

# 36

CARLOS CHÁVEZ

♩ = 126 - 132

*sempre forte*

*sua*

*p*

*f*

*m.d.*

*Led.*

*sua*

*sua m.s. m.d.*

*sua*

The sheet music consists of five systems of staves. The first system is in 4/4 time and features a complex melodic line in the right hand with slurs and a 'gva' marking. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings like 3 2, 5 1 3, and 2. The second system continues in 4/4 time, showing a more active right hand with slurs and a 'sem -' marking. The third system changes to 5/4 time and includes the instruction 'pre legato'. The fourth system is in 6/8 time and features the instruction 'senza pedale'. The fifth system returns to 4/4 time and includes fingerings like 5 1 4 1 4. The page concludes with a page number '36-3' at the bottom left.

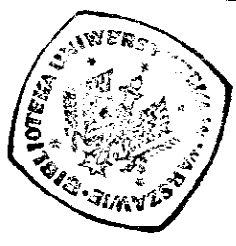
First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and slurs. There are several accents (v) and dynamic markings throughout the system.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. A dotted line labeled "8va" indicates an octave shift in the upper staff. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. This system features a dense texture with many beamed sixteenth notes and slurs. There are several accents (v) and dynamic markings.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The notation includes various note values and rests.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes and slurs. There are several accents (v) and dynamic markings throughout the system.



Carlos Chávez was born in Mexico City in the year 1899. He started to study piano in 1910. He studied composition by himself, analyzing the classical works, and began to compose in the year 1918.

In 1921 he wrote his first Mexican Ballet, "The New Fire." He then found himself directly concerned with the vital energies of his own country.

Before this work he wrote a Symphony, diverse piano pieces, two piano Sonatas, a Sextet for piano and strings, five pieces for voice and piano, a String Quartet, etc., of which some have been published in Mexico City by Wagner & Levien, and some others by Bote und Bock in Berlin.

Following the Mexican Ballet "The New Fire," after a non-productive year (1922) he wrote, in 1923, "Tres Exágonos" for voice and small ensemble and one Piano Piece.

Mr. Chávez is at present director of the National Symphony Orchestra of Mexico, and of the National Conservatory of Music at Mexico City. "36," printed in this issue, was written in 1925. His other works include

Otros Tres Exágonos, 1924.

Sonatina for Piano, 1924.

Sonatina for Cello and Piano, 1924.

Sonatina for Violin and Piano, 1924.

Energia, for Nine Instruments, 1925.

"Los Cuatro Soles," Mexican Ballet, 1925-1926.

H. P., Danse of Men and Machines, 1926.

Sonata for Piano, 1928.