

# MALAGUEÑA



"Malagueña," based on a Spanish dance from Malaga, was written by Ernesto Lecuona, a Cuban pianist, conductor, and prolific composer. Lecuona himself introduced the composition to the United States when he performed it at the Capitol Theater in New York in 1928, and on the basis of that performance, it might have remained a concert work. But music publisher Herbert Marks, crossing the Atlantic in 1930, heard the ship's pianist playing "Malagueña" as though it were a popular song, stressing the haunting melody. The impact of the melody struck Marks so strongly that as soon as he was able to get in touch with Lecuona, he made arrangements to publish "Malagueña" and then promoted it as though it were a popular song. As a result, it has been recorded in more than 600 versions, has sold several million copies of sheet music, and today is one of the best known Latin American tunes in the world.

By Ernesto Lecuona

Moderately

The sheet music is arranged in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third system features a forte (f) dynamic and another crescendo (cresc.) marking. The fourth system starts with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and ends with the instruction "a little slower". The music consists of chords and melodic lines, with some notes beamed together.

8va-----

R.H.

8va-----

*f* R.H. *in tempo*

L.H. *diminuendo*

L.H.

*mf*

organ pedal

*f*

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords, each beamed together and marked with a slur. The middle staff contains a single melodic line with a long, sweeping slur spanning across the system. The bottom staff provides a harmonic foundation with a few notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the sequence of eighth-note chords from the first system, with a bracket labeled "loco" above the final few measures. The middle staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf - f - ff* and contains a melodic line with various note values and slurs. The bottom staff features a bass line with notes and rests, some of which are marked with a "z" symbol.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff has a bracket labeled "8va" above the first two measures, which contain eighth-note chords. Subsequent measures are labeled "R.H." and "L.H." to indicate right and left hand parts. The bottom staff also has measures labeled "L.H." and "R.H.".

\* Play 2 times- 1st time as is 2nd time with R.H. an 8va higher 3rd time with R.H.

Slowly and freely

*f*

organ pedal tacet till \*

8va lower-----

*pp* 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 1 L.H.

R.H.

*f*

8va-----

*pp* 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 4 L.H.

L.H. R.H.

*f*

8va lower-----

*pp* 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 4 1 2 4 5 L.H.

*f* freely

3

8va-----

*pp*(very gradually getting louder till the *fff*)

8va) ----- \*

15va\*\* -----

organ pedal

*fff*

8va -----

\* May be repeated as often as desired, getting faster and louder little by little.