

## Alberto Soriano



La investigación musicológica sobre los pueblos aborígenes de Latinoamérica se reveló como un instrumento de gran utilidad para la creación musical académica. A través de ella los compositores recrearon el pasado musical

del continente, como es el caso de Alberto Soriano, que dejó un importante legado en el norte de Brasil, siendo su aporte también trascendental en el quehacer musical en el Uruguay.

Alberto Soriano Thebas nació en Santiago del Estero el 5 de febrero de 1915 y falleció en Concepción del Uruguay (Provincia de Entre Ríos) el 16 de octubre de 1981. Razones laborales de los padres lo llevaron a nacer en aquella ciudad argentina, donde se establecieron durante 1914-1917. De regreso a Salvador de Bahía (Brasil), lugar de residencia de sus padres, Alberto creció formándose en el Conservatorio de Música del Salvador con Dante de Souza (violín) y Silvio Deolindo Fróes (armonía, contrapunto y composición), un notable pianista, organista y compositor oriundo de aquella ciudad.

Soriano se dedicó intensamente a la labor musicológica junto a la composición, realizando valiosos estudios sobre las raíces de la música afro-amazónica con sus ritos y costumbres en la región, actividad que alternó con el periodismo y la docencia. Años más tarde, en 1950, se radicaría en Montevideo, donde formó familia y ocupó diferentes cargos, como el de docente en la cátedra de etnomusicología de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias, en la que llegó a ser director de departamento. Mediante viajes de investigación antropológica al interior de Argentina, Uruguay y Brasil adquirió una visión panorámica de la tradición vernácula del continente, que plasmó posteriormente en su obra describiendo a través de la poética musical los cánticos y leyendas indígenas.

La obra de Soriano es ciertamente interesante. Posee un estilo cercano al de Aaron Copland, por momentos incidental, con algunos destellos del impresionismo francés, en especial en algunas de sus obras para piano. Dignas de mencionar son la *Suite Rancho en la noche* (ballet pantomima, 1952); el

The musicological research of the aboriginal peoples of Latin America emerged as a useful instrument for the academic musical creation. Through it the composers recreated the musical past of the continent, as is the case of Alberto Soriano, who left an important legacy in the north of Brazil, while making a significant contribution to the musical life of Uruguay.

Alberto Soriano Thebas was born in Santiago del Estero on February 5, 1915 and died in (Entre Ríos province) on October 16, 1981. Professional priorities of his parents lead him to be born in that Argentinian city, where they remained between 1914 and 1917. Back to Salvador de Bahía (Brazil) place of residence of his parents, Alberto grew up training at the Conservatory of Music of El Salvador with Dante de Souza (violin) and Silvio Deolindo Fróes (harmony, counterpoint and composition); an outstanding pianist, organist and composer native of the same city.

Soriano devoted himself intensively to the musicological work along with composing and conducting valuable studies on the roots of the Afro-Amazonian music with their rites and customs of that region; activity he alternated with journalism and teaching. Years later, in 1960, he settled in Montevideo where he formed his family and held different positions at the Cadre of Ethnomusicology of the Faculty of Humanities and Sciences, where he became Director of the Department. Through his travels on anthropological research in the interior of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, he acquired a panoramic vision of the continent's vernacular traditions, which subsequently reflected in his work; describing through the musical poetics the chants and indigenous legends.

The work of Soriano is certainly interesting. It has an style close to Aaron Copland; at times incidental with some flashes of French impressionism, especially on some of his works for piano. Worth mentioning are the *Suite Rancho en la Noche* (ballet pantomime, 1952), the *Tríptico de Praga* (conducted in 1961 by Kurt Masur), his

## Dedicado a Iosif Conta

Edited & revised by  
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# Piano Trío (1961)

I

Alberto Soriano (1915-1981)

Alberto Soriano (1875-1951)

**Violin**

**Cello**

**Piano**

**8**

**8**

**16**

**16**

Piano Trío

28 **Meno mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )

**Meno mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )

28

37

37

45

45

## II

Moderato ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

Violin      Cello

Moderato ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

Piano

a tempo

9

9

16 Più mosso energico ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )

16

## Piano Trío

**Meno mosso ( $\downarrow = 80$ )**

Musical score for piano, showing measures 25-37. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 25 starts with a dynamic *mf*. The bass staff has a dynamic *mp*. Measure 26 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 27 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 28 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 29 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 30 starts with a dynamic *f*, followed by a dynamic *p*. Measure 31 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 32 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measure 33 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 34 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 35 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 36 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 37 starts with a dynamic *mf*. The bass staff has a dynamic *p*. Measure 38 starts with a dynamic *mf*.

