

Concerto “Andino” by Mauricio Annunziata:
A New Work for Double Bass Inspired by Andean Music
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A Research Paper Presented in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Musical Arts

Approved April 2022 by the
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ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

May 2022

ABSTRACT

This project includes a research paper, a professional recording, and a musical score. Mauricio Annuziata, a well-known Argentine composer, dedicated his Concerto No. 5 to me, Nathaniel De La Cruz, and it is inspired by Andean Folklore music from South America. He composed this concerto in December of 2020, and it has original themes closely related to Andean music. The author recorded this concerto in a professional audio and video recording made in Katzin concert hall in the ASU music building on September 30, 2021, with my wife Rosa LoGiudice De La Cruz on the piano.

This concerto was conceptualized as one large movement divided into three smaller movements. An unusual combination of melodies conveys the nature of traditional musical practices characteristic of South America. This is the first concerto for double bass inspired by Andean folk music. In researching for this document, I studied manuscripts of Andean folk music compiled by ethnomusicologists to explore the connection between the pentatonic scale and traditional musical practices. These connections are discussed in detail in a chapter of the form of the concerto, including representations of traditional folkloric dances from different countries of South America. In this document I also discuss the process of working with the composer, rehearsing, and incorporating the necessary revisions to make the music effective and idiomatic for the double bass. This new work will offer the double bass world a new perspective for solo repertoire, as it is accessible for intermediate (check this) and professional levels. The process of collaborating with a composer of such caliber as Mauricio Annunziata is a rewarding experience for me not only as a student, but as a performer where I found different challenges to explore new music practices and techniques.

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my parents and brother, Goyo De La Cruz, Gladys Daga Vasquez, and Kerwin De La Cruz, for always supporting my dreams in my journey as a musician. I also want to dedicate this to the memory of my grandmother Luzmila Vasquez Tarazona for believing in me since the beginning of my musical life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Mauricio Annunziata for composing this concerto and working with me on this project, and to my lovely wife Rosa LoGiudice-De La Cruz for her unconditional support and effort in learning, rehearsing, and recording this piece with me. Many thanks to my double bass Professor Catalin Rotaru for giving me the opportunity of learning from him and for always supporting and inspiring me to be a better musician. Special thanks to Professors Ji Yeon Kim and Ted Solis for serving on my committee – I am grateful for their time and commitment in helping me with this project.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Concerto “Andino”

The Concerto No. 5 “Andino” for double bass and orchestra composed by Argentine composer Mauricio Annunziata in December of 2020 is the first double bass concerto inspired by Andean folk music. This concerto was conceived as a collaboration between me, Nathaniel De La Cruz, a doctoral candidate in double bass performance at Arizona State University, and Mauricio. The composer dedicated this concerto to me. This piece contains elements of traditional music and dances from different countries in South America that are geographically part of the Andean region. This concerto has an overall form of one large movement divided into three smaller sections or movements. The first movement represents the traditional dance called *huayno*, present mainly in countries like Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina. This dance usually has a happy and joyous character that makes the listener want to dance. Some *huaynos* have a more melancholic character, but the rhythms preserve the joyous energy. The second movement is a representation of a common Andean ritual celebrated by many communities, especially within the Incan empire with their famous celebration “*Inti Raymi*” (The Sun Festival). This celebration was typical in their religious ceremonies to worship their main deity, the sun god. The third movement, inspired by traditional dances from the Amazon, has a festive, dance-like character that evokes joy and celebration of life. The composer wrote this piece with a very idiomatic language for the instrument;

thus, making it accessible for both professional and advanced student performers. The rhythmic patterns in this concerto require special attention as the syncopation may be a challenge for performers not familiar with Latin rhythms. This piece requires a high level of technique and maturity in order to be performed, as it explores different bow strokes and vibrato ranges according to the character of each movement. Also, the composer considered the limitations of the double bass projection when played with an orchestra as a solo instrument.

Orchestration

Most standard concertos for double bass have a very heavy orchestration that sometimes overpowers the sound of the solo double bass. Mauricio had a very clear understanding of this issue when he wrote his pieces for the double bass, as most of his works contain a very light orchestration that allows the double bass to stand out as a soloist* from the orchestra in general. Another tool some composers use to accommodate the double bass projection limitations is the usage of a sound system, that could be the hall's sound system or just an amplifier, but Mauricio preferred to refrain from using that kind of tool to keep the natural sonority of the instrument. Although this piece has a standard orchestration for a chamber orchestra, the composer included in the percussion section the *bombo leguero*, a traditional bass drum used in most Andean countries in South America to play folk music. This, of course, will help the chamber group engage more into the stylistic elements of the traditional folk music, as a conventional bass drum will not emulate the effects. Therefore, this concerto will allow any performer to express

their musicality and virtuosity without sacrificing sound quality and projection. The double bass is an instrument that has a historical orchestral background; however, composers around the world are now more aware of the versatility of the double bass as a solo instrument. Therefore, in their attempt to contribute to the double bass community they are writing pieces to add to the repertoire. However, some of these pieces lack a true understanding of the range and technical elements to showcase the instrument in the best light. Mauricio Annunziata researched about the capabilities of the double bass in collaboration with world renowned double bassists who performed and recorded his pieces.

Andean Influence

There is a lack of new concert music for the double bass that represents Andean folk music showcasing the instrument's versatility. There are concertos for double bass and orchestra inspired by some South American styles, but not specifically with Andean folk influence. The Argentinian Tango, for example, inspired many composers to write for the double bass, including one of the most prominent composers, Astor Piazzolla. The Tango, however, is a very commonly represented style in music by composers of all ethnicities around the world. The melodies present in Mauricio's concerto are more specifically related to ethnic folk music dances that have some European music influence. All this influence was brought to the South American continent by the Europeans who established the viceroyalty that lasted for hundreds of years. This influence helped shape the harmonic structure of what we know today as "Andean" music. One of the characteristics of this kind of music is the usage of the pentatonic scale, in both of its

modes, major and minor. Although, since the pentatonic scale lacks a leading tone, it is when the European harmonic system comes into place by adding that specific note into the scale. Although Mauricio used some compositional elements other than Andean traditional practices in the piece, he kept this main influence by incorporating the rhythms and melodic structures used in folk music within all of those elements. He used octatonic scales and different modes in combination with pentatonic scales and Andean motives to make a more interesting work. Mauricio's musical material present in this concerto is completely original, he never used any existing traditional melody from any country. Many composers use traditional melodies of a certain country to compose their work, but Mauricio preferred to keep everything original.

Significance of The Concerto

This concerto is significant because it will bring cultural awareness of Andean folk music to the double bass community. The compositional structure of an Andean piece in this context will bring the usage of all of those elements within the Andean folk traditions into a concert music piece. Moreover, it will be of interest not only for double bass players as performers, but also for those who compose music for the double bass. This concerto will offer a new look, a new perspective to the common compositional practices found in standard double bass concertos. It can be inferred that Mauricio created a unique work that presents original themes in the style of common practices of ethnic music; therefore, this is an important addition to the double bass repertoire. This piece will not only introduce bassists and composers to a new style of music, but also to a new approach to solo repertoire that will expand the knowledge of performers and

pedagogues. Mauricio's inspiration and intention relies on showcasing the virtuosity and musicality of the performer without altering the traditional style, with a different, fresh language. Moreover, this concerto will introduce performers to a new style of playing, as they will deal with traditional rhythmical structures that have a variety of agogics and nuances not used in standard concerti. However, on the other hand, performers can feel freer to express themselves without worrying too much about playing something stylistically wrong. A performer could even approach the work from the perspective of performing for a dance party, a festival, or a celebration, which can add more meaning to a performance in general. This concept can also relieve a level of anxiety in performers, as applying this context to the study of this piece can create a more enjoyable performance environment, not only for the performer but for the audience as well.

Virtuosity, Versatility, and Structure

Mauricio Annunziata is an admirer of the virtuosity and versatility of the double bass. The double bass has had a tremendous evolution in recent years, thanks to the composers who dedicated their work to writing challenging music for the instrument. Many talented performers that show a tremendous level of technique, versatility, and sound quality are arising these days. Each of them offers a new input to the music world with an instrument that can be unorthodox and difficult to handle, as many other bowed-string instrument performers underestimate the double bass. In fact, the double bass is a very versatile instrument found in many genres of music, not only as an accompaniment instrument alone, but as the main solo instrument of different ensembles. Such admiration

inspired Mauricio to write many of his pieces and for this concerto using these particular characters and style that makes it distinctive. The characteristics of the concerto, such as the Incan pentatonic scales, repetitive short melodies, and a driving rhythm are present in Peruvian/Bolivian traditional folk dances and northern Argentinian and Chilean folk music. The structure of the concerto is in sonata form distributed into three parts that are connected as one big piece. In his research to write music for double bass, he dedicated some of his concertos to professional bass players. I had the opportunity to help him with one of his previous concertos, and in return he dedicated this concerto “Andino” to me. Mauricio consulted with me as the dedicatee of “Andino” on how to make the double bass part as idiomatic as possible, in order to be true to his musical ideas without compromising the ideal sound quality and projection of the instrument. This concerto will be a very important addition to the double bass repertoire, as it will bring Andean folk music to a wider audience.

CHAPTER 2

THE COMPOSER'S PROCESS OF WRITING AND INSPIRATION

Composer Information and Overview of Works and Career

Mauricio Annunziata is an Argentine composer and pianist, born in Buenos Aires to Italian parents. He started to play the piano and compose intuitively at the age of five. He studied piano at the Buenos Aires Conservatory and graduated at the age of fifteen. As a teenager he performed concerts as a soloist and with orchestras in Argentina at the *Teatro Colon*, *Teatro Municipal de Bahia Blanca*, *Teatro Municipal de Rosario* and others. Mauricio is a self-taught composer, and he achieved success in many prestigious composition competitions such as Masterprize (London), EMI Recordings, Warner Bros (Japan), Young Composers (Bologna), *F. Mompou* (Spain), *Ed. Boileau* (France). He composed one hundred and fifty works including symphonies, concertos, operas, chamber music, and many compositions for piano and film music. His double bass pieces were performed by world renowned double bass players including Catalin Rotaru, Petru Iuga, and Gary Karr. The album "*Appunti Da Un Viaggio in Italia*" recorded by Prof. Catalin Rotaru in 2019 in Italy, included one of Mauricio's compositions "*Violetas Porteñas*" for double bass and piano. World famous bassist Gary Karr recorded a video playing "*Tren a las Nubes*" (Train to the clouds), another one of Mauricio's works. According to Gary Karr in his letter to Italian double bass player Vito Liuzzi: "I listened to Petru Iuga's performance and I was very impressed with the music. I also followed the score and I agree with you that your friend, Mauricio, is a great composer. Your friend

has a very rich harmonic vocabulary and I would be interested in what he might do with a simple lyrical piece. It's always easier to write complex music than simple!"¹ For more information about Mauricio Annunziata please refer to the composer biography in appendix A.

