocean beaches and climate are unique in Mexico.

VII The Yucatan Peninsula is on the Gulf of Mexico and one finds many archeological zones here: Tulum, Uxmal, Coba, and most important of all, Chichén Itzá.

VIII The small lakes of Montebello start in the state of Chiapas and end at the Guatemalan border. These beautiful lakes are in the middle of the Lacandona Forests and the almost sixty of them exhibit an indescribable beauty and fantastic colors in their waters.

IX Ensenada is famous for its thousand-mile race, the international sailboat race, and also as the location for the filming of movies like *The Titanic*.

X Culiacán is the capital of Sinaloa State. It is famous for its beautiful women and for the big waves of the Mazatlán beaches.

XI Guanajuato — in the Tarasca language means "Place of the Frogs". Founded by the Spaniards in 1557, this beautiful city of beautiful architecture, remembers the castles and Arabic buildings of Spain.

XII Puerto Vallarta is located in the state of Jalisco. It has one of the most beautiful beaches in Mexico as well as an exotic vegetation.

XIII La Rumorosa is a mysterious place with an almost moonlike landscape, belonging to the state of Baja California and very near to the US border.

XIV Cancún is situated at the end of the Yucatán Peninsula and in a very short time, has been converted into one of the most visited areas in Mexico by international tourists — for its beautiful Caribbean beaches and exotic colored waters.

XV Tijuana — in the Comini language means "near the water". This is a city in Baja California, located at the border of the US, with a large abundance of US tourists.

XVI Tenochitlan. From the Aztec language — place of stone and the prickly pear —. Founded by the Aztecs in approximately 1325. It was conquered by Herman Cortes in 1521. After the destruction of this great city, the Spaniards built the New Spain. At the present time this is Mexico City.

XVII The Grijalva River is the longest and most important in Mexico and is named after the Spanish conquistador, Juan de Grijalva who discovered it in 1518. It crosses several states of southeast Mexico and most of Chiapas.

XVIII Tzintzuntzan is a small town in the state of Michoacán and located next to Lake Patzcuaro. There are archeological ruins in this region. Tarasco is the native language in which the word Tzintzuntzan means Hummingbird.

XIX The Jarana, a stringed instrument similar to the guitar, is used by groups playing the traditional music of the state of Veracruz. The Veracruz melodies are typical of the Gulf of Mexico region.

XX The Mexican street singer originated in the state of Jalisco, approximately in 1864. The term mariachi is derived from the French — marriage (wedding). During the French intervention, the regional groups played festive music at French weddings. Originally, the mariachi groups did not include trumpets. The sounds and melodies of Jalisco are typical of the region. The unmistakable sound of the mariachi has become international.

# 20 Estampas de México

México, 2001

Julio César Oliva

## I - LA ZONA DEL SILENCIO

*Durango*

Adagio ♩ = ca 76

The musical score is written for guitar in 4/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff starts at measure 4 with a *f* dynamic. The third staff starts at measure 7 with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff starts at measure 10 with a *mf* dynamic. The fifth staff starts at measure 13 with a *mf* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. A section marked 'II' begins at measure 10, and a section marked 'III' begins at measure 13. The piece concludes with a Coda section.

Coda

The Coda section consists of a single staff of music with a *mf* dynamic. It features a series of chords and a final cadence.

