



ADVENTURES IN MUSIC: Caminos del Inka

Dear Teachers,

The musicians and staff of the Fort Worth Symphony are eager to share our love of symphonic music with you and your students this school year! Through the *Caminos del Inka* program we'll take a journey along the Inca Trail in South America, with music from ancient to contemporary times, and discover the sounds of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile and Argentina. The program includes the following works:

Martinez Compañón: Colección de música virreinal

Mejía: Acuarela

Luzuriaga: Responsorio

Alomía Robles: El cóndor pasa

Soro: Danza fantástica

Piazzolla: *Fuga y Misterio*

Gabriela Lena Frank: The Mestizo Waltz from Three Latin American Dances

After the concert, we encourage students to tell us about their experience! Have students write a letter to the conductor and/or to the musicians telling them about their favorite piece on the program or their favorite instrument in the orchestra. Get creative and make a class poster describing how the music made your students feel or the experience of attending a symphony performance—have each student contribute their own adjective or memory of the performance.

When you're finished, send your letters to us at: **FWSO Education, 330 E. 4th Street, Suite 200, Fort Worth 76102** or take a picture and share it with us on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) or [Instagram](#) using the hashtag **#FWSOeducation**.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing you and your students at the performance!

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These materials are for educational use only in connection with the Adventures in Music program of the Fort Worth Symphony Orchestra.



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CAMINOS DEL INKA (THE INCA TRAIL)

The Inca Trail, built by the Inca Empire, is an extensive network of pathways that united what is now Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile and Argentina. The Inca Empire arose sometime in the early 13th century and was the largest empire in pre-Columbian America.

The Inca Trail was built by engineers and laborers working with bronze, stone tools, and llamas. The road system runs the length of the Andes Mountains, and connects Santiago, Chile to Quito, Ecuador. The full network of trails is nearly 25,000 miles. Many of the trails converge on the center of the empire, the Inca capital city of Cusco. During the Inca Empire, these trails integrated nearly ten million people.

The most famous portion of the trail is the Inca Trail in Peru that leads from Cusco to Machu Picchu.





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BALTASAR JAIME MARTINEZ COMPAÑÓN (1737-1797):

LANCHAS PARA BAILAR FROM COLECCIÓN DE MÚSICA VIRREINAL **(BOATS TO DANCE FROM COLLECTION OF VICEROYAL MUSIC)**

Baltasar Jaime Martínez Compañón was born in Carbreo, Navarre in Spain in 1737. When he was 30 years old, the king of Spain named him the choirmaster of the Metropolitan Cathedral of Lima in Peru. In 1778, Martínez Compañón was appointed the Bishop of Trujillo, Peru. Between 1782 and 1785, he made a number of official visits within his diocese, resulting in a record of nine volumes of watercolors illustrating the natural landscape, daily life, and architecture. In the collection were also twenty musical works collected in the streets of the villages he visited. The set is referred to as the *Codex Martínez Compañón* and is currently held in the library of the Royal Palace in Madrid. Martínez Compañón's work is invaluable to understanding the history of Latin American culture.

"Lanchas para bailar" is one of the earliest written works of purely instrumental music from Peru. Martínez Compañón notated it for violin and bass only. In practice though the piece would have featured plucked instruments such as mandolin, guitar, and harp, as well as a variety of percussion instruments.

SPAIN AND PERU:

- Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro arrived in Peru in 1532 and by 1533 had conquered the Incan Empire. In 1535, he founded the city of Lima.
- In 1542, the Spanish established the Viceroyalty of Peru.
- Peru declared independence from Spain in 1821; however, emancipation was not completed until December 1824, when General Antonio José de Sucre defeated Spanish troops at the Battle of Ayacucho.



Map of the Viceroyalty of Peru ca. 1650. Territorial divisions are numbered.



