

COLECCIÓN OBRA INTEGRAL

Revueltas

Volumen I

Obra para piano

Edición facsimilar de los manuscritos

Luis Jaime Cortez Méndez
editor

CENIDIM Partituras



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CENIDIM

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ESTUDIOS E INVESTIGACIONES

Luis Jaime Cortez Méndez · editor

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Silvestre Revueltas

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Prefacio

Es con gran entusiasmo y orgullo que presentamos este volumen de facsímiles de la obra para piano de Silvestre Revueltas, como parte del ambicioso proyecto editorial del Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información Musical “Carlos Chávez” (CENIDIM), encabezado por el Dr. Luis Jaime Cortez, para la publicación de las obras completas de este insigne compositor mexicano. Este esfuerzo representa un importante logro en nuestra misión de preservar, difundir y promover el patrimonio musical de México.

El proyecto de las obras completas de Silvestre Revueltas es un modelo editorial global e innovador que abarca no sólo la edición crítica de sus partituras, sino también la presentación de estos valiosos facsímiles. Esta aproximación integral nos permite ofrecer un panorama completo sobre la obra y el pensamiento musical de Revueltas, brindando a investigadores, intérpretes y amantes de la música una perspectiva sin precedentes de su legado creativo.

La presentación de estos facsímiles en formato de libro electrónico es particularmente significativa, ya que permite a los estudiosos e interesados contrastar y consultar las fuentes primarias de las obras. El acceso directo a los manuscritos originales no sólo enriquece nuestra comprensión de la música de Revueltas, sino que también abre nuevas vías para la investigación y el análisis musical.

Este proyecto se alinea perfectamente con la visión y misión tanto del CENIDIM como del Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura (INBAL). Nuestro compromiso con la investigación artística, así como con la difusión y la preservación del patrimonio musical mexicano, encuentra en esta publicación una de sus expresiones más elevadas. Al hacer accesible este valioso legado, contribuimos de manera significativa al enriquecimiento cultural de nuestro país y reafirmamos la importancia de Silvestre Revueltas en el panorama de la música mexicana y universal.

No podemos dejar de expresar nuestro más profundo agradecimiento y, a la vez, dedicar este volumen a la memoria de la Dra. Eugenia Revueltas, cuya generosidad, al permitir el acceso al fondo documental, e invaluable apoyo fueron fundamentales para llevar a cabo esta edición. Asimismo, agradecemos a su hijo, el Dr. Silvestre Villegas Revueltas, las facilidades y el apoyo brindados para esta edición. Su colaboración es un testimonio del compromiso compartido por preservar y difundir la obra de Silvestre Revueltas.

Al ofrecer este tesoro musical a México y al mundo, el CENIDIM reafirma su papel como guardián y promotor de nuestro patrimonio cultural. Les invitamos a sumergirse en estas páginas, a explorar los trazos y anotaciones del maestro Revueltas, y a descubrir, a través de estos facsímiles, la genialidad y la pasión que caracterizaron su proceso creativo.

Este volumen no es sólo un documento histórico, es una ventana al alma creativa de uno de los más grandes compositores que México ha dado al mundo. Deseamos que su estudio y contemplación sigan inspirando a las generaciones presentes y futuras de músicos, investigadores y amantes de la música.

Dr. Víctor Barrera García

Director del Centro Nacional de Investigación,
Documentación e Información Musical “Carlos Chávez”

Revueltas

Volumen I

Obra para piano

Edición facsimilar de los manuscritos

Los facsímiles de las partituras recibieron un proceso digital orientado a mejorar su visualización y lectura.

Momento musical

Handwritten musical score for "Momento Musical". The score is written on four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Andantino" and the dynamics are "Piano". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The final system ends with a double bar line and the instruction "6-5-15. Mos.to.".

