

Galician Tradicional Music - LarkCamp 2018

By Alexandre Cadarso Suárez



O Gaiteiro de Ardán (Photo: Pontevedra 1905)

Xan Diz Conde, known as *O Gaiteiro de Ardán*, was born in 1845 and lived until 1913. He was an excellent piper, and when he sold a bagpipe people said admiringly, "but he did not sell his fingers!". He was known by his nickname, which means the piper of Ardán (Pontevedra, Galicia). For a long time it was he who supplied music for most of the popular "festas" of the city of Pontevedra, such as the Corpus, Dance of Swords, San Brais and more. He lived in Xuncal, Marín-Pontevedra.

Repertoire:

1. Foliada de Monforte
2. Mazurca dos Cempés
3. Mazurca dos Campaneiros
4. Mirandesa
5. Muiñeira
6. Muiñeira das Paradas
7. Muiñeira de Castroverde
8. Na beira do rio
9. Pasacorredoiras
10. Vira de Bembibre
11. Xota de Noia
12. Xota de Recelle

1. Foliada de Monforte

The Foliada de Monforte is a piece of music that is very well known in the foliadas (musical evenings of song, dance and music) of Santiago de Compostela, and is a part of the repertoire of the important folk group, *Cantigas e Agarimos* de Stgo. de Compostela.

Fun a-ta Mon - for-te no tren un dí-a de fes-ta pa - sei eu-nha bo-a

5 mo - za a - lí co - ñe - ci - ín — con e-la pa - séi - no moi

10 ben o vi-ño da te - rra pro - bei e coas dú - as cou - sas ben

14 1. me di-ver - ti - ín — Fun a-ta Mon ti - iín — 2.

20 **BAIXOS** Mon for - te ten dú - as pon - tes — ga pon - te de pe-drae de Por de - bai - xo pa-sai - au - do ri - o Ca-be moi-

26 1. fe - rro — 2. Mon-for - te ten dú - as

32 que - do —

39 pon-tes pon - te de pe - drae de fe - rro — por de - bai-xo pa -

sa au - ga do — ri - o Ca-be — moi que - do.

Foliada de Monforte

Monforte ten dúas pontes
ponte de pedra e de ferro
por debaixo pasa a auga
do rio Cabe moi quedo.

*Fun ata Monforte no tren,
un día de festa pasei
e unha boa moza alí coñecín
con ela paséino moi ben
o viño da terra probei
e coas dúas cousas ben me divertín.*

As augas do rio Cabe
ao Sil dánlle de beber
segue farto ata os Peares
para no Miño morrer

Fun ata Monforte no tren ...

A beleza de Monforte
enche a i-alma de ledicia
a vida toda dos Lemos
media historia é de Galicia.

Fun ata Monforte no tren ...

2. Mazurca de “Os Cempés”

Os Cempés is a group from Ferrol in A Coruña. They make very animated music for dancing and singing. This traditional mazurka was well known because they played it in all their concerts.



3. Mazurca de “Os Campaneiros”

The brothers Xosé and Ramón Valiñas Oubiña, from Sisto (Vilagarcía de Arousa), first performed under the name of Os Campaneiros in 1926. The band name was given to them by a great bartender. The group was very prolific: they released a record and several home-made recordings that are now coming to light in modern editions. They also contributed a large number of original pieces to the Galician repertoire for bagpipes.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece begins with a repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 19, 24, 29, and 34 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 19 and 20, leading to a double bar line. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' spans measures 21 and 22, also leading to a double bar line. The score concludes with a final double bar line at the end of the piece.

4. Mirandesa

Based on: "Las Campanitas de Toledo" Repertoire of the Mirandese gaita (Portugal), a popular fragment of Constantino Bellón and a pasodobre of Antón Varela.

Published on the CD "Tentemozo" by Os Cempés. BOA Music, 2012.

