

はじめに

私は今日まで、形式ばったメソッドが楽器の演奏法を習得する上で正しい方法であるかどうか自問をくり返してきた。メソッドが体系、組織、修練方法を意味するならば必要であろう。しかしメソッドがある観念、現在正しいと考えられている観念の図式であり、その展開であるとすれば不可欠なものではない。小鳥ですら飛んだり啼いたりすることの独自の習得法を身につけている。コンドルも飛翔法のレッスンを必要としないし、蜜蜂にとっても蜜をつくるための指導書は不要である。同様に偉大な魂をもった人間は彼自身の訓練方法を創り出し、既存の規則には興味をもたない。なぜならば自分自身の規則を創るからだ。凡庸な人間だけが、気を滅入らせ、頭を混乱させるような方法論の下に屈従している。メソッドは自由の権利がなかった時代の意味のない産物である。ひとつのメソッドは今日進歩的であっても、明日になれば凋落する。

これは私自身との戦いの歴史である。私は順応主義者ではない。私はあちこち探索して歩いた。そして私の巡礼の旅の間に集めた小さな砂の粒でタゴールならば“栄冠の花輪”というであろう“体験のネックレス”を編み上げた。私はすぐれた思想家、作家の書物の中で、また巨匠の絵の中に、南米の詩の中に、バリオス・マンガレの中に、そして仏陀の教えの中に私を支配する哲学を発見した。今や私は他人の運命である前に私自身の運命である。私は職人である前に私自身の建築家である。

こんなわけで私はあらゆる時代の中から、とくに現代作曲されたこの“CLASSIC MUSIC OF AMERINDIA”という作品集をつくった。これは今日のためのものでもない、明日のためのものでもない。これは永劫のものである。また未来のためのものでもない。なぜなら未来とは永遠の現在であるに過ぎないからである。私はこれらの作品を啓蒙的、技術的、教育的な理由から、そして中南米の精神を歪曲しないような漸進的な配列に基づいて選んだ。この曲集は同様に全音楽譜出版社によって出版されているバリオス・マンガレ作品集によって補完されるべきものである。

私は“教養ある音楽”とか“未開の音楽”とかいう言葉を信じない。もし私達がヨーロッパの文化との関連において未開だとすれば、ヨーロッパの人々も私達の文化との関連において未開である。私は個々の民族、環境、地域によるいろいろな特徴を含めて音楽を信じているだけだ。なぜなら野原や山の連なりが彼等自身の音楽の形式を形づくり創造しているのだから。

音楽の未来は中南米と日本にある。ヨーロッパ音楽の母は民謡である。これはガボット、メヌエット、サラバンド、クーラント、ブーレ、アルマンド、マズルカのような民俗

舞曲からきている。中南米音楽はリズムとメロディーが豊富である。これを拒絶するものは自らの劣等感を是認するものであろう。中南米もそれ自身の“古典音楽”をもっている——アルゼンチン・サンバ、ビダーラ、チャカレラ、コリード、ワイノ、ウアパンゴ、カルナバリート、クエーカ、ショーロ、マラムボ等々。これらは四つの民族の融合によって生まれた——白人、黒人、土着民族、東洋人（特に日本人）。

私達は中南米に発する雑種の新芸術の夜明けを迎えている。この新しい芸術のためにはギタリストは哲学、文学、宗教、心理学、そしてすべての芸術を見つめる必要がある。なぜなら彼の音楽はその教養の度合に左右されるからである。彼の音楽は彼の魂の鏡であるから。

日本は今やギターの世界で巨大な影響力をもっている。私達は節度と愛情をもってその範にならうべきである。

1979年1月 ヘスス ベニーテス

PRESENTACION

Muchas veces me he preguntado si un método es el camino correcto para el aprendizaje de un instrumento musical. Si el método se refiere a un sistema, a una organización, a una disciplina, entonces sí es necesario; si el método es una planeación y desarrollo de una idea, de un concepto actual como verdadero, entonces nó es indispensable. Las avejillas tienen su propia disciplina para volar y trinar; el cóndor no necesita de lecciones de vuelo, ni las abejas requieren de instrucciones para elaborar su miel. De la misma manera, el Hombre que interiormente es grande creará su propia disciplina; no le importarán los reglamentos porque él hará los suyos propios. Solo el hombre mediocre vivirá esclavo de la metodología traumatizante, frustrante y desconcertante. El método es prisionero de una época sin derecho a la libertad. Un método puede ser progresista ahora pero mañana será decadente.

Esta ha sido mi lucha conmigo mismo. Soy un inconforme. Investigo aquí, allá, y en los granitos de arena que he recogido en mi peregrinar, he formado un collar de experiencias, un collar de guirnaldas como diría Rabindranath Tagore. He hallado en los grandes pensadores, filósofos, literatos, en las pinturas de los grandes maestros, en los poetas sudamericanos, en la música de mis pueblitos, en Agustín Barrios Mangoré, y en las enseñanzas del Gran Buda, la filosofía que rige mi vida. Ahora soy yo mismo; antes no era yo. Ahora soy mi propio destino; antes era el destino de otros. Ahora soy mi propio arquitecto; antes era un obrero.

Por ello elaboré este album “CLASSIC MUSIC OF AMERINDIA” organizado en esta época para todas las épocas. No es de Hoy ni de Mañana: es de siempre. Tampoco es para el futuro porque éste es solamente un eterno presente. Las obras que contiene han sido seleccionadas con fines didácticos, técnicos y pedagógicos en forma progresiva sin tergiversar su espíritu indoamericano. Esta colección musical debe ser complementada con los álbumes de Agustín Barrios Mangoré editados en Zen-On Music Company, Ltd., Japón.

No creo en la "música culta" ni en la "música inculta." Si nosotros somos incultos en relación a la cultura europea, ellos también son incultos en relación a nuestra cultura. Sólo creo en la **MUSICA** con sus diferentes particularidades de cada raza, medio ambiente y región; inclusive las llanuras y las montañas ó cordilleras forman y crean un estilo de música.

El futuro de la música están en Indoamérica ó Amerindia y Japón. El folclor es la base del concertismo. La música clásica está formada por temas y ritmos de danzas populares y folclóricas europeas como gavotas, minuets, sarabanda, courante, bourrée, allemande, mazurkas, etc. Amerindia es rica en ritmos y melodías, y quienes la rechazan solamente afirman sus complejos. Amerindia también posee su "música clásica" y son: zambas argentinas, vidalas, chacareras, corridos, huaynos, huapangos, carnavalitos, cuecas, choros, malambos, etc., nacidos de la fusión de cuatro razas: blanca, negra, indígena y oriental. (especialmente japonese)

Estamos ya en el amanecer del neoarte mestizo de Amerindia. Para este neoarte es necesario que el guitarrista incursione en todas las artes, filosofía, literatura, religión, psicología, porque su sonido depende de su grado de cultura. El sonido es el reflejo del alma.

Japón es una potencia guitarrística y debemos seguir su ejemplo con disciplina y voluntad.

Jesús Benites R.
México, D.F., Enero de 1979

FOREWORD

I have asked myself many times whether a formalized method is the right way to learn how to play an instrument. If this method refers to a system, an organization, a discipline, then it is necessary. But if the method is a plan and development of an idea, of an actual concept considered true, then it is dispensable. Little birds have their own discipline for flying and chirping; the condor does not need flying lessons, neither do bees require instructions to make honey. In the same way, a man with a great soul will create his own discipline. He will not be interested in rules because he will make his own. Only men of mediocre ability will live slaving under a traumatizing, frustrating and disconcerting methodology. Methods are stultifying products of an age in which there was no right to freedom. A method can be progressive today, and become decadent tomorrow.

This has been my fight with myself. I am an inconformist. I have been investigating here and there, and with the little grains of sand I have been gathering during my pilgrimage, I have threaded a necklace of experiences, a garland as Rabindranath Tagore would say. I have found in the books of the great thinkers, philosophers and writers, in the paintings of the great masters, in the sudamerican poets, in the music of my little towns, in Agustín Barrios Mangoré, and in the teachings of the Great Buddha, the philosophy which governs my life. Now I am my own destiny, before I was the destiny of others. Now I am my own architect, before I was a workman.

That is why I made this collection "CLASSIC MUSIC OF AMERINDIA", composed in this age for all ages. It is not for today, nor for tomorrow: it is forever. Neither it is for

the future, because the future is only an eternal present. I have selected these pieces for didactic, technical and pedagogical reasons, in a progressive sequence that does not distort their indo-american spirit. This musical collection should be supplemented by the ones of Agustín Barrios Mangoré, also published by Zen-On Music Company of Japan.

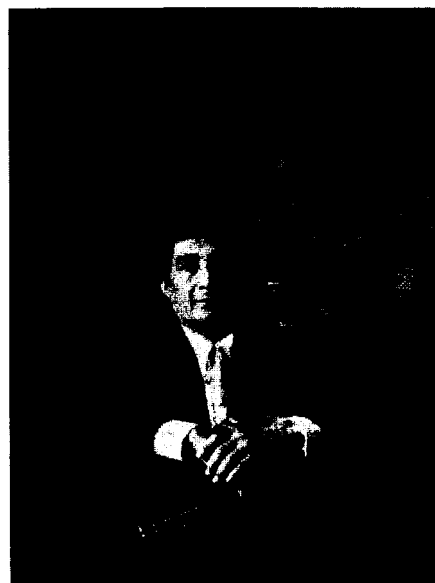
I do not believe in "cultured music" nor in "uncultured music". If we are uncultured in relation to European culture, the Europeans are also uncultured in relation to our culture. I only believe in **MUSIC**, with its different peculiarities for each race, environment and region. For plains and mountains and sierras shape and create their own music style.

The future of music lies in Indoamerica, or Amerindia and Japan. Folklore is the mother of European classical music. This music is molded by themes and rhythms from European popular and folk dances, such as the gavotte, minuet, sarabande, courante, bourrée, allemande, mazurka, etc. Amerindia is rich in rhythms and melodies, and those who reject them only reaffirm their inferiority complexes. Amerindia possesses, too, her own "classical music": Argentine zambas, vidalas, chacareras, corridos, huaynos, huapangos, carnavalitos, cuecas, choros, malambos, etc. It was born from the fusion of four races: white, black, indigenous and oriental (especially Japanese).

We are in the dawn of a hybrid neo-art from Amerindia. For this neo-art it is necessary that the guitarist look into philosophy, literature, religion, psychology, and all the arts, because his sound depends on his level of culture. His sound is the mirror of his soul.

Japan is now tremendously influential in the guitar world, and we should follow its example with discipline and affection.

Jesús Benites R.
México, D.F., January, 1979



JESUS BENITES
Pintura: MARIO DIAZ VAZQUEZ
(Oaxaca, México)

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Ondulando

(Estudio No. 4)

練習曲第4番 波のごとく

Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

The musical score for "Ondulando (Estudio No. 4)" is written for guitar in 2/4 time, marked Moderato. The piece consists of six staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and techniques (m, i) indicated below the notes. The piece concludes with a "rit." (ritardando) section, followed by a "rall" (rallentando) section, ending with a "p" (piano) dynamic marking.

Canto de Aztlán

Anónimo Mexicano

アストランの歌

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Poco Allegro

The musical score for "Canto de Aztlán" is written in 3/8 time. It consists of six staves of music. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings: 'a' (accent), 'm' (mezzo-forte), 'i' (piano), 'p' (piano), and 'rall.' (rallentando). The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and breath marks (a, m, i). The piece concludes with a 'rall.' marking and a dashed line.

