

Suamox

Para vibráfono y marimba

I. Jinetes

II. Nativos

III. Lucha

Suamox era el nombre indígena de la ciudad y del santuario espiritual y religioso de los indígenas muisca, que estuvieron ubicados en la zona central de Colombia.

En el sitio que actualmente ocupa la ciudad de Sogamoso (departamento de Boyacá, Colombia) existía según la leyenda, el Templo (*muxi*) del Sol (*Sua*), lugar de riquezas doradas y tesoros indígenas que fuera asaltado y destruido por los conquistadores españoles liderados por Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada

Esta pieza no pretende ser una descripción de los hechos que se pudieran llevar a cabo en aquel entonces ni obedece a un plan estricto programático. Es en cambio una reflexión en torno a la psiquis de los individuos que se vieron envueltos en aquellos hechos. Es una especulación musical sobre sus pensamientos e ideas.

Aborda cada unas de las partes: Los *Jinetes* españoles con sus balbuceos avaros, los *Nativos* con su oro y su estética rupestre y al final la *Lucha* racional de sus ideas.

José G. Martínez R.

Suamox fue ganadora del Premio Nacional de Composición para jóvenes compositores en el año 2009 otorgado por el Ministerio de Cultura colombiano.

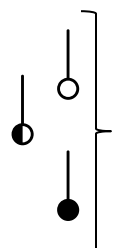
Convenciones

 Baquetas blandas

 Baquetas medio duras

 Baquetas duras

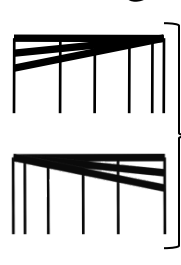
 Baquetas medio duras de xilófono (goma)

 Voltear las baquetas y tocar con la punta de los palos

 Tocar las teclas con los dedos

 Frotar las teclas con un arco

 Golpe muerto

 Desacelerar o acelerar en el tiempo indicado respetando aproximadamente la cantidad de notas escritas

Nota para el vibráfono

La decisión del uso del pedal es labor definitiva del intérprete quien habrá de tener en cuenta las articulaciones y duraciones propuestas para tomarla. Las sugerencias de pedal son especulativas y no pretenden coartar las creatividad y sensibilidad del ejecutante.

Suamox

for vibraphone y marimba

I. Jinetes (Riders)

II. Nativos (Natives)

III. Lucha (Struggle)

Suamox was the name given by the Muisca to the city and to their religious and spiritual sanctuary. It was placed at the center of Colombia.

According to the myth around the present city of Sogamoso (State of cundinamarca, Colombia) it existed The Temple of the Sun (Sua: Sun, Mox or Muxi: Home). It was a place of golden wealth and indigenous treasures which was assaulted and shattered by the Spanish conquerors under the command of Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada.

This piece is not intended to be a concrete description of the real facts that were carried out back then and does not obey any strict programmatic plan. It is, on the opposite, a reflection around the psyche of those who were involved in this situation. It is a musical speculation around their thoughts and ideas.

It deals with every side of the story: Spanish *Riders* with their avaricious stammerings, the *Natives* with their gold and their cave painting and at the end the rational *Struggle* among both sides' ideas.

José G. Martínez R.

Suamox was awarded with the National Composition Prize for Young composers in 2009 granted by the Colombian Ministry of Culture.

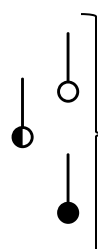
Conventions

 Soft Mallets

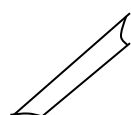
 Medium-Hard Mallets

 Hard Mallets

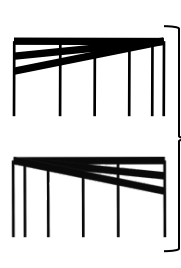
 Medium Xylophone Mallets (Rubber)

 Turn over the mallets and play with the tip of the shaft

 Play the bars with fingers

 Play with bow

 Dead stroke

 Decelerate or accelerate through specific amount of time. Play approximately the quantity of written notes.

For the Vibraphone:

The final decision about the correct pedaling is up to the player. Considerations about the proposed articulations and durations must be made to take the best decision. The proposed pedaling is an speculation and do not attempt to restrict the player's creativity and sensibility.

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para Vibráfono y Marimba

I. Jinetes

Marimba

José G. Martínez R
2009

Turbio ♩ = 60

Measure 1: Vibraphone (Vib.) has a half note G4 with an accent and a half note F#4 with an accent. Marimba (Mar.) has a half note G4 with an accent. Dynamics: *p* > (Vib.), *mf* > (Mar.).

Measure 2: Vib. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note G4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 3: Vib. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note G4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 4: Vib. has a half note G4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 5: Vib. has a half note G4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 6: Vib. has a half note G4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 7: Vib. has a half note G4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

Measure 8: Vib. has a half note G4 with an accent. Mar. has a half note F#4 with an accent. Dynamics: *mp* > (Vib.), *pp* > (Mar.).

