



Capítulo II

Víctor Manuel
Vargas Zambrano
(1920 – 1987)

Capítulo II

Víctor Manuel Vargas Zambrano

Figura 2*Fotografía de Víctor Manuel Vargas Zambrano.*

Fuente: Guerrero (S.F.). Archivo personal.

el municipio nortesantandereano que lleva el mismo nombre y en el que por diversos instantes se pueden percibir ciertos vestigios de la música venezolana, tan influyente para la época en esta región del país y el cual fue escrito originalmente para un formato de flauta travesa acompañada por grupo tradicional de música andina colombiana.

En el presente estudio se plantea una nueva versión elaborada para un formato instrumental experimental, en el cual sobresale el vibráfono como instrumento melódico, quien comparte su rol protagónico con la flauta, acompañados por el piano, la guitarra y el bajo eléctrico.

Dentro de los numerosos y reconocidos temas musicales que escribió el maestro Vargas, sobresale por su importancia y trascendencia el popular porro Atlántico, recordado por ser el himno comercial de ese departamento y al que se la han hecho una vasta cantidad de adaptaciones musicales, en diversos formatos instrumentales. Este tema musical surgió,

Reseña biográfica

Compositor nortesantandereano nacido en Cúcuta el 11 de febrero de 1920. Hizo parte de importantes Orquestas nacionales e internacionales como saxofonista y arreglista entre las que se encuentran: Los Melódicos, Billo's Caracas Boys, Pacho Galán Orquesta, Las Orquestas de Lucho Bermúdez y Edmundo Arias, entre otras. También es reconocido por haber dirigido La Sinfónica de la Policía Nacional, La Banda Sinfónica del Departamento de Norte de Santander e hizo parte de la sinfónica de Maracaibo en el vecino país de Venezuela.

Entre sus composiciones más destacadas se encuentran: *Atlántico*, *Cuidado con las mujeres*, *Seis de reyes*, *Saxofón flamenco*, *Bochagá*, *Mi bella Arboledas*, entre otras. Justamente esta última pieza fue objeto de estudio y arreglo en el presente libro, un hermoso pasillo inspirado en

según la historia popular, de un “desafío” que el maestro Julio Ojito le hizo a Vargas, al decirle “te apuesto que no eres capaz de escribir un porro”.

Originalmente, este fue un tema cantado, pero posteriormente se realizaron diversas grabaciones instrumentales dentro de las cuales sobresalen las realizadas por la orquesta Los Wawanco por ser una de las primeras versiones instrumentales y la realizada por La Orquesta de Pacho Galán, la cual se convertiría con el pasar de los años en la más famosa de todas. El maestro Manuel Vargas, hijo del maestro Víctor, compartió para el presente estudio la letra original del porro Atlántico.

De catorce Departamentos
que en Colombia existen
señores les contaré
y por sus bellezas naturales
cada uno de ellos hay que conocer
a el Atlántico dedico este porro alegre
suavecito y sabrosón
para que bailen señores con mucha alegría
al compás del son.

Norte Santander el mío
oigan queridos señores
con sus vegas y sus ríos
con orgullo colombiano.

Para el presente estudio se propone una versión atípica, una fantasía sobre un porro escrita para vibráfono, bajo eléctrico y batería, que surge de la imagen sonora de un sueño musical inspirado en las líneas melódicas de esta hermosa obra.

El maestro Víctor Manuel Vargas murió el 2 de septiembre del año 1987 en la ciudad de Cúcuta, producto de un derrame cerebral.

ATLÁNTICO

(Fantasía sobre un porro)

Composer: Víctor Vargas.

Arrangement: Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Créditos de grabación

Bajo Eléctrico: Mg. Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.
Vibráfono y Batería: Mg. Leonardo Rafael González.

Arrangement: Mg. Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.
Producción: Mg. Leonardo Rafael González.

Estructura general de la obra

Tabla 3
Datos generales de Atlántico.

Contextualización de la obra	Autor: Víctor Manuel Vargas Zambrano
	Título: Atlántico
	Género: Porro
	Fecha de composición: 1946
Consideraciones estético-estilísticas	Ámbito: Mixtura
	Armonía: Densa
	Características rítmicas generales: En su mayoría podemos encontrar polirritmia, encontramos monorrítmia en compases como (24-25, 60-62, 88-89, 114-120). Encontramos cambio de compas a 4/4 entre los compases 121-155.
	Comentario del arreglo: Parte de un proceso de rearmonización tonal para luego ser transformada mediante la implementación de armonía negativa, intercambio modal, armonía cuartal y la mixtura de géneros musicales.