Vals del Ligado

リガードワルツ

Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

The musical score for "Vals del Ligado" is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, the fourth staff measures 13-16, the fifth staff measures 17-20, and the sixth staff measures 21-24. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *a* (forte), *m* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a final chord.

Canción de Cuna Tarasca

Anónimo Mexicano

子守歌

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Vals Lento

II

II

II

rall.

サントウンガ 聖なる祈り

Ritmo de Vals

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Delirio

Anónimo Peruano

(Yaraví Araquipeño-Perú)

インカ舞曲 ヤラヴィー

Versión :

Jesús Benites R.

Lento melancólico

Anónimo Venezolano

La Lora

(Güasa venezolana)

ローラ(おうむ)

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Aire de danza

The musical score for 'La Lora' is written in 2/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *i* (accrescendo), *a* (allargando), and *m* (moderato). There are also triplets and slurs throughout the piece. The score ends with a double bar line and a 'Fine' symbol.

Anónimo Chileno.

Ojos Azules

(Trote chileno)

青い瞳

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.**Allegro**

C III

Musical score for 'Ojos Azules' (Trote chileno). The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody with notes marked 'a' and 'i', and a bass line with notes marked 'm' and 'p'. The second staff continues the melody and bass line, with notes marked 'a', 'm', 'i', and 'p'. The third staff concludes the piece with a 'rall' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

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Anónimo Boliviano.

De Allacito

(Carnavalito)

カルナバリート

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.**Allegro**

Musical score for 'De Allacito' (Carnavalito). The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a melody with notes marked 'm', 'i', 'm', and 'a', and a bass line with notes marked 'i', 'm', and 'p'. The second staff continues the melody and bass line, with notes marked 'a', 'm', 'i', and 'p'. The third staff concludes the piece with a 'rit.' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

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A SERGIO MANCISIDOR L.

Andantino

(Estudio No. 3)

Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

練習曲第3番

i m a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m a m i m a m

p i m a ,
rit.

arm. con pulgar

XII VII V VII VII V XII XII VII V VII VII V VII VII V VII VII V VII VII

a a a

p p i p p i p p i p p m p

a m a m a m a m a m a m a m a m a m a m

a m i m a m i p a m i p a m i p a m i p p i m a p

acelerando poco a poco dim. rit.

Quenas

(Fragmento)

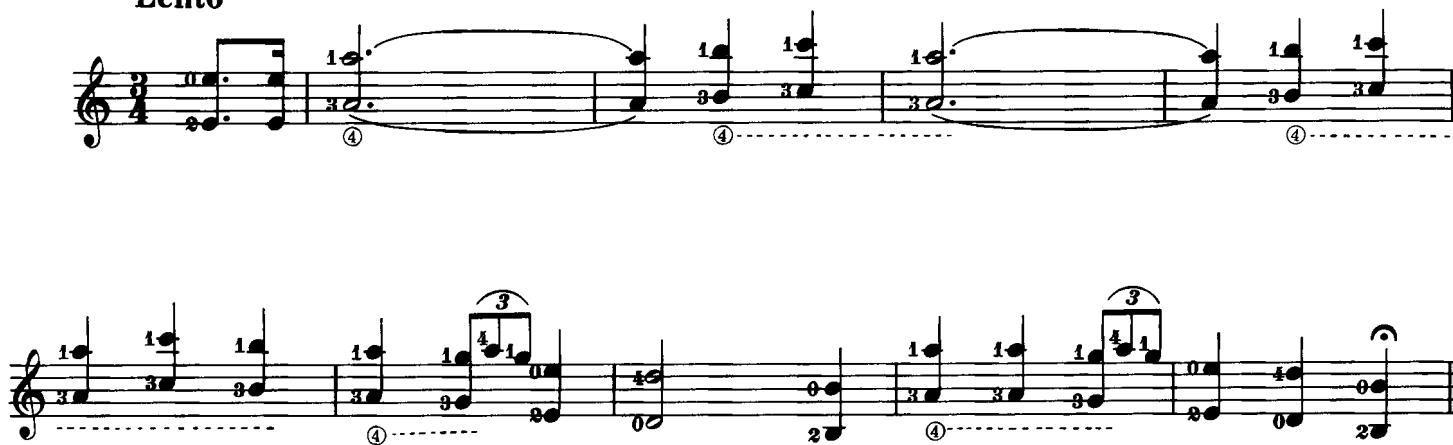
(Vals característico indígena del Perú)

ケーナ

Luis Duncker Lavallo

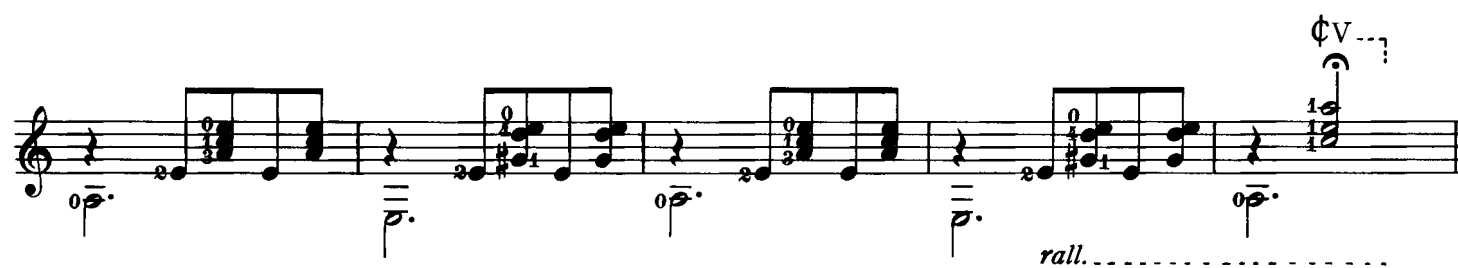
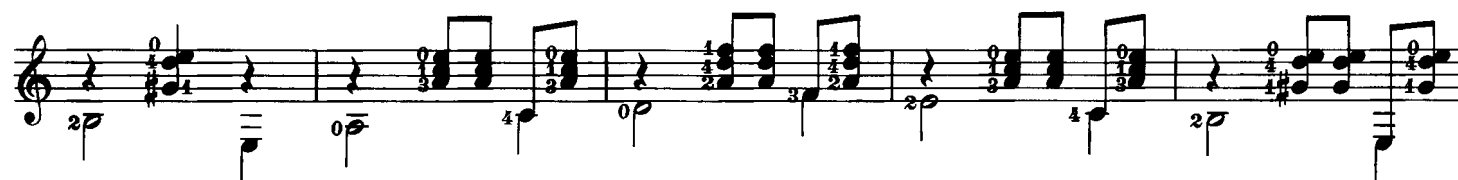
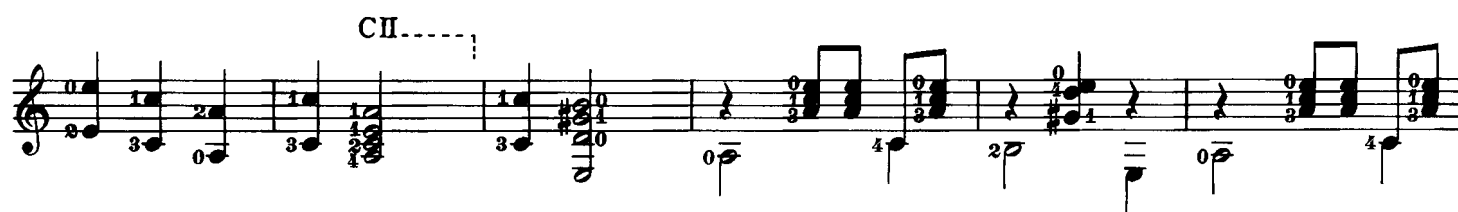
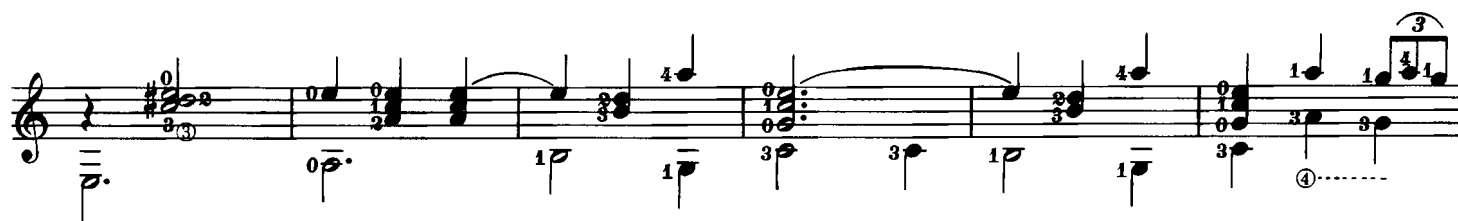
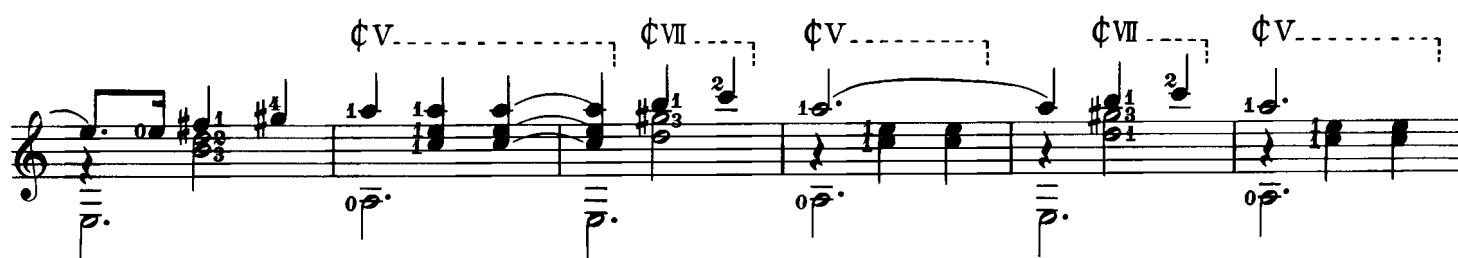
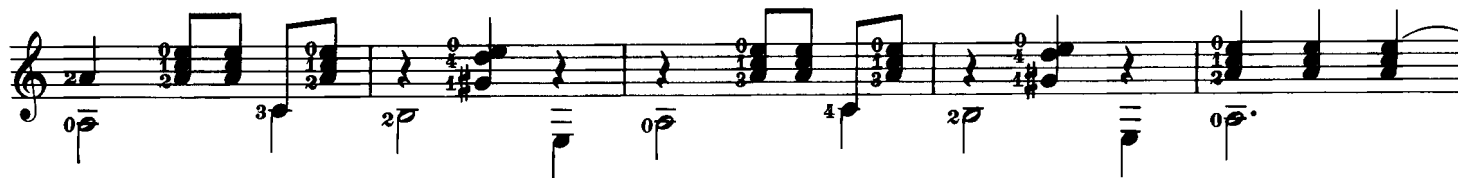
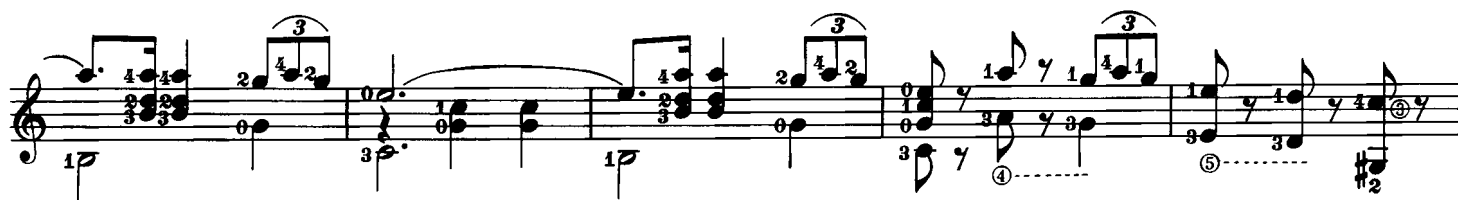
Transc. y Arr. de:
Jesús Benites R.

