

to Joan Bauerly

# Tango nuyorican

for flute and guitar, op. 74

Victor Frost

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The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for Flute and Guitar. The first two staves are in 3/2 time at Lento tempo (♩ = 35). The Flute part (top staff) starts with eighth-note patterns, and the Guitar part (bottom staff) starts with sixteenth-note patterns. Both parts include dynamic markings *mp* and *sempre*. The following three staves show more complex melodic lines for both instruments, with the Flute often featuring eighth-note pairs and the Guitar using sixteenth-note chords. The fifth staff begins with a section labeled 'Freely' and includes dynamic markings *f*, *fff*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *mf*.

26

31

36

*cresc.*

*mf*

*mf*

*dim.*

C

40

*pp*

*pp*

45

*f*

*mf*

*mf*

*cresc.*

50

3

55

60

D

64

*p semper*  
solo

69

*ff subito*

*mf*

*ff subito*

74

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*mf*

E

79

6

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*mf*

*ff*

*ff*

A musical score for piano, page 10, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of four sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 83 starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 84 begins with *ff*. Measure 85 starts with *mf*. Measure 86 begins with *ff*. Measure 87 starts with *mf*.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 87-90. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measure 87 starts with a dynamic *ff*. Measures 88-89 show a transition with dynamics *mf*, *ff*, and *p subito*. Measure 90 begins with *solo* and ends with *p subito*. The bottom staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. Measures 87-89 correspond to the top staff. Measure 90 begins with a dynamic *ff*, followed by *mf* and *ff* markings. The measure ends with a dynamic *p subito*.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of four sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Measure 91 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern of eighth-note pairs. Measure 92 starts with a single eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 96-97. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. Measure 96 starts with a rest followed by a forte dynamic. Measure 97 begins with a forte dynamic, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 98 starts with a forte dynamic, followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 99 begins with a forte dynamic, followed by a series of eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, page 101, measures 101-102. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of *Allegro*. Measure 101 starts with a rest followed by a dynamic of *p*. Measure 102 begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of *Allegro*. Measure 101 starts with a dynamic of *p*. Measure 102 begins with a dynamic of *pp*. The score includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *pp*, and *l.v.* (leggiero). The piano pedal is indicated by a symbol with three vertical lines.

106

mp

N.B.

l.v.

f

l.v.

fff

l.v.

mp

f

fff

Più mosso

N.B.: In the chord here, as well as two and four bars later, the arpeggiation may begin quite early.

ritornando al

*dim.*

Tempo I

**G**

*p sempre*

solo

*p*

111

115

119

123

127

*mf*

*mf*

**H**

130

133

137

I

140

143

147

151

154

J

158

162

## Tango nuyorican for flute and guitar, op. 74

I worked on this piece during the spring and summer of 1999. After finishing my Spanish Rhapsody for clarinet and piano (op. 65) in the summer of 1986, I wrote that "I offer it as a simple, tuneful evocation of the Spanish rhythms I have lived around most of my life, and have to a large extent internalized. Having also internalized certain 'foreign' elements, I do at times engage in formal development ...of this material." The main theme of the flute and guitar piece in fact undergoes extensive development before it is even heard fully; that is the best way to describe the function of the long intro. When the main melody has at last had its say, a guitar solo (with *obbligato* flute, at least at first) turns out to be derived from that melody, a consequent phrase shifting into antecedent position. In the course of the tango, two new melodies emerge, each of which is immediately varied idiomatically by the flute. The *coda* represents one last development/variation of the main tune.

Regarding the title, let me write for the sake of out-of-towners: quite a few members of New York City's Latino community refer to themselves as *nuyoricanos*, which usage is I believe somewhat tongue-in-cheek. It's still true that I live in a heavily Latino community (at this writing New York's East Village or, as the politically correct prefer to call it, Loisaida). I like to feel that the Hispanic flavor to the music in this pot is owing in part to spices supplied by some of my neighbors, who are very generous in sharing their music with the greater world (sometimes one could say, *too* generous)!

My *Tango nuyorican* is dedicated to my dear friend Joan Bauerly.

Victor Frost  
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New York City



### PDF Use

There are no parts. Players each use the full score, with slight modifications on the middle pp. to allow for convenient page turns for the respective instruments.

Print out the ten pp. Guitarists should attach pp. 1–4 side by side, and then 5–7, with the program notes optionally as p. 8. This allows for a single page turn, or replacement of a system of pages, at a convenient point, the end of 4.

Flutists should do the same, except replacing the regular pp. 4 and 5 with the ones marked 4 (for flute) and 5 (for flute). This gives them a convenient spot to replace or turn pp.

Thus, pp. 1–3, 6 and 7 are identical in the two versions. In rehearsal, the players know the other person is looking at the selfsame score. But on pp. 4 and 5, the different layout done to facilitate page turning means that players must refer to either rehearsal letters or bar numbers to coordinate things.

## 4 (for flute)

83

87

6

91

F

95

99

## 5 (for flute)

Accel.

103

*mf*

*pp*

*l.v.*

*mp*

*N.B.*

*l.v.*

*pp*

*l.v.*

*N.B.:* In the chord here, as well as two and four bars later, the arpeggiation may begin quite early.

Più mosso

107

*f*

*l.v.*

*fff*

*l.v.*

*f*

*fff*

Tempo I

ritornando al

112

*dim.*

*G*

*p sempre*

*solo*

116

121

*mf*

126

*3*

*3*

*H*