Momento Musical
Piano

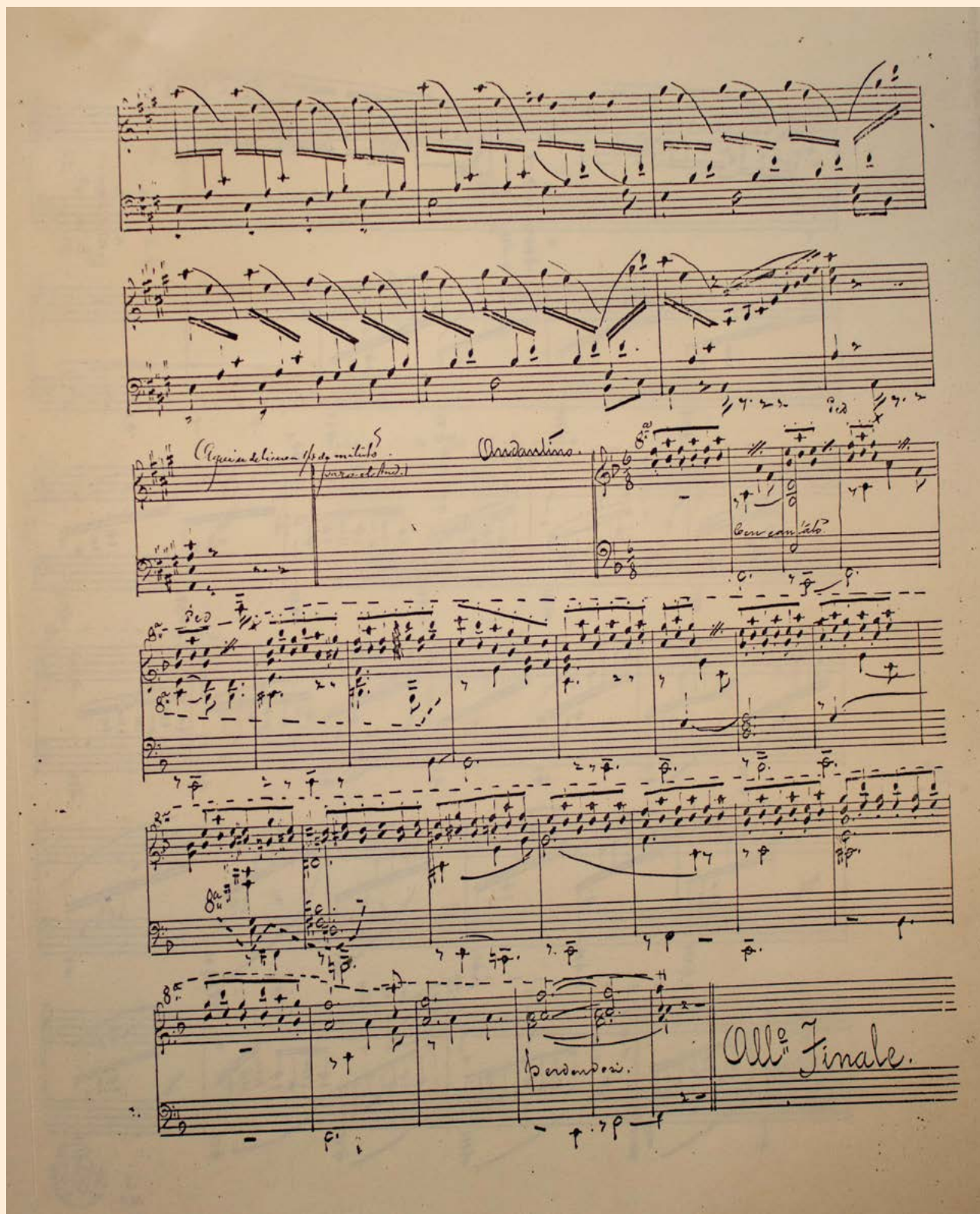
Andantino

sempre p. *pp.*

fin
6-5-15. Mos.to.

Sonatina

[illegible]