The Dinner

The double bass evolved greatly during the past three hundred years, and there was a tremendous increase in the level of virtuosity and musicality of the instrument from the Classical era to present times. The double bass had its beginnings as an instrument for accompaniment and to double the cello line, but nowadays it is seen in the solo realm very often. Many composers around the world, among them Mauricio Annunziata, showed not only interest in writing for the double bass but a fond admiration for the level of virtuosity acquired through the years. Mauricio first encountered a recording of a solo double bass after seeing and listening to Prof. Catalin Rotaru's recording of *Le Grand Tango*, by Astor Piazzolla. This piece was dedicated to the great Mstislav Rostropovich to be performed on the cello. Although Mauricio realized the double bass offered a different tone color and depth to the piece, he was fascinated by the versatility and virtuosity of the performer he was listening to. Mauricio says: "I was having dinner with Laura Piazzolla about four years ago and while she was telling me some anecdotes about her husband, she mentioned *Le Grand Tango* which he composed for Rostropovich, and

¹ Gary Karr, Letter to Vito Liuzzi, August 2015, <https://www.vitoliuzzi.com/news-mauricio-annunziata-his-new-compositions-for-doublebass-and-piano-orchestra-all-free-downloads/>

that there were not any video recordings from when he first played it. So, we started looking on YouTube to see if there was one that might have been uploaded by some spectator or fan that may have videotaped it back in the 80's. We did not find it, but there were new recordings and videos of many different cellists, and one of them had an instrument that was just too big to be a cello: that was Catalin Rotaru. It surprised us and we heard it. Laura thought it was excellent and better than the one she heard Rostropovich playing years ago. Ever since, I started to listen to recordings of double bass and I was really fascinated. I also got to know Italian double bassist Vito Liuzzi with whom I became really good friends and started to write for the double bass.”² From that point on, he decided he would write pieces for this new and “impractical” instrument that he did not know could do such things before. Mauricio composed more than twenty works for the double bass with piano, a quartet, a duet, and six concertos with orchestra.

Historical Background of Double Bass Influence on Composers

One of the first composers who was influenced to write virtuosic lines for the double bass was Beethoven after meeting double bass Italian virtuoso Domenico Dragonetti. There is no evidence that shows that Dragonetti in fact inspired Beethoven, but certainly he found his playing to be fascinating on an instrument that was apparently very hard to play and transport. According to K. Marie Stolba: “To comprehend fully Beethoven’s music one must understand something of Beethoven’s thinking. He reasoned that technical facilities exhibited by one performer could be acquired by others. The difficulty of his orchestral string bass parts probably stemmed from his acquaintance with

² Mauricio Annunziata, WhatsApp message to author, February 3, 2022.

Domenico Dragonetti, perhaps the greatest bass player of all time. Beethoven had heard that Dragonetti could render cello music on his bass and requested Domenico to execute a sonata with him. Dragonetti selected Sonata No. 2, Op. 5, the finale of which contains difficult arpeggios, and dashed off the work with finesse - to the extreme delight of the composer. Beethoven never forgot this performance; because of the talent of this Paganini of the contrabass, drops of sweat have appeared on the brows of many a bass player”.³ He showed Beethoven a different approach and a highly advanced technique for his time that apparently could have perhaps motivated him to write the famous virtuosic bass/cello line in the third movement of his Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

Another example was the great Giovanni Bottesini. He was a great virtuoso and a pioneer of the solo double bass, who brought the Italian operatic language to double bass solo playing at a much higher level. Historically, Bottesini is known as the Paganini of the double bass for his tremendous virtuosity with the instrument. Aside from being a great double bass player, Bottesini was a great composer and opera conductor who worked closely with opera composers like Verdi, Bellini, Rossini, and Ponchielli who served him as an inspiration to elevate the double bass playing.⁴ One of the most famous and virtuosic pieces written by Bottesini is the Fantasy for Double Bass and Piano on “La Sonnambula” by Vincenzo Bellini. Here, Bottesini took the main themes and arias from the opera and transformed them into a virtuosic set of variations for the double bass.

³ K. Marie Stolba, “Beethoven-Two Vignettes,” *American Music Teacher* 20, no. 1 (1970): 38–44, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43533704>.

⁴ Giovanni Bottesini, “*The Musical Times and Singing Class Circular* 30, no. 558 (1889): 476, accessed April 22, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3360528>.

Another example is his variations on the famous Neapolitan folk tune “The Carnival of Venice”, which is considered perhaps his most difficult piece. The variations are full of virtuosic arpeggios that are hard to execute even for experienced professional bassists. In most of Bottesini’s pieces and these two especially, his use of harmonics is prominent and distinctive. He explores the whole range of the instrument and expands it further than any performer or composer had done before.

The Composer’s Inspiration for Concerto “Andino”

In today’s music world, composers are using many different compositional techniques to create a distinctive work. Moreover, many different Latin American styles influenced composers to write concert pieces for solo instruments for many years, although Andean music has been one of the most overlooked genres. By composing his Concerto No. 5 “Andino,” Mauricio’s intention is to bring elements of Andean music into the concert hall, with an instrument that is evolving nowadays as a solo instrument. Most modern composers these days seek to understand the language of the double bass, therefore they can write effectively and efficiently, as it is an instrument that offers many possibilities. The double bass is a versatile instrument that can adjust to many different styles and techniques without much effort, with its unique characteristic sound and resonance in the low register and the crisp resounding harmonics in the higher range. Recently, Mauricio dedicated a concerto to Arizona State University Double Bass Professor Catalin Rotaru, and I had the pleasure to help him make it more idiomatic and efficient for the instrument. This piece has more specifically African-Argentinian

influence. During this collaboration, Mauricio learned I was from Peru and decided to write his first concerto for double bass with Andean influence and dedicate it to myself. This, of course, was one of his motivations to write this concerto, but mainly because he has so much knowledge on the Andean musical style. Writing this concerto “Andino” was one of Mauricio’s projects for a long period of time, as he composed pieces with this kind of influence for double bass and piano, but never wrote an actual concerto for double bass and orchestra with Andean influence.

The Composer’s Background with Andean Music

In his musicological studies, Mauricio explored the Argentinian musical background extensively, like Franz Liszt did with Hungarian music. His research on African-Argentinian music from the slaves was distinguished by UNESCO in 2014 after composing the lyric opera “*Los Invisibles: El Enigma de los Afroargentinos*” (The Invisible: The African-Argentinian’s Enigma). With that style he also composed some pieces for piano solo, the Double Bass Concerto No. 2, and the suite “*Negros Aires*” for double bass and piano. During his research, he traveled throughout the Argentinian territory investigating autochthonous music, talking with people about how they inherited their traditions from one generation to another without written music. During this investigation, he also discovered that the rest of the world does not know much about the Incan Empire, its music, its traditions, and its expansion through South America. When Conquistador Pizarro came to South America in 1536, the great empire was extended

from the upper half of Argentina to southern Colombia, including countries like Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, and of course Peru with the capital in Cuzco.

In all of his Andean works, Mauricio Annunziata included styles with origins in the olden Incan cultures but with a modern language and his own ideas. Even though Andean music from Argentina has its beginnings in dances like *Vidalita*, *Baguala*, *Yaravi*, and *Carnavalito*, in the Concerto “Andino,” Mauricio preferred to stay close to the Peruvian style. Not necessarily Peruvian music, because that includes not only Andean styles, but also African-Peruvian music and music from the Peruvian coast that was influenced greatly by Spanish culture. The compositional process of this work consists in unifying the autochthonous inspiration with a modern language, always with original themes, as the composer never utilizes existing traditional themes. Moreover, Mauricio is a huge admirer of Beethoven, from whom he is inspired to use sonata form.⁵ European Western music is vastly studied in Latin America and is always used as a reference by Latin composers in regard to form, harmony, and counterpoint.

⁵ Mauricio Annunziata, Email message to author, April 9, 2021.

CHAPTER 3

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE COMPOSER AND PERFORMER

Collaboration Between Performers and Composers

The following discussion is about how the collaboration between Mauricio and I started. It is a great experience and a privilege to work and collaborate with a living composer, as not many performers have that opportunity these days. This kind of collaboration is very meaningful as the process involves creating a new work and interpreting it in a very personal way. In history, the works between composer and performer were not as distinct as they started being more prominent in the twentieth century. For example, back in the Baroque era most composers were also performers, and vice versa. Nevertheless, there were also some important examples of composers and performers working together in early time periods. The great genius Mozart wrote arias for specific singers and exchanged arias between them depending on which singers would be singing in a particular opera performance. Schubert admired the bass-baritone Johann Michael Vogl, and equally Vogl admired Schubert's music. This common respect encouraged Schubert to write many of his lieder with Vogl in mind, including his famous *Erlkönig*. The Violin Concerto in D major by Brahms was inspired by violin virtuoso Joseph Joachim, with whom Brahms shared a friendship and a musical partnership.

The collaboration between the performer and composer is becoming quite popular these days, as many composers continue to experiment with pushing the boundaries of writing extended techniques and different and non-standard musical figures, while

performers help educate composers about particular elements in their compositions that are functional and practical for their instruments. This type of collaboration may lead to issues that require a lot of time investment in consultation, negotiation, and analysis.

Pianist Zubin Kanga is a performer who collaborated with many composers and wrote about his experience. For his doctoral research paper, he documented ten different collaborations with composers of his circle, all of them living composers. He discusses the levels of inputs he had with these composers while working with them. He makes a distinction between collaborations where the composer is more authoritative and expects the performer to take all the composer's original ideas and instructions without question or receiving feedback, in contrast to other collaborations where the composer and performer discuss ideas and suggestions to create the new work. Another type discussed in his collaboration is where the composer wants to push the instrument's technical limits and range; this often requires some input from the performer about what is playable. According to Kanga, "testing of the thresholds dominated the collaboration, with the limits of possibility constantly being challenged and negotiated."⁶ The collaboration Mauricio and I experienced was a combination of being on an equal footing as professional colleagues and testing some technical boundaries of what was performable for me on the double bass, the piano, and the orchestra.