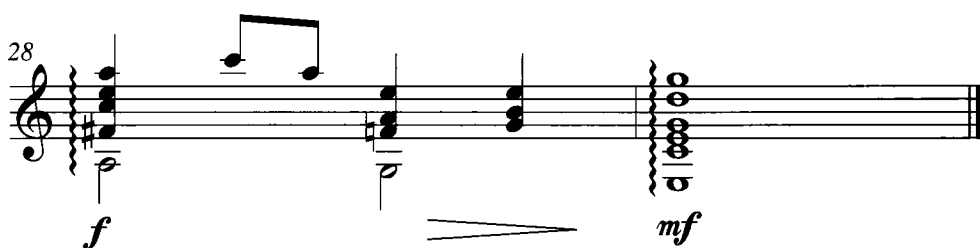
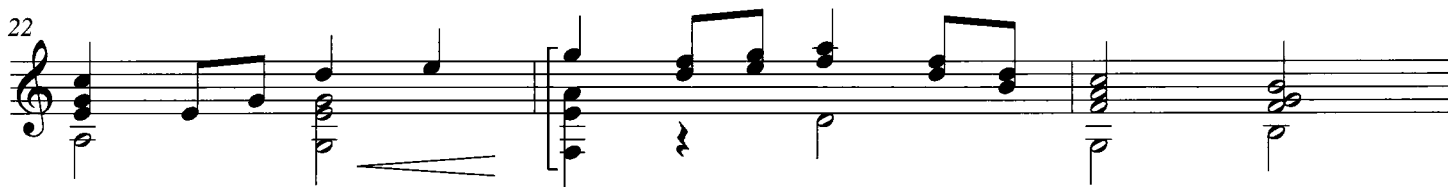
La Zona del Silencio es un lugar al norte de México ubicado entre los estados de Durango, Chihuahua y Coahuila. Se caracteriza por hechos físicos poco comunes: caída de meteoritos, imantación de las brújulas, comunicaciones electrónicas defectuosas y otros fenómenos inexplicables. (English translation on page 2)

## II - LOS VOLCANES

*Popocatépetl – Ixtaccíhuatl*

Andante ♩ = ca 84

The musical score is written for guitar in 4/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to approximately 84 beats per minute. The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The first system (measures 1-3) shows a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3. The second system (measures 4-6) continues the melody, with a circled '3' above measure 5 indicating a triplet. The third system (measures 7-9) includes a first fret barre (I) in measure 9. The fourth system (measures 10-12) features a dynamic shift to *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the instruction 'espressivo'. It includes first (I) and third (III) fret barres. The fifth system (measures 13-15) starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes a fifth fret barre (V) in measure 13, followed by a first fret barre (I) in measure 14. The score concludes with a dynamic marking of *mf*.



El Popocatepetl y el Ixtaccíhuatl son los dos volcanes más famosos de México. El Popocatepetl (cerro que humea) es el segundo volcán más alto del país después del Pico de Orizaba, El Ixtaccíhuatl (Mujer Dormida) es una montaña y su cima se asemeja al cuerpo de una mujer desnuda dormida boca arriba. Ambas cimas están cerca una de otra. Y cuenta la leyenda del amor eterno que se tuvieron los dos personajes: Ixtaccíhuatl es herida de muerte por una flecha y Popocatepetl la deja en la cima de la montaña y él se dirige a la cima cercana y muere. Los dos son cubiertos por la nieve. (English translation on page 2)

### III - EL TEPEYAC

#### Himno a la Virgen de Guadalupe

Andante ♩ = ca 88

Musical score for guitar solo, III - EL TEPEYAC, Himno a la Virgen de Guadalupe. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble clef and a bass line. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Andante" with a quarter note equal to approximately 88 beats per minute. The first system includes a fermata over the first measure, a circled "3" in the bass line, and a "f cantabile" dynamic marking. The second system starts with a measure number "4" and includes a "mf" dynamic marking. The third system starts with a measure number "8" and includes a "mf" dynamic marking. The fourth system starts with a measure number "12" and includes a "2x rit. Fine" marking. The fifth system starts with a measure number "16" and includes a "D.S. al Fine" marking and a "f" dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering indications like "II" and "0".

El Tepeyac es un pequeño cerro ubicado al norte de la Ciudad de México en donde la Virgen de Guadalupe hizo cuatro apariciones en 1531 al indio Juan Diego. Años más tarde fue erigida la Basílica de Guadalupe por los Españoles. A un lado se encuentra la nueva Basílica de arquitectura moderna. Diariamente llegan peregrinos de todas partes del mundo. (English translation on page 2)

## IV - ACAPULCO

Andante ♩ = ca 88

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 3/4 time with a tempo of Andante (♩ = ca 88). The music is marked *mf cantabile*. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes, and the bass line features chords. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a bracket. A fingering 'I' is indicated above the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. Measure 5 has a fingering 'I' above it. Measure 6 has a fingering 'III' above it. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 6.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. Measure 8 has a fingering 'I' above it.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. Measure 11 has a circled '2' above it, indicating a second ending. Measure 12 has a fingering 'I' above it.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. Measure 14 is marked *poco rit.* and features a decrescendo hairpin.

Musical notation for measures 15-17. Measure 15 begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. Measure 16 has a fingering 'I' above it.