Lento



Vals





rall......

Danza Atahualpa

Transcripción fácil de:
Jesús Benites R.

(Inca Dance)

インカ舞曲 アタウアルパ

Daniel Alomía Robles
(1871—1942)

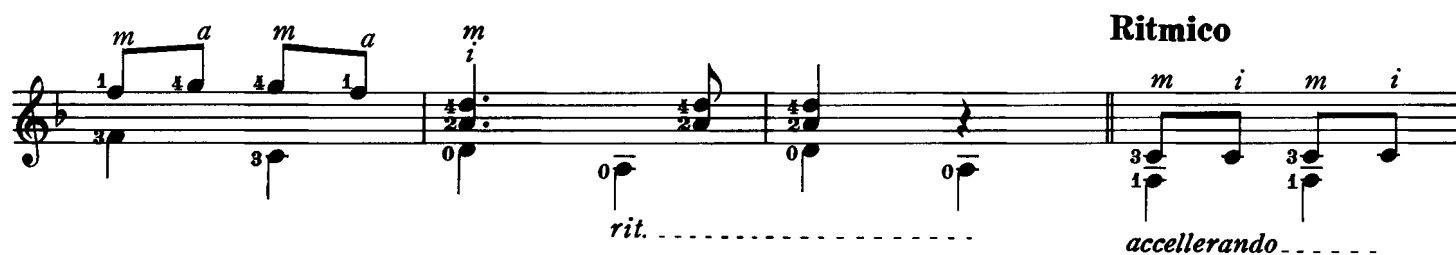
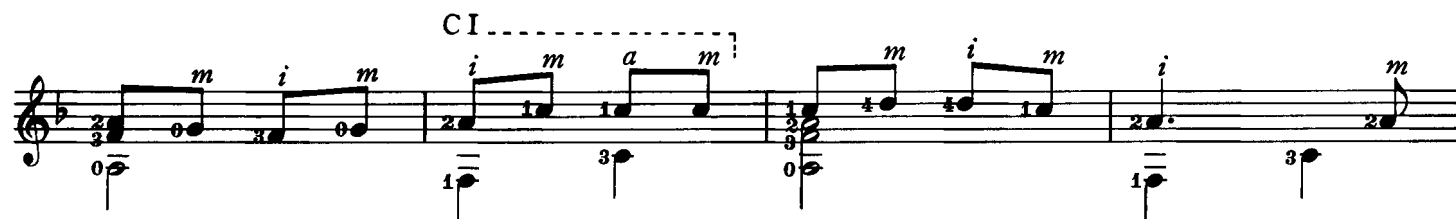
Lento

The first system of the musical score is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a tempo marking of **Lento**. The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. The system concludes with a *poco rit.* marking. A section marker $\Phi\P$ is placed above the staff.

The second system continues the musical piece. It features a *poco rit.* marking at the beginning and a *rit.* marking further along. A section marker $\Phi\P$ is present. The tempo changes to **Andante** in the middle of the system. The music includes fingerings and a *pulgar* (thumb) instruction. The system ends with a *rit.* marking.

The third system of the score continues with the **Andante** tempo. It includes fingerings and a section marker $\Phi\P$. The music features a mix of chords and single notes with various fingerings.

The fourth system is the final one on the page. It continues the **Andante** tempo and includes fingerings. The system concludes with a final chord and a *rit.* marking.



Román Castillo
(Romance)

Anónimo Mexicano

Versión de :
 Jesús Benites R.

城のロマンス

Moderato

Moderato

1. 2.

rit. a tempo

1. 2.

p i a m p i a m p a p a i m a m i m a m p a p a

1. 2.

i m a m i m i m i m a m i m

rit.

p i m a p i m a p i p i p i m a p i m a p m p m p i m a p i m a p m p m

rit.

1. 2.

p i m a p i m a p i p i p i m a p m p m p m p m p

rit. rit.

Al Maestro ATSUMASA NAKABAYASHI por su amor a nuestras danzas.

Anónimo Mexicano

Jarabe Mixteco

(Oaxaca, México)

オアハカの舞曲

Versión de:
Jesús Benites R.

Allegro

Andante

meno tempo

Tempo I

Al Maestro ATSUMASA NAKABAYASHI

Tilingo Lingo

(Veracruz-México)

Versión :

Jesús Benites R.

Allegro vivo

ベラクルスの歌

The musical score for "Tilingo Lingo" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The tempo is marked "Allegro vivo". The score consists of a melody line and a bass line. The melody line includes various ornaments (i, m, a) and a repeat sign. The bass line includes chords and a ritardando section. The score is divided into several measures, with first and second endings indicated by "1." and "2.". The final measure is marked "rit." with a dashed line.

Jarabe Zapoteco

(de Yalalag, Oaxaca, México)

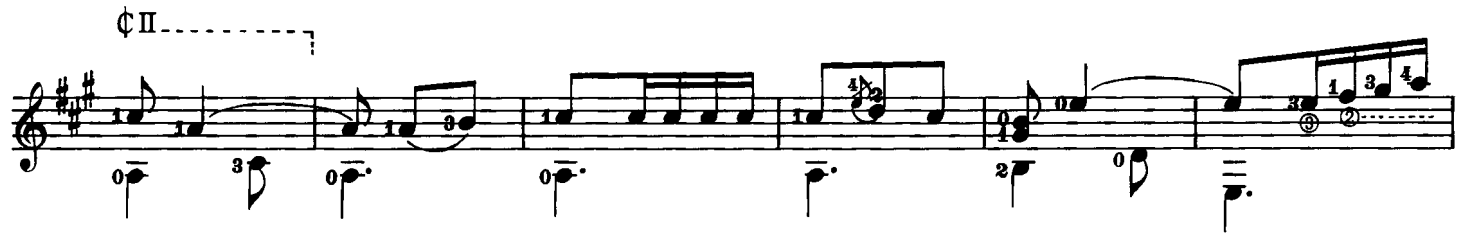
サポテック舞曲 ハラベ

Versión de :
Jesús Benites R.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in the key of D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a corresponding bass line of whole notes below the staff.

- System 1:** Starts with the tempo marking **Allegretto** and a quarter note equal to 80 (♩ = 80). It contains several measures of music with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a repeat sign.
- System 2:** Continues the melody with more complex figures and fingerings. It includes markings for **CH** and **CH** with a fermata.
- System 3:** Features a section marked **CIV** and **CH** with a fermata. It includes a measure with a circled 2, indicating a second ending.
- System 4:** Begins with a section marked **CH** with a fermata. The tempo changes to **Lento (Ritmo de Vals)**. It includes a **Fine** marking and a **rit. menos tiempo** instruction.
- System 5:** Continues the **Lento** section with a **CH** marking and a fermata. It includes a **rall - - - - -** instruction.
- System 6:** Returns to the **Allegretto** tempo. It features a section with a circled 2 and a final measure with a circled 2.



The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains the first two measures of the melody, and the second measure contains the next two measures. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) after the first measure. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is '3/4'. The score is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.

The first system of the musical score is for the vocal part. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written on a five-line staff. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). There are fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 0. Below the staff, there are three groups of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter); C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter); G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). There are also three groups of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter); C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter); G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter). The system ends with a double bar line.

The musical score is for a piece titled "The Song of the Lark" by J. S. Zerkow. It is in 2/4 time and the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, creating a light, airy feel. There are two main sections of the melody, each marked with a Roman numeral "II" and a first ending bracket. The first ending leads to a second ending, which then leads to a final cadence. The piece concludes with a "rit." (ritardando) marking and a fermata over the final note. The score is presented on a single page with a decorative border.

D.C. al Fine

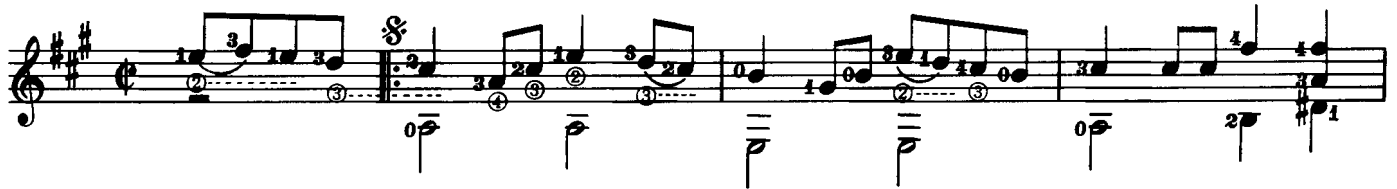
El Bolonchón

(Chiapas, México)

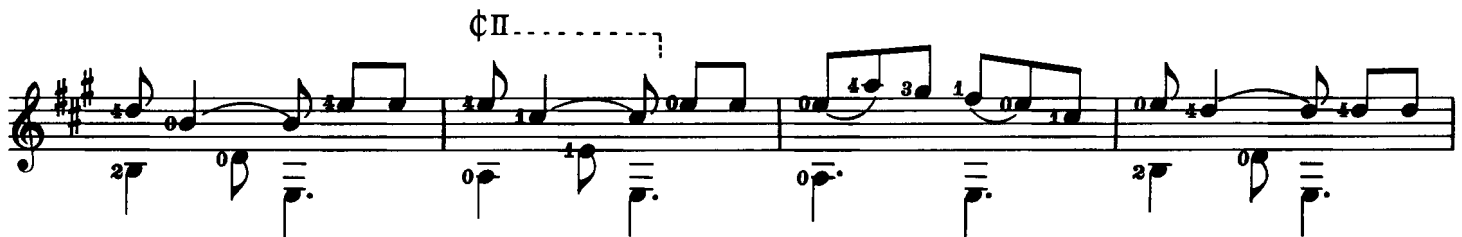
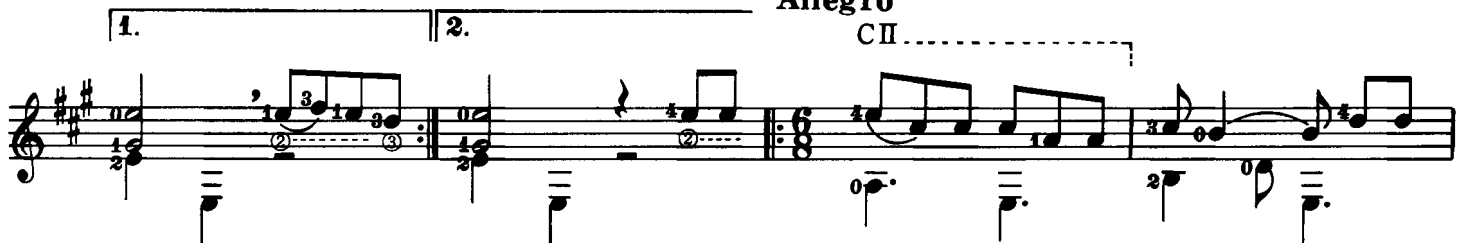
ろくでなし

