

TOLEDO

I. *Primo de Rivera*

Benjamin J. HARBERT

Moderato

Classical Guitar

Contrabass Clarinet

mf

mp

f

p

The musical score is written for two instruments: Classical Guitar and Contrabass Clarinet. It is in 4/4 time and consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, *f*, and *p*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also slurs and accents throughout the piece.

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system shows a treble staff with a complex sixteenth-note pattern and a bass staff with a simpler eighth-note accompaniment. A *ff* dynamic marking is present. The second system continues the treble staff's complexity. The third system features a *rit.* marking and a change in the bass staff's accompaniment. The fourth system includes *ppp*, *p*, and *pp* dynamics, along with *a piacere* and *a tempo* markings. The fifth system shows *ppp* and *pppp* dynamics. The sixth system concludes the piece with various note values and rests.

Primo de Rivera led a clumsy dictatorship during the 1930's. His second letter to the Spanish army said: "Their watchwords come from outside, from Moscow. You have heard their cries in the streets, 'Long live Russia!' and 'Russia, yes, Spain, no!' The character of the approaching movement is radically anti-Spanish. It is the enemy of the Fatherland. It despises honor, it encourages the collective prostitution of young working women in country sprees where all kinds of shamelessness are cultivated... It undermines the family, substituted in Russia by free love, by collective canteens, by facilities for divorce and abortion (have you not heard Spanish girls recently, shouting 'Children, yes, husbands, no!?!')" - *Carta a los militares de España* in *Obras Completas*

II. Escorial

Tranquillo - a piacere

at least two times for each repeat

Sopranino Saxophone

Electric Guitar
tune sympathetics to:
f₂ g₂ a b c₃ d₃ e f
use sampler to build chord

use sampler to build new chord

silence sampler pedal

use sampler to build new chord

silence sampler pedal

System 1: Treble clef staff with a melodic line featuring eighth-note patterns and slurs. Bass clef staff with sustained chords and a 'p' dynamic marking.

System 2: Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Bass clef staff with sustained chords and a 'p' dynamic marking. Includes the annotation "silence sampler pedal" with a line pointing to the bass staff.

System 3: Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Bass clef staff with sustained chords and a 'p' dynamic marking.

System 4: Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Bass clef staff with sustained chords and a 'p' dynamic marking. Includes the annotation "use sampler to build new chord" with a line pointing to the bass staff.

System 5: Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Bass clef staff with sustained chords and a 'p' dynamic marking.

Escorial was a propaganda magazine developed by the Falange party. The magazine intended to generate intellectual discussion in a 'classless' society divided by sectors of production, not according to ideological or social differences.

III. Alhambrismo

Allegretto

Classical Guitar

Contrabass Clarinet

mf

grave

mp

sfz

3

a tempo fluent

mf

ff

3

grave

rit. a piacere

mp

sfz

accel.

a tempo

a tempo fluent

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It contains several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) and a forte dynamic marking (*ff*) in the final measure. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature, featuring a triplet marking in the second measure.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. The treble staff features a series of eighth-note patterns with various accidentals (sharps and naturals). The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment with eighth notes.

tranquillo

The third system is marked 'tranquillo' and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It features a gradual crescendo, indicated by a hairpin symbol, leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in the final measure. The treble staff has a simple melodic line, while the bass staff has a few notes.

allegretto

The fourth system is marked 'allegretto' and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The treble staff contains a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with many accidentals. The bass staff has a few notes.

The fifth system features two staves. The treble staff has a series of chords and melodic fragments. The bass staff has a few notes. The dynamic markings are mezzo-piano (*mp*), piano (*p*), and pianissimo (*pp*).

Alhambriismo (referring to the Moorish palace in Granada) was a Spanish artistic movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Composers such as Tomás Bretón (1850-1923) and Isaac Albeniz (1860-1909) developed romantic Moorish architecture and culture into a national musical style.