Fuente: Elaboración propia (2024)

Tabla 4
Análisis general de la forma de Atlántico.

Sección	A			B			C		
Compás	1-27	28-43	44-59	60-70	71-78	79-90	91-113	114-132	133-171
Motivo									
Armonía	Tonal: G Usa C#m7(b5) y A7 de intercambio modal			Mixtura: G			Modal: G		
Métrica	2/2			2/2			2/2 - 4/4		
Forma	Libre por secciones								

Fuente: Elaboración propia (2024)

Score

ATLÁNTICO

(Fantasía sobre un porro)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

Vibráfono

Bajo eléctrico Slap

Batería

≡

5

Vib.

5

B.e

5

Bat.

≡

A

Vib.

9

B.e

9

Bat.

— 63 —

Vib. 14

B.e 14

Bat. 14

B
 Vib. 18

B.e 18

Bat. 18

C
 Vib. 22

B.e 22

Bat. 22

Vib. 26

B.e 26

Bat. 26

30

Vib.

B.e

30

Bat.

=

34

Vib.

B.e

34

loco

Bat.

=

38

Vib.

B.e

38

Bat.

=

42

Vib.

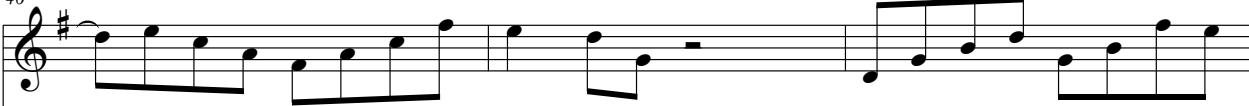
B.e

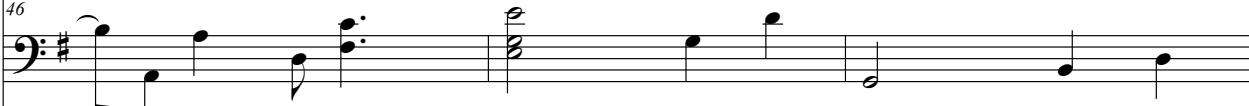
42

Bat.

E

Slap

Vib. 

 B.e 

 Bat. 

≡

Vib. 

 B.e 

 Bat. 

≡ [F]

Vib. 

 B.e 

 Bat. 

≡

Vib. 

 B.e 

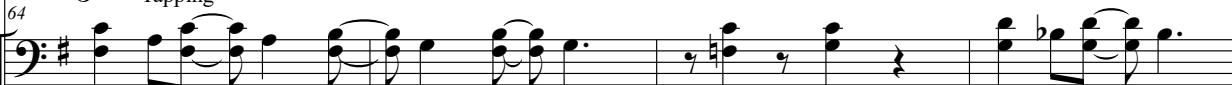
 Bat. 

G

Vib. 
60
B.e. 
60
Bat. 

=

H

Vib. 
64 *8va Tapping* -
B.e. 
Bat. 

=

Vib. 
68
B.e. 
Bat. 

I

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

71

71

2

=

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

75

75

Fingering
loco

75

2

2

=

J

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

79

79

Vib. 83

 B.e. 83
 Bat. 83

 Vib. 87

 B.e. 87
 Bat. 87

 Vib. 91

 B.e. 91
 Bat. 91

 Vib. 95

 B.e. 95
 Bat. 95

= K

Vib. 91

 B.e. 91
 Bat. 91

 Vib. 95

 B.e. 95
 Bat. 95

L

Vib. 99

B.e. 99

Bat. 2 2

Vib. 103

B.e. 103

Bat. 103 2 2

M

Vib. 107

B.e. 107

Bat. 107 2 2

Vib. III

B.e. III

Bat. III 2

N

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

=

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

=

O

Vib.

B.e.

Bat.

126

Vib.

Fingering
loco

126

B.e.

126

Bat.

=

130

Vib.

130

B.e.

130

Bat.

=

P

Vib.

133

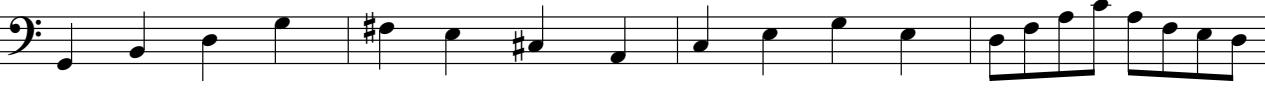
B.e.