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

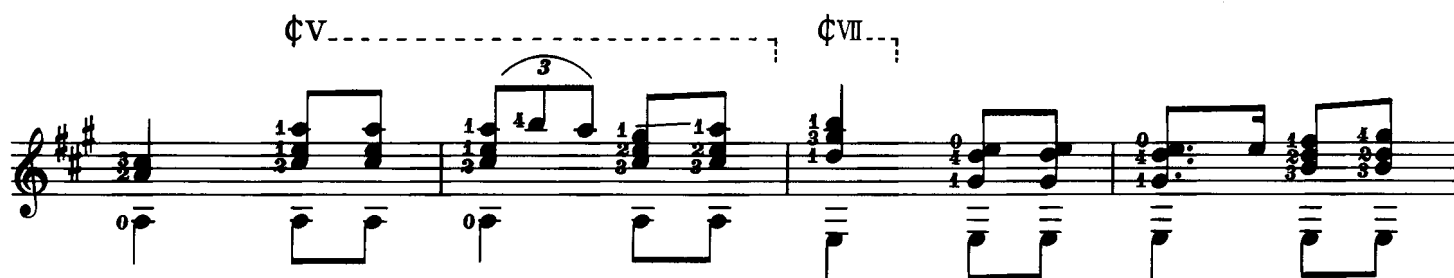
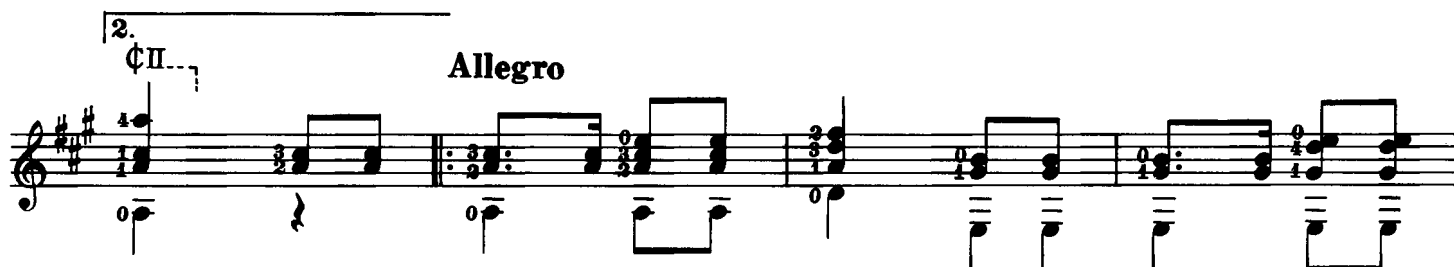
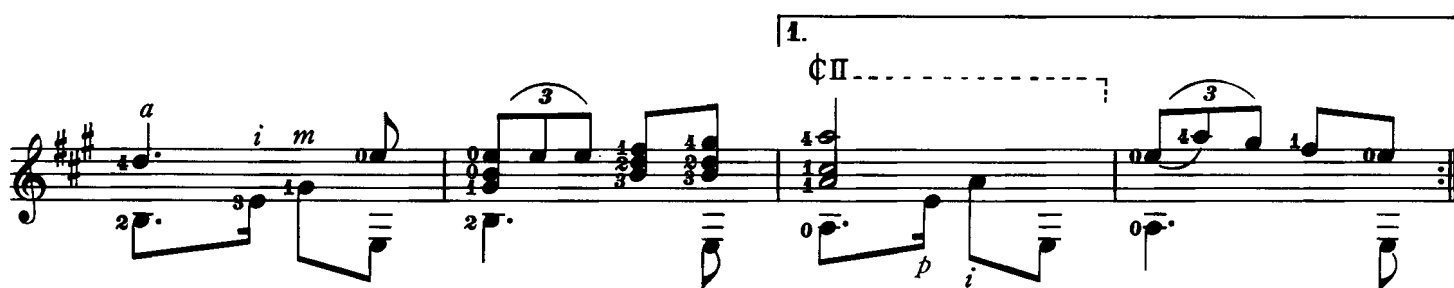
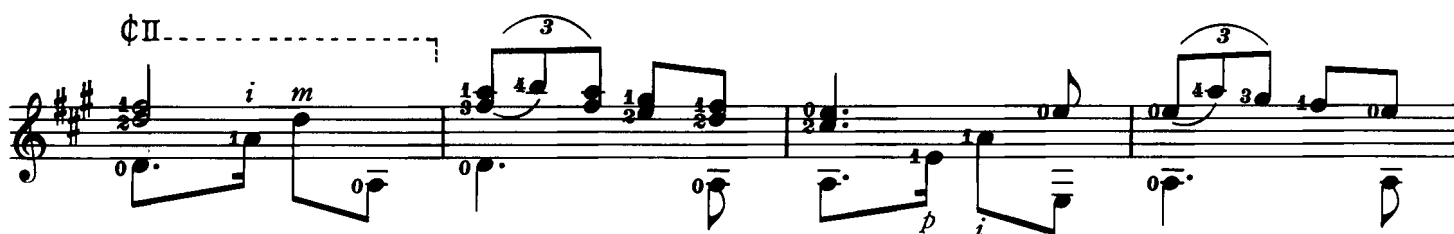
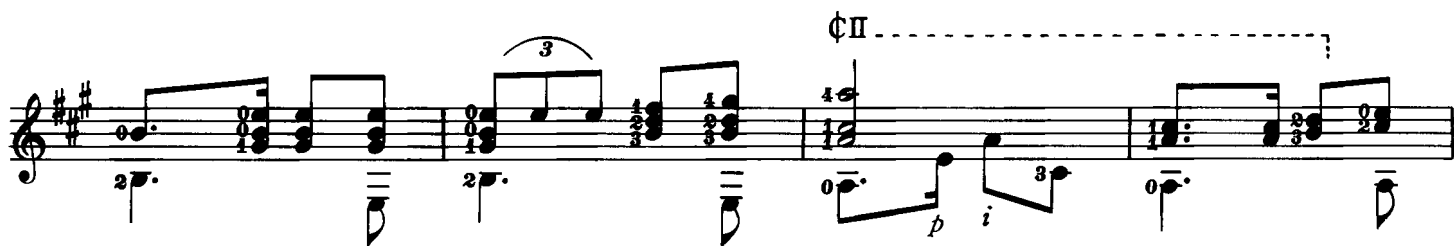


Allegro



Meno tempo





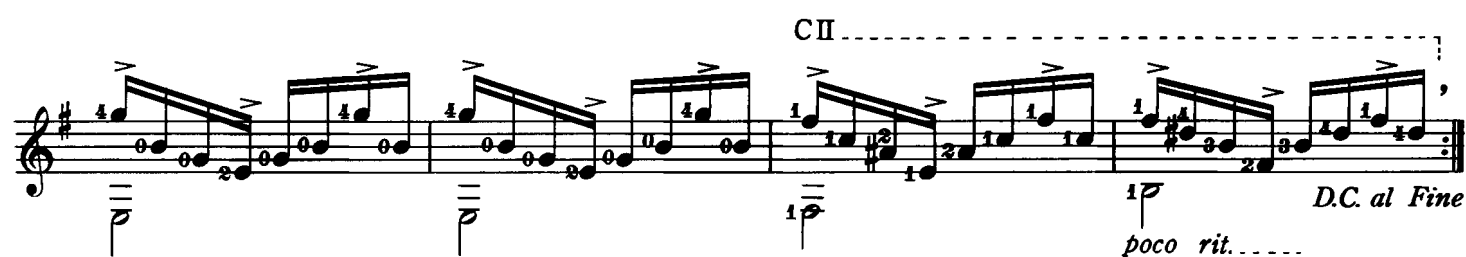
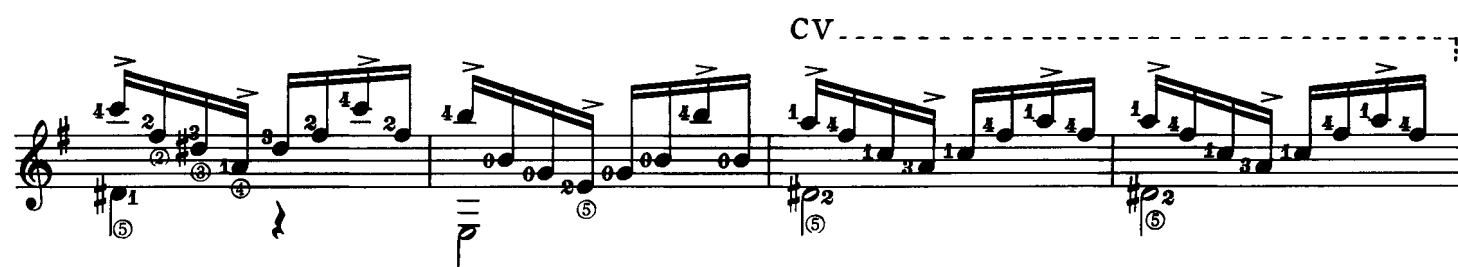
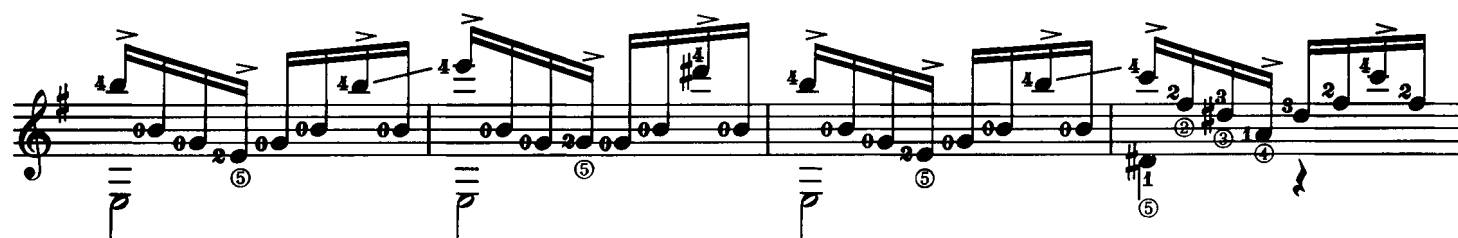
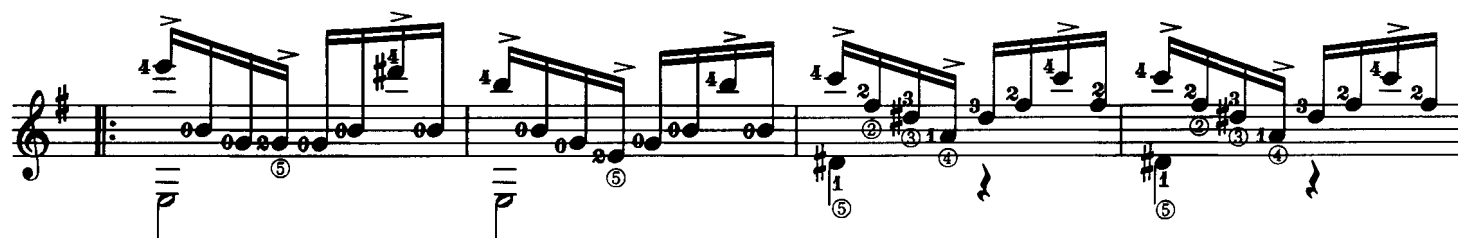
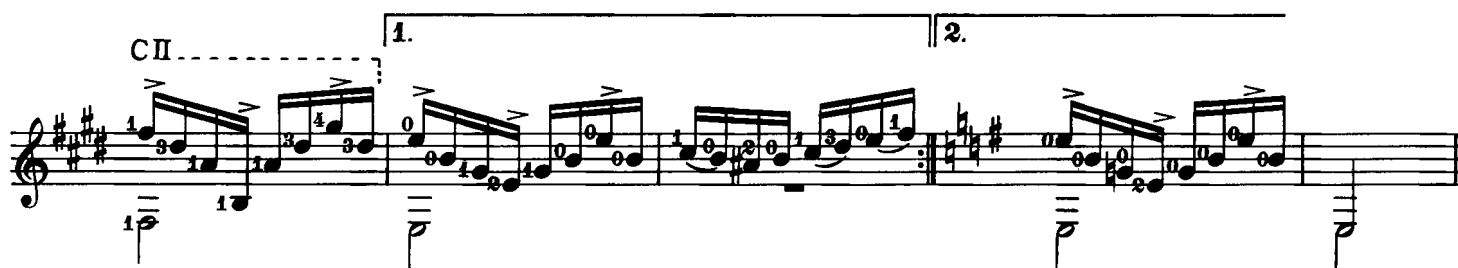
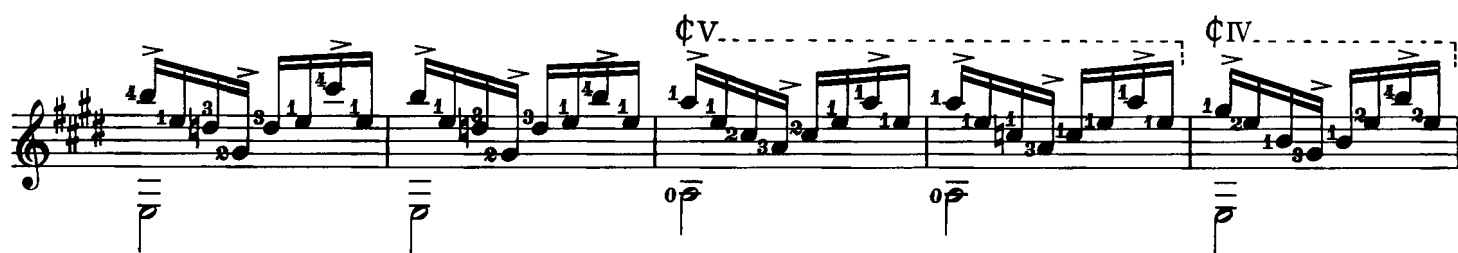
A MERCEDES DELAUNEY
Estudio en mi Menor
 (No. 1)