Annunziata dedicated his Double Bass Concerto No. 4 "Afro-Argentino" to Catalin Rotaru, the Arizona State University double bass professor. This concerto has a lot of African-Argentine influence and its structure has some similarities with the

⁶ Zubin Kanga, "Inside Composer-Performer Collaboration," *Resonate Magazine*: May 15, 2014, accessed Jan 11, 2022, <https://www.australianmusiccentre.com.au/article/inside-composer-performer-collaboration>

Concerto “Andino.” Professor Rotaru trusted me to do the revision of this concerto and be in contact with Mauricio for the entire process. During this collaboration, he learned I was from Peru, and we established a good friendship and shared our thoughts with each other on new music for the double bass. We found out that we had many ideas in common, especially with the fact that there is a lack of understanding of the double bass functionality by many contemporary composers. Mauricio is not only a composer, but an avid researcher of South American traditional music as mentioned before. After much research and study, he was always struck by the idea of composing a new piece that represented Andean music, but it was a matter of time until we met. While I was still an undergraduate student, I already had plans to continue with my education and get a doctoral degree in performance. I started composing music for the double bass, but I was never able to tackle the Andean style very well as I needed to do more research on the topic. I always wanted to convey the Peruvian traditional style into my double bass compositions, but Mauricio took it to a different level. Mauricio is considered one of the leading composers from Argentina after Alberto Ginastera, and all of his work and compositions are remarkable. As a matter of fact, I believe that the collaboration between Mauricio and I was meant to happen, because we somehow had the same goal in mind. He saw the significance of having a Peruvian double bassist premiere a double bass concerto influenced by Andean music. In December of 2020, a few days before Christmas, Mauricio surprised me with what was a very special gift for me that day, his Double Bass Concerto No. 5 “Andino”.

Performer/Composer Consultations on Revisions

Mauricio and I worked in detail to make the concerto accessible and playable at a virtuosic level. The double bass is underestimated at times by new composers because of the simplicity of its accompaniment nature, but the reality is that its complexity relies on the fact that it is a versatile instrument that can be used for many styles and in different ways. Starting by the fact that it is currently tuned in fourths and not in fifths, unlike the other bowed string instruments, the double bass is historically not considered part of the violin family. It is important to mention that very few performers use the tuning in fifths, like a violoncello. An example is world renowned bassist Joel Quarrington. The usage of this tuning is not practical for most performers. The register of the double bass is challenging, but certainly there are very efficient ways in which the instrument will sound beautifully. This work will be beneficial for the contemporary double bass repertoire as it is carefully structured and composed. Furthermore, it is accessible for professionals and advanced students.

Meetings: Movement I

Mauricio and I started the discussion through zoom meetings after he presented me with the first draft of the score. The process was simple, after he sent me the score, I read it through and marked all possible ideas that could work better. In our first meeting, we focused on discussing the ideas in the first movement. The first measure I thought was too complicated or not idiomatic to perform was measure 41. The problem here is the fast and big shifting that is required to tackle it as it is written.

Example 1: Original motive: mm. 41-43



We then agreed to keep the same patterns the same as in measures 42 and 43, so that the phrase is more consistent as well.

Example 2: Revised motive: mm. 41-43



One of the passages we discussed first starts in measure 51 to measure 64, *con fervore*. In this section Mauricio wrote the patterns slurred, and although the slur offers a very nice tone color, it does not help to play the accented quarter notes in every fourth beat. Instead, I suggested omitting the slurs and playing them separately. Mauricio agreed with that, but I suggested to keep the slurs as an indication of a musical gesture, but to include written bowings stating it should be played separately.

Example 3: Slurred passage: mm. 51-64

The image displays two staves of musical notation. The first staff, labeled with a box containing the number 51, begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth notes, each with an accent (>) and a slur above it. The dynamic marking *f* con *fervore* is at the start, and *mf* appears later with a hairpin crescendo. The second staff, labeled with a box containing the number 58, continues the slurred passage with eighth notes, some with accents and slurs. It features dynamic markings *f* and *mf* with hairpin crescendos.

Moving forward, in measure 79 Mauricio starts a new section called *Allegretto grazioso*, that contains an accompaniment for the orchestra played by the soloist. This section emulates the accompaniment of a tango, and we discussed the way it should be executed. “As natural as possible, maintaining a good tone clarity without much effort” is what he stated. Aside from Mauricio's idea, I felt the passage should be executed all with down bows from measure 79 all the way down to measure 103 except for the slurred quarter notes, to enhance the style and the tone of these lower notes accompanying the orchestra.

Example 4: Pattern with written down bows: mm. 79-103

79 **Allegretto grazioso** ♩ = 108

84

89

94

99

The passage does not have any loud dynamics, which makes it a very pleasant accompaniment overall. One of the sections that I found to be a bit challenging starts on measure 115 where he writes a *Vivace*. Here Mauricio left the double bass unaccompanied with fast eighth notes with an ostinato character. Certain intervals in the first draft did not work very well at that tempo, half note = 108, because of the difficulty in the execution on the double bass, especially when transitioning into thumb position. However, it could be possible if he gave the double bass a break on measure 135 in the *tutti* section; therefore, it was not too tiring for the performer. See the images below.

Example 5: Continuous pattern in the *tutti* section: mm. 132-141

First draft:

First draft musical score for measures 132-141. The score is written for a single staff in treble clef. Measure 132 is marked with a box containing the number 132. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The word **TUTTI** appears above the staff. The dynamic **f** (forte) is marked, followed by the instruction *con fervore*. The score continues with measures 133-141, showing a continuous pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 137 is marked with a box containing the number 137. The dynamic **mf** (mezzo-forte) is marked.

Example 6: Measure rests in the *tutti* section: 131-141

Final draft:

Final draft musical score for measures 131-141. The score is written for a single staff in treble clef. Measure 131 is marked with a box containing the number 131. The music begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a mezzo-piano (**mp**) dynamic. The word **TUTTI** appears above the staff. The dynamic **f** (forte) is marked, followed by the instruction *con fervore*. The score continues with measures 132-141, showing a continuous pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 135 is marked with a box containing the number 135. The dynamic **mf** (mezzo-forte) is marked.

Mauricio was open to the change and we tried to find what worked best technically for the double bass and harmonically for the composition itself. The *tutti* section on measure 135 has three measures of rest after playing the first F sharp and is followed by an *ostinato* passage *con fervore*. In the first draft, he wrote the same *ostinato* passage present in mm. 139 but an octave higher. Here the main concern was that the passage was too repetitive at first, so in our discussion we tried to look for the best way to add certain agogics and nuances that would make it less monotonous. Therefore,

Mauricio added more dynamic range, going from *mezzo forte* to *forte* in *crescendo* and *decrescendo*, and to add those rests to make it more interesting.

Example 7: Passage with more dynamic range and gestures: mm. 135-164

135 TUTTI *f* *mf con fervore*

142 *f*

147 *mf* *f*

152 *mf*

159 *f* *mf*

In fact, the accents in the half notes certainly add a little more bite to the gesture that sets the festive mood that comes in measure 151.

The last section we reviewed starts in measure 163. Again, he writes fast eighth notes, this time slurred and distributed by four. Here he used *crescendo* and *decrescendo* within the patterns to create a swelling effect that sounds beautiful. I noticed certain notes in many measures in this phrase were not practical technically; we had to find what

worked better in terms of articulation mainly because it would also help with the phrase in a better way. Specific measures of these notes are 163, 165, and 168.

Example 8: Original idea: mm. 159-169

First draft:

159

165

Example 9: Revised version: mm. 159-169

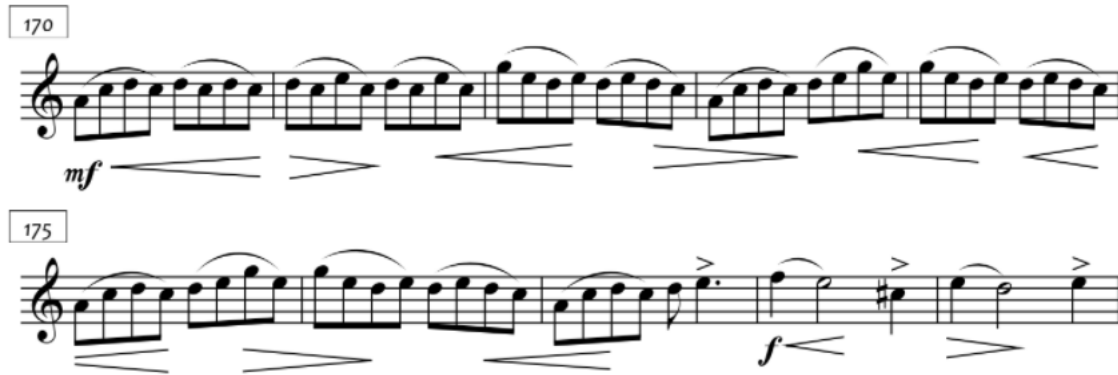
Final draft:

159

165

Even though the slurs in the passage are distributed by four eighth notes, I thought it would be better to change the slur distribution on measure 170 from 4 eighth notes to 8 eighth notes together. This made the phrasing more effective as the left hand felt more at ease as well, making a better and more effective *crescendo* measure 178 into measure 179. With all these changes, I had many things to review and practice after the meeting.

Example 10: Patterns slurred by 8 eighth notes: mm. 170-179



Meetings: Movement II

In our second meeting we went over the details we changed during our first meeting, and certainly he appreciated all the feedback. This time we talked about interpretation and style in the first few minutes of the meeting. Even though the Andean style is very distinctive, the performer can interpret the piece in their own way, as long as the musical ideas presented are related to the composer's intentions. Next, we focused our discussion on the second movement *Andante Religioso*. The first phrase we discussed was the one from measure 3 to 5. Here, Mauricio wrote one single long slur for the entire three measures, and although it is physically possible to control, it does not serve the sound and tone quality well enough. We agreed on separating the slurs in a better way so that the sound and tone quality are not sacrificed. We decided that the best way to interpret it was to slur it by two beats, that way the phrasing would not be compromised, and the tone quality would be the best.

Example 11: Passage slurred by two beats: mm. 1-5



After that, we discussed how much vibrato we should use for the phrases. Since this movement is very expressive and has a ritualistic character, my main focus was to use different intensities of vibrato depending on the dynamics and direction of the phrases. We went over the passage in measures 60 to 84 where he writes different dynamics and gestures in the phrasing patterns, building up with a *subito crescendo* to *mezzo forte* in measure 82. My main suggestion here came from Prof. Catalin Rotaru, he suggested I should embellish the gestures intensifying the vibrato a little, and then using a more intense vibrato on measure 82 going into a *forte* dynamic rather than *mezzo forte*.

Example 12: Original idea open to interpretation changes: mm. 60-84

60 *p* *mp*
68 *mp*
76 *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

The next issue we discussed was the *pizzicati* on measures 121 to 124. We talked about the intensity and duration of those notes in general. When composers write *pizzicati* in half notes, it is hard not to sustain them with vibrato through the whole measure as it

adds richness to the sound and the harmony. Mauricio agreed on that musical idea, but we preferred to keep it written in half notes so that other performers can think about it and may have a different perspective. We met again after those changes and after reviewing the new version with Prof. Rotaru, and the composer was quite satisfied with the results. In general, we did not do any changes to the writing as all passages in the movement are playable.