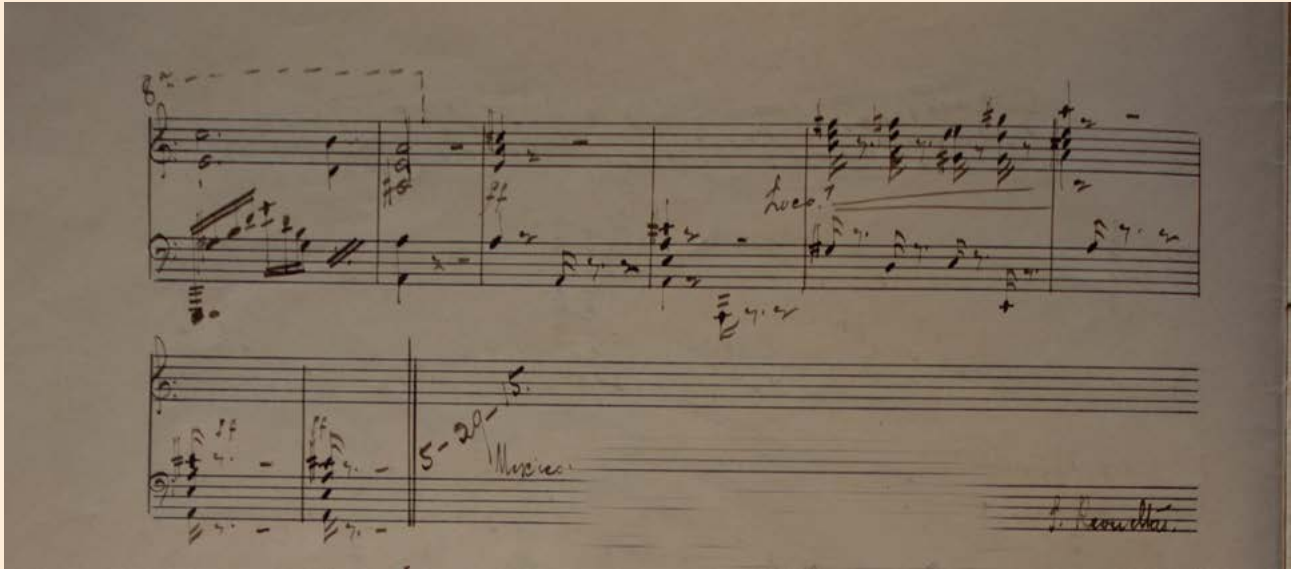
Sonatina (2 de 5).

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Sonatina (3 de 5)". The score is written on six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first staff of the first system is marked "P. Legero." and contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the first system contains a series of eighth notes. The second system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the second system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the second system contains a series of eighth notes. The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the third system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the third system contains a series of eighth notes. The fourth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the fourth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the fourth system contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the fifth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the fifth system contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the sixth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the sixth system contains a series of eighth notes. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular library stamp with the text "I. 8.12." and a small illustration of a building.

Sonatina (3 de 5).

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Sonatina (4 de 5)". The score is written on six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first staff of the first system is marked "P. Legero." and contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the first system contains a series of eighth notes. The second system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the second system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the second system contains a series of eighth notes. The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the third system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the third system contains a series of eighth notes. The fourth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the fourth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the fourth system contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the fifth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the fifth system contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of the sixth system contains a series of eighth notes. The second staff of the sixth system contains a series of eighth notes. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular library stamp with the text "I. 8.12." and a small illustration of a building.

Sonatina (4 de 5).



Sonatina (5 de 5).

Vespertina

A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The title "Vespertina" is written in the center in a large, elegant cursive script. The score is written in ink and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are several red annotations: a red bracket at the top left, a red "Fin" with "7-3-15" written below it, and a red "Fin" with "7-6-15" at the bottom right. The score is divided into systems, with some parts marked "Andante" and "Allegro". There are also some handwritten notes in red ink, including "Vespertina" and "Allegro". The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and a slightly uneven texture.

Añorando

Añorando
pequeña danza de salón *f. piano*
Remollos.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The title 'Añorando' is written in red ink at the top. Below it, 'pequeña danza de salón' and 'f. piano' are also in red. The score is written in black ink on five staves. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'pp' (pianissimo), 'ff' (fortissimo), 'molto', and 'lento'. There are also markings for 'Remollos' (trills) and 'poco' (poco). The score ends with a double bar line and the number '6-16-15' written in red. Below the main staves, there are several empty staves.

Lied [1]

Lied para piano pr. *M. M. M. M.*

And.^{te}
PPP ligado
usc.
PPP.

tempo
dim.
pp.
legatissimo.
pp.

And.^{te}
pp.
ppp

ppp.
poco - poco cresc.
pp.
sempre ppp.

dim.
ppp.
fine

6-21.-15.