I. Jinetes - Marimba

2

10

10

p *ff* *mf subito* *pp*

14

B

14

mf *pp* *mf* *fp* *mf* *fp > pp* *fp*

Tema

20

20

p *f* *p* *mf* *fp*

23

C

23

f *p*

29

D

29

pp *p* *f* *mf*

espressivo

33

Measures 33 and 34 of the piano score. The right hand has whole rests. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes and triplets. Dynamics include *f*, *mp*, and *mf*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur.

35

Measures 35 and 36 of the piano score. The right hand has whole rests. The left hand continues with eighth notes and triplets. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *f*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur.

37

Measures 37 through 41 of the piano score. The right hand has whole rests in measures 37-38, then plays a melody in measures 39-41. The left hand plays eighth notes and triplets. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *f*. A box labeled 'E' is above measure 39. A crescendo hairpin is shown in measure 40.

42

Measures 42 through 47 of the piano score. The right hand plays a melody in 5/4 time. The left hand plays eighth notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *p*, and *ff*. A crescendo hairpin is shown in measure 45.

48

Measures 48 through 52 of the piano score. The right hand plays chords and rests. The left hand plays eighth notes and rests. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp*. A crescendo hairpin is shown in measure 50.

II. Nativos

*Ad Libitum e
senza misura*

vibráfono

5
3
50"
pp

Lamentoso (♩ = 68, ♩ = 102, ♩ = 204)

2
p

12
mp
mf

21
f

II. Nativos - Marimba

mf p mf

mf p

p mf

Ad Libitum e senza misura 6" $\text{♩} = 60$ Ad Libitum e senza misura 8" $\text{♩} = 60$

brillante pp mp pp mf

Ad Libitum e senza misura 10" $\text{♩} = 60$

pp f

II. Nativos - Marimba

6

Lamentoso (♩ = 68, ♩ = 102, ♩ = 204)

52

56

60

66

71

C

II. Nativos - Marimba

7

75

poco rit.

Measures 75-78. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a pattern of dotted eighth notes and quarter notes. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*).

D

79

Measures 79-86. The right hand is mostly silent, with some chords. The left hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), pianissimo (*pp*), and mezzo-piano (*mp*).

87

Measures 87-91. The right hand is mostly silent. The left hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include piano (*p*).

92

Measures 92-97. The right hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. The left hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*).

98

Measures 98-101. The right hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. The left hand plays a pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include forte (*f*).

II. Nativos - Marimba

103

ff

8

107 **Brillante** ♩ = 60

pp *ff* *mf* *p* *pp*

110

ff *p* *mf*

113

mf *p* *f*

116

pp

III. Lucha

Marimba

Rítmico y agresivo $\text{♩} = 75$

ff *sf* *sf* *p*

6

11

f

mp

A

16

III. Lucha - Marimba

10
20

Measures 10-20. Bass clef, one sharp key signature. Right hand: eighth notes with accents. Left hand: triplet eighth notes. Dynamics: accents, piano (p) at measure 19.

23

Measures 23-30. Bass clef. Measures 23-28: eighth notes and triplets. Measures 29-30: chords in right hand. Dynamics: piano (p), accents (>).

27

Measures 27-30. Treble clef. Dynamic markings: *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *pp*, *ff*.

B

31

Measures 31-34. Bass clef. Right hand: eighth notes. Left hand: triplet eighth notes. Dynamics: piano (p), accents (>).

35

Measures 35-38. Bass clef. Measures 35-36: eighth notes and triplets. Measures 37-38: complex rhythmic pattern. Dynamics: forte (f), accents (>).

39

p

poco rit.

p

meno mosso ♩ = 60

44

vibráfono

pp *f* *pp*

p *mf* *pp*

mf *pp* *mf* *pp*

48

vibráfono

pp *f* *pp*

f *mf* *p* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp*

53

p *f subito* *mf* *mp*

pp *f* *p* *f sfzp* *ff sfzp* *mf* *fp* *mp* *pp*

58

f *pp* *pp* *mf* *p* *fp* *mf* *pp*

mp

III. Lucha - Marimba

12D
64

pp

pp

p *f* *fp* *f* *p* *f*

3 5 3 5

67

accel.

ff

sfz *pp* *f* *pp*

pp *mf* *pp* *f* *pp* *mf*

69

E

Rítmico y agresivo $\text{♩} = 75$

ff

pp *ff* *sfz* *mf* *fff* *sfz* *sfz*

72

sf *sf* *mf* *f*

mf *pp* *mf*

sf *sf* *f*

76

mf *pp* *mf* *ff*

pp *ff*

mf

80

sf sf sf sf sf sf sf sf sf fp

F

85

mf f mf pp mf f p

f pp

89

ff mf p

93

ffp ff f p fp p f p f

G

98

f p ff f p

III. Lucha - Marimba

14
102

p

3 3 3

105

f pp < ff pp < ff pp < ff > pp pp < ff > pp

p

108

> pp < ff > pp pp < ff > pp estático

p

112

pp

ff

> 3 6 > 3 6 > 3 6 > 3 6