Meetings: Movement III

Our next meeting focused on reviewing the third movement. This was the most challenging movement to review as it is the longest and the most difficult technically and musically. In our first meeting, we talked about general ideas on the character of the movement, *Allegro festoso*. Mauricio consulted with me if Quarter = 118 would be a good tempo for the piece. In general, it worked fine to be played at that tempo, so that we could keep the integrity of the festive character of the movement; however, we had to edit many sections in the most virtuosic passages. My first suggestion here was mainly for the first page, from measures 33 to 68. I asked if I could take some liberties with the dynamic ranges a little more, for example to make the *forte* passages *fortissimo* to make it more dramatic, so that when the *mp*, *p*, and *diminuendo* in measures 59-64 come in, there will be a more drastic dynamic change. Dynamic changes like this offer a more effective contrast, especially when the piece is performed with orchestra.

Example 13: Original idea with dynamic changes: mm. 33-72

33 D.B.

39

47

53

65

Also, I asked if I could play the accents with more power in measures 59 to 64 to make them more distinctive and prominent. Mauricio requested a video of the passage so he could hear better the changes, as the Zoom platform did not help us much here. After hearing the recording, he agreed, but he preferred to keep the dynamics as a reference and leave it for the performers to interpret their best way possible. The passage of measure 85 to 92 sounded better with separate bowings and this would make it sound closer to mezzo forte and forte.

Example 14: Original idea with bow changes: mm. 85-97

Example 14 shows two staves of music. The first staff, starting at measure 85, is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes with accents, grouped by slurs. The dynamics are marked *mp* (measures 85-88) and *mf* (measures 89-91). The second staff, starting at measure 92, continues the eighth-note pattern, then has a whole rest in measure 93, followed by a series of eighth notes in measures 94-96, and another whole rest in measure 97. The dynamic *f* is marked under the eighth notes in measure 94.

After that, we spent quite a long time with the passage of measures 98 to 102.

This passage had a very pianistic language, some of the intervallic patterns on measures 99, 100, and 101 were impossible to play on the double bass at that tempo, so we had to come to a consensus as to what would work best there without changing the rhythm and articulation.

Example 15: Original idea: mm. 98-112

First Draft

Example 15 shows two staves of music. The first staff, starting at measure 98, is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes with accents, grouped by slurs. The second staff, starting at measure 102, continues the eighth-note pattern, then has a whole rest in measure 103, followed by a series of eighth notes in measures 104-106, and another whole rest in measure 107. The dynamic *f* is marked under the eighth notes in measure 104. A bracket with the number 8 is placed above the eighth notes in measure 104.

Example 16: Revised idea: mm. 98-112

Final Draft



The changes made to this passage helped with the phrasing as well, as it made it sound clearer and with a better articulation. The following phrase starting in measure 111 and ending on measure 128 is a very virtuosic line that represents a challenge with the bow articulation. Here Mauricio wanted a *spiccato* stroke because of the separate sixteenth notes; however, because of the nature of the shiftings, some of the tone quality suffered a bit. Therefore, I showed him what it would sound like with another stroke, closer to a *detache* or even a semi-*spiccato*. My argument here was that the semi-*spiccato* would help to keep the *forte* dynamic throughout the passage without sacrificing tone quality, which in my opinion was more important.

Example 17: Original idea played with semi-*spiccato* stroke: mm. 102-128

102

113

118

123

The next passage is similar in character and bow stroke. This starts in measure 137 as a pick-up into measure 138, and it works like a *hemiola* since the down beats this time are in different places up to measure 147 before the triples start on measure 148.

Example 18: *Hemiola* of the previous passage: mm. 137-151

137 **Allegro festoso** ♩ = 118

141

146

The following section *Allegretto Grazioso* did not need any changes whatsoever; however, the line in measures 258 to 278 was a little challenging to put together. The issue with this particular line is that it is too repetitive. In the first draft, Mauricio wrote the same pattern with an *ostinato* that seemed endless. Here, I had to be very straightforward with him, that the section needed some more variety and a better intervallic distribution between patterns to make it more interesting. If not, it all sounded like a repetitive technical exercise. Therefore, he agreed to change it and give me one measure free to take a break in 270 (263 in the draft), then add something more like changing octaves or anything a little flashier.

Example 19: Original idea: mm. 248-271

First draft:

The musical score for Example 19, measures 248-271, is presented in a single staff in treble clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 248 is marked '(ORCH.)' and 'D.B.' with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 255, 260, and 267 are marked with their respective measure numbers. The music features a repetitive pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics including *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Example 20: Revised idea: mm. 255-278

Final Draft:

255 (ORCH.) D.B. *p*

262 *mf cresc.*

268 *mf cresc.*

274 *mf cresc.*

The passage was still challenging to keep it consistent, even after the whole measure of rest on mm. 270 and the other changes, but it was a matter of focusing and practicing it a lot.

In measure 339 (332 in the first draft), Mauricio first wrote those triplets in treble clef. Although that passage is fine to read in treble clef, it is better to write it in bass clef with ledger lines to facilitate the reading, because many double bass players are more used to that. Actually, it would not make much of a difference when practicing the piece like that, but for reading purposes and practicality, it was better with bass clef.

Example 21: Original idea in treble clef: mm. 332-337

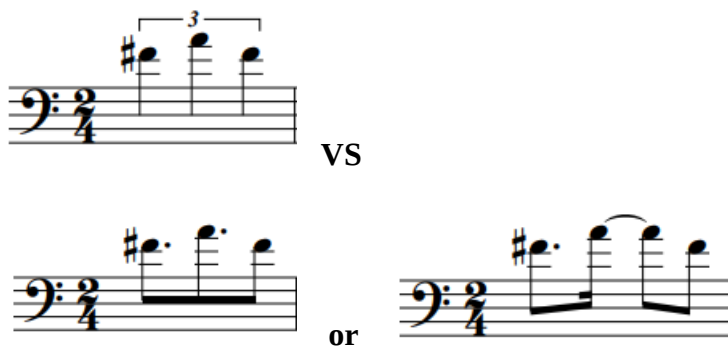


Example 22: Revised idea in bass clef: mm. 339-344



In our conversation about this passage and the changes we did, Mauricio mentioned an important detail about the interpretation of the rhythm. He said that perhaps bass players will be tempted to just perform it with a dotted-eighth + dotted-eighth + eighth pattern.

Example 23: Quarter-note triplet versus dotted eighth pattern.



He explained about the importance of keeping the integrity of the triplets throughout and not changing it to the other pattern mentioned above. He said it is important to make a distinction between those two formulas, as the triplets offer a different character, perhaps less dance-like and more *espressivo* than the other pattern. We ended our first meeting here.

Moving forward in our second meeting, we reviewed a few passages of our previous conversation to see if there were not more changes to make. We did not see any and moved forward. The passage in measures 375 to 403 (368 - 397 in the draft) is a very melodic and expressive melody, that sounds in counterpoint with the piano having a very rhythmic accompaniment. Here, I felt the passage was too monotonous since the bass had a very repetitive line.

Example 24: Original idea with a consecutive pattern: mm. 362-400

First draft:

I offered Mauricio my feedback on this, and he agreed that we should make something a little more interesting. Therefore, he gave the double bass a fantastic line that explores different dynamics and nuances that make it sound very rich and melodic.

Example 25: New idea with triplets and more melodies: mm. 369-408

Final draft:

The musical score for Example 25, measures 369-408, is presented in six staves. The first staff (369) is for the Orchestra (ORCH.) and the Double Bass (D.B.). It begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a triplet of quarter notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The D.B. part is marked *p*. The second staff (377) continues the triplet patterns, with a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The third staff (384) shows a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The fourth staff (390) has a *mf* dynamic. The fifth staff (396) has a *f* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic. The sixth staff (402) has a *p* dynamic. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Mauricio conveyed the Andean style elegantly in this passage as it is one of my favorites in the entire piece. It is intense and driven but very expressive. After this beautiful passage, we made some changes in the following measures and we realized that the piece was lacking a cadenza. He inserted it in measure 424 and although it does not

have any tempo indications at the beginning, it is very free and is left to the performer's interpretation based on what was already played.

Example 26: Cadenza on the new draft, SOLO: mm. 421-465

421 SOLO

428

436

442 Largamente

449 A Tempo

455 TUTTI

The cadenza has a virtuosic and melodic character that quotes certain patterns from the entire piece. It ends with a strong and long high-pitched note where the tutti enters again; this note could be played entirely as a harmonic to keep the sostenuto going. This particular note sets up the coda of the movement that has a very strong character that emulates the ending of a festive folk song.

In measure 506 in the coda, Annunziata wanted to challenge the double bass technical limitations by writing a repetitive pattern changing octaves, in *fortissimo*, and in *vivace*. This passage is hard to execute as the performer must have a highly trained left-hand technique and bow control in order to tackle the string crossing and pitches. The first draft was written all in the same octave, but it sounded too monotonous. I suggested to add more variety to it.

Example 27: First idea showing the passage in one octave: mm. 472-483

First draft:

Mauricio wanted to keep the integrity of the pattern written for this passage, and he came up with the wonderful idea of alternating the pattern between octaves to make it look more virtuosic.

Example 28: Revised idea alternating octaves: mm. 506-517

Even though the passage works fine when played as is, I suggested making a minor change that could help the phrase sound even more virtuosic. I tried keeping the last four measures in the same octave as measure 513. It worked perfectly and Mauricio agreed on the fact that the passage might lose some tone quality being played at that speed and at that register. He preferred to keep the passage written in that octave to leave it at the performer's discretion. The indications written in the example are not written in the final draft. Our process of collaboration was very productive as we focused on looking for the best ways to make the piece work for the double bass in the best light. Of course, Mauricio wrote the double bass part for solo tuning, F#-B-E-A from bottom to top. We discussed this detail from the beginning, as this tuning is the most conventional to play solo pieces on the double bass. Mauricio is quite familiar with this tuning as he composed his other works for the double bass using it.

CHAPTER 4

ELEMENTS OF ANDEAN FOLK MUSIC REPRESENTED IN THE CONCERTO

First Movement: *Huayno*

Following is a discussion of the musical elements in this concerto that relate to Andean folk music. The concerto “Andino” is directly inspired by Andean traditional dances but are not specifically traditional dances as such. The composer created melodies with the characteristics of the most popular and traditional dances of Peru and most Andean countries. There are several specific types of dances represented in the concerto. The first section of the concerto, *Allegro energico*, is a lively dance based on the traditional dance *huayno*. Gerard Behague in his 1980 article "Improvisation in Latin American Musics" in *Music Educators Journal* describes *huayno* as “the major social dance among Quechua and Aymara Indians of Peru and Bolivia, is performed with a variety of accompaniments.”⁷ The accompaniments range from simple, with a solo harp or *quena* (end-notched vertical flute) duet, to larger and more complex ensembles with wind instruments such as *pinkillo*, *pinkullo* and *tarka*, string accompaniment “primarily the *charango*, a five-double-string, guitar-like instrument, with an armadillo shell resonator,”⁸ and percussion, most commonly the *bombo*, a large double-headed drum, and the *caja*, a snare drum. Although the *huayno* uses a wide range of instruments, the melodies and rhythm have a limited range of variations among different regions. Most

⁷ Gerard Béhague, "Improvisation in Latin American Musics," *Music Educators Journal* 66, no. 5 (1980): 118, accessed March 20, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3395789>.