 I.
S. 12.

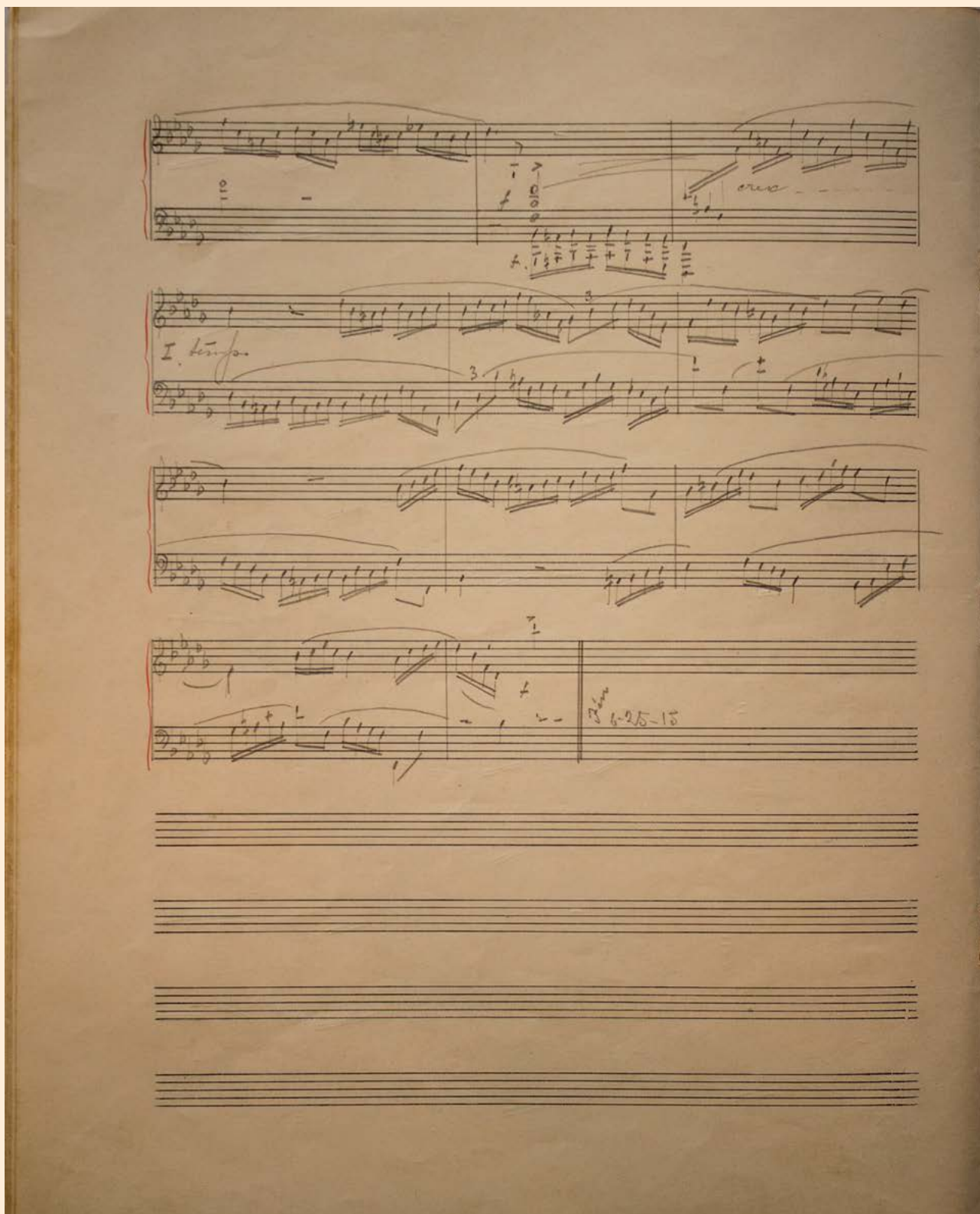
Il Danza di Salim Jowar
Pannellotti

p
f
moll.
tempo
I Tempo.
p
f
moll.
tempo
dim
fin.
6-22-15

Primer estudio

1.º Estudio en Si b. M. para piano.
all.^o
legatissimo
Shumilov

I.
8.12.



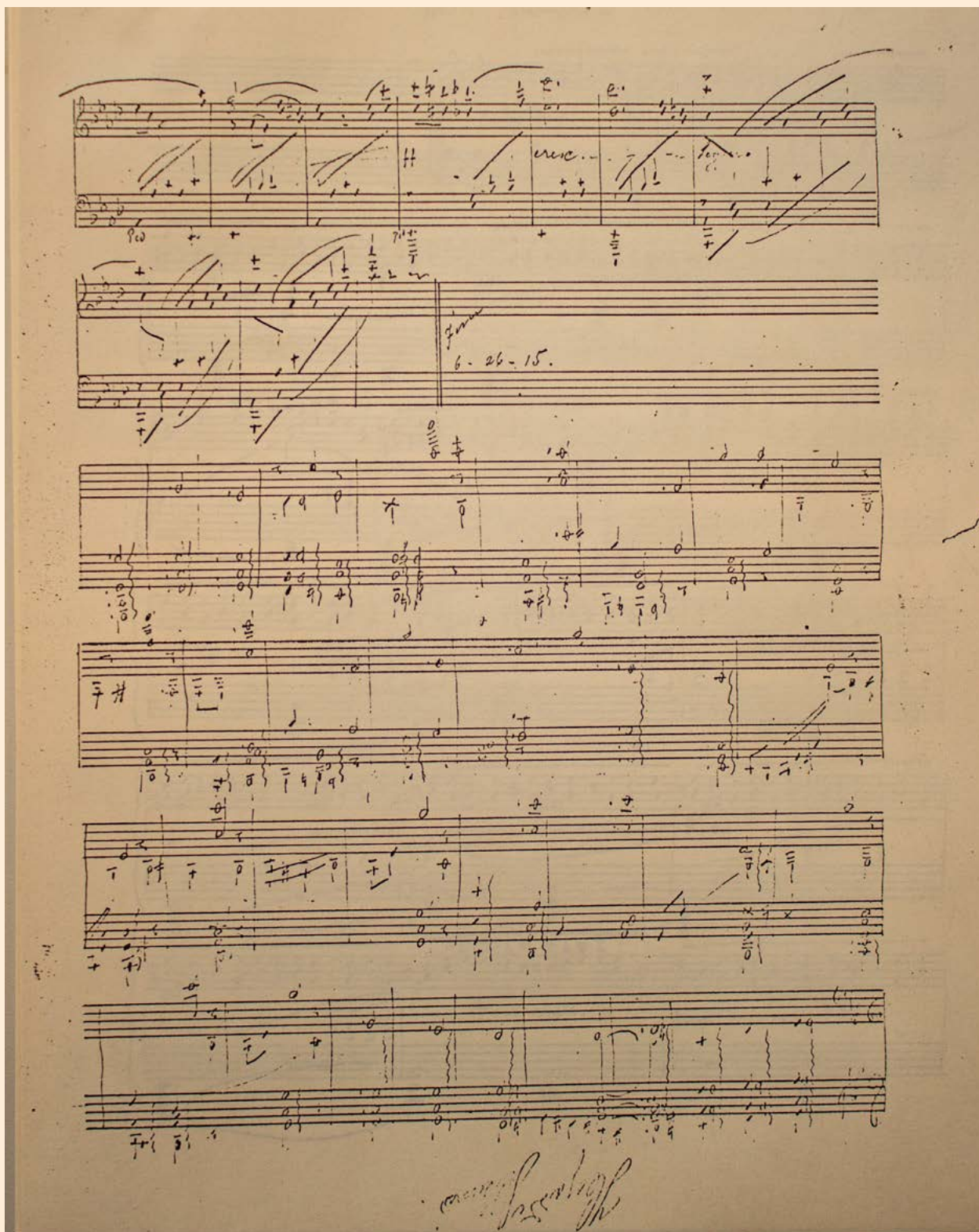
Primer estudio (2 de 2).

Tiempo de Vals

TIEMPO DE VALS.
para piano

J. Remolero

The musical score is written on six systems of grand staves. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in Spanish are present throughout the score, including 'TIEMPO DE VALS.' and 'para piano' at the top, and 'J. Remolero' in the upper right corner. The score is written on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



Tiempo de Vals (2 de 2).

Allegro

Allegro y Andante. para Joaquin Sor *Remellós.*

all. fur.

Pedal para cada acorde.