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DIEGO LUZURIAGA (B. 1955):

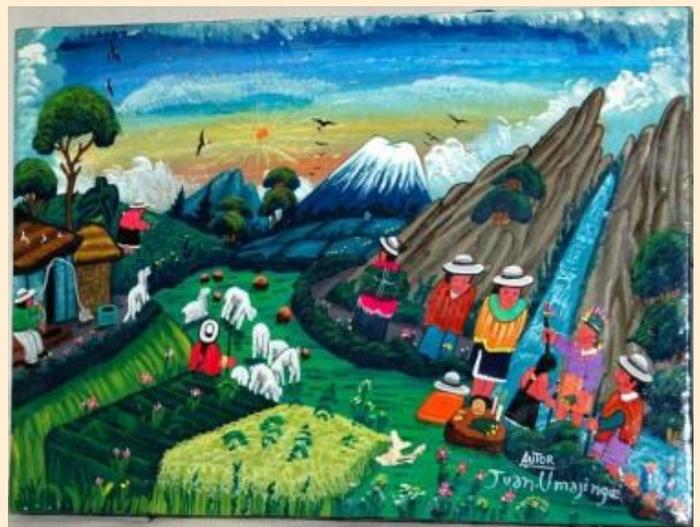
RESPONSORIO

Diego Luzuriaga was born in Loja, Ecuador. He studied at the Quito National Conservatory and Ecuador Central University, then at the Paris Ecole Normale, and later at Manhattan School of Music and Columbia University in New York. In Ecuador, he was involved in the studying, performing, and recording of native Andean folk music and Latin American music. He has received several international awards, including the Guggenheim Fellowship. He currently lives in Philadelphia.

Luzuriaga wrote about *Responsorio* that he imagined “a ritual dance where soloists and groups respond to each other in a form of ‘responsorial dance’, accompanied by a constant drum beat. I have used two short melodies from the Salasaca folklore from Ecuador, upon which I have elaborated variations.”

SALASACA:

- Salasaca is a village in central Ecuador. It sits at the foot of Teligote Mountain in the Ecuadorian Andes.
- Salasaca also refers to the ethnic group of people who live in the village. The Salasacas speak Spanish and Quechua, a Native South American language spoken primarily in the Andes.
- The Salasacas are *mitimaes*, or a group of people who were transferred during Inca times to another place far from their origin. Their place of origin is believed to be Bolivia.



Painting by Quechua artist Juan Umajinga, depicting life within the villages of the Andes.



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DANIEL ALOMÍA ROBLES (1871-1942):

EL CÓNDOR PASA **(THE CONDOR PASSES)**

Daniel Alomía Robles was born in Huánuco, Peru in 1871. In the early 1900's, Alomía Robles traveled throughout remote villages in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia and compiled folk music of the Amazon jungles and the Andes mountains. He notated and compiled over 700 folk melodies.

Alomía Robles' piece "El cóndor pasa" is based on one of these melodies. The melody is from a cachua, a courtship dance in which men and women alternate singing verses.

Alomía Robles composed nearly 240 of his own works. In 2006, his family donated the original manuscripts of all his compositions to the Catholic University of Peru.

THE ZARZUELA:

- A zarzuela is a Spanish musical play that alternates between spoken and sung scenes, as well as dance.
- The zarzuela, *El Cóndor Pasa* ("the condor passes"), was composed in 1913. In the zarzuela, the Andean condor stands as a symbol of freedom in a conflict between a Peruvian miner and his European boss. It was a huge hit at a time of emerging national identity and ran for some 3,000 performances.
- The song "El cóndor pasa" is heard as the finale of the zarzuela.





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ENRIQUE SORO (1884-1954)

DANZA FANTÁSTICA

Enrique Soro was born in Concepción, Chile in 1884. He began studying piano and music theory with his father and at the age of fourteen, won a Chilean government scholarship to study in Italy at the Milan Conservatory. After graduating in 1904, he returned to Chile and taught piano and composition at the Santiago Conservatory, where he later became the director. Soro is credited with composing Chile's first full-length symphony, the *Sinfonia romántica*. His compositions were influenced by the Romantic tradition, as well as native Chilean melodic and rhythmic traits.