18 III

21 *f*

24 *D.C. al  $\text{C}$  e Coda*  
*ten.*

27 *mf*

31 *D.C. al  $\text{C}$  e Coda*

*Coda* *mf meno mosso* *poco allarg.* III

Esta bahía del estado de Guerrero tiene las playas de más tradición en México. Entre muchas atracciones turísticas, el famoso clavado que realizan diariamente expertos nadadores de la región lanzándose desde un acantilado de rocas de más de 50 metros de altura, lo hace un espectáculo único de este lugar. (English translation on page 2)





34

37

40

*f*

43

*mf con ànima*

46

*mf* *p* *rall.*

49

*mf*

*D.C. al  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$  e Coda*

Coda

*mf meno mosso* *p*

Teotihuacan, del náhuatl — Ciudad de los dioses —. Es una de las zonas arqueológicas más famosas de México y del mundo. Sus dos enormes pirámides, las del Sol y de la Luna se localizan muy cerca de la Ciudad de México. Sólo la pirámide de Keops, en Egipto, supera en altura a la del Sol. (English translation on page 2)

# VI - PUERTO ESCONDIDO

*Oaxaca*

**Allegro moderato** ♩ = ca 132

*molto cantabile*

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes a first ending bracket labeled 'II'. The second staff starts at measure 6 and features a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff starts at measure 10 and also features a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth staff starts at measure 14 and includes dynamic markings of *p*, *mf*, *p*, and *p*. The fifth staff starts at measure 18 and includes a dynamic marking of *p* and a first ending bracket labeled 'II'. The sixth staff starts at measure 22 and includes dynamic markings of *f*, *p*, *p*, *p*, and *mf*, along with fingering numbers 3 and 2, and a 'V' marking above a measure.



## VII - YUCATÁN

Andante ♩ = ca 88

Intro. *mf*

4 *mf*

7 *amabile*

10 *mf*

13 *mf*

16 *mf*

19 *mf*

22

1. 2. II *mf*

25

*espress.* II II *mf*

28

*mf* *mf* *mf*

31

II *mf* *mf*

34

II *mf* *mf*

37

II 1. II *mf*

40

2. *rall.* *mf* *mf*

La península de Yucatán se encuentra ubicada en el Golfo de México y ahí se localizan muchas zonas arqueológicas: Tulum, Uxmal, Coba, y la más importante de todas Chichén Itzá. (English translation on page 2)

## VIII - LAGUNAS MÁGICAS

*Montebello, Chiapas*

Andante ♩ = ca 76

Intro. *mf* tranquillo e sognante

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

23

26

28

Las Lagunas de Montebello se encuentran en el estado de Chiapas y terminan en la frontera con Guatemala. Estas hermosas lagunas están en medio de la selva lacandona y casi sesenta de ellas exhiben una belleza indescriptible y unos colores fantásticos en sus aguas.

(English translation on page 2)



# IX - ENSENADA

## Baja California

Andante ♩ = ca 88

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and common time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The first measure contains a half note G4, a dotted half note G4, and a half note G4. Above the first measure, there is a bracket labeled 'II' over a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a 'V' above the second measure. The second measure contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. The third measure contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. The dynamic marking *mf piacevole* is written below the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 5 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 6 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Above measures 5 and 6, there are brackets labeled '3' over triplets of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 8 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 9 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Above measures 7, 8, and 9, there are brackets labeled '3' over triplets of eighth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 7-9, and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' spans measure 9.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 11 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 12 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Above measures 10, 11, and 12, there are brackets labeled '3' over triplets of eighth notes. Above measure 12, there is a bracket labeled 'IV' over a triplet of eighth notes and a bracket labeled 'III' over a triplet of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. Measure 13 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 14 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Measure 15 contains a dotted half note G4 and a half note G4. Above measures 13, 14, and 15, there are brackets labeled '3' over triplets of eighth notes. Above measure 13, there is a bracket labeled 'II' over a triplet of eighth notes. Above measure 14, there is a bracket labeled 'IV' over a triplet of eighth notes. Above measure 15, there is a bracket labeled 'I' over a triplet of eighth notes.