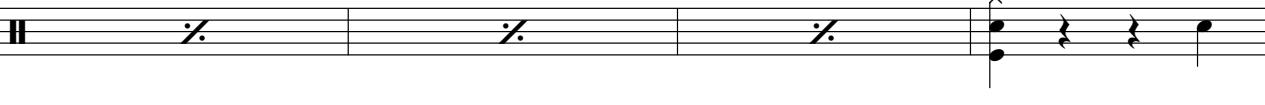
133

Bat.

Q

Vib. 

B.e. 

Bat. 

R

Vib. 

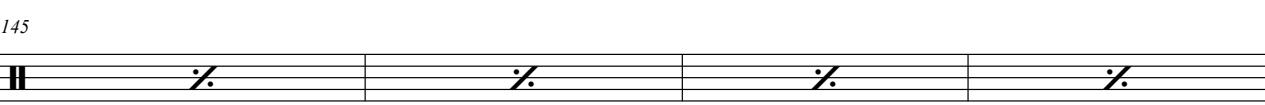
B.e. 

Bat. 

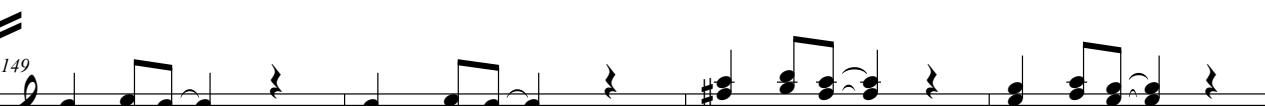
S

Vib. 

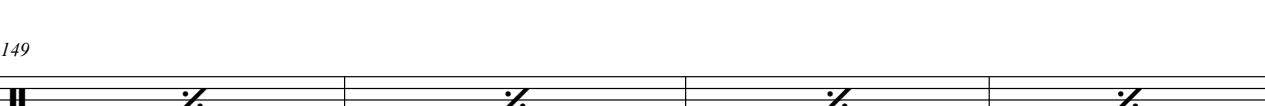
B.e. 

Bat. 

T

Vib. 

B.e. 

Bat. 

Vib. 153 | 

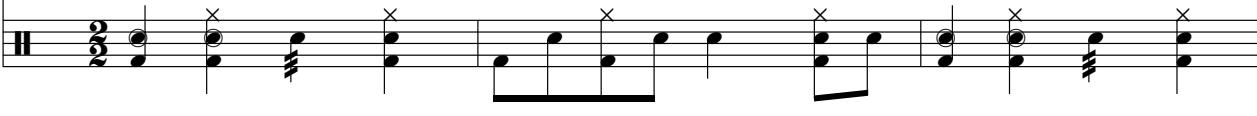
 B.e 153 | 

 Bat. 153 | 

\neq [S] Sin Swing! $\text{♪} = \text{♪}$

 Vib. 156 | 

 B.e 156 | 

 Bat. 156 | 

\neq

 Vib. 159 | 

 B.e 159 | 

 Bat. 159 | 

\neq

 Vib. 162 | 

 B.e 162 | 

 Bat. 162 | 

Vib.

 B.e.

 Bat.

 =

 Vib.

 B.e.

 Bat.

Vibráfono

ATLÁNTICO
(Fantasía sobre un porro)

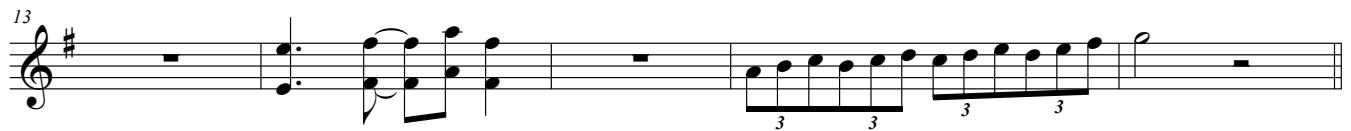
Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$



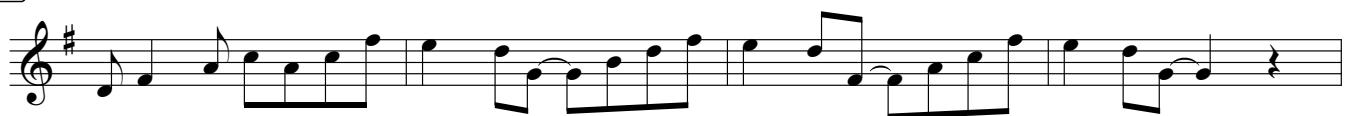
[A]