The musical score is written on six systems of grand staves. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. There are many slurs and ties throughout the piece. The tempo is marked 'Allegro y Andante' in red ink at the top. The composer's name 'para Joaquin Sor' and the arranger's name 'Remellós.' are also written in red. A red vertical line is drawn through the first system. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score is written on six systems of staves. The first system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The second system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The third system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The fourth system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The fifth system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The sixth system includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a dynamic marking "p". The score is written in a cursive style with many slurs and ties. There are several red markings, including a red "6-29-15" and a red "Allegro".

Allegro (2 de 2).

Andante [I]

Handwritten musical score for 'Andante [I]'. The score is written on six systems of staves, each system containing a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked with a red bracket on the left. The second system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The third system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The fourth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The fifth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The sixth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The score concludes with a double bar line and the handwritten text '6-29-15.' in red ink. The manuscript is on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Handwritten musical score for 'Andante [I]'. The score is written on six systems of staves, each system containing a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked with a red bracket on the left. The second system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The third system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The fourth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The fifth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The sixth system includes a red bracket on the left and a red '+' sign. The score concludes with a double bar line and the handwritten text '6-29-15.' in red ink. The manuscript is on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Handwritten musical score for "Andante [II] (2 de 2)". The score is written on six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes the marking "legato sempre p." and the second system includes "legato p.p." and "molto". The final system ends with a double bar line and the handwritten text "fine 6-30-1900" in red ink.

Andante [II] (2 de 2).

Capricho húngaro

Capricho Húngaro.
(Biemanki) para piano for *Musikl.*

Allegretto

molto

pp

ppp

dim. p. p.

ppp

Fin 6-30-15.

Poema

Poema.
para piano solo.

Admittito.

p. acrobatico

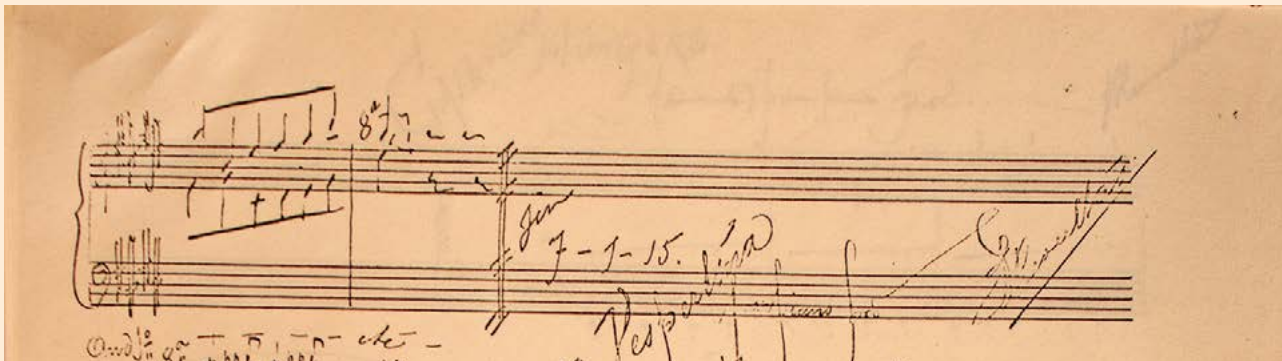
p. dolce legato

seguen al paginado.

8^{va}

8^{va}

8^{va}



Poema (2 de 2).

Mattinata

S. Mattinata, para piano *Remota.*

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The title 'Mattinata' is written in a large, elegant script at the top center. To its left is a small 'S.' and to its right is 'para piano' and 'Remota.' in smaller script. The score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'pp.' and 'p.'. There are several large, sweeping lines drawn across the staves, possibly indicating phrasing or editing. At the bottom of the page, there are two empty staves. The overall appearance is that of a personal or working manuscript.

Tercer Impromptu

III^o Impromptu para piano. p.^o *Humilis Op. 2. No. 3.*

W. A. Mozart

Piano

f

Piu mos.

P.

tratt. poco a poco - - - a tempo

dim.

I tempo.

fin

(5-8-15.)

