

El cuchipe

Torbellino



Letra y música / Lyrics and music:
Eduardo Gómez Bueno / Campo E. Torres

Arreglo / Arrangement:
Jorge Arturo Tribiño

Nivel 1 / Level 1
Duración / Time: 3:16

Formato instrumental

Instrumentation

Flautas
Soprano
Alto
Tenor

Sistros
Soprano
Alto

Xilófonos
Soprano
Alto

Metalófonos
Soprano
Alto

Percusión 1
Chucho
Percusión 2
Marrana

Voz



Tiple
Guitarra
Contrabajo


El cuchipe

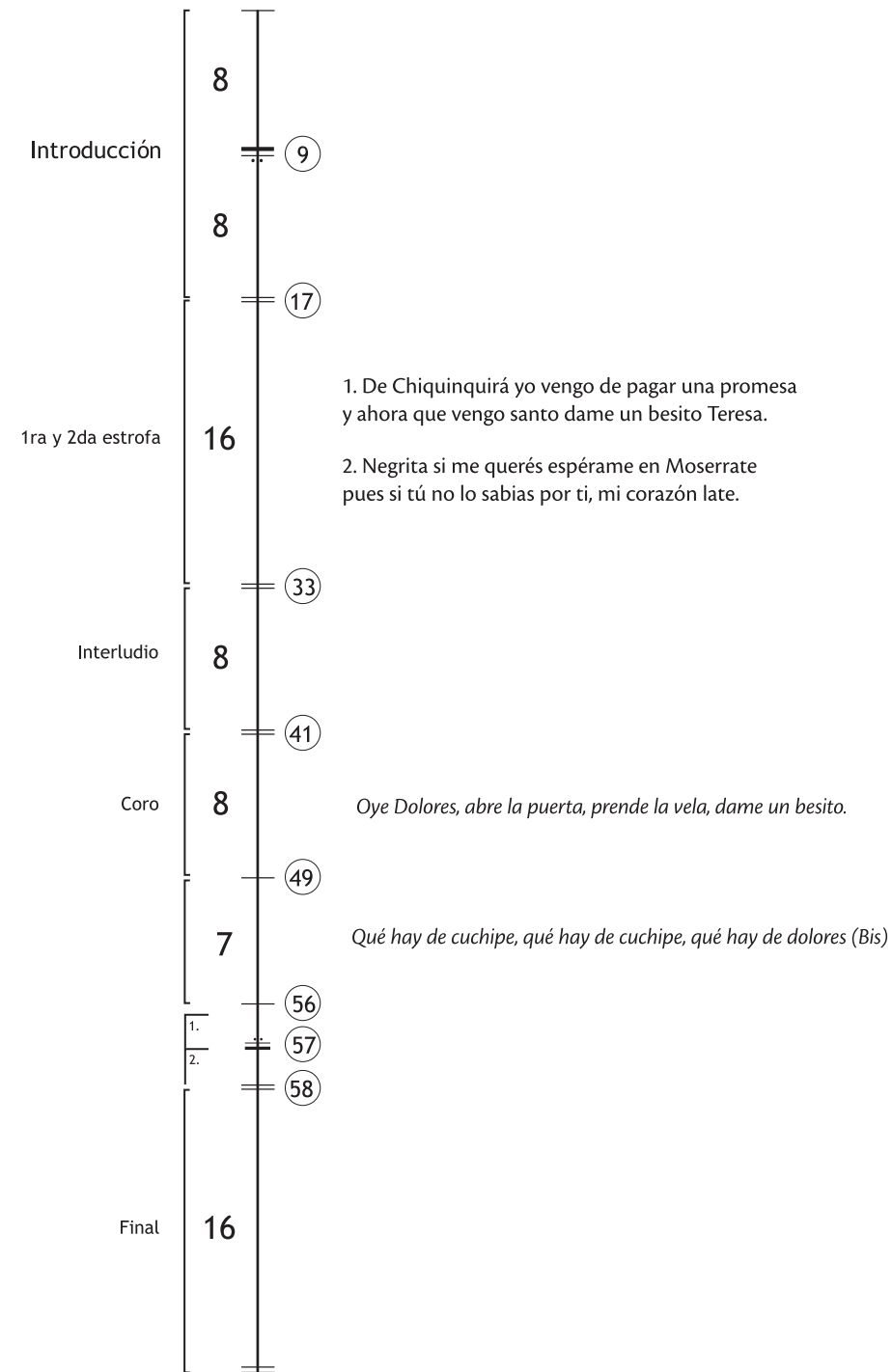
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♩ = 132 