⁸ Behague, “Improvisation,” 118.

huayno melodies consist of pentatonic descending lines with binary meters. The rhythmical and melodic patterns are often short and repetitive. Example 29 below is from Behague’s article showing a typical rhythmic pattern found in *huayno* melodies. In Example 30 there is an example of a *huayno* melody transcribed by Victor Guzman.⁹ The first section of the concerto utilizes short repetitive motives that resemble typical *huayno* melodies. For example, the opening theme has a short descending motivic pattern that is repeated frequently throughout the piece.

Example 29: Common rhythmic pattern of *Huayno* melodie



Example 30: Transcription of traditional *Huayno* melodie



While doing my revision on Mauricio’s Concerto No. 4 “Afro-Argentino”, I mentioned to him that I grew up listening and dancing the *huayno* since pretty much all my family is of Andean background. Both of my parents were born to mixed-raced indigenous parents who passed on their traditions on food, music, and language. Even though my grandparents spoke the *Quechua* language fluently, they always taught their children to speak proper Spanish and to value their traditions. The *huayno* was part of our family gatherings and celebrations on multiple occasions. The melodies and the rhythm

⁹ Julio Mendivil, “Cosa de hombres: sobre construcciones de género en la musicología sobre la música de los Andes,” *Diagonal: An Ibero-American Music Review*, 2:2 (2017): 5, accessed April 20, 2021. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5070/D82235949> Retrieved from <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3th1332z>

in the style was something that I internalized so much through the years, and whenever I get the chance to play it or improvise on it, it is like a second nature for me. It can be inferred that Mauricio thought this could also be a good representation of an Andean family tradition passed on through the generations. The way it works in the concerto is unique. The melodies present in a *huayno*, which are distributed among different wind instruments, are mostly played with the double bass. The *charango* is a common instrument used in this genre; however, most contemporary bands and groups use the guitar as a richer accompaniment with the harmonies and rhythm. Mauricio wrote the orchestration so that it emulates the guitar strum in certain passages. It might be, in a way, more noticeable in the piano reduction as the piano has lots of rhythmic chords that have that characteristic.

Second Movement: Ritual

The second style of Andean folk music represented in this concerto appears in the second movement, which is a slow, meditative *intermezzo* inspired by the character of a traditional Incan ritual, the *Inti-Raymi* (Festival of the Sun). This ritual was an important feast in the Incan calendar, observed at the winter solstice and other significant events such as military victories and funeral ceremonies since sixteenth-century colonial times in Peru and other South American countries. These ancient rituals featured a type of chant known as “*cantar historico*” or “historical chant.” This chant “consisted essentially

in performing synoptic verses on Inca past before the Inca and Inca nobility.”¹⁰ The chants were performed by *haraucus* who were poet-singers. The use of poet-singers highlights the chant-like unity of music and text, and the melodies were simple, somber, and religious in nature. These chant melodies were often accompanied by dance. The use of wind instruments such as the two-or three-holed vertical flute accompanied by a double-headed drum were common in ancient ritual music. One such flute is the *Pinkullo*, used in many rituals and dances in most Andean towns throughout South America. Our current civilization inherited musical instruments from ancient cultures with which we can interpret beautiful native melodies. These melodies often played with the *Pinkullo* were composed in tritonic, tetratonic, and pentatonic scales.¹¹ In modern observations of the *Inti-Raymi* the tam tam drum is used in single slow hits to introduce the chanting and dancing. The melodies in the second movement of the concerto are tranquil and reminiscent of an *Inti-Raymi* ritual.

The movement starts with an attack on the tam tam to set the tone for the instrumental chant that is traded between the solo bass and orchestra. This movement serves as a peaceful interlude to create an atmosphere of calm between two energetic dances. The main melody played on the double bass is very lyrical in nature and similar to a melody played on a wind instrument. This melody is transferred to a lower register

¹⁰ Gérard Béhague, "Folk and Traditional Music of Latin America: General Prospect and Research Problems," *The World of Music* 24, no. 2 (1982): 5-6, accessed April 20, 2021. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43560822>

¹¹ Raul Romero (2001), "Peru," In Koskoff, Ellen (ed.), *Garland Encyclopedia of World Music South America, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean*, Vol. 3. Taylor & Francis: pp. 466-502. [ISBN 978-0-8240-4947-8](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222500108839478).

on the bass melody, even though the bass is playing at a very high register for the nature of the instrument. The tam tam continues through the movement to keep the ritualistic atmosphere under the chant-like melody. The harmony is sustained and distributed among harp, winds, and strings with prolonged notes to let the double bass resonate more naturally.

Third Movement: Jungle Dances

Another type of folk music utilized in this concerto is a lively dance, this time from the Amazon. The rhythms in this movement resemble the *pandilla Amazonica*, which is a vigorous, rhythmic dance originating from the Amazon jungle regions of Peru. The *pandilla* has become one of the most prevalent Amazonian musical forms as described by Héctor Fernández L'Hoeste and Pablo Vila in their book *Cumbia!: Scenes of a Migrant Latin American Music Genre*. According to their research “*pandilla* has become the dominant Amazonian musical form because people believe it is rooted in indigenous practices.”¹² It is carnival music, so it is very festive in nature. During the carnival festivities which occur the week before Lent, celebrants dance the *pandilla* around the *Humishas*, which are two palm trees nailed together to form a post in the middle of a communal dancing area, usually an unpaved street. The trees are filled with gifts, such as clothes, household items, and toys, which the revelers take at the end of the celebration when the trees are knocked down. The *Humishas* are very similar to the

¹² Héctor Fernández L'Hoeste and Pablo Vila, *Cumbia!: Scenes of a Migrant Latin American Music Genre*, Durham and London: Duke University Press, 2013, pg. 172.

Yunza, another kind of carnival festivity celebrated in the Andean cities of Peru like Huancayo, Cajamarca, Pasco, and Huancavelica.¹³ The palm tree is replaced with any large tree that is in the center of town. As a kid who grew up in an Andean town, I was exposed to the full range of these festivities. The “*mayordomos*,” the people or families that are in charge of the celebration start by looking for the best-looking tree very early in the morning. After finding it, they pull it to the celebration site with ropes dancing through the streets accompanied by a traditional folk band. After that, they “dress” the tree with different items like toys, bed sheets, brooms, buckets, fruit, etc.... The festivity starts when the tree is set up in the middle of the site, with people dancing and drinking. Everyone gets a chance to hit the tree with a machete at least once, and during the celebration the last person or family who knocks the tree down is in charge of the festivity the following year. In modern times, these kinds of festivities use large bands with brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments that are not particularly traditional Andean instruments, but they are used to create more volume for the celebration and dancing. Along with Peruvian traditional music, the band also plays other genres to add some variety and nuances. When the tree is almost cut down, the band plays music that resembles the rhythms and melodies present in this movement. This allows the people to dance joyously around hoping to catch a treat after the tree is down.

The music played in these festivities is very joyful in mood and filled with march-like eighth notes and sixteenth notes playing syncopated rhythms. Instruments used traditionally in this festive music are usually wind instruments such as the *quena* flute,

¹³ Gustavo Rojas Obeso, “La Yunza: el carnaval con la fiesta del árbol se celebra en febrero.” *Satélite: Primer Vespertino del Norte del País*, Trujillo, Perú: May 15, 2018.

pinkullo, and sometimes violin, which play short lively melodies accompanied by percussion. Example 31 shows a typical *pandilla* melody.

Example 31: Traditional *Pandilla* melody for *Quena*



Percussion instruments in the ensemble include the *bombo legüero*, which will be described in greater detail in a later chapter, and *redoblante* or snare drum.¹⁴ The music in the third movement has qualities of this energetic, euphoric jungle dance music, and has more syncopated rhythms than the previous movements. The melodic and rhythmic motive played by both the soloist and the orchestra is short and repetitive with a syncopated rhythm that resembles the melodies in those particular dances. This finale brings the concerto to a joyous and energetic conclusion to liven the mood and makes the listener want to tap their feet and dance.

¹⁴ L'Hoeste and Vila, *Cumbia!*, pg. 177.

CHAPTER 5

FORM AND STRUCTURE OF THE CONCERTO

Overview of Entire Concerto Form and Orchestration

Following is a more detailed look at the form and musical texture of this work.

This concerto is like one big movement of a sonata, in other words something like a large single piece with different sections. Mauricio decided to write it that way to make it more entertaining and less boring to the audience, yet it maintains the virtuosity and musicality he wanted to convey in every movement of the concerto. The composer conceived the concerto as one single movement divided into three parts. First is the exposition in the first movement with themes A and B. Second is the *Andante* which is an *intermezzo*. Third is the development and the recapitulation of themes A and B, plus a coda that combines all of the themes. All three movements represent typical dances from the Andes, although the second movement has a more ritualistic character, it has elements from the main theme. The first and the third movements are more festive in general, and the concerto is constructed with pentatonic scales, whole tone scales, and modes with repetitive short melodies and a driving rhythm. Some of the contemporary double bass concertos are not appealing to the audience, as it is difficult to balance the volume and intensity of the orchestra with the lower register not only for the composers but for the performers as well. Because of this fact, audiences have the impression that playing the double bass is very difficult, and some people listening to a double bass concerto cannot enjoy it when it does not have proper writing. This is true to some extent, but the main

goal with performing this concerto is to make it look fresh, flawless, musical, and yet, virtuosic.

The orchestration of this concerto is very bright and not heavy, in order to help the double bass sonority be more vibrant and clearer. It is very difficult to find concertos for double bass with an orchestration that have a good organization, for this reason Mauricio used the following instrumentation: 2 Flutes, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, 2 Bassoons, 2 Horns, Trumpet, Harp, Percussion: Bombo, Tam Tam, Triangle (one player for all three instruments), Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, and the Solo Double bass with solo tuning. The solo tuning is commonly used in order to make the double bass more resonant in the higher register and to gain lighter yet powerful and sharp attacks in the lower register. Different from the conventional orchestral tuning E-A-D-G (from bottom to top), the solo tuning uses a whole step higher for every string, F#-B-E-A (from bottom to top). This tuning was vastly used by Giovanni Bottesini in Italy and expanded later to the rest of Europe and the world. In the percussion section, Mauricio used an instrument called *bombo*, which is more specifically the *bombo legüero*. This instrument originated in Argentina and had its roots in Rome. It was brought by the European colonizers, and it resembles their military drums. It is made with cured skins of animals such as cows, sheep, and goats and makers preserve the fur to get a special sound that is dark, deep, and resonant. The body is pretty much a piece of hollowed tree trunk, loops, leather thongs, and hoops. The term *legüero* means that the instrument would reach a league of distance. A league is a unit of length that is no longer used by any country, and it is equivalent to approximately three miles and a half. The *bombo legüero* is widely used in all South American countries, and it is

commonly heard on recordings of Latin American Folklore. It is usual for bombo players to have two drumsticks to play with, one has a drumhead made of skins of animals while the other one is made of pure wood. These two kinds of sticks help to get different kinds of sounds on the instrument.¹⁵

First Movement Form and Musical Structure

Mauricio wrote the concerto in sonata form, with two main themes that repeat throughout the concerto. The first movement, which is the exposition, has two main themes that repeat and vary in the next two movements. Both themes have a pentatonic structure and end with a coda that restates the first theme. The pentatonic scale was the primary melodic structure for native *Quechua* and *Aymara* music dating back to colonial and pre-colonial times in Peru and other South American countries. Musical scholars have found from examining old instruments preserved in graves and studying melodies that were orally preserved that several different forms of the pentatonic scale were used in ancient Quechua. According to the 1934 article “Music in the Realm of the Incas” by Richard Klatovsky and Edward Agate in *The Musical Times*, a pentatonic scale that was quite commonly in use “in horizontal position is built up of a major second, a minor third, and two more major seconds.”¹⁶ Example 32 shows an illustration of this pentatonic scale from the article.