I.
8.12.

Margarita

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Margarita". The score is written on aged, yellowed paper and consists of six systems of staves. The first system features a single staff with the title "Margarita" written above it. The subsequent systems contain multiple staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

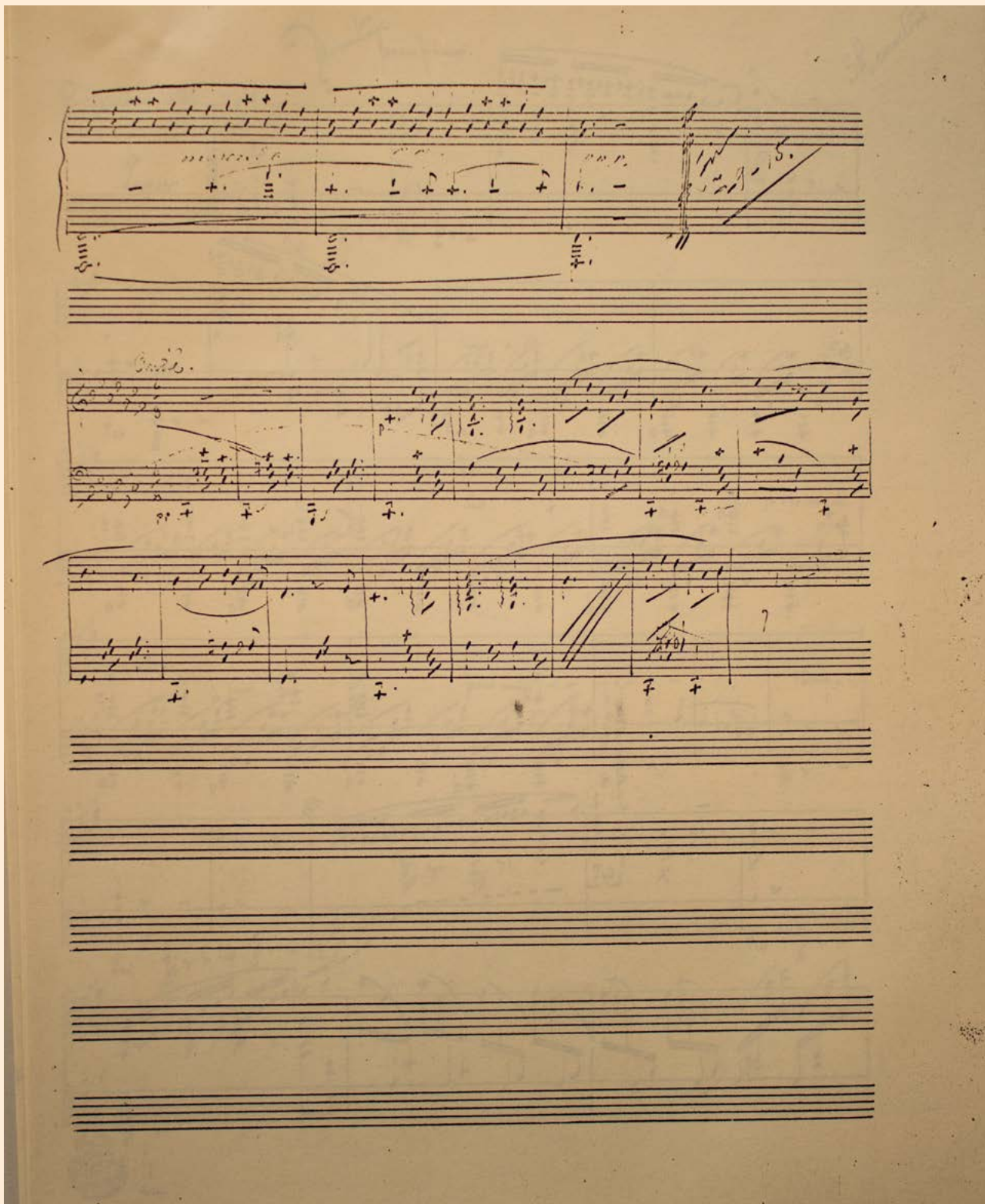
The score is written on six systems of staves. The first system has a single staff with the title "Margarita" written above it. The second system has two staves. The third system has two staves. The fourth system has two staves. The fifth system has two staves. The sixth system has two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

Invernal

Invernal
marafiano l. b. l.
Revellato.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Invernal". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is written in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The title "Invernal" is written at the top center in a large, bold, serif font. Above the first staff, there are handwritten notes: "Invernal" and "marafiano l. b. l." and "Revellato." to the right. The score includes several dynamic markings: "p. leggissimo" (pianissimo), "con cresc. marcato" (with crescendo, marked), "poco rall." (slightly slower), "pp" (pianissimo), and "dim. molto" (diminuendo very much). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and some parts are marked with "+" signs, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. The overall style is that of a personal manuscript or a composer's draft.