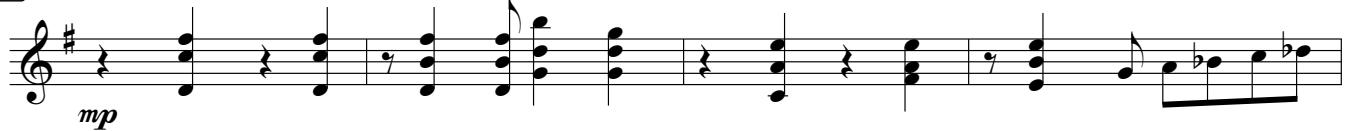
[B]

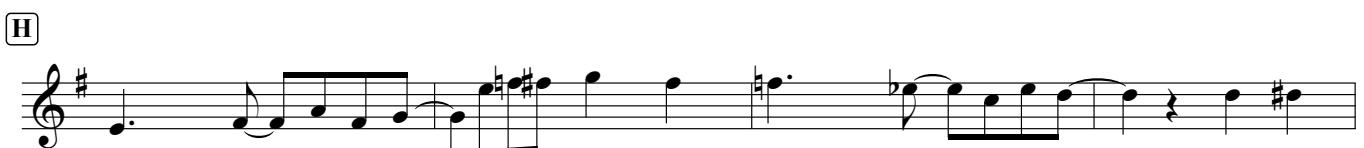
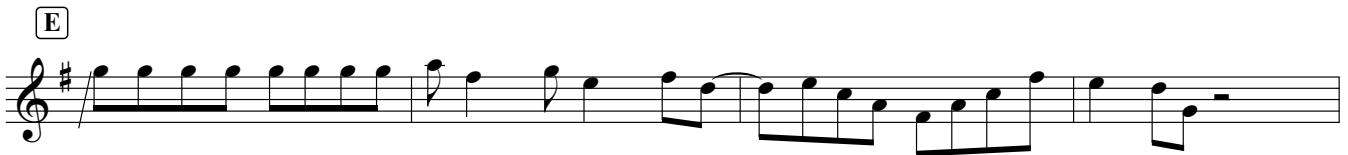


[C]



[D]







[K]



[L]



[M]



[N]



Swing! $\text{J} = \overline{\text{J}}^3 \text{J}$



O

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

128

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

P

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

Q

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

R

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

147

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

151

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

S Sin Swing! $\text{♪} = \text{♪}$

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

161

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

166

Two staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth-note patterns.

Bajo eléctrico

ATLÁNTICO

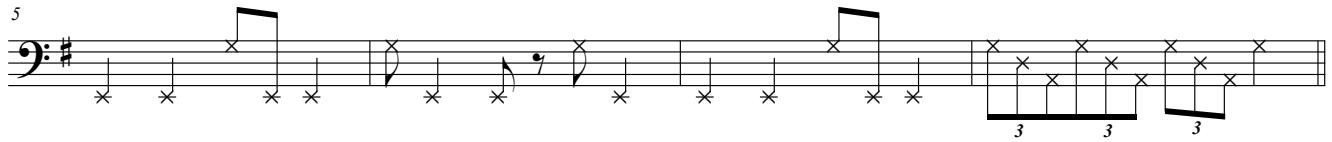
(Fantasía sobre un porro)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

Slap



A



13



B



23



8va

C

Fingering - - -



32

loco

f

D



40

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

E

Slap

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

48

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

F

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

56

Fingering

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

G

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

H

8va Tapping

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

68

Bass clef, key signature of one sharp.

I

This section consists of two staves of bassoon music. The top staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff also uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests.

75 Fingering
loco

This section continues from measure 75. It includes a instruction "Fingering loco" above the top staff. The music consists of two staves of bassoon music, with the key signature changing to one flat in the second staff.

J

This section shows a single staff of bassoon music. The bass clef is present, and the key signature is one sharp. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

This section continues from measure 83. It shows a single staff of bassoon music with a bass clef and one sharp in the key signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

87

This section continues from measure 87. It shows a single staff of bassoon music with a bass clef and one sharp in the key signature. A bracket below the staff indicates a three-measure repeat. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

K

This section shows a single staff of bassoon music. The bass clef is present, and the key signature is one sharp. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

This section continues from measure 95. It shows a single staff of bassoon music with a bass clef and one sharp in the key signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

L

This section shows a single staff of bassoon music. The bass clef is present, and the key signature is one sharp. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