練習曲ホ短調

Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating G minor. The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and an accent on the first eighth note. The melody is characterized by eighth-note runs, both descending and ascending. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The score includes several repeat signs and first/second endings. A 'Fine' marking is present at the end of the first ending. The piece concludes with a final cadence in G minor.



(Oaxaca-Mexico)

オアハカのサポテック舞曲

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Allegro

[illegible]

Festivo

¢V.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of several phrases, some of which are repeated. The first phrase is marked "a m i" and the second phrase is marked "m". The third phrase is marked "a m i" and the fourth phrase is marked "m". The fifth phrase is marked "a m i" and the sixth phrase is marked "m". The seventh phrase is marked "a m i" and the eighth phrase is marked "m". The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and breath marks (a, m, i). The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the staff.

[illegible][illegible]

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Boat' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The lyrics 'The little boat' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

Vírgenes del Sol

(Danza Incaica)

太陽の乙女達

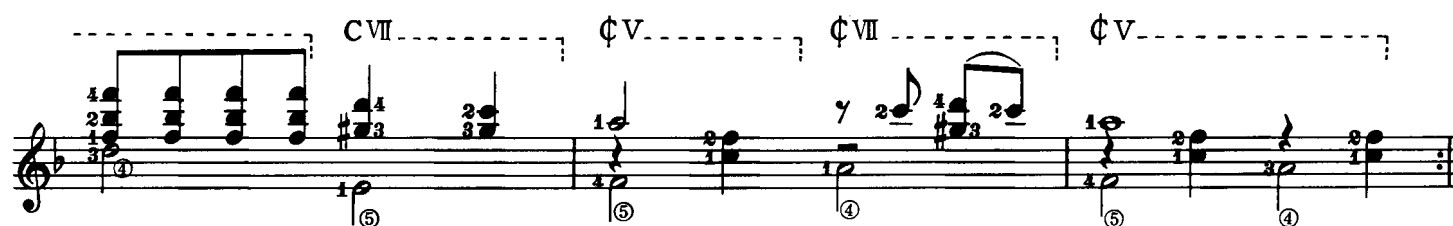
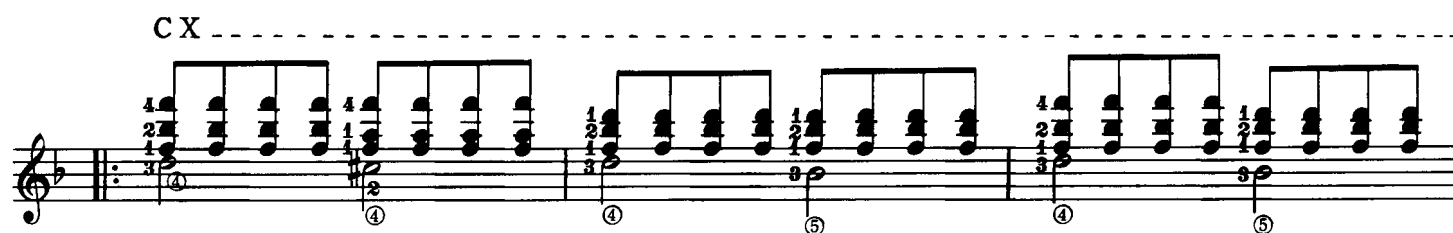
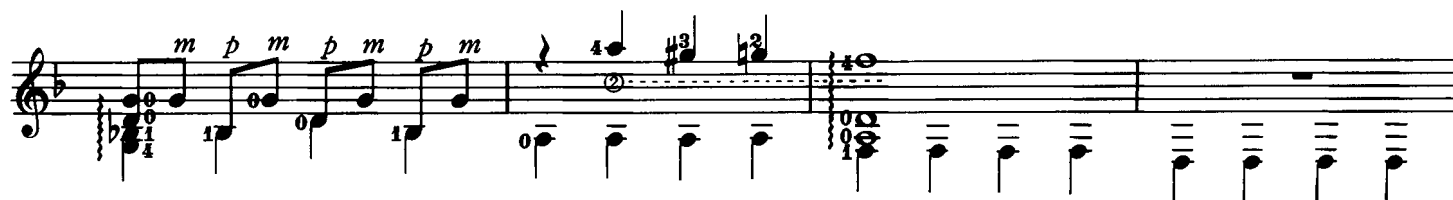
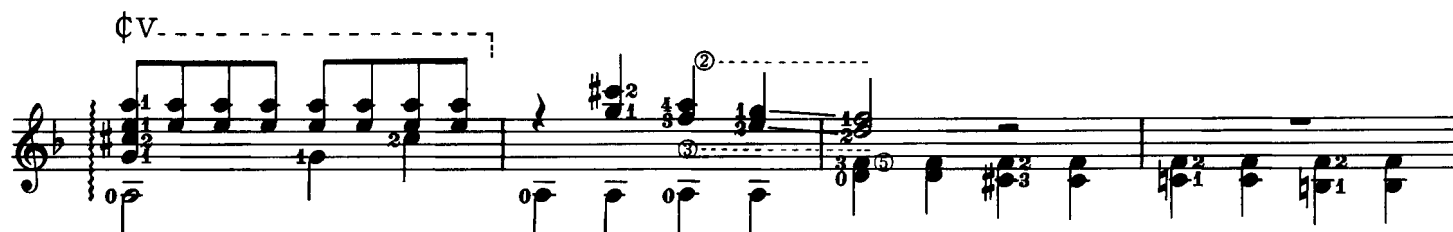
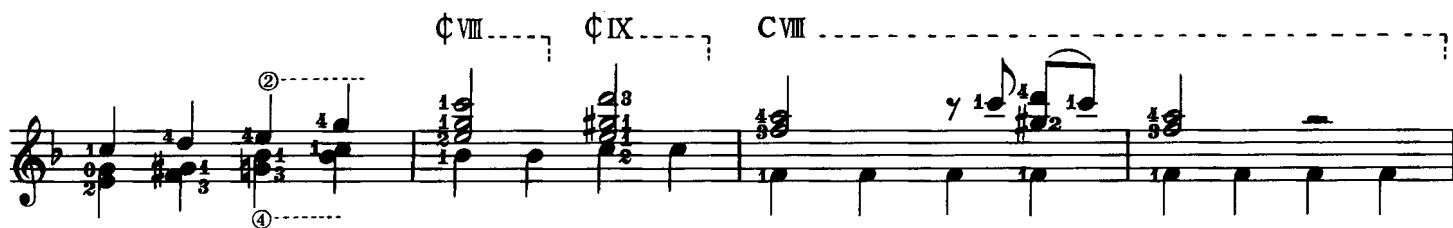
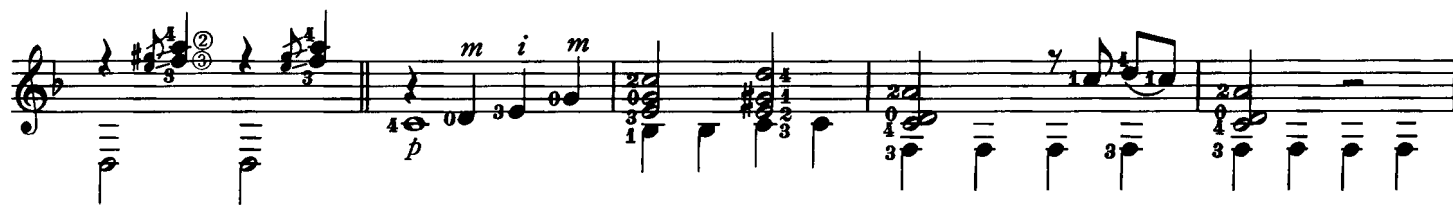
Transcripción de:
Jesús Benites R.

6ª en RE

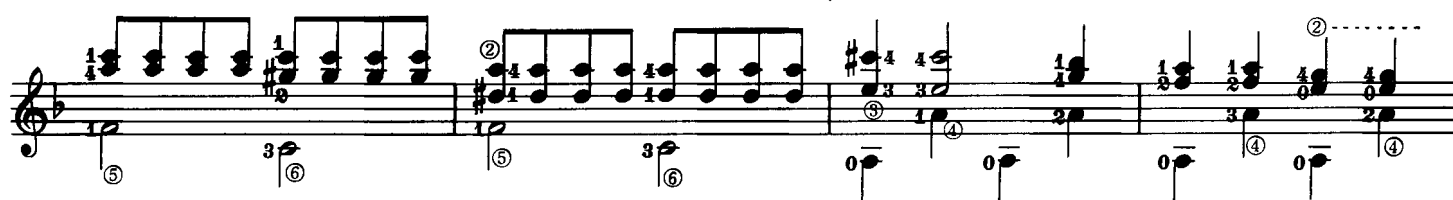
Jorge Bravo Rueda

Rítmico

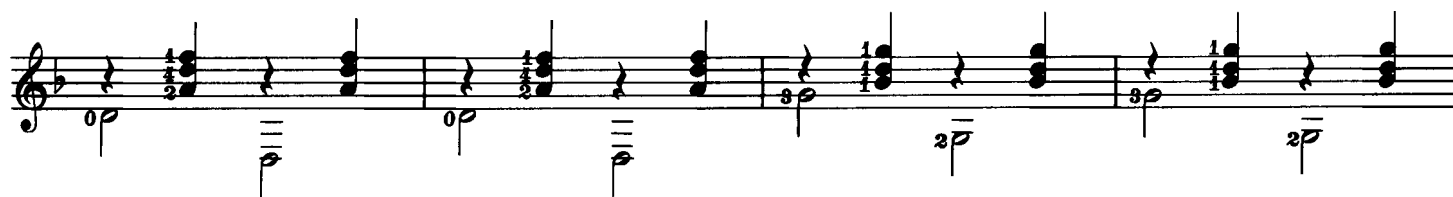
The musical score is written for a guitar in 6th position on the RE string. It consists of five staves. The first staff is labeled 'Rítmico'. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and fingerings. The second staff continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a section marked 'ΦX' and includes a melodic line with 'm i m i' notes. The fourth staff continues the 'm i m i' pattern. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.