Introducción 8

9

1ra y 2da estrofa 16

17

1. De Chiquinquirá yo vengo de pagar una promesa
y ahora que vengo santo dame un besito Teresa.

2. Negrita si me querés espérame en Moserrate
pues si tú no lo sabias por tí, mi corazón late.

33

Interludio 8

41

Coro 8

49

Oye Dolores, abre la puerta, prende la vela, dame un besito.

7

56

57

58

Final 16

Qué hay de cuchipe, qué hay de cuchipe, qué hay de dolores (Bis)

Atribuido a

“El Cuchipe” es una de las obras más representativas del folclore del altiplano cundiboyacense, muchos intérpretes importantes de la región andina la han incluido en sus trabajos discográficos no hay claridad sobre su autoría, algunos la atribuyen a Eduardo Gómez Bueno, otros a Campo E. Torres.

“El Cuchipe” is among the most representative works of the cundinamarca - Boyacá highlands. It has been recorded by many of the most important musicians of the Andean region. Authorship is not clear. It has been attributed to Eduardo Gómez Bueno, and alternatively to Campo E. Torres.

Jorge Arturo Tribiño

Graduated in Choral Direction at the Universidad de los Andes. He is linked to the Fundación Nacional Batuta in the year 2003 as professor of Ensemble and Orchestras in the cities of Leticia and Bogotá, and as Coordinator of musical centers until 2009. He has been workshop leader in percussion and of the Finale editing software for levels 1, 2, and 3 of the Batuta musical initiation program. Additionally, during this period he helped with monitoring and follow-up visits to ensembles in various cities throughout the country. He has developed his careers as conductor and percussionist in tandem, playing with Colombian folk-music ensembles such as Colectivo 11 En Punto (“The 11 O’Clock Sharp Group,”) and Ensemble 9, and in symphonic orchestras under the direction of Mathew Hazelwood and Juan Felipe Molano, in programs targeted at professional development. Currently he is working on an MA in conducting from the Eafit University of Medellín, studying under Professor Cecilia Espinosa. He is also teaching in the university’s youth music program.

With a degree in choral conducting from the Universidad de los Andes. He joined Fundación Nacional Batuta in 2003 and worked as an ensemble and orchestra teacher in the cities of Leticia and Bogotá. He also served as a coordinator of musical centers until 2009. He has led workshops on percussion and on the Finale editing software for levels 1, 2, and 3 of the Batuta musical initiation program. Additionally, during this period he helped with monitoring and follow-up visits to ensembles in various cities throughout the country. He has developed his careers as conductor and percussionist in tandem, playing with Colombian folk-music ensembles such as Colectivo 11 En Punto (“The 11 O’Clock Sharp Group,”) and Ensemble 9, and in symphonic orchestras under the direction of Mathew Hazelwood and Juan Felipe Molano, in programs targeted at professional development. Currently he is working on an MA in conducting from the Eafit University of Medellín, studying under Professor Cecilia Espinosa. He is also teaching in the university’s youth music program.

Recomendación metodológica

La romería a la Virgen de Chiquinquirá ha dado motivos para las canciones de algunos bambucos populares colombianos. Uno de ellos de gran tradición, es el [bambuco] (error del original) “Cuchipe” de autor anónimo. (Tomado de ¿???)

The tempo is between the torbellino and the guabina, so it should be slow, moderate. A good idea is to work on the voices and flutes in several sessions. As for the vocal interpretation, you must maintain the duration of the notes in the final notes of phrases, with a *cantabile* character and never cut the long notes. The percussion pattern must be played on the thighs while singing to learn the lyrics and assimilate the guabina rhythm. Between sistras and metalophones there are various parts that can be taught simultaneously through doublings. A correct digitation (right and left hand) on the plates, will ensure fluidity and avoid erroneous entries on the scales. The scale Do-La must be started with the left hand. The tenor flute must always be present and support the vocal part in the chorus of the song, so you must look for the correct mixture and tuning with the voices. The rhythmic part is simple, you must take care of the execution and the intensity of the accents on the notes, and look for the delicacy of the bass on the tambora. It is a good idea to rotate the instrumentalists between metalophones and sistras once they have learned their part, to advance the scales, and achieve better control and precision. The chords of the xylophones must be long, complete duration of the figures, and make the harmonic changes smoothly, without interrupting the fluidity of the tremolo.