103

**M**

III

**N**

118

**O***8va Tapping*

126



129

Fingering
loco

P



Q



R



S Sin Swing! $\text{♪} \text{♪} = \text{♪} \text{♪}$



Batería

ATLÁNTICO
(Fantasía sobre un porro)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 90$

The sheet music consists of six staves (A-F) of five-line staff notation. The key signature varies by staff, with some using a sharp sign and others a double sharp sign. The time signature also changes frequently, indicated by '2' or '3' above the staff. Measures are numbered at the beginning of each staff: Staff A starts at measure 1, Staff B at 16, Staff C at 24, Staff D at 34, Staff E at 40, and Staff F at 46. Various symbols are used throughout the staves, including 'x', '3', and '2'. The music concludes with a final staff ending at measure 56.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely trumpet or flute. The notation includes various performance techniques such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The staves are numbered 1 through 12, with some staves containing multiple measures. The music begins with a staff labeled 'G' and continues through 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', and ends with 'O'. Measure numbers 70, 75, 81, 86, 97, 103, and 109 are also indicated. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with some measures containing rests and grace notes.

117

121

Swing!

127

P

Q

R

149

S Sin Swing!

160

165

169

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Compositor: Víctor Van

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torre

Créditos de grabación

Flauta: Dr. Jesús Augusto Castro Turriago.

Piano: Mt. Cristian Daniel Ariza Romero.

Guitarra: Dr. Jesús Emilio González Espinosa.

Bajo eléctrico: Mg. Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Vibráfono: Mg. Leonardo Rafael González.

Arreglo: Mg. Sergio Andrés Torres Ruiz.

Producción: Mg. Leonardo Rafael González.

Estructura general de la obra

Tabla 5

Datos generales de *Mi bella Arboledas*.

Contextualización de la obra	Autor: Víctor Manuel Vargas Zambrano
	Título: Mi bella Arboledas
	Género: Pasillo
	Fecha de composición: Desconocida
Consideraciones estético-estilísticas	Ámbito: Tonal
	Armonía: Densa
	Características rítmicas generales: En algunos casos encontramos monorrítmia entre la flauta y el vibráfono.
Comentario del arreglo: Versión concebida desde el proceso de rearmonización tonal y la creación original de introducción, puentes y coda.	

Fuente: Elaboración propia (2024)

Tabla 6

Análisis general de la forma de *Mi bella Arboledas*.

Sección	A		B		C	
Compás	1-41	42-72	73-93	94-117	118-148	149-188
Motivo						
Armonía	Tonal: G		Tonal: G		Tonal: G	
Métrica	3/4		3/4		3/4	
Forma	Ternaria compuesta					

Fuente: Elaboración propia (2024)

Score

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro $\text{d} = 165$

Musical score for *MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS* (Pasillo). The score consists of five staves:

- Flauta:** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: mp .
- Vibráfono:** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: mp .
- Guitarra clásica:** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: *f*. Chords: C maj7, A \sharp dim7, G.
- Bajo eléctrico:** Bass clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: mp .
- Piano:** Treble and bass staves, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Both staves are silent throughout the section.

=

Continuation of the musical score for *MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS* (Pasillo). The score continues with five staves:

- Fl.** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp.
- Vib.** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: *mf*.
- Gtr.** Treble clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Chords: E7, A m7, D7, G.
- B.e.** Bass clef, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp.
- Pno.** Treble and bass staves, $\frac{3}{4}$ time, key signature of one sharp. Both staves are silent throughout the section.

A

Fl. *mf*

Vib.

Gtr. *p*

B.e. *p*

=

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr. E 7/G# A m C maj7 F maj7 B♭7

B.e.

=

Fl. *p* *f*

Vib. *p* *f*

Gtr. C maj7 D 7 A m7 D 7(♯5) G maj7 G maj7

B.e.

Pno. *p* *f*

B

Gtr. Em7 B m7/F# G maj7 Em7 A7 Dm7 G7

B.e. *mp*

Pno.

26

Fl. *mf*

Gtr. F maj7/A B dim7 C

B.e.

Pno. C A#dim7

Fl. *mp* *p*

Vib. *mf* *p*

B.e. *p*

Pno. G E7 A m7 D7 *p*

C

Fl. *mf*

Vib. *mf*

Gtr. G Maj7 E m7 D 7

B.e. *mp*

≡

Fl. 46

Vib. 46

Gtr. G E 7/G# A m A m7 B♭7

B.e.

≡

Fl. 50

Vib. 50

Gtr. A m7/C C maj7(#5) A m7 A m7 D 7

B.e.

p

54

Fl. *p*

Vib.