C VIII



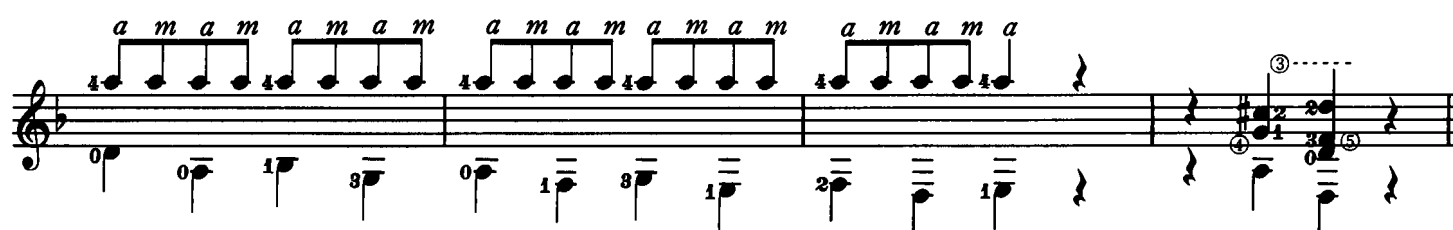
C III



C V



C II



A mi madre ROSA REYES Vda. de BENITES

Danza de las Aves

(Estudio No. 2)

鳥たちの踊り

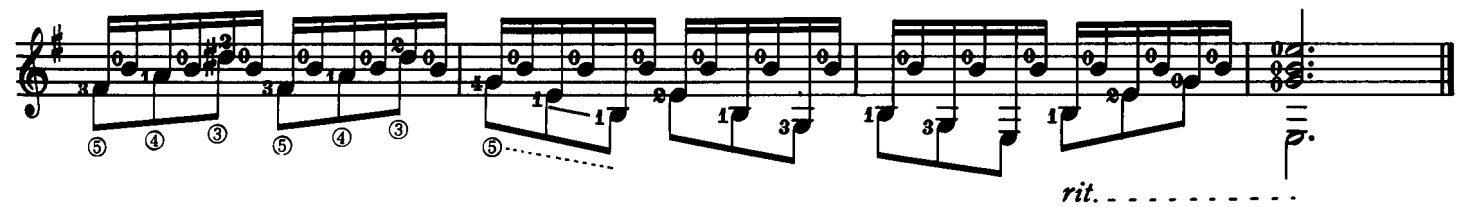
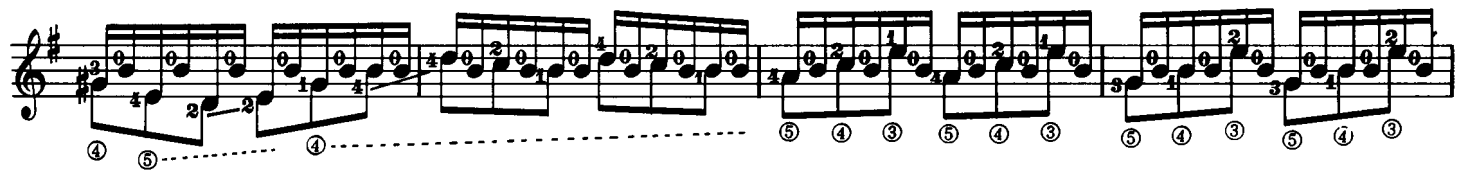
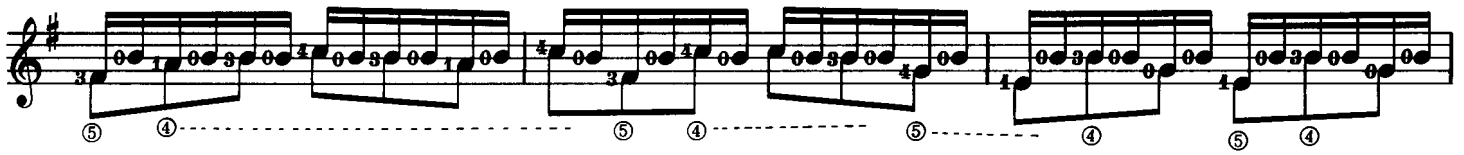
Jesús Benites R.

Allegro

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking 'Allegro' and a dynamic marking 'p m p m p m p m p m p m'. The music is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated below the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The overall structure is a continuous melodic line with some internal phrasing and repetition.



poco rit a tempo



rit.

Al Dr. CESAR MAYORAL FIGUEROA

Fantaseando

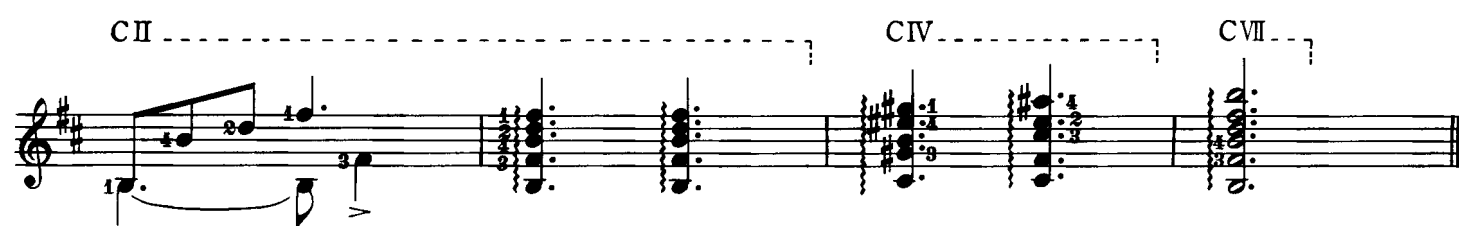
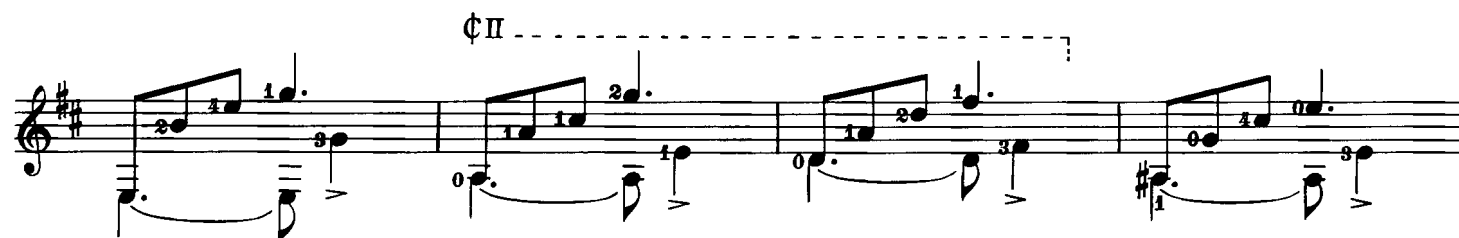
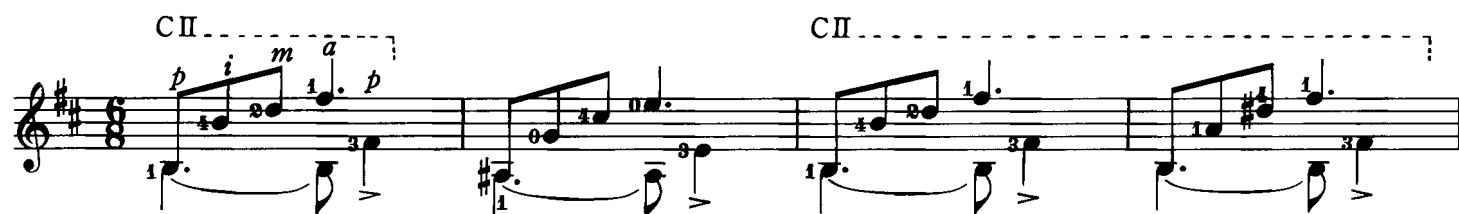
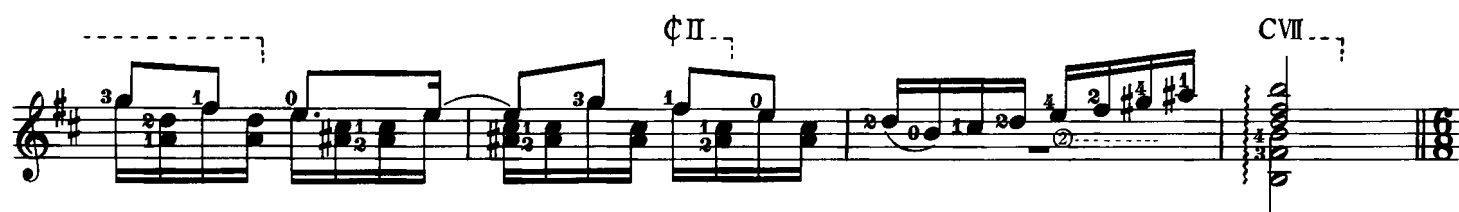
(Estudio No. 5)

幻想練習曲

Jesús Benites R.

Allegro

C II *p a m i a m p m* C II
 C IV C VII
 C II arm. VII
 C IX C VII
 C VII



rall. -----

A mi hermano JUAN C. BENITES REYES

"Preludio Sobre un Yaraví"

(con dos temas peruanos)

インカ舞曲による前奏曲

Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

p i m a

espressivo

Fine

rall.