Gaita

Mirandesa A

7

14

Mirandesa B

22

30

1, 2, 3 4. Pasodobre Constantino Bellón

38

1. 2. Pasodobre Antón Varela

46

53

61

68

To Constantino Bellón

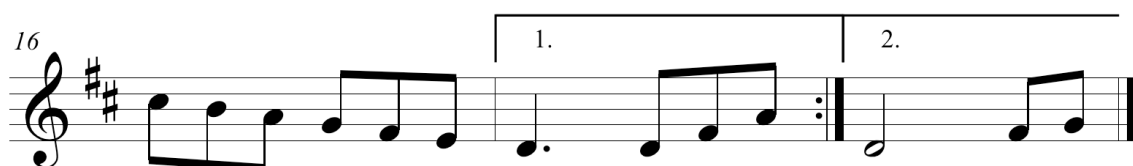
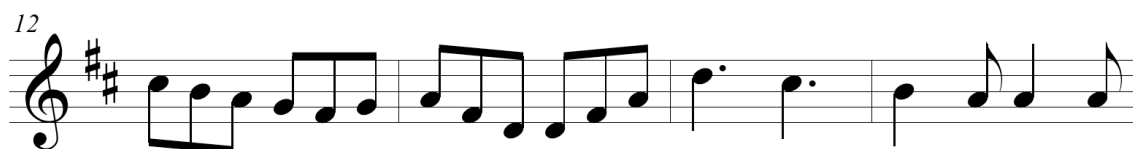
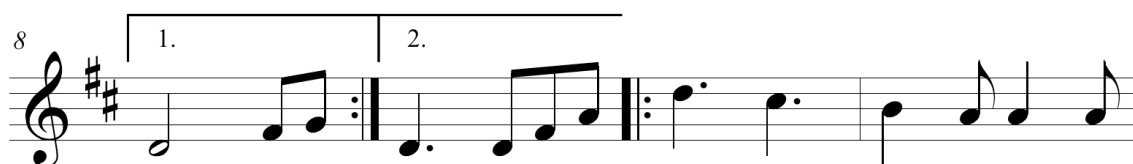


ESTRUCTURA

- **Mirandesa:** (A B) X 3
- Pas. de Constantino / Pasodoble de Antón V. / Pas. de Constantino Bellón
- **Mirandesa:** B A (BX3)

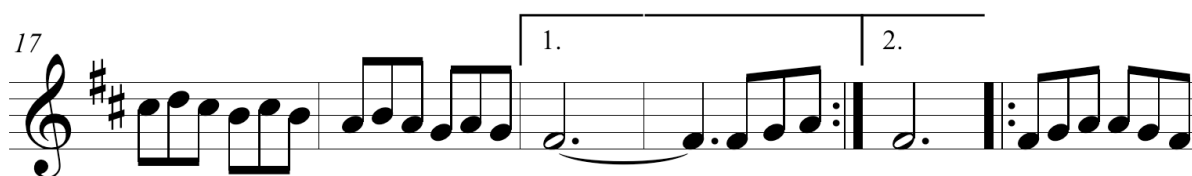
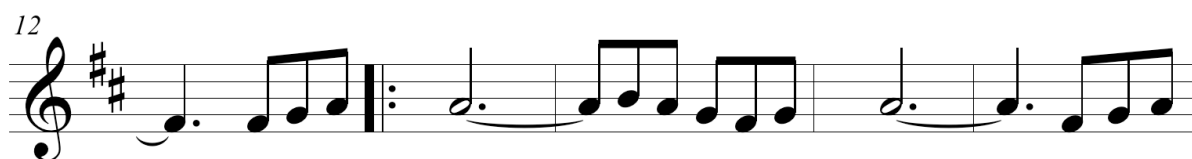
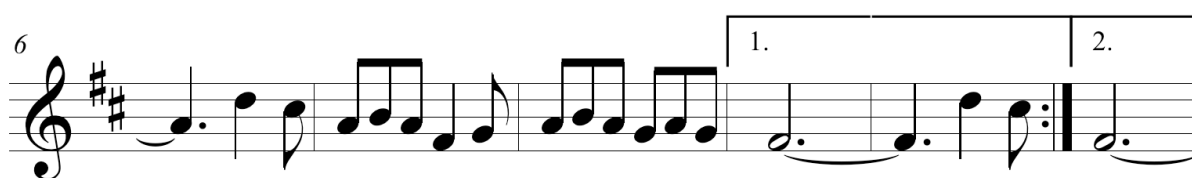
5. Muiñeira

Collected by the *Grupo Etnográfico das Mariñas* de Ferrol which uses this tune to dance the Muiñeira de Gonzar



6. Muiñeira das Paradas

This Muiñeira belongs to the repertoire of bagpiper Juan Bello Mallou, from the days when he played with his uncle. The very well known last part has a number of stops, which gives the tune its name.



7. Muiñeira de Castroverde

This Muiñeira was transcribed by Alexandre Cadarso from the video “ O Toque Pechado na Gaita” by Pablo Quintana. In the video bagpiper Alvaro Four plays the tune with closed fingering.