III

**Violin**

**Cello**

**Piano**

**8**

**8**

**13**

**13**

Piano Trío

19

pp

19

(8vb)

25

Poco meno ( $\text{♩} = 112$ )

mf

25

Poco meno ( $\text{♩} = 112$ )

30

mp rall.

p

30

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# Piano Trío (1961)

Allegro ( $\text{♩} = 144$ )

I

Alberto Soriano (1915-1981)

Cello

2

f

8

2

5

mf

21

2

2

mf

espressivo

30

8

f

>

=

mp

f

45

3

pp

Vivace ( $\text{♩} = 160$ )

53

2

#

6

pp

mf

65

f

p

7

rall.

mf

Meno mosso

77

p

p

p

p

## II

**Moderato** ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

Cello

7      *cresc. e stringendo*

16      **Più mosso energico** ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )

24      **Meno mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

32

46

57      **pizz.**

62

68

### III

**Allegro** ( $\text{♩} = 120$ )

Cello

10

( $\text{♩} = 120$ )

16 *espressivo*

$\text{mp}$

$\gg$

$\text{pp}$

**Poco meno** ( $\text{♩} = 112$ )

25

$\text{mf}$

30

$f$

$\gg p$

$\text{mp}$  *rall.*

**Poco più mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 120$ )

$pp$

$mf$

$pp$

45

$p$

$pp$

$\gg$

$mf$

$\text{♩} = 132$  (batuta a cuatro)

$mp$

$p >$

$p >$

$p$

65

$\ll mf$

$\gg$

$5$

Dedicado a Iosif Conta

# Piano Trío

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(1961)

I

Alberto Soriano (1915-1981)

**Allegro** ( $\text{♩} = 144$ )

Violin

Violin part of Allegro section. The score shows a melodic line with various dynamics:  $mf$ ,  $f$ , and  $f$ . The music is in 2/4 time.

Measures 7-16 of the Allegro section. The score shows a continuation of the melodic line with dynamics  $f$ ,  $f$ , and  $mp$ .

Measures 16-26 of the Allegro section. The score shows a continuation of the melodic line with dynamics  $mp$ ,  $mf$ ,  $mp$ , and  $mp$ .

**Meno mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )

Measures 27-35 of the Meno mosso section. The score shows a melodic line with dynamics  $mf$ ,  $2$ ,  $mp$ ,  $p$ , and  $p$ .

Measures 35-44 of the Meno mosso section. The score shows a melodic line with dynamics  $p$  and  $4$ .

Measures 45-53 of the Vivace section. The score shows a melodic line with dynamics  $f$ ,  $pp$ ,  $pp$ , and  $2$ .

**Vivace** ( $\text{♩} = 160$ )

Measures 54-62 of the Vivace section. The score shows a melodic line with dynamics  $f$ ,  $rall.$ , and  $6$ .

III

**Moderato** ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )

Violin

*cresc. e stringendo*

8       $mf$        $mf$        $mf$

a tempo

15      **Più mosso energico** ( $\text{♩} = 100$ )      **Meno** ( $\text{♩} = 80$ )  
(violin)

6 (cello)       $p$        $rall.$        $mf$        $f$        $mp$        $p$

32       $mf$        $mp$        $mf$

38      4       $mf$        $mp$        $mp$

48       $mf$        $mf$

54      8       $mf$       3

69       $f$        $f$        $mp > mp$

*espressivo*

76      **Poco più mosso** ( $\text{♩} = 90$ )

$>$        $mf >$        $mp >$        $ff >$        $ff >$

$ff >$

### III

**Allegro** ( $\text{♩} = 120$ )

Violin

Sheet music for Violin Part III, Allegro section. The music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The tempo is Allegro ( $\text{♩} = 120$ ). The key signature changes frequently, including  $\text{F major}$ ,  $\text{C major}$ ,  $\text{G major}$ ,  $\text{D major}$ ,  $\text{A major}$ , and  $\text{E major}$ . The time signature also varies, including  $2/4$ ,  $3/4$ ,  $5/4$ ,  $3/4$ ,  $2/4$ ,  $3/4$ ,  $4/4$ ,  $2/8$ , and  $6/8$ . Dynamics include  $f$ ,  $p$ ,  $mf$ ,  $mp$ ,  $rall.$ ,  $f$ ,  $p$ ,  $mf$ ,  $ff$ , and  $p$ . Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and accents. Measure numbers 3, 10, 15, 25, 32, 40, 47, 54, and 59 are indicated. Measure 54 is at  $\text{♩} = 132$  (batuta a cuatro). Measure 59 is in  $6/8$  time.