¹⁵ Mundo Andino Website, “Bombo leguero,” mundoandino.com, <http://www.mundoandino.com/Argentina/Bombo-leguero>, accessed April 20, 2021.

¹⁶ Richard Klatovsky and Edward Agate, "Music in the Realm of the Incas," *The Musical Times* 75, no. 1098 (1934): 696-700, accessed April 20, 2021. doi:10.2307/917712.

Example 32: Ancient Incan pentatonic scale pattern



It is important to mention that ancient civilizations like the Inca and the Chinese used this scale of five tones, that came from the succession of fifths that characterize the occidental harmony of Italy and Germany. If we take the sequence C G D A E, formed in order C D E G A we will obtain the pentatonic scale. This scale has the characteristic of adapting contemporarily to both modes, major and minor. In other words, it can be played with a pedal note C (major scale), or A (minor scale), something that does not occur in the scale of seven notes. Many of the melodies that influenced the compositional structure of this concerto are based on this particular principle present in many Andean dances like the *Huayno*, *Yarawi*, *Pasacalles*, and *Cashuas*.¹⁷

One motive that is stated in the opening of the first movement utilizes the first three upper notes of this pentatonic scale and later moves to the two lower seconds to complete the scale. This motive appears in a descending pattern first appearing in the orchestra in m. 2 with the notes Eb-Eb-Db-Bb and later in the bass in m. 13 with the notes G-G-F-D. The rhythmical patterns are also very characteristic of a *huayno* here, quarter note plus two eighth notes in an *Allegro energico* which resembles the eighth note plus two sixteenth notes of the traditional rhythmic pattern. Example 33 shows the opening of the piano reduction of this concerto including this motive and the pentatonic scale.

¹⁷ Mauricio Annunziata, email message to author, November 16, 2021.

Example 33: Opening of first movement of Concerto “Andino”



This passage evolves into a more complex melody in measure 36 with fast eighth notes that go up and down not only melodically but dynamically giving it a more modern character. The next section of the movement, *Allegretto grazioso*, has the oboe and the English horn playing the main melody which later includes all the wind instruments of the orchestra accompanied by the solo double bass. Mauricio uses the solo double bass here to accompany the other instruments because of the nature of the melody and the light character. This particular accompaniment has the solo bass playing a four-beat line supported by the orchestral double basses with a single *pizzicato* in the down beat of every measure until measure 106. In this measure, the solo bass recovers again the main melody in counterpoint with the oboe and the flute with a small transition into the *Vivace* section. This section has a virtuosic melody in eighth notes that have an accent in the weak beat of the measure, characteristic of music from the Peruvian Amazon. This passage will represent a challenge for the performers because of its intervallic nature and speed. The movement ends with a coda for the orchestra that returns to the main theme and the orchestration here becomes much denser.

Second Movement Form and Musical Structure

The second movement is an *intermezzo* before the development in the third movement. The tempo mark for this *intermezzo* is *Andante religioso*, that characterizes a ritual *Inti-Raymi*, commonly to worship the Sun God in the Incan culture. The very beginning of this ritual is established by the harp and the tam tam, and the violas, cellos, and basses set up the harmonic support for the main melodies. These sorts of melodies are quite common in sentimental music from the Andes to evoke a spiritual mood. The Incas were known to be scholars on agriculture and natural medicine. The coca leaf was widely used by their people, and it is still used nowadays. The coca represented the power of nature to the Incas, and they considered it to be a sacred plant. They also used it in many rituals and religious ceremonies to worship the “*Apus*” (mountain spirits), the “*Inti*” (the Sun), and the *Pachamama* (mother earth) and only the noble classes had access to it. This is the type of ceremony represented in the *Andante religioso*. The melodies are not hard to play technically, but the style requires a certain natural way of adding a glissando that resembles the Andean ritualistic singing. The melodic construction of the scale here is not pentatonic but a Dorian mode scale. This is the composer’s way of combining the character of the ritual chant music with the language of modal folk music from other regions of the world. The frequent use of the lowered seventh does give the music a more modal folk quality. No firm tonal center is established but the tonality shifts from a G Dorian scale to a G# Dorian scale in the opening melody. The main theme of the movement is shared between the bassoon and the solo bass at the beginning, giving it the character of a religious parade of the Incan nobles

Example 34: Opening of Second Movement of Concerto “Andino”

Andante religioso $\text{♩} = 108$

Double Bass
(Real Notes)

The image shows a musical score for a Double Bass (Real Notes) and a Piano. The tempo is marked 'Andante religioso' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The Double Bass part is written in bass clef and starts with a rest, followed by a melodic line in treble clef starting on G4, marked 'pp'. The Piano part is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line starting on G4, marked 'pp'. The left hand (bass clef) has a bass line with octaves, marked 'pp' and '>'. The score is for measures 1 through 5.

Third Movement Form and Musical Structure

52

concerto it functions as the development and recapitulation of themes from the exposition in the first movement. The tempo marking is *Allegro festoso* which highlights the celebratory nature of the music. The movement begins with a joyful dance theme stated in the orchestra with a substantial orchestral introduction that lasts for thirty-two measures and sets the exuberant dance scene by the time the solo bass enters in measure 33. The introduction consists of two themes that are sometimes synchronized with each other or stated separately. There is a repetitive two-bar accompaniment dance figure in the lower instruments and percussion that is syncopated, and a more melodic lively theme for the treble instruments consisting of more moving sixteenth notes with some syncopation. Measure 13 of the piano reduction with these two themes played simultaneously is shown here in Example 35.

Example 35: Rhythmic Dance Theme in “Andino” Finale



The tonality established in this opening returns to the pentatonic scale but this pentatonic pattern is slightly different in structure than in the first movement. The pentatonic pattern reiterated in the first few measures is built on the notes in ascending order in the treble clef E-F#-A-B-D. Throughout the opening development section of this movement this theme is varied and transposed to other pentatonic patterns. One other

contrasting tonality is the use of a whole-tone scale in a transitional passage in measures 45-49 as another twentieth-century compositional technique to vary the pentatonic sound a bit. Towards the end of this development section the opening theme from the first movement returns in measure 132. This theme alternates with the third movement theme several times before the full recapitulation section begins in measure 232, which resembles the opening of the first movement. The *Allegretto grazioso* section from the first movement is also restated in m. 197. In measure 232 a lengthy Coda section begins that restates the third movement dance theme which is developed extensively. The rousing climax of the third movement occurs in measure 381, where the first movement and third movement themes occur simultaneously, with the first movement theme in the solo bass and the third movement theme in the orchestra. There is a brilliant, virtuosic cadenza for the solo bass in measures 425-457. When the orchestra re-enters in measure 458 the third movement theme continues its development, leading to the final section of the movement which is an even faster *Vivace* from measure 506 until the end. This is a rapid sequence of the dance theme that brings the movement to an exciting conclusion. This third movement brings the concerto to a rousing conclusion and unifies the concerto by combining the first and third movement themes and is a compelling display of virtuosity for the solo bass.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

I have been a double bass performer for most of my career as a musician, and have worked with symphony orchestras, chamber music ensembles, pianists in recitals, and composers. During those years, I studied extensively the double bass literature that includes orchestral excerpts and solo pieces composed for the instrument. Recently, I had the opportunity to learn to approach transcriptions including the Brahms Cello Sonata in E minor, the Cesar Franck Violin Sonata in A major, the Rococo Variations by Tchaikovsky, and the Sergei Rachmaninoff Cello Sonata in G minor. These works gave me a new perspective about music and expanded my knowledge on interpretation techniques not common for the double bass. This opened my mind to different ways of performing on the double bass and motivated me to collaborate with composers who wrote new pieces for the instrument, including students and professional composers. During my time at ASU, I worked with some composition students and performed their pieces in composition studio recitals and outreach performances. Because of my interest in expanding the double bass repertoire, I wanted to collaborate with a composer in creating a new composition for double bass as the final project of my doctoral degree. In my research for compositions that had Andean influence, I found Mauricio Annunziata as a great source. There are some small pieces for double bass that have this influence, but there are not any lengthy works such as concertos or sonatas to be considered a substantial addition to the performance repertoire.

This concerto will open up a new opportunity for performers and pedagogues to explore a new style of concert music. It is a significant work that will bring awareness of

Andean folk music not only to the double bass community, but also to audiences alike. Mauricio represented the Andean style in a unique way with an instrument that is challenging to compose for. The challenge of understanding the nature of the instrument with some composers is evident, but also their interest in learning and opening their minds to new possibilities of composition is quite flattering. For that reason, we bass players are grateful and delighted to see so much interest in our beloved instrument. The double bass is an instrument that is still evolving, different from the violin and the cello that are years ahead of the bass in development. It is an instrument that offers endless possibilities, not only because of its versatility, but also because of its challenges alike in the performance and compositional realms.

Classical music performers are usually committed to researching the style of the music they play, and there is no doubt that those who also try to understand what the composer tried to convey in the piece will have a distinctive interpretation. Doing research to seek to understand the language of “Andino” will result in the expansion of the performer’s knowledge on Andean and folk music. The challenge here would be to effectively perform the piece without altering the indigenous style of the themes in the concerto, which is something that would probably add some diversion to the process. The first movement is not too challenging technically, but it will be very important for the performer to listen to the orchestra or piano a lot. Obviously, this is the norm when collaborating, to listen, but in this concerto, it will be very helpful to pay close attention to the rhythmic patterns in the piano in order to make effective gestures together. It will also require the performer to articulate the fast passages very well to project every note as clean as possible. However, in my opinion, I believe that the second movement will

represent the biggest challenge for the performers as it has a vocal character. Usually, pieces that have this sort of character are harder to approach from an instrumental perspective, as one of the main aspects to have in mind here is the bow control. Some string players overlook the fact that mastering the bow technique is mastering the voice of the instrument. String players who develop a good bow technique and control, will be able to create different tone colors that will help with phrasing. The third movement is long and is full of virtuosic passages. This will require a lot of stamina and concentration as the ostinato passages need energy throughout the piece. The cadenza at the end is free and open to different interpretations, but it has different technical challenges that could be easily underestimated. Performers are distinctive in many ways, and each one of them will add their own essence to the piece through a clear understanding of the musical language of the concerto. As a native Peruvian musician, it will be a tremendous pleasure and responsibility for me to introduce the audiences and the classical music world to Andean folk music with this double bass concerto.