Gtr. *p* A m7 D 7(#5) G maj7 G maj7

B.e. *f*

Pno. *f*

=

D

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr. *mp* E m7 B m7/F# G maj7 E m7 A 7 D m7 G 7

B.e. *mp*

Pno.

63

Fl.

Vib.

B.e.

Gtr.

F maj7/A B dim7 C

Pno.

C A#dim7

=

68

Fl.

Vib.

B.e.

Gtr.

G E7 Am7 D7 Gmaj7

Pno.

G E7 Am7 D7 Gmaj7

E

Fl. *mf*

Vib. *mf*

Gtr. *mf*

B.e.

Pno. *mf*

Musical score for Flute, Vibraphone, Guitar, Bassoon, and Piano. The score consists of five staves. The Flute (Fl.) plays eighth-note patterns. The Vibraphone (Vib.) and Piano (Pno.) play eighth-note chords. The Guitar (Gtr.) and Bassoon (B.e.) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 73 through 77 are indicated above the staves.

=

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr.

B.e.

Pno.

Musical score for Flute, Vibraphone, Guitar, Bassoon, and Piano. The score consists of five staves. The Flute (Fl.) and Vibraphone (Vib.) play eighth-note patterns. The Guitar (Gtr.) and Bassoon (B.e.) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The Piano (Pno.) has a sustained note in the bass clef staff. Measure numbers 78 through 82 are indicated above the staves.

=

Vib.

Musical score for Vibraphone (Vib.). The score shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measure number 82 is indicated above the staff.

85

Fl. *mp* — *f*

B.e. — *p* — *f*

Pno. { F maj7 G 7 D m7/A B dim7 C maj7 *p* — *f*

=

89 Vib. *f*

Gtr. *f* G D 7 G

B.e.

Pno. { *f*

F

Gtr. D 7 G maj7 A m7 *mp*

B.e.

Pno. { 94 *mp*

2

Fl. 104

Vib. 104

Gtr. 104 C maj7 C maj7 G maj7 D 7 G maj7

B.e.

Pno. 104

G

F1. *mf*

Vib. *mf*

Gtr. C maj7 A \sharp dim7 G E 7

B.e. *mf*

Pno. *mf*

This section contains five staves. The Flute (F1.) has a sixteenth-note pattern starting at measure 109. The Vibraphone (Vib.) starts at measure 109. The Guitar (Gtr.) plays chords: C major 7, A sharp dim 7, G, and E 7. The Bass (B.e.) provides harmonic support. The Piano (Pno.) enters at measure 109 with a rhythmic pattern. Measure 114 begins with a repeat sign.

=

F1. *p* *f*

Vib. *f*

Gtr. A m7 D 7 G *p*

B.e. *p*

Pno. *p*

This section continues with the same five instruments. The Flute has a melodic line with grace notes. The Vibraphone and Piano play eighth-note patterns. The Guitar provides harmonic chords. The Bass and Piano play eighth-note patterns. Measures 115-116 show a continuation of this pattern. Measures 117-118 begin with a repeat sign. Measures 119 ends with a final repeat sign.

H

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr. *mf*

B.e. *mf*

118 G G Maj7 E m7 D7 G

=

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr. *mp*

B.e.

Pno. *mp*

123 E 7/G# A m A m7 B7

128

Fl.

Vib.

Gtr.

A m7 D 7(#5) G maj7 G maj7

B.e.

p

Pno.

=

I

Fl.

Vib.

mf

Gtr.

Em7 B m7/F# G maj7 Em7 A 7 Dm7 G7

B.e.

mf

Pno.

134

Fl. 139

Vib. 139

Gtr. 139 F maj7/A B dim7 C C A#dim7

B.e.

Pno. 139 C A#dim7

2

Fl. 144

Vib.

Gtr.

B.e.

Pno.

144 G E7 A m7 D7 G maj7

pp

pp

pp

pp

ff

pp

160

Vib. 

Gtr. 

B.e. 

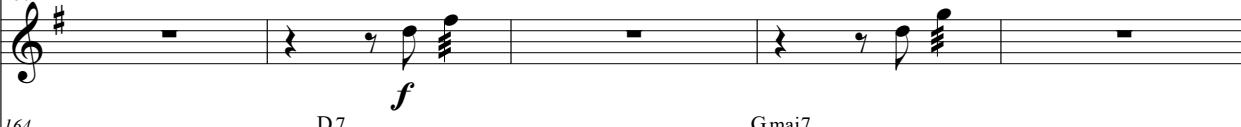
Pno. 