The musical score for "Muiñeira de Castroverde" is written in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. The score is divided into seven staves, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, and 25 indicating the start of each line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. There are two repeat signs: one at the beginning of the first staff and another at the end of the sixth staff. The first ending is marked with a bracket and the number "1.", and the second ending is marked with a bracket and the number "2.". A key signature change from 6/8 to 3/4 is indicated at measure 10, where the time signature changes to 3/4. The score ends with a double bar line at the end of the seventh staff.

8. Na beira do rio

Composed by Xosé L. Romero Saurez, who was born in Rianxo in the year 1930. At the age of five years he showed an interest in the gaita, and his father bought him one at the “Poceiros” in Pontevedra. Xosé composed many pieces known in Galicia, and he played with his family in the group, “Os Rosales” which only stopped performing in 2003.

7 3 3 3 1 2

12

17

22

27

32

37

9. Pasacorredoiras

Xan Tilve Castro was born in 1872 in Campañó (Pontevedra) and though he grew up in the countryside, he triumphed as an urban piper, and has become a benchmark in the bagpipe tradition of Pontevedra City. He played a “man pechada” (closed fingering) gaita in the key of B, which had a chión - a small double reed drone which plays the fifth of the scale, and which gives a particular ancient harmony.

Gaita

The musical score is written for a Gaita in B major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the first four measures. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a repeat sign. The third staff starts at measure 9 and contains the next four measures. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a repeat sign. A small '5' is written above the first measure of the second staff, and a small '9' is written above the first measure of the third staff, and a small '13' is written above the first measure of the fourth staff. The music features a constant eighth-note drone on the B5 (chión) and a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes.

10. Vira de Bembibre

Bembrive is a small town in the province of Coruña where Portuguese lumberjacks have been working for some time. This dance is a mix of Galiza and Portugal, because the lyric is in Gallego, and the dance is Portuguese Vira (The **vira** is a traditional dance from Portugal). It is most popular in the Minho region but is performed in every region. It has a three-step rhythm which is very similar to a waltz but it is faster and the couples dance front-to-front without holding hands).

De cun Por - tu - ghal me man - da - ron u - nha pul -
ca - ra - vel en - car - na - do no pul - so da man de -
6
ca - mi - sa ben fei - ta u - nha ca - mi - sa ben
so da man de - rei - ta no pul - so da man de -
11
1. fei - ta 2. rei - ta. E vi - ra e vi - ra e
17
vol - ve vi - rar as vol - tas do vi - ra son ma - las de
22
dar son ma - las de dar son ma - las de dar e
27
1. vi - ra e vi - ra e vol - ve vi - rar 2. rar

O VIRA (Xota Portuguesa de Bembibre)

O meu amor é pequeno
eu tamén así o quero (bis)
métoo no bolso da manga
parrandooo canto eu quero (bis)

**E vira e vira e volve virar
as voltas do vira son malas de dar,
son malas de dar,son malas de dar,
e vira e vira e volve virar.**

De “ Portughal “ me mandaron
Unha camisa ben feita (bis)
Cun carabel encarnado
Na pulseira da man “dreita" (bis)

E vira e vira

De “Portughal” me trouxeron
tres peras nun ramalliño (bis)
estimara de saber
quen me ten tanto cariño (bis)

E vira e vira

Teño un amor que me quere
outro que me dá diñeiro (bis)
outro que me desengana
aquel é o verdadeiro (bis)

E vira e vira

11. Xota de Noia

This Xota was collected in Noia (A Coruña) by Eduardo M. Turner and Jesús Bal from an old piper of Lousame. It appears in Torner and Bal's "Cancionero Gallego nº 200".

5

11

16

22

27

31

35

12. Xota de Recelle

This xota was collected by the *Grupo Etnográfico das Mariñas de Ferrol*, in Recelle in the region of Portomarin in the province of Lugo. They collected both the music and the dance. It was danced in pairs to the sound of gaita, tamboril and castanets at parties and romerías and was passed from parents to children through the decades and most recently shared by the Regueiro Moar family.

The musical score for "Xota de Recelle" is written in treble clef, 3/4 time, and D major (two sharps). The piece consists of 38 measures, divided into eight staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and phrasing slurs. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at measures 10-11. A key signature change to B minor (two flats) occurs at measure 16, which continues through the end of the piece. The score is numbered 5, 10, 16, 22, 27, 33, and 38 at the beginning of their respective staves.