16

19

22

24

D.C. al e Coda

Coda

*mp calmo*

IV

Ensenada es famosa por su carrera de las mil millas, la regata internacional de veleros y últimamente como locación parqa filmar películas como la de Titanic. (English translation on page 2)

a José Alfredo Jiménez

## X - FLOR DE CULIACÁN

Sinaloa

Andante ♩ = ca 104

Intro. *mf* *affettuoso*

5 *molto cantabile*

9

13

17

21

25

29 **III**

33 **II** **mf**

37 *dolce*

41

45 **II**

49 **III** *cresc.* *calando* **D.S. al  $\oplus$  e Coda**

**Coda** **II**

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for guitar, written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of seven systems of music. The first system (measures 29-32) features a melodic line with a trill in measure 30 and a dynamic marking of *f*. The second system (measures 33-36) includes a trill in measure 34 and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third system (measures 37-40) is marked *dolce* and contains a double bar line in measure 38. The fourth system (measures 41-44) continues the melodic development. The fifth system (measures 45-48) has a dynamic marking of *p.*. The sixth system (measures 49-50) is marked *cresc.* and *calando*, and includes a double bar line in measure 50. The final system is the Coda, marked **II**, which concludes the piece with a final chord.

Culiacán es la capital del estado de Sinaloa. Tiene fama por sus bellas mujeres y por las olas altas de las playas de Mazatlán.  
 (English translation on page 2)

## XI - GUANAJUATO

Allegro ♩ = ca 152

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation features a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to approximately 152 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'f con anima'.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. Measure 6 is marked with a '6' above the staff. Measure 10 includes a second ending bracket labeled 'II'. The notation continues with a treble clef and a bass clef, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. Measure 11 is marked with an '11' above the staff. The notation continues with a treble clef and a bass clef, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. Measure 16 is marked with a '16' above the staff. The notation continues with a treble clef and a bass clef, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. Measure 21 is marked with a '21' above the staff. The notation continues with a treble clef and a bass clef, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. Measure 26 is marked with a '26' above the staff. The notation continues with a treble clef and a bass clef, maintaining the 3/4 time signature and one sharp key signature.

## Vivo

31

36

41

46

51

56

61

Guanajuato. En lengua tarasca Huana-xuato (lugar de ranas). Fundada por los Españoles en 1557, esta bella ciudad de hermosa arquitectura recuerda un poco los castillos y construcciones Árabes de España. (English translation on page 2)

## XII - PUERTO VALLARTA

Andante ♩ = ca 76

Intro. *mf amabile*

3 *poco rit.*

5 *cantabile*

I III

7 II I

9 I I

11

13

Musical score for guitar, measures 15 to 30. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various chordal textures and melodic lines. Measure numbers 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Performance markings include *ten.* (tension), *meno mosso* (less motion), *dim.* (diminuendo), *rit.* (ritardando), and *allarg.* (allargando). Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, and V are placed above the staff to indicate fret positions. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present at the end of measure 30.

Puerto Vallarta está situado en el estado de Jalisco, tiene una de la playas más bellas de México así como una exótica vegetación.  
(English translation on page 2)