Danza fantástica was initially composed in 1905 as the third movement from Soro's "Suite para Gran Orquesta de Arcos" (Suite for Large String Orchestra). Eleven years later he orchestrated the piece. *Danza fantástica* uses two musical themes that blend elements of his Chilean heritage with his Italian training.

ADOLFO MEJÍA (1905-1973):

ACUARELA (WATERCOLOR)

Adolfo Mejía was born in Sincé, Colombia. When he was 11 years old his family moved to Cartagena where he studied the popular musical styles of the region. He was a pianist, guitarist, composer and studied in New York, Paris and Bogota. His music combines traditional Colombian genres with classical music. In 1970, the University of Cartagena granted Mejía an Honorary Doctorate in Humanities.



PASILLO:

- A pasillo is a popular genre of music from Ecuador that can also be found in Colombia, Panama and Venezuela. "Acuarela" is an instrumental pasillo and incorporates elements of the European waltz. It is performed as quickly as the performers are able to play it.



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ASTOR PIAZZOLLA (1921-1992)

FUGA Y MISTERIO

Astor Piazzolla has been described as “the world's foremost composer of tango music.” He was a virtuoso bandoneonist and regularly performed his own works. He revolutionized the traditional tango into a new style known as tango nuevo.

Fuga y misterio was composed in 1968 as part of Piazzolla's hugely successful operetta *Maria de Buenos Aires*. As the title suggests, the piece is in two parts: a fugue on a tango-like theme and a slow, melancholic melody. A fugue is a composition technique in which a melody is introduced and then imitated, often at different pitches.



TANGO NUEVO AND THE REVOLUCIÓN LIBERTADORA :

- In 1955, Astor Piazzolla formed his Octeto Buenos Aires. The ensemble consisted of two violins, two bandoneons, a double bass, a cello, a piano, and an electric guitar. The Octeto played tango as self-contained chamber music, rather than accompaniment for vocalists or dancers, normally part of an *orquesta típica*.
- Tango nuevo met with some protest from traditionalists; however, some liberal segments of Argentine society, who were pushing for political changes, embraced tango nuevo.
- The same year Piazzolla formed the Octeto, the Revolución Libertadora (the Liberating Revolution) occurred in Argentina. The country was politically polarized and the revolution was a military and civilian uprising in response to worsening economic problems in Argentina, some government policies, as well as a deteriorating relationship between the government and the Catholic Church. In September 1955, a nationalist Catholic group took power in a coup. President Juan Perón fled the country and sought asylum in Paraguay. The Argentinian military seized power and Lt. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi became the de facto president.



ADVENTURES IN MUSIC: Caminos del Inka

GABRIELA LENA FRANK (B. 1972)

THE MESTIZO WALTZ FROM THREE LATIN AMERICAN DANCES

Gabriela Lena Frank was born in Berkeley, California to a mother of mixed Peruvian/Chinese ancestry and a father of Lithuanian/Jewish descent. She studied composition and piano at Rice University in Houston (BA and MA) and at the University of Michigan (DMA). Frank has traveled extensively throughout South America and her pieces often reflect her studies of Latin American folklore, incorporating poetry, mythology, and native musical styles into a western classical framework. Among her many awards and accolades, Frank has won a Latin Grammy and been nominated for Grammys as both a composer and a pianist.

While Frank was working on her doctorate, she remembered her love for South American folk music and began to combine elements of Andean music with her classical training. "I realized that I had found my mission," she explains. "I wanted to, in a very general way, be as mestiza in my music as I was in my person: I'm multiracial, I'm multicultural, and I think that that's something deeply American. I love my country, and I'm surrounded by daughters and sons of immigrants that contribute and work hard — that was



uppermost in my mind then, and in the course of recent events in our country it's uppermost in my mind now. It's something that has become more urgent in my work as a musician, not less so."

In her program notes on the Three Latin American Dances, Frank writes that The Mestizo Waltz "is a lighthearted tribute to the "mestizo" or mixed-race music of the South American Pacific coast. In particular, it evokes the "romancero" tradition of popular songs and dances that mix influences from indigenous Indian cultures, African slave cultures, and western brass bands."