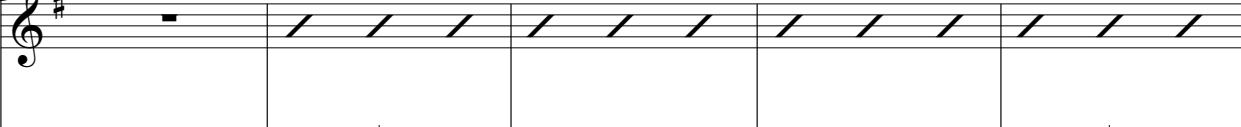
=

K

Fl. 

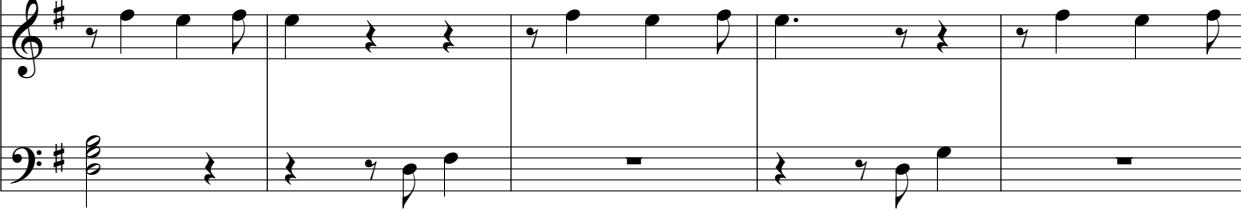
164

Vib. 

Gtr. 

B.e. 

164

Pno. 

Fl. 169

Vib. 169

Gtr. 169 A m7 D 7 G maj7 A 7 D 7 F maj7 G 7

B.e.

Pno. 169

This section of the musical score covers measures 169 through 174. The instrumentation includes Flute, Vibraphone, Guitar, Bassoon, and Piano. The piano part features harmonic changes indicated by Roman numerals above the staff: Am7, D7, Gmaj7, A7, D7, Fmaj7, and G7. The guitar part provides harmonic support with chords corresponding to these changes. The bassoon and vibraphone provide rhythmic patterns, while the flute adds melodic lines.

=

Fl. 174

Vib. 174

Gtr. 174 D m7/A B dim7 C maj7 C maj7 G maj7 D 7 f

B.e.

Pno. 174

This section of the musical score covers measures 174 through 179. The instrumentation remains the same: Flute, Vibraphone, Guitar, Bassoon, and Piano. The piano part continues its harmonic progression with chords corresponding to the Roman numerals above the staff: Dm7/A, Bdim7, Cmaj7, Cmaj7, Gmaj7, and D7. The guitar part maintains the harmonic structure. The bassoon and vibraphone continue their rhythmic patterns, and the flute provides melodic support.

L

Fl. *mf*

Vib. *mf*

Gtr. C maj7 A \sharp dim7 G maj7 E7 A m7

B.e. *mf*

Pno.

=

Fl. *f*

Vib.

Gtr. D7 G maj7 D7 G maj7 *f*

B.e. *f*

Pno.

Flauta

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Composer: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 165$

3
mp

A

3
mf

18 3
p f

B

7
mf

36
mp p

C

mf

47

52
p f

D

f

64

70

[E]

p *mf*

76

4

85

5

mp

f

F

11

115

[H]

p

f

G

mf

121

4

130

[I]

p

f

136

141

J

145

pp

f

K

f

170

4

f

L

2

mf

f

Vibráfono

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 165$

The sheet music for Vibraphone consists of eight staves of musical notation. Staff 1 (measures 1-7) starts with a dynamic *mp* and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 165$. Staff 2 (measures 8-13) begins with a dynamic *mf*. Staff 3 (measures 14-21) ends with a dynamic *p*. Staff 4 (measures 22-29) includes dynamics *f* and *mf*, and measure 29 is labeled '10'. Staff 5 (measures 37-44) ends with a dynamic *p*. Staff 6 (measures 45-52) starts with a dynamic *mf*. Staff 7 (measures 53-60) starts with a dynamic *mp*. Staff 8 (measures 61-68) ends with a dynamic *f*.

Measures 1-7: *mp*, $\text{♩} = 165$. Measure 8: *mf*. Measures 14-21: *p*. Measures 22-29: *f*, *mf*, '10'. Measures 37-44: *p*. Measures 45-52: *mf*. Measures 53-60: *mp*. Measures 61-68: *f*.