Lento

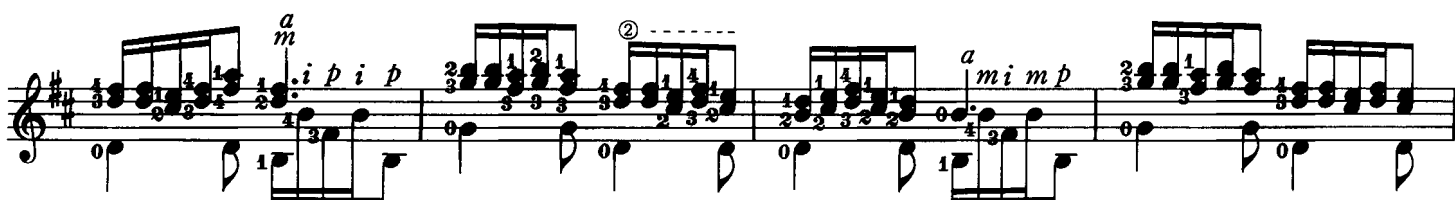
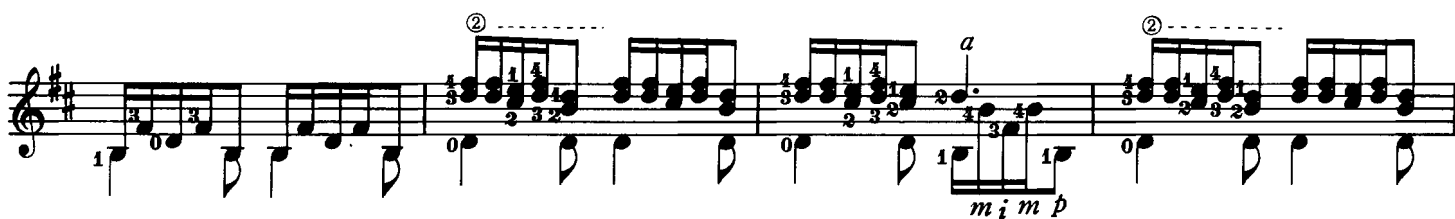


Piu mosso

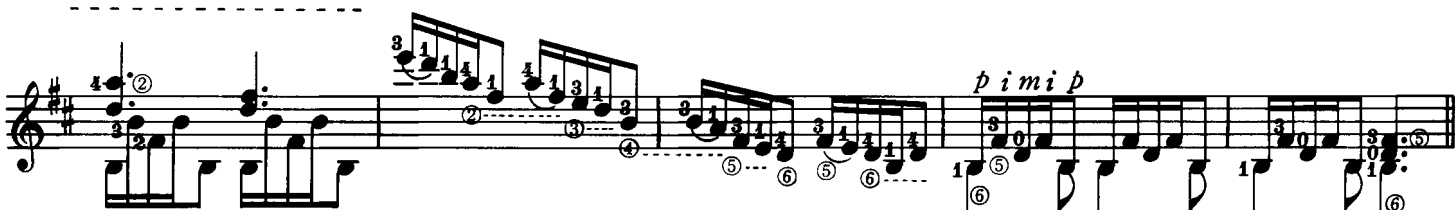




Moderato



CVI



poco rall. D.C. al Fine

La Tortuga

(OAXACA, MEXICO)

亀

Versión :
Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

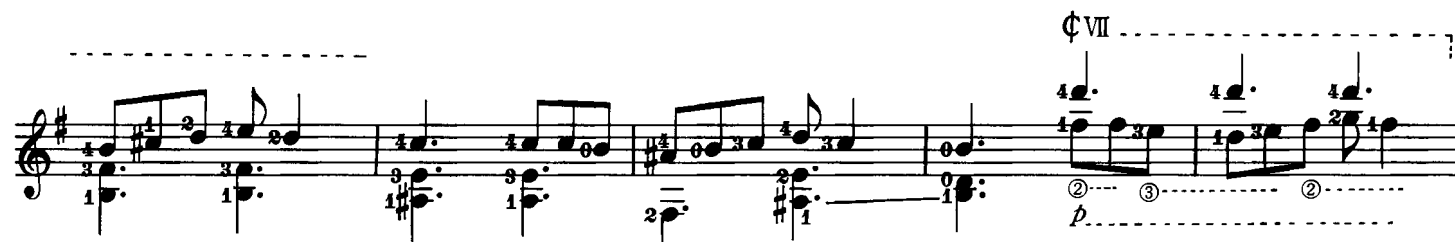
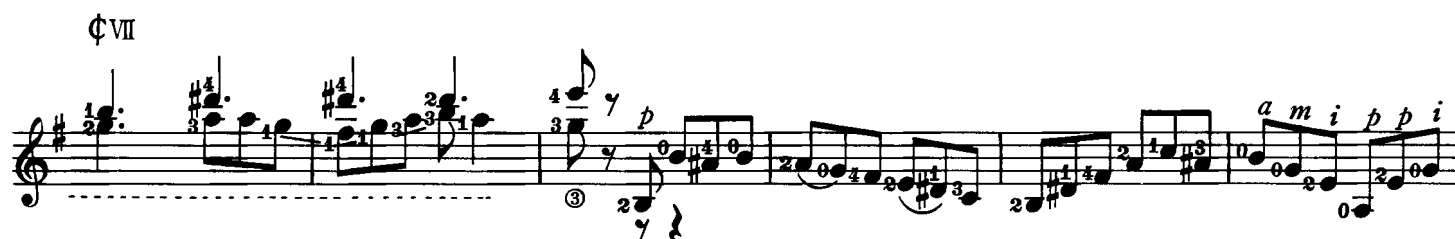
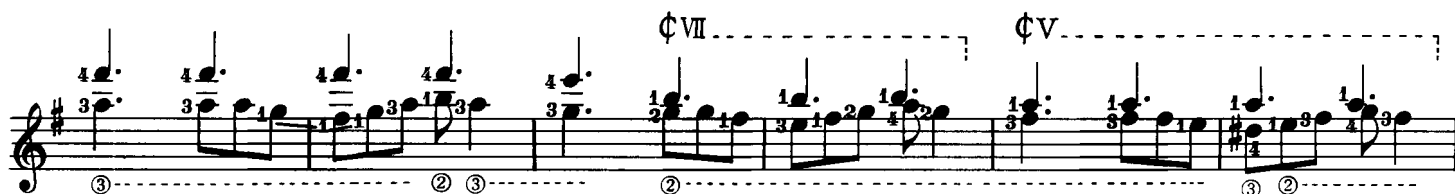
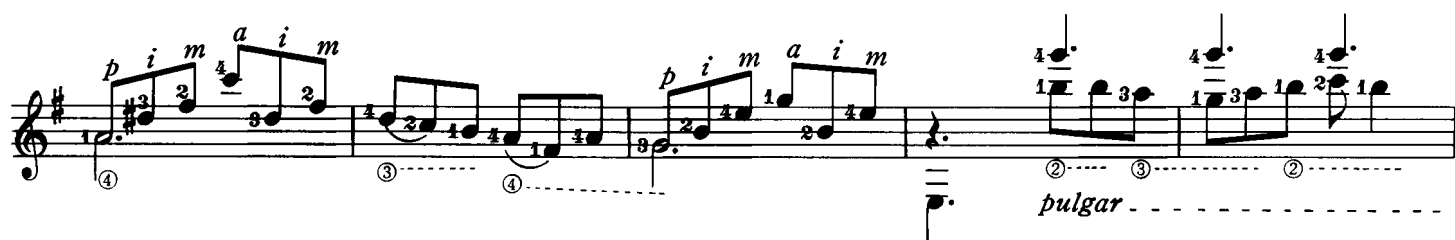
CVIII CV CII CVII

CVIII CV CII CV

CVII

CVII

CVII



The first system of musical notation is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures, some of which are marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and breath marks (dots above notes). A section of the melody is enclosed in a dashed box and labeled with the letter 'П' (Pi) above it. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final note marked with a '3' below it.

The second system of musical notation continues from the first. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several rests indicated by numbers below the staff: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. A fermata is placed over a note in the middle of the system. The lyrics "p i m" are written above the final part of the system, with a small accent mark (^) over the 'm'. Below the staff, there are some handwritten-style markings like "y z." and "y y z.".

The first system of the musical score for 'The Bird Song' is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together in groups of three or four. The lyrics 'The Bird Song' are written below the staff, with the first line of the poem aligned under the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'i m a' (impassioned). The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth notes: B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, B-21, A-21, G-21, F#-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, B-22, A-22, G-22, F#-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, B-23, A-23, G-23, F#-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, B-24, A-24, G-24, F#-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, B-25, A-25, G-25, F#-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, B-26, A-26, G-26, F#-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, B-27, A-27, G-27, F#-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, B-28, A-28, G-28, F#-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, B-29, A-29, G-29, F#-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, B-30, A-30, G-30, F#-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, B-31, A-31, G-31, F#-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, B-32, A-32, G-32, F#-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, B-33, A-33, G-33, F#-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, B-34, A-34, G-34, F#-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, B-35, A-35, G-35, F#-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, B-36, A-36, G-36, F#-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, B-37, A-37, G-37, F#-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, B-38, A-38, G-38, F#-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, B-39, A-39, G-39, F#-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, B-40, A-40, G-40, F#-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, B-41, A-41, G-41, F#-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, B-42, A-42, G-42, F#-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, B-43, A-43, G-43, F#-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, B-44, A-44, G-44, F#-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, B-45, A-45, G-45, F#-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, B-46, A-46, G-46, F#-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, B-47, A-47, G-47, F#-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, B-48, A-48, G-48, F#-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, B-49, A-49, G-49, F#-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, B-50, A-50, G-50, F#-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, B-51, A-51, G-51, F#-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, B-52, A-52, G-52, F#-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, B-53, A-53, G-53, F#-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, B-54, A-54, G-54, F#-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, B-55, A-55, G-55, F#-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, B-56, A-56, G-56, F#-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, B-57, A-57, G-57, F#-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, B-58, A-58, G-58, F#-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, B-59, A-59, G-59, F#-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, B-60, A-60, G-60, F#-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, B-61, A-61, G-61, F#-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, B-62, A-62, G-62, F#-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, B-63, A-63, G-63, F#-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, B-64, A-64, G-64, F#-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, B-65, A-65, G-65, F#-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, B-66, A-66, G-66, F#-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, B-67, A-67, G-67, F#-67, E-67, D-67, C-67, B-68, A-68, G-68, F#-68, E-68, D-68, C-68, B-69, A-69, G-69, F#-69, E-69, D-69, C-69, B-70, A-70, G-70, F#-70, E-70, D-70, C-70, B-71, A-71, G-71, F#-71, E-71, D-71, C-71, B-72, A-72, G-72, F#-72, E-72, D-72, C-72, B-73, A-73, G-73, F#-73, E-73, D-73, C-73, B-74, A-74, G-74, F#-74, E-74, D-74, C-74, B-75, A-75, G-75, F#-75, E-75, D-75, C-75, B-76, A-76, G-76, F#-76, E-76, D-76, C-76, B-77, A-77, G-77, F#-77, E-77, D-77, C-77, B-78, A-78, G-78, F#-78, E-78, D-78, C-78, B-79, A-79, G-79, F#-79, E-79, D-79, C-79, B-80, A-80, G-80, F#-80, E-80, D-80, C-80, B-81, A-81, G-81, F#-81, E-81, D-81, C-81, B-82, A-82, G-82, F#-82, E-82, D-82, C-82, B-83, A-83, G-83, F#-83, E-83, D-83, C-83, B-84, A-84, G-84, F#-84, E-84, D-84, C-84, B-85, A-85, G-85, F#-85, E-85, D-85, C-85, B-86, A-86, G-86, F#-86, E-86, D-86, C-86, B-87, A-87, G-87, F#-87, E-87, D-87, C-87, B-88, A-88, G-88, F#-88, E-88, D-88, C-88, B-89, A-89, G-89, F#-89, E-89, D-89, C-89, B-90, A-90, G-90, F#-90, E-90, D-90, C-90, B-91, A-91, G-91, F#-91, E-91, D-91, C-91, B-92, A-92, G-92, F#-92, E-92, D-92, C-92, B-93, A-93, G-93, F#-93, E-93, D-93, C-93, B-94, A-94, G-94, F#-94, E-94, D-94, C-94, B-95, A-95, G-95, F#-95, E-95, D-95, C-95, B-96, A-96, G-96, F#-96, E-96, D-96, C-96, B-97, A-97, G-97, F#-97, E-97, D-97, C-97, B-98, A-98, G-98, F#-98, E-98, D-98, C-98, B-99, A-99, G-99, F#-99, E-99, D-99, C-99, B-100, A-100, G-100, F#-100, E-100, D-100, C-100, B-101, A-101, G-101, F#-101, E-101, D-101, C-101, B-102, A-102, G-102, F#-102, E-102, D-102, C-102, B-103, A-103, G-103, F#-103, E-103, D-103, C-103, B-104, A-104, G-104, F#-104, E-104, D-104, C-104, B-105, A-105, G-105, F#-105, E-105, D-105, C-105, B-106, A-106, G-106, F#-106, E-106, D-106, C-106, B-107, A-107, G-107, F#-107, E-107, D-107, C-107, B-108, A-108, G-108, F#-1

"El Cóndor Pasa"

Transcripción y Arreglo:
Jesús Benites R.

