

07 Rumba da Ribeira de Piquín

One of the greatest gaiteiros of A Ribeira de Piquín in the second half of the twentieth century, a neighbor, friend and companion of the famous maker of Gaitas, Xosé Seivane, was Darío Rivas, and from him we learned this rumba.

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a repeat sign. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes a first ending (marked '1.' in 3/4 time) and a second ending (marked '2.' in 2/4 time). The third staff starts at measure 11 and shows a change in time signature to 3/4. The fourth staff starts at measure 16. The fifth staff starts at measure 21 and shows a change in time signature to 2/4. The sixth staff starts at measure 26 and ends with a double bar line. The score is a single melodic line for a gaita.

08 Xota da Fonsagrada

One of the best known xotas in all the region of A Fonsagrada, it is a part of most of the gaiteiros in this zone.

6

11

16

21

26

1. 2.

1. 2.

1. 2. D.S.

09 Moliñeira de Vilaquinte

A moliñeira from the repertoire of José Ramón González, a gaiterio who spent a great part of his life in the village of Vilaquinte, in the neighborhood of Navia de Suarna, and who, like many Gallegos, had to emigrate to the other side of the sea, and lived his last years in the city of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. The piece consists of 24 measures, divided into four systems of six measures each. The first system (measures 1-6) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. The second system (measures 7-12) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third system (measures 13-18) continues the melody. The fourth system (measures 19-24) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

10 Foliada de Bagueixos

Cántigas e Aturuxos (Lugo) was one of the most important folkloric groups in Galicia in the first half of the 20th century. This group made the first recording of the 'Himno de Galicia' on November 11, 1918. This group was composed of half women, a circumstance that was not common in that epoch. From this group we get the Foliada de Bagueixos.

The musical score is written for two staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into five systems, each starting with a measure number in a box: 6, 11, 16, and 21. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, followed by a repeat sign and a fermata. The second system (measures 6-10) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third system (measures 11-15) features a trill (tr) in the final measure. The fourth system (measures 16-20) also includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The fifth system (measures 21-25) contains the vocal line with lyrics: "Co - mo ca - sei fai dous a - no - os, co - mo" and a final measure with the lyrics "Co - mo".

26

ca - sei fai dous a - no - os, te - ño moi - toa quen

ca - sei fai dous a - no - os, te - ño moi - toa quen

31

que - re - e - er, te - ño fi - llos, te - ño

que - re - e - er, te - ño fi - llos te - ño

36

so - gra - a, deu - mos a mi - ña mu - lle - e - er,

so - gra - a, deu - mos a mi - ña mu - lle - e - er,

41

deu - mos a mi - ña mu - lle - e - er, ai le

deu - mos a mi - ña mu - lle - e - er, ai le

46

le lo, ai le le lo o, ai le le lo

le lo, ai le le lo o, ai le le lo

51

ai le le. *D.S.*

ai le le.

Como casei fai dous anos
teño moito a quen querer,
teño fillos, teño sogra
deumos a miña muller.
Ai le le lo, ai le le lo.
Ai le le lo, ai le le.

Unha vella de Folgoso
e un vello de Vidallón,
trátaronse ó pé dun toxo
sin ningunha munición.
Ai le le lo, ai le le lo.
Ai le le lo, ai le le.

Fun ó San Andrés de Lonxe
cunha cesta na cabeza,
fun buscare bicos dela
cortároncheme a cabeza.
Ai le le lo, ai le le lo.
Ai le le lo, ai le le.

11 Pasodobre de Rubén

A Pasodobre composed by Rubén González, one the most important master reedmakers of Galicia. The arrangement for three voices of this work is by Bruno Villamor.

The musical score is arranged for three voices: Gaita 1ª, Gaita 2ª, and Gaita 3ª. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the beginning. The first ending leads to a section starting at measure 6, and the second ending leads to a section starting at measure 11. The score concludes with a first ending leading to a section starting at measure 16, which then branches into two endings: a first ending and a second ending.

21

Musical score for measures 21-25. The score is written for three staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 21 begins with a repeat sign. The music consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. A slur covers measures 22-25. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score continues on three staves. Measures 26-30 feature a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with a slur spanning measures 27-30. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

31

Musical score for measures 31-35. The score continues on three staves. Measures 31-35 include eighth and quarter notes. A first ending bracket labeled "1." spans measures 34-35, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

36

Musical score for measures 36-38. The score continues on three staves. Measure 36 starts with a second ending bracket labeled "2." and a slur. The instruction "D.S." (Da Capo) is written above the staff in measure 37. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12 Muiñeira de Desiderio

Desiderio Sampayo is of the most important living gaiteiros in Galicia. From the region of A Fonsagrada (Lugo), at 86 years of age, he maintains an enviable technique and quality of playing which serves as a reference for new generations of gaiteiros. This muiñeira is one of his compositions.

Ad libitum

1 *Muiñeira*

6

11

16

21

26