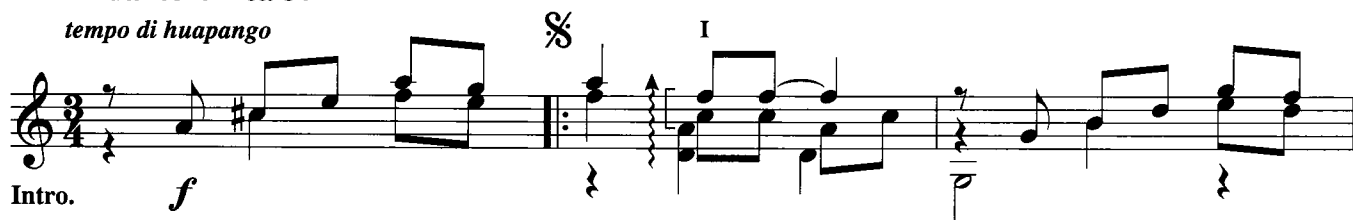


# XIII - LA RUMOROSA

## Baja California

Andante ♩ = ca 84  
tempo di huapango

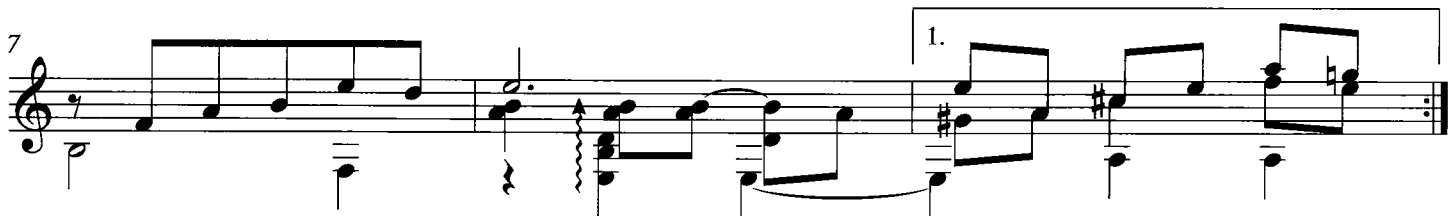
Intro. *f*



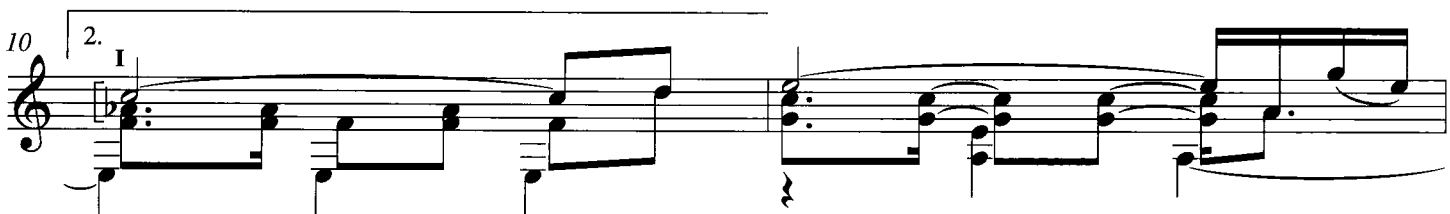
4



7



10



12

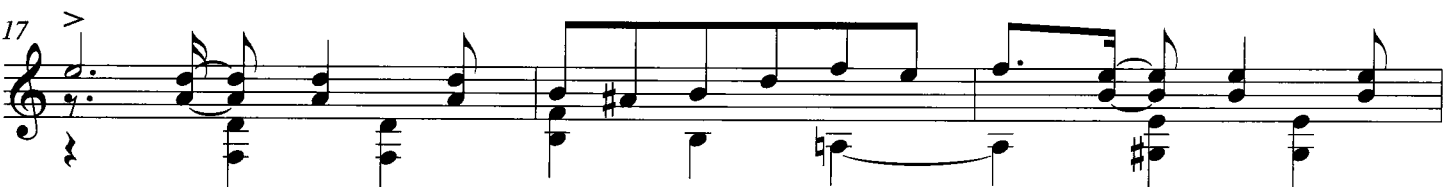


14

*f deciso*



17



20

23

*f intenso*

26

29

32

35

38

*D.S. al  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$*   
*(fade out)*

*f*

La Rumorosa es un lugar misterioso y con paisaje casi lunar, perteneciente al estado de Baja California y muy cerca de territorio norteamericano.  
(English translation on page 2)

## XIV - CANCÚN

Allegro ♩ = ca 132

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth notes, and the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *f animato*.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 20 ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 24 ends with a double bar line. The dynamic marking is *schierzando*.

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The melody continues with eighth notes, and the bass line maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 28 ends with a double bar line.

29

33

38

43

*D.C. al  $\text{C}$  e Coda*

Coda

Vivo

*f* *f*

Cancún está situado al final de la Península de Yucatán y se ha convertido en poco tiempo en uno de los lugares más visitados de México por el turismo internacional, por sus hermosas playas caribeñas y los exóticos colores de sus aguas. (English translation on page 2)

## XV - TIJUANA

Allegro moderato ♩ = ca 58

The musical score is written for guitar in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of five systems of music, each with a measure number on the left. The first system starts with a double bar line and a Roman numeral 'II' above it, indicating a second ending. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to approximately 58 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte) and 'vivace'.

System 1 (Measures 1-3): Measure 1 starts with a double bar line and a Roman numeral 'II'. The melody consists of eighth notes, and the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

System 2 (Measures 4-6): Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the previous system.

System 3 (Measures 7-9): Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the previous system.