コンドルは飛んでゆく

I -Preludio

de: Daniel Alomía Robles
(1871—1942)

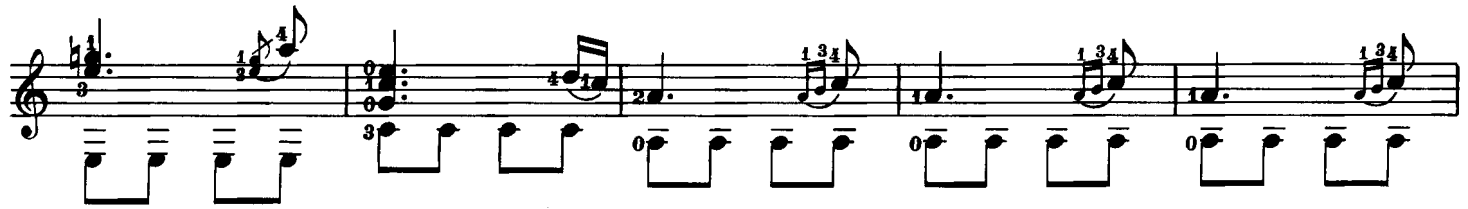
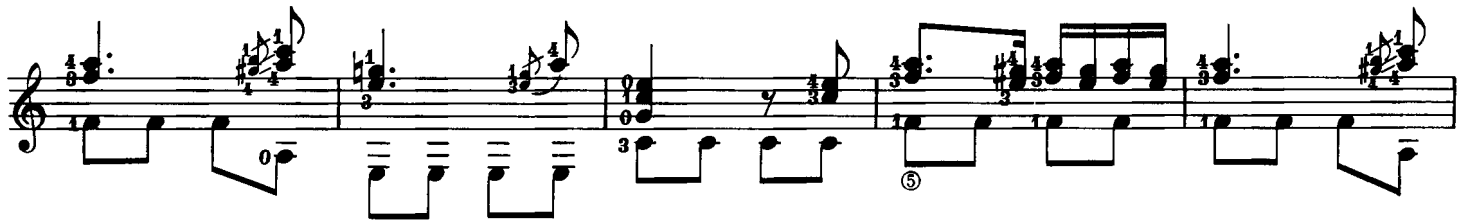
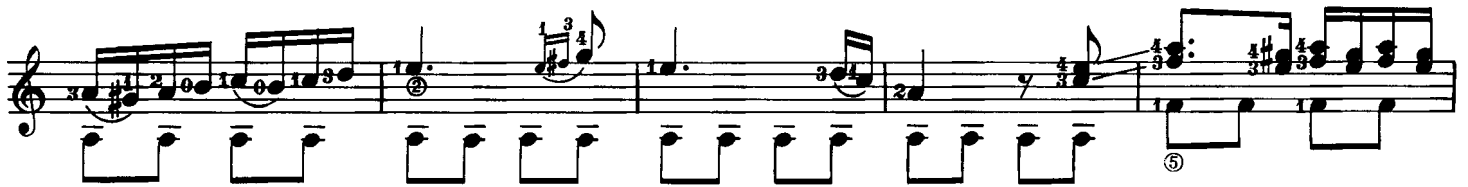
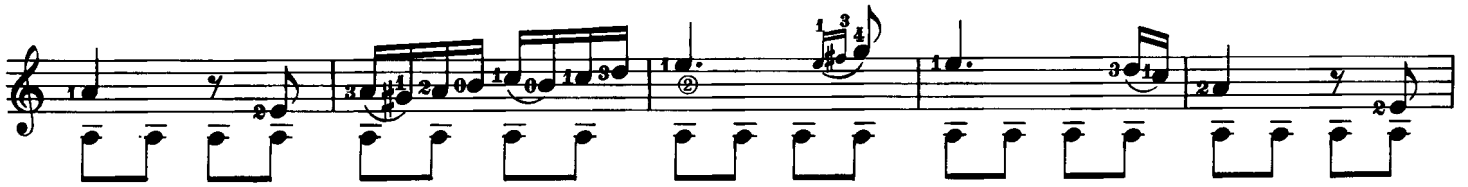
Lento

The musical score for "El Cóndor Pasa" I - Preludio is written in a single staff with a treble clef and common time (C). The tempo is marked "Lento". The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of several measures of music, primarily using sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Dynamics include piano (p) and accents. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#).

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of seven staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp, F#), and time signatures (3/4). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs, and is annotated with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and dynamics (e.g., *p*, *f*). The first staff shows a series of eighth-note triplets. The second staff begins with a *p* dynamic and includes a slur over a group of notes. The third staff continues the melodic line with various fingerings. The fourth staff features a section marked *p i m a* (pizzicato) and includes a ϕV (trill) symbol. The fifth staff continues the melodic development with a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff shows a melodic line with a *p* dynamic and a slur. The seventh staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

II - Andante

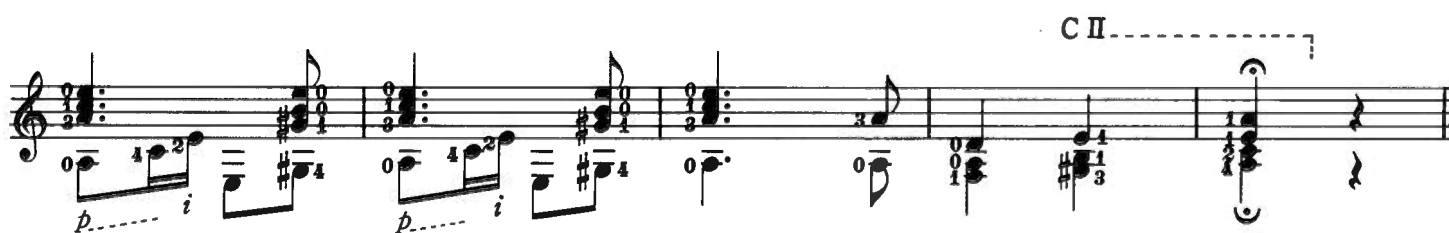
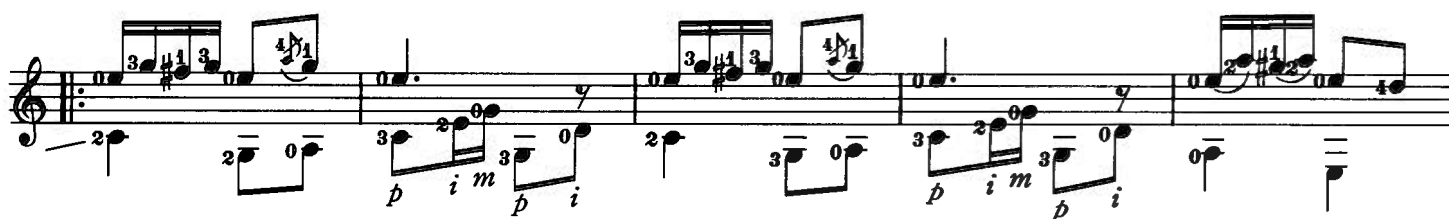
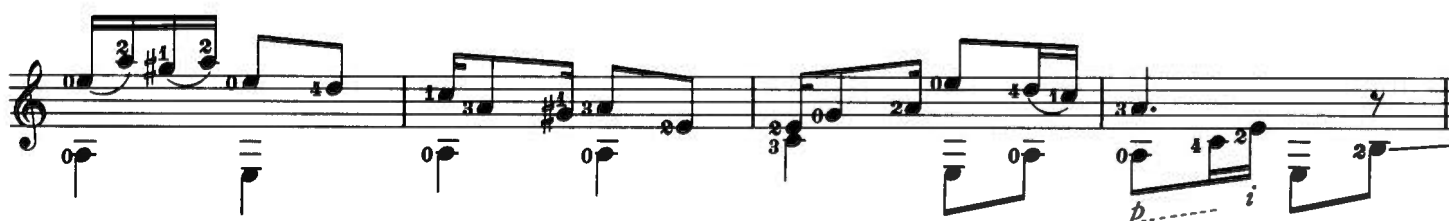
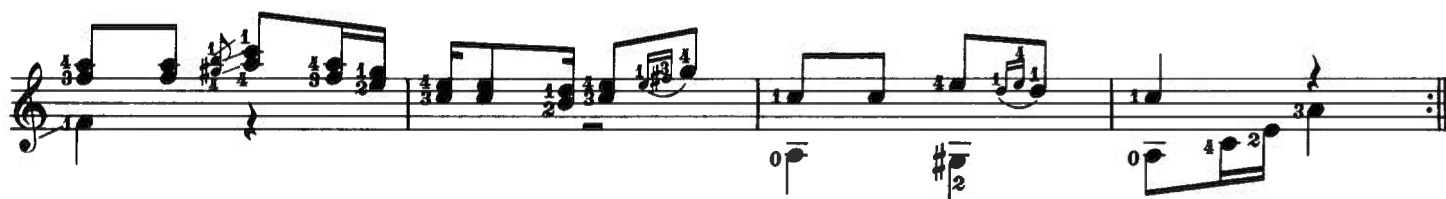
The musical score for "II - Andante" consists of six staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The staves are arranged in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Andante". The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and fingerings. The second staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff continues the musical notation with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff concludes the musical notation with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.



Imitando al tambor.

Cruzar la 6ª cuerda sobre la 5ª en el XIIº traste

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "C III". The score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is marked "C III" and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is presented in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).



"Paisaje Incaico"

(A mi Tata Juan José Benites Huamanquispe)

インカの風景

I - Ollantay

de : Jesús Benites R.

Moderato

The musical score is written for guitar and voice in 2/4 time, marked Moderato. It consists of several systems of music. The guitar part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The voice part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. There are also lyrics in Spanish and Japanese. The score is divided into sections labeled C II, CIV, C II, and CVI. The lyrics include "p i m a", "a m i", "a i m i", "a m", "p i m a", "p i m a p i m a", "p i m a p i m a", "p i m a p i m a", "p i m a", and "p i p i p i p i". The score ends with a double bar line and a "rit." marking.

C II.....CIV.....*p i m a*.....C II.....

1. *a m i* 2.

C II.....

1. 2. *a i m i*.....CVI.....

2. *a m* *p i m a*

p i p i p i p i

1. *p i m a p i m a p i m a p i m a p i m a p i m a* 2. *p i m a*

rit.....

II - Harawic

Lento

The musical score for "II - Harawic" is written in G major (one sharp) and Lento tempo. It consists of six staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). Rehearsal marks are indicated by dashed lines and labels: C II, C VII, and C III. A first and second ending bracket is used in the fourth and sixth staves. The piece concludes with a "rit." (ritardando) marking.