The pilgrimage to visit the Virgin of Chiquinquirá—the patron saint of Colombia—in Chiquinquirá, Boyacá, has inspired several popular Colombian *bambucos*. One of most famous is the *bambuco* by an anonymous author telling of a man called El Cuchipe.

The rhythm is somewhere between that of a *torbellino* and a *guabina*, so the tempo should be slow—*moderato*. It's a good idea to spend the first several lessons working on the voice and flute parts. Regarding the interpretation of the vocal line, the singers must sustain the notes at the ends of phrases, always holding them for their full length. All students, using their hands on their laps, should practice the percussion rhythms while they sing in order to better learn the lyrics and internalize the *guabina* pattern. The sistra and metallophone parts often have the same notes and rhythms and thus can be taught together. An appropriate fingering (right hand/left hand) for the mallet instruments will ensure greater fluidity and help the students avoid playing wrong notes during the scales. The scale from C to A should begin with the left hand. The tenor flute should always play with the choir and should support the vocal part during the chorus. Work on achieving the appropriate blend and intonation between the flute and choir. The rhythms are simple, though take care with the execution and brightness in the beginning, and try to make the bass drum line as delicate as possible. It's a good idea to have the students rotate between playing metallophone and sistrum once they've learned the parts so that they can achieve greater precision and control. The xylophone chords should be sustained for the notes' full duration; they should change chords smoothly, without interrupting the fluidity of the tremolo.

9

FL. S *mf*

FL. A *mf*

FL. T *mf*

Sis. S *mf*

Sis. A *mf*

Xil. S *mf*

Xil. A *mf*

Met. S *p*

Met. A *p*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Voz

9

Tpl

Gtr F C G7 C F C G7 C

Cb

17

Fl. S A T

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2

Voz *mf*

Tpl

Gtr C F G7 C C *simile* F G7 C

Cb

De Chi-quin-qui - rá yo ven - go de pa - gar u - na pro - me - sa
Ne - gri - ta si me que - rés es - pe - ra - me en Mon - se - rra - te

25

Fl. S A T

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2

Voz

25 *mf*

y aho - ra que ven - go san - to da - me un be - si - to Te - re - sa
 Pues si tu no lo sa - bí - as por ti mi co - ra - zón la - te

Tpl

Gtr

Cb

F C G7 C F C G7 C

33

Fl. S *mf*

Fl. A *mf*

Fl. T *mf*

Sis. S *p*

Sis. A *p*

Xil. S *p*

Xil. A *p*

Met. S *p*

Met. A *p*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Voz

33

Tpl

Gtr F C F C F C F C

Cb

41

Fl. S A T

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2

Voz *mf*

O - ye Do - lo - res a - bre la puer - ta pren - de la ve - la da - me un be - si - to

Tpl

Gtr *simile*

Cb

F C F C F C F C

55

1. 2.

FL. S A T *mf*

Sis. S A *f*

Xil. S A *f*

Met. S A *mf*

Perc. 1 2

Voz 55 1. 2. que hay de Do-lo - res. res.

Tpl G7 C C

Gtr

Cb

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piece titled 'El cuchipe'. It features a vocal soloist (Voz) with lyrics 'que hay de Do-lo - res. res.' and a flute (FL.) part. The instrumental ensemble includes strings (Sis.), xylophone (Xil.), metal (Met.), percussion (Perc.), trumpet (Tpl), guitar (Gtr), and bass (Cb). The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 55-60) includes first and second endings for the vocal soloist and flute. The second system (measures 61-66) continues the vocal soloist and flute parts. The instrumental parts are marked with dynamics such as *mf* and *f*. The guitar part includes chords G7 and C. The bass part provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

65

Fl. S A T

Sis. S A

Xil. S A

Met. S A

Perc. 1 2

Voz

Tpl

Gtr

Cb

f

F C G7 Dm7(b5) G7 C