68

p

[E]

mf

79

f

85

4

f

[F]

7

4

[G]

3

mf

2

f

[H]

124

mp

4

[I]

mf

140

f

146

J

11

f

K

f

L

4

mf

f

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS *(Pasillo)*

Composer: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro ♩ = 165

7 C maj7 A[#]dim7 G E7 A m7
f

13 D7 G E7/G# A m C maj7 F maj7
p

19 B♭7 C maj7 D7 A m7 D7(5) G maj7

25 G maj7 [B] E m7 B m7/F# G maj7 E m7 A 7 D m7 G 7
f **mp**

31 F maj7/A B dim7 C [9] [C] G GMaj7 E m7
mp

45 D7 G E7/G# A m A m7 B♭7 Am7/C

51 C maj7(5) A m7 A m7 D7 Am7 D7(5) G maj7 G maj7
p **f**

D E m7 B m7/F# G maj7 E m7 A 7 D m7 G 7 F maj7/A B dim7
mp

64 C C A[#]dim7 G E7

70 A m7 D 7 G maj7 **E** *p* *mf*

76 8

89 G D 7 G f

F D 7 G maj7 A m7 D 7 *mp*

100 G maj7 A 7 D 7 F maj7 G 7 D m7/A B dim7 C maj7 C maj7

106 G maj7 D 7 G maj7 C maj7 A[#]dim7 **G** *mf*

112 G E 7 A m7 D 7 G *p*

H G G Maj7 E m7 D 7 G E 7/G[#] *mf*

124 A m A m7 B^b7 **4** A m7 D 7(#5) G maj7 G maj7 *p* *f*

I

E m7 B m7/F# G maj7 E m7 A 7 D m7 G 7 F maj7/A B dim7

140 C C A #dim7 G E 7

146 A m7 D 7 G maj7 D 7 G maj7

152 Am7 D 7 G maj7 A #dim7

157 **3** **f** G D 7 G

K

D 7 G maj7

169 A m7 D 7 G maj7 A 7 D 7 F maj7 G 7 D m7/A B dim7

175 C maj7 C maj7 G maj7 D 7 **f**

L

C maj7 A #dim7 G maj7 E 7 A m7

185 D 7 G maj7 D 7 G maj7 **f**

Bajo eléctrico

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Compositor: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 165$

The sheet music consists of three staves, each starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff (A) begins with a rest followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff (B) starts with eighth-note pairs. The third staff (C) starts with eighth-note pairs. Measure numbers 7, 13, 19, 32, and 37 are indicated above the staves. Dynamic markings include *mp*, *p*, and *f*. Measure 37 includes a crescendo line. Measure 48 ends with a fermata over the last note.

7

13

19

32

37

48

A

B

C

[D]

54

60

66

[E]

79

88

99

104

[H]

115

121

3

129

I

p

f

mf

140

J

pp

mf

146

153

158

K

170

L

mf

177

f

Piano

MI BELLA ARBOLEDAS

(Pasillo)

Composer: Víctor Vargas.

Arreglo: Sergio Andrés Torres R.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 165$ [A]

Musical score for section A, measures 9-11. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 9 starts with a whole rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a half note, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 11 starts with a half note, followed by eighth-note pairs. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

[B]

Musical score for section B. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The bass staff features eighth-note patterns throughout the measure.

31 C A \sharp dim7

Musical score for section C, measures 31-32. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat). The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns. Measures 31 and 32 end with a half note followed by a fermata.

36 G E7 A m7 D7

Musical score for section D, measures 36-37. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns. Measures 36 and 37 end with a half note followed by a fermata.

[C]

[D]

Musical score for section E, measures 15-16. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns. Measures 15 and 16 end with a half note followed by a fermata.

62

A[#]dim7 G E7 A m7 D7 G maj7

p

E

mf

79

5 F maj7 G7 Dm7/A B dim7

p

C maj7

f

f

F

99

Treble staff: Measures 99-103. Bass staff: Measures 99-103.

104

Treble staff: Measures 104-108. Bass staff: Measures 104-108.

G

Treble staff: Measures 109-113. Bass staff: Measures 109-113. Dynamics: *mf*.

114

Treble staff: Measures 114-118. Bass staff: Measures 114-118. Dynamics: *p*.

H

Treble staff: Measures 119-123. Bass staff: Measures 119-123. Dynamics: *mp*, *f*.

I

Treble staff: Measures 124-128. Bass staff: Measures 124-128.

139

C
A \sharp dim7

144 G E7

ff

J pp

154

159

K

170

175

L

186