System 4 (Measures 10-12): Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the previous system.

System 5 (Measures 13-15): Continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the previous system.

16

19

22

25

28

*D.C. al ⊕*  
(fade out)

31

Tijuana. En lengua cochimí "Tiguán" (cerca del agua). Ciudad del estado de Baja California, en la frontera con Estados Unidos, con una gran afluencia de turistas de este país. (English translation on page 2)

# XVI - TENOCHTITLAN

*Ciudad de México*

Andante ♩ = ca 84

Intro. *f* *maestoso*

6 *mf*

12 *f* *mf*

18 *p* *f festivo* Allegro ♩ = ca 144

23

26

29





53

57

61

65

*D.S. al  $\text{\textcircled{F}}$  e Coda*

Coda

*f*

Tenochtitlan. Del náhuatl — lugar de la piedra y la tuna —. Fundada por los Aztecas en 1325 aproximadamente. Fue conquistada por Hernán Cortés en 1521. Después de la destrucción de esta gran ciudad, los Españoles edificaron la Nueva España. Actualmente es la Ciudad de México.  
(English translation on page 2)

## XVII - RÍO GRIJALVA

*Chiapas*

Allegro moderato ♩ = ca 92

*mf intenso*

4

7

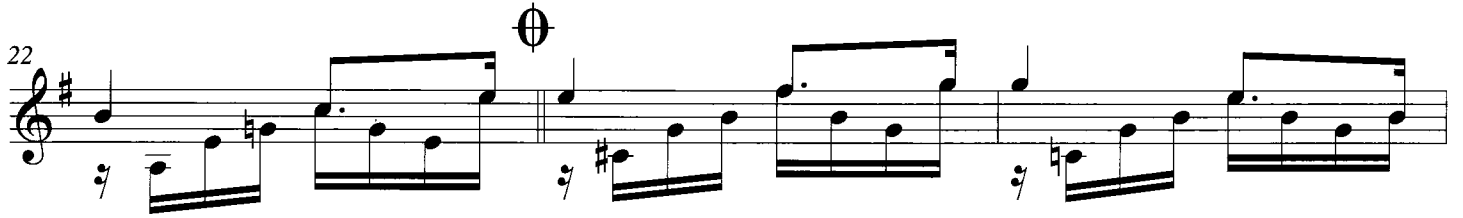
10

13

16

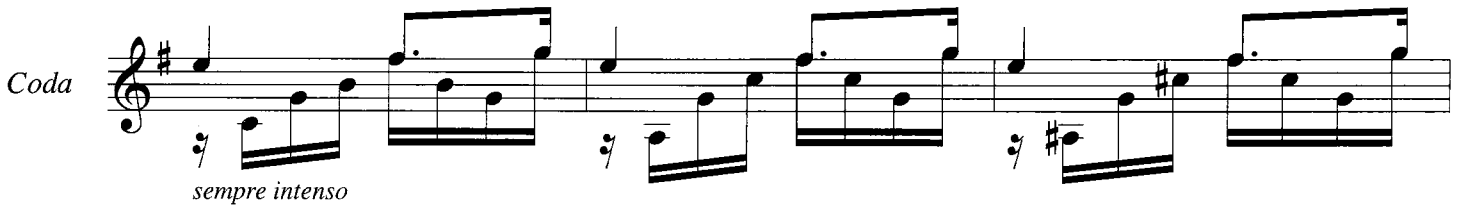
19

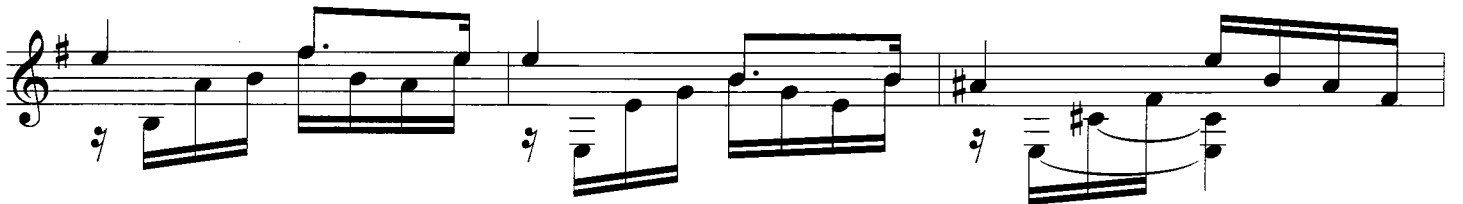
*f*

22 

25 

28  D.C. al  e Coda

Coda  *sempre intenso*







 *mf*

El río Grijalva es el más largo e importante de México y su nombre se debe al conquistador Español Juan de Grijalva quien lo descubrió en 1518. Atraviesa algunos estados del sureste de México y la mayor parte en Chiapas. (English translation on page 2)