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APPENDIX A

COMPOSER BIOGRAPHY

Mauricio Annunziata, Argentine composer and pianist, was born in Buenos Aires from Italian parents. At the age of five he started to play and compose intuitively. He studied piano and graduated in the Buenos Aires Conservatory at the age of 15 and in his young years he performed concerts as a soloist and with orchestras in Argentina at the *Teatro Colón*, *Teatro Municipal de Bahía Blanca*, *Teatro Municipal de Rosario*, and others.

Annunziata is a autodidact composer, and he collected a series of successes in prestigious composition competitions as *Masterprize* (London), EMI Recordings, *Warner Bros* (Japan), *Young Composers* (Bologna), *F. Mompou* (Spain), *Ed. Boileau* (France).

He graduated in Computer Science at the University of L'Aquila (Italy) with the thesis "Automatic System for Musical Analysis". He created a new, comprehensive model of artistic form: "Lyrical Opera Multimedia". With this versatile and exciting structure "Concert-Theatre" wrote a series of frescoes on Argentine Myths who collected titles *Pampa Milagrosa*, *Dones Divinos*, *Cielo Andino*, *Patagonia*, *Río Guaraní*, *Tierra del Fuego*, *Los Invisibles*.

Annunziata has received honors from several governments and his opera *Los Invisibles* (*The enigma of the Afro-Argentineans*) was declared by UNESCO of world interest.

He has composed 150 works including symphonies, concertos, operas, chamber music and many compositions for piano and film music.

APPENDIX B

MUSICAL SCORE FOR CONCERTO “ANDINO”

Used by permission of the composer Mauricio Annunziata and SIAE (Italian Society of
Authors and Editors)

Mauricio Annunziata

CONCERTO N° 5

**FOR DOUBLE BASS
AND ORCHESTRA**

«ANDINO»

OP. 141

FULL SCORE

Edited by
MAURICIO ANNUNZIATA

Mauricio Annunziata

Tel. (+39) 328 53 46 999

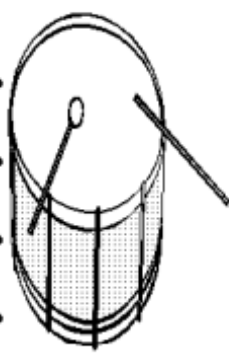
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mauricio.annunziata@gmail.com

www.mauricioannunziata.com

Score written by Mauricio Annunziata

Orchestra

2 Flutes	Percussion (one player):
Oboe	Bombo*
English Horn	Tam tam
	Triangle
Clarinet	Violins I
Bass Clarinet	Violins II
2 Bassoons	Violas
	Cellos
2 Horns	Double Basses
Trumpet	
Harp	SOLO DOUBLE BASS tuning in F $\sharp$ -B-E-A



(*) **Bombo:** Musical percussion instrument from northern Argentina, made from a hollowed tree trunk with a leather membrane in the shape of a drum, played with two sticks. Average dimensions: diameter 35 cm, height 50 cm.

♩ stick on the membrane, | stick on the wooden edge.

(*) **Bombo:** Instrumento musical de percusión del norte argentino, que consiste en un tronco de árbol ahuecado con un parche de cuero a la manera de un tambor, golpeado por dos palillos. Su tamaño medio es 35 cm de diámetro y 50 cm de altura.

♩ golpear el parche, | golpear el borde de madera.

(*) **Bombo:** Strumento musicale a percussione del nord argentino composto di un tronco di albero cavo con una membrana di cuoio simile ad un tamburo, percossa da due mazze. In media le sue dimensioni sono 35 cm per il diametro y 50 cm per l'altezza.

♩ battere sulla membrana, | battere sul bordo di legno.

Duration/Duración/Durata: ca./aprox. 18 min.

Allegro energico	1
Andante religioso	33
Allegro festoso	50

CONCERTO N° 5
FOR DOUBLE BASS AND ORCHESTRA
«ANDINO»

Mauricio Annunziata
Op. 141

© Mauricio Annunziata

7 a 2.

FL. *mf* *mf*

Ob. *mf* *f* *mf*

E.H. *mf* *f* *mf*

Cl. *mf* *mp*

B.Cl. *mp*

Bn. *mf* *mf*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf* *f* *mf*

Perc. Bombo (*) *mp* *mf*

SOLO D.B. *f* *mf*

VL. I *mf* *f*

VL. II *mf* *f*

Vla. *mf* *f*

Vc. *mf* *f* *p*

DB. *mf* *f* *p*

(*) (●=center x=border) See comment

20

Fl. *mp* *p*

Ob. *p*

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn. *mf* *mp* *mp < mp*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf*

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

VL. I *mp* *div.*

VL. II *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *p* *mp*

DB.

27 a 2.

FL. *mf*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *mf*

B.Cl. *mf*

Bn. *mf*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf*

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *f*

VL I

VL II *arco mp*

Vla. *arco mp*

Vc. *arco f*

DB. *f*

33

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL. I

VL. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mf

a 2.

mf

pp Tam tam

f

f

39

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mp

cresc.

f

pp

cresc.

p

mp

cresc.

9

59

FL. *f*

Ob. *mf*

E.H. *mf*

Cl. *f*

B.Cl. *f*

Bn. *mf*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf*

Perc. *mf*

SOLO D.B. *f* *mf*

VI. I *mf*

VI. II *mf*

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

11

73

poco riten.

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B. CL.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mf

f

mf

f

mf

mp

pp

poco riten.

mf

f

mf

mp

mf

79 Allegretto grazioso $\text{♩} = 108$

FL. *mp*

Ob. *mf*

E.H.

CL. *mp*

B.CL.

Bn. *mp*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *mp*

Allegretto grazioso $\text{♩} = 108$

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB. *pizz.* *mp*

90

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mp

mf

f

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

96

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B.CL.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

I.p.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mf

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

p

102 a 2.

FL. *mp*

Ob. *mf*

E.H. *mp*

CL. *mf*

B.Cl. *mf*

Bn. *mf* *mp* *mp*

Hor. II. *mf* *mp*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *mf* *mp*

SOLO D.B. *mf* *mp* *mp*

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB. *mf* *mp*

107

FL.

Ob.

SOLO D.B.



111

FL.

SOLO D.B.

p

p

p melodioso

Vivace $\text{♩} = 108$

Vivace $\text{♩} = 108$



116

SOLO D.B.

cresc.

mp



122

SOLO D.B.

cresc.

mf



128

SOLO D.B.

f

mp

cresc.

134

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B.C.L.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mf

f

mp

f con fervore

mf

mf

mf

pizz.

f

21

150

Fl. *f* *mf*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *mf* *mf*

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *mf* *mp*

SOLO D.B. *f* *mf*

Vi. I

Vi. II

Via. *mf*

Vc. *f* *mf*

DB. *f* *mf*

156

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

f

mf

mp

f

f

162

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mf

mp

a 2.

168

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mf

f

p

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192

FL. *mp cresc.* a 2. I.

Ob. *p* *mp*

E.H.

CL. *mp cresc.*

B.CL.

Bn.

Hor. I.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *p* *mp*

SOLO D.B.

VI. I. *p* *mp* *cresc.*

VI. II. *p* *mp* *cresc.*

Vla. *p* *mp* *cresc.*

Vc. *mp* *cresc.*

DB. *mp* *cresc.*

198

FL *mf* *mf*

Ob. *mf*

E.H. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

B.Cl. *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

Bn.

Hor.

Tr. *mf*

Hp. *mf*

Perc. *mf*

SOLO D.B.

VI. I *mf* *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

VI. II *mf* *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

Vla. *mf* *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

Vc. *mf* *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

DB. *mp* *cresc.* *mf*

204

FL. *f*

Ob. *f* *mf* *mf* *f*

E.H.

CL.

B.CL.

Bn. *f* *f*

Hor. *mf*

Tr. *f* *f*

Hp.

Perc. *f* *mf* *f*

SOLO D.B.

VL. I *f* *mf* *f*

VL. II *f* *f*

Vla. *f* *f*

Vc. *f* *f*

DB. *f* *f*

210

FL. *f* *a 2.*

Ob. *f*

E.H. *f*

Cl. *f*

B.Cl. *f*

Bn. *f*

Hor. *f* *a 2.*

Tr. *f*

Hp. *f*

Perc. *f*

SOLO D.B.

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

DB. *f*

11.

[illegible]

35

24

I.

FL. *mf* *dim.* *mp*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn. *mf* *dim.* *mp*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *dim.* *mp*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc. *dim.* *mp*

DB. *dim.* *mp*

37

40

FL. *p* *mp*

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mp*

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *p* *mp*

VL. I *8va*

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB. *unifi* *mp*

48

Fl. *p*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn. *mp*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *p*

Perc. Bombo * *pp*

SOLO D.B. *p* *mp*

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

(*) (•=center x=border) See comment

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39

56

FL. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

E.H. *p*

CL.

B.CL.

Bn. *mp*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *pp*

SOLO D.B. *mp* *p*

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

64

FL. *p*

Ob.

E.H.

CL. *p*

B.C.L.

Bn. *mp*

Hor. *mp*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *pp*

SOLO D.B. *p* *mp* *pp*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

72

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mp

mp

Hor.

Tr.

mp

mp

Hp.

Perc.

pp

SOLO D.B.

mp

mp

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

43

96

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B.C.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

Tam tam

pp

SOLO D.B.

mp

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

unite

p

pp

arco

pp

p

104

FL. *p*

Ob.

E.H.

CL.

B.CL.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *p*

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

112

FL *mp* *p*

Ob.

E.H.

CL *p*

B.CL *p*

Bn. *p*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mp* *p*

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL I

VL II *p*

Via. *p*

Vc.

DB.

120

Fl. *pp* *pp*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *pp*

B.Cl.

Bn. *pp*

Hp. *pp* *pp*

Perc. Triangle *pp*

SOLO D.B. *mf* *mp* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

VI. I *pp* *pp*

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

49

III.