## XVIII - TZINTZUNTZAN

*Michoacán*

Allegro moderato ♩ = ca 76

*p a m i*

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature of 3/4. The first measure contains a whole note chord with a '0' above it, indicating an open string. The second measure contains a whole note chord with a '6' below it, indicating a sixth fret. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes.

*mf fluido*

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 begins with a measure rest of 3 measures, followed by a treble clef. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 includes the instruction *misterioso* above the staff and *ten.* below the staff. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes.



31

33

35

37

39

41

43

45

Tzintzuntzan es un pequeño poblado del estado de Michoacán ubicado junto al lago de Pátzcuaro. Existen restos arqueológicos en la región. El tarasco es la lengua de origen y el vocablo Tzintzuntzan significa: colibrí. (English translation on page 2)

# XIX - JARANAS

Veracruz

Allegro moderato ♩ = ca 116

29

3/4

33

*D.S. al  $\text{♩}$  e segue*

3/4

38

II

3/4

42

II

3/4

46

II

3/4

50

3/4

54

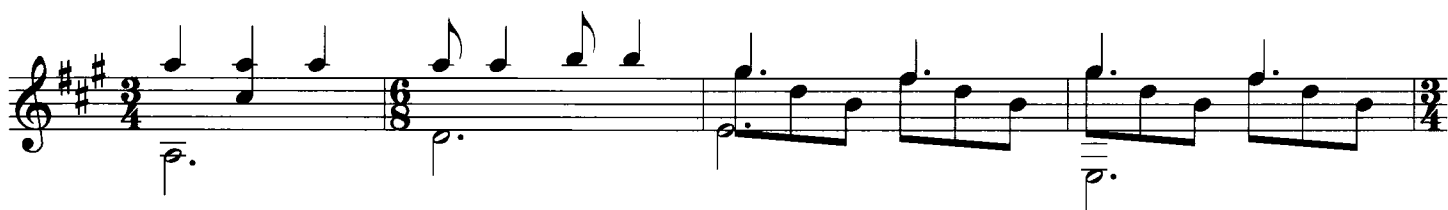
*f ben marcato*

3/4



D.S. al  $\oplus$  e Coda

58



La jarana es un instrumento de cuerdas parecido a la guitarra que utilizan los grupos musicales de la música tradicional del estado de Veracruz. Los sones jarochos son típicos de la región del Golfo de México. (English translation on page 2)

## XX - TROMPETAS

*Jalisco*

Allegro moderato ♩ = ca 144

The first system of music is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes. The dynamic marking *f con fuoco* is placed below the staff.

The second system continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line remains consistent with quarter notes.

The third system continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line remains consistent with quarter notes.

The fourth system continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. A double bar line with a repeat sign is present at the end of the system. The bass line remains consistent with quarter notes.

The fifth system begins with a melodic phrase of eighth notes. At measure 16, there is a change in the bass line to chords. The dynamic marking *f marcato* is placed below the staff.

The sixth system continues with chords in the bass line and eighth notes in the melody. The dynamic marking *f marcato* is maintained.

The seventh system continues with chords in the bass line and eighth notes in the melody. The dynamic marking *f marcato* is maintained.

28

32

36

*f sempre con fuoco*

40

45

50

*D.C. al  $\text{\textcircled{C}}$  e Coda*

Coda

*f intenso*

*f*

*f*

El mariachi se origina en el estado de Jalisco aproximadamente en 1864. El vocablo mariachi dedriva del Francés — marriage — (boda). En la intervención Francesa los grupos regionales tocaban música festiva en las bodas de los Franceses. Originalmente el mariachi no incluía trompetas. Los sones jaliscienses son típicos de la región. El sonido inconfundible del mariachi ha logrado internacionalizarse.  
 (English translation on page 2)