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

2 Flutes

Oboe

English Horn

Clarinet

Bass Clarinet

2 Bassoons

2 Horns

Trumpet

Harp

Percussion

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

SOLO DOUBLE BASS

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

Violins I

Violins II

Violas

Cellos

Double Basses

(*) (●=center x=border) See comment

51

17

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

The musical score for measures 17-24 features the following details:

- Measures 17-24:** The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 17-24) includes staves for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Harp, Percussion, Solo Double Bass, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The second system (measures 25-32) includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.
- Measures 17-24:**
 - Flute:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Oboe:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - English Horn:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Clarinet:** *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Bass Clarinet:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Bassoon:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Horn:** *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Trumpet:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Harp:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Percussion:** Playing a rhythmic pattern in measures 17-24.
 - Solo Double Bass:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Violin I:** Rests in measures 17-24.
 - Violin II:** *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Viola:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Violoncello:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
 - Double Bass:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 17-24.
- Measures 25-32:**
 - Violin I:** Rests in measures 25-32.
 - Violin II:** Rests in measures 25-32.
 - Viola:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 25-32.
 - Violoncello:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 25-32.
 - Double Bass:** *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 25-32.

53

37

Fl. *mf* *f* a2. *b* *b* *b* *b*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *f*

SOLO D.B.

VI. I *f*

VI. II

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

DB. *f*

45

Fl. *p*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *f* *mf*

B.Cl.

Bn. *f* *mf*

Hor. *p*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *f* *mf*

SOLO D.B. *f* *mf*

VI. I *f* *mf* pizz.

VI. II *f* *mf* pizz.

Vla. *f* *mf* pizz.

Vc.

DB.

53

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *dim.* *mp*

B.Cl.

Bn. *dim.*

Hor. *mf*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *dim.* *mf* *mp*

SOLO D.B. *dim.* *mp*

VI. I *dim.* *mf* *arco* *pizz.* *mp*

VI. II *dim.* *mp* *pizz.*

Vla. *dim.* *mf* *arco* *pizz.* *mp*

Vc. *mf*

DB. *mf*

61

Fl. *mf* poco legato

Ob. *p*

E.H.

Cl. *dim.*

B.Cl.

Bn. *mf* poco legato

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf*

Perc. *p* *dim.*

SOLO D.B. *p* *dim.* *mf*

VL I *p* *dim.*

VL II *p* *dim.*

Vla. *p* *dim.*

Vc.

DB.

59

77

Fl. *mp* *cresc.*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *mp* *cresc.*

B.Cl. *mp*

Bn. *mp* *cresc.* a 2.

Hor. *mp* *cresc.*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *mp* *cresc.*

SOLO D.B.

VI. I *mp* *cresc.*

VI. II *mp*

Vla. *mp* *cresc.*

Vc. *mp* *cresc.*

DB. *mp*

61

93

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

The musical score for measures 93-99 features the following details:

- Measures 93-94:** Flute, Oboe, and English Horn are silent. Clarinet and Bass Clarinet enter with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *f*. Bassoon enters with a similar pattern, also marked *f*.
- Measures 95-96:** All woodwinds continue their patterns. Horn and Trumpet remain silent.
- Measure 97:** Clarinet and Bass Clarinet have a rest. Bassoon continues its pattern.
- Measures 98-99:** Clarinet and Bass Clarinet re-enter with their patterns. Bassoon continues. Horn and Trumpet remain silent.
- Percussion:** Plays a pattern of eighth notes in measures 93-94, then rests in measures 95-96, and resumes in measures 97-99.
- Solo Double Bass:** Features a melodic line starting in measure 95, marked *f*, with a trill in measure 98.
- String Section (Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass):** All string parts enter in measure 93 with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *f*. The Double Bass part includes a *pizz* (pizzicato) marking in measure 93.

63

107

FL. *pp*

Ob.

E.H.

CL. *pp*

B.C.

Bn. *pp*

Hor. *mp* *mf* *pp*

Tr. *mp* *mf*

Hp.

Perc. *mp* *mf*

SOLO D.B. *f*

VI. I *mp* *mf*

VI. II *mp* *mf*

Vla. *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf*

DB. *mp* *mf*

115

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

121

FL. *f* *mp*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *f* *mp*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

129

riten.
a 2.

Allegro energico ♩ = 170

Fl. *mf* *riten.* *f*

Ob. *mf* *riten.* *f* *mf* *f*

E.H. *mf* *riten.* *f*

Cl. *mf* *riten.* *f*

B.Cl. *mf* *riten.* *f*

Bn. *mf* *riten.* *f* *mf* *f*

Hor. *mf* *riten.* *f*

Tr. *mf* *riten.* *f*

Hp. *mf* *riten.* *f* *f*

Perc. *f*

SOLO
D.B. *riten.* **Allegro energico** ♩ = 170

Allegro energico ♩ = 170

VI. I *riten.* *f* *mf* *f*

VI. II *riten.* *f* *div.* *f*

Vla. *riten.* *f*

Vc. *riten.* *f*

DB. *riten.* *f* *pizz.* *f*

136

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

143

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

f

f

71

167

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mf

cresc.

Hor.

mf

cresc.

Tr.

mf

cresc.

Hp.

Perc.

mf

cresc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

mf

cresc.

VI. II

mf

cresc.

Via.

pizz.

mf

cresc.

Vc.

pizz.

mf

cresc.

DB.

mf

cresc.

73

179

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL I

VL II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

f

mf

f

mf

mf

mp

p

div.

uniti

186

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl. *mp* *mp* *mp*

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf* *f*

Perc. *f*

SOLO D.B. *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

VI. I

VI. II *mp* *div.*

Vla. *mp* *arco* *f*

Vc. *mp* *arco*

DB. *arco*

193

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mf

mf

mp

mp

mp

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

mf

Perc.

mf

Allegretto grazioso $\text{♩} = 108$

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

mf

Vc.

mf

mp

DB.

mf

mp

199

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Per.

SOLO D.B.

mp

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

204

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL I

VL II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

209

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mp

mf

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

mp

mf

VL. I

VL. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mp

mf

81

229

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

Allegro festoso ♩ = 118

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

mf

mp

cresc.

f

235

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mf

mf poco legato

Hor.

Tr.

f

Hp.

mf poco legato

Perc.

f

SOLO D.B.

mf

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

f

unifi arco

243

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

div.

f poco legato

div.

f poco legato

257

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL I

VL II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

271

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

mf

con sordina

mf

cresc.

mp cresc.

mf

cresc.

279

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

91

303

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

mf poco legato

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

f

mf

Perc.

mf

SOLO D.B.

f

mf

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

311

FL. *mf*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Parc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I *f* *poco legato* *div.*

VI. II *f* *poco legato* *div.*

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

317

FL

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.R.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

324

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *p*

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn. *p*

Hor. *ff*

Tr.

Hp. *p*

Perc. *ff*

SOLO D.B. *p*

VI. I *ff*

VI. II

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

DB. *ff*

331

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Per.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

p

p

div.

p

339

Fl. *mp* *p*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B. *mp* *p*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

347

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

f

mf

p

355

Fl.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

101

385

FL *mf* *f* II

Ob.

E.H.

CL *mf*

B.C. *mf*

Bn. I. *f*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp. *mf* *f*

Perc. *f*

SOLO D.B. *mf* *f*

VL I

VL II

Vla.

Vc. *mf* *f*

DB. *mf* *f*

392 I.

Fl. *mf* *f*

Ob.

E.H.

Cl. *f* *mf*

B.Cl.

Bn. *mf*

Hor.

Tr. *f*

Hp. *f*

Perc. *mf* *f*

SOLO D.B. *mf* *f*

VL I

VL II

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf* *f*

DB. *mf* *f*

399

FL. *mf* *f*

Ob.

E.H.

CL. *f*

B.C.L.

Bn. *a 2.* *f*

Hor. *L* *f* *a 2.* *f*

Tr.

Hp. *mf*

Perc. *mf* *f*

SOLO D.B. *mf*

VL. I *f* *p*

VL. II

Vla. *mf* *f* *p*

Vc. *mf*

DB. *mf*

406

FL.

Ob.

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Via.

Vc.

DB.

con sordina

p

p

p

p

f *p*

pp

pp

f *p*

f *p*

415

FL. *mp* *mf* *f*

Ob.

E.H.

CL. *mp* *mf* *f*

B.C.

Bn. *mp* *mf* *f*

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *p* *mp* *mf*

SOLO D.B. *mp* *mf*

VL. I *mf* *f*

VL. II

Via. *p* *mf* *f*

Vc.

DB.

424

SOLO
D.B.

p *cresc.* *mf*



433

SOLO
D.B.

cresc. *f* *p* *mp* *cresc.* *f* *p* *mp* *f* *p* *mf*



442

SOLO
D.B.

f *cresc.* *ff* *f* *mf* *Largamente* *A Tempo*



451

Tr.

Perc.

SOLO
D.B.

mf *cresc.* *f*

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

458

FL. *a 2.* *f*

Ob. *f*

E.H.

Cl.

B.Cl. *f*

Bn.

Hor.

Tr. *f*

Hp.

Perc. *f*

SOLO D.B.

VL I *f*

VL II

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

DB. *f*

466

FL *p*

Ob.

E.H.

CL *f* *mf*

B.C.L.

Bn. *f* *mf*

Hor. *p*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *f* *mf*

SOLO D.B. *f* *f* *mf*

VI. I *f* *mf* pizz. senza sordina

VI. II *f* *mf* pizz.

Vla. *f* *mf*

Vc.

DB.

474

FL

Ob.

E.H.

CL

B.C.L.

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL I

VL II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

ff

mf dim.

dim.

mf

ff

dim.

mp

dim.

arco

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

482

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *mf*

E.H. *mf*

CL.

B. CL.

Bn.

Hor. *a 2.* *ff*

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *ff* *mp*

SOLO D.B. *f*

VI. I *ff*

VI. II

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

DB. *ff* *mf*

490

FL *ff*

Ob.

E.H.

CL

B.Cl.

Bn. *mf*

Hor. *ff* a 2.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc. *ff* *mp* *ff*

SOLO D.B. *ff*

VL I *ff* arco

VL II *ff*

Via. *ff* arco

Vc. *ff*

DB. *ff*

498

FL. *f*

Ob. *f* cresc.

E.H. *f* cresc.

CL.

B.C.L.

Bn.

Hor. *f*

Tr. *f* cresc.

Hp.

Perc. *f* cresc.

SOLO D.B. *f*

VL. I *f* cresc.

VL. II *f* cresc.

Vla. *f* cresc.

Vc. *f* cresc.

DB. *f* cresc.

506

FL

Ob.

E.H.

CL

B.CL

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

Vivace ♩ = 138

SOLO D.B.

VI. I

VI. II

Vla.

Vc.

DB.

512

FL

Ob.

E.H.

CL

B.CL

Bn.

Hor.

Tr.

Hp.

Perc.

SOLO D.B.

VL. I

VL. II

Vla.

Vcl.

DB.

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

APPENDIX C

SEE ATTACHED FILE: TRACK LISTING

Track Name	Composition	Composer
Andino MP3	Concerto No. 5 For Double Bass and Orchestra: “Andino”	Mauricio Annunziata

This recording was made on September 30, 2021 at Katzin Concert Hall at ASU School of Music, Dance and Theater in Tempe, AZ. This project was recorded and produced by Nathaniel De La Cruz.