p. leggissimo
con cresc. marcato
poco rall.
pp
dim. molto

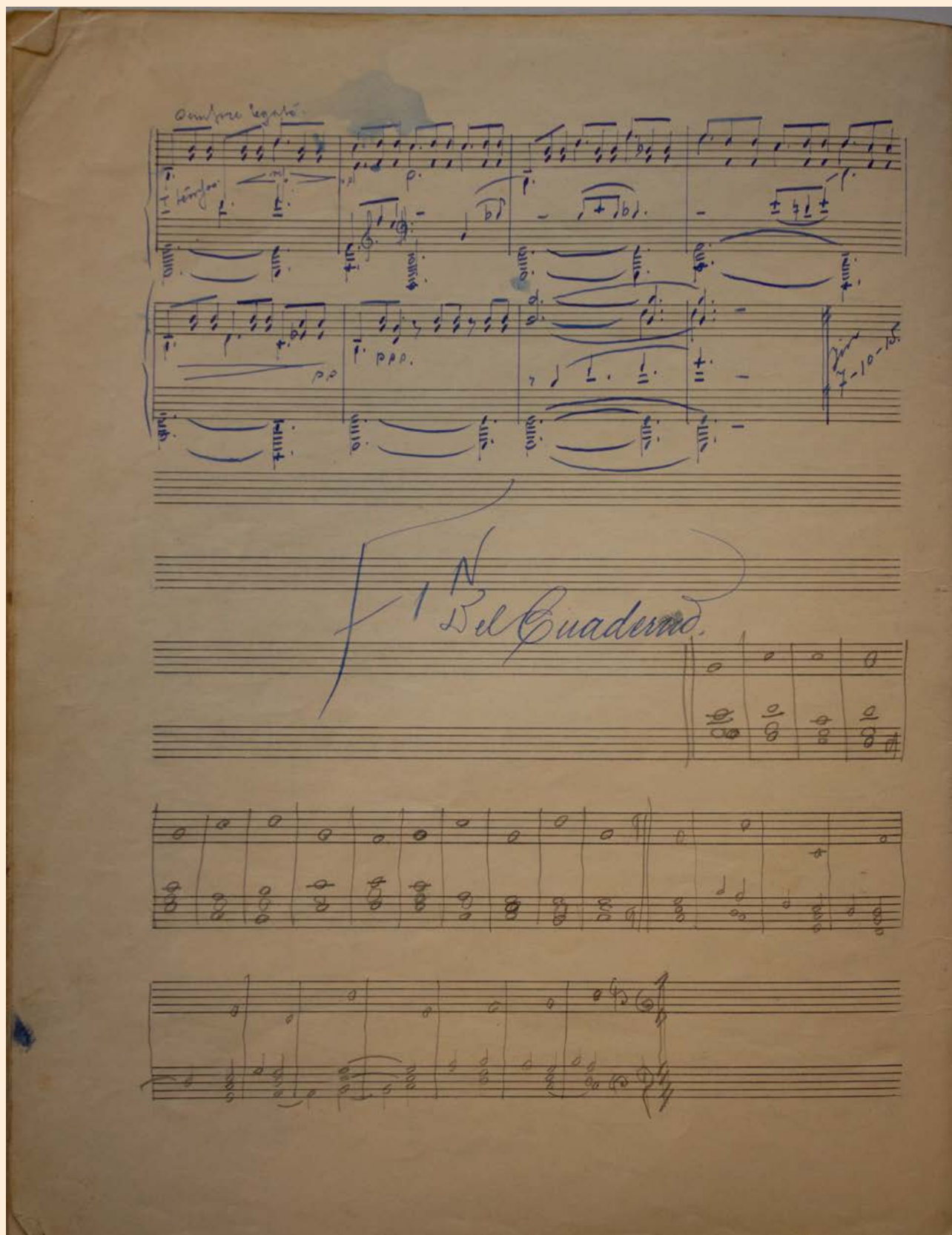


Invernal (2 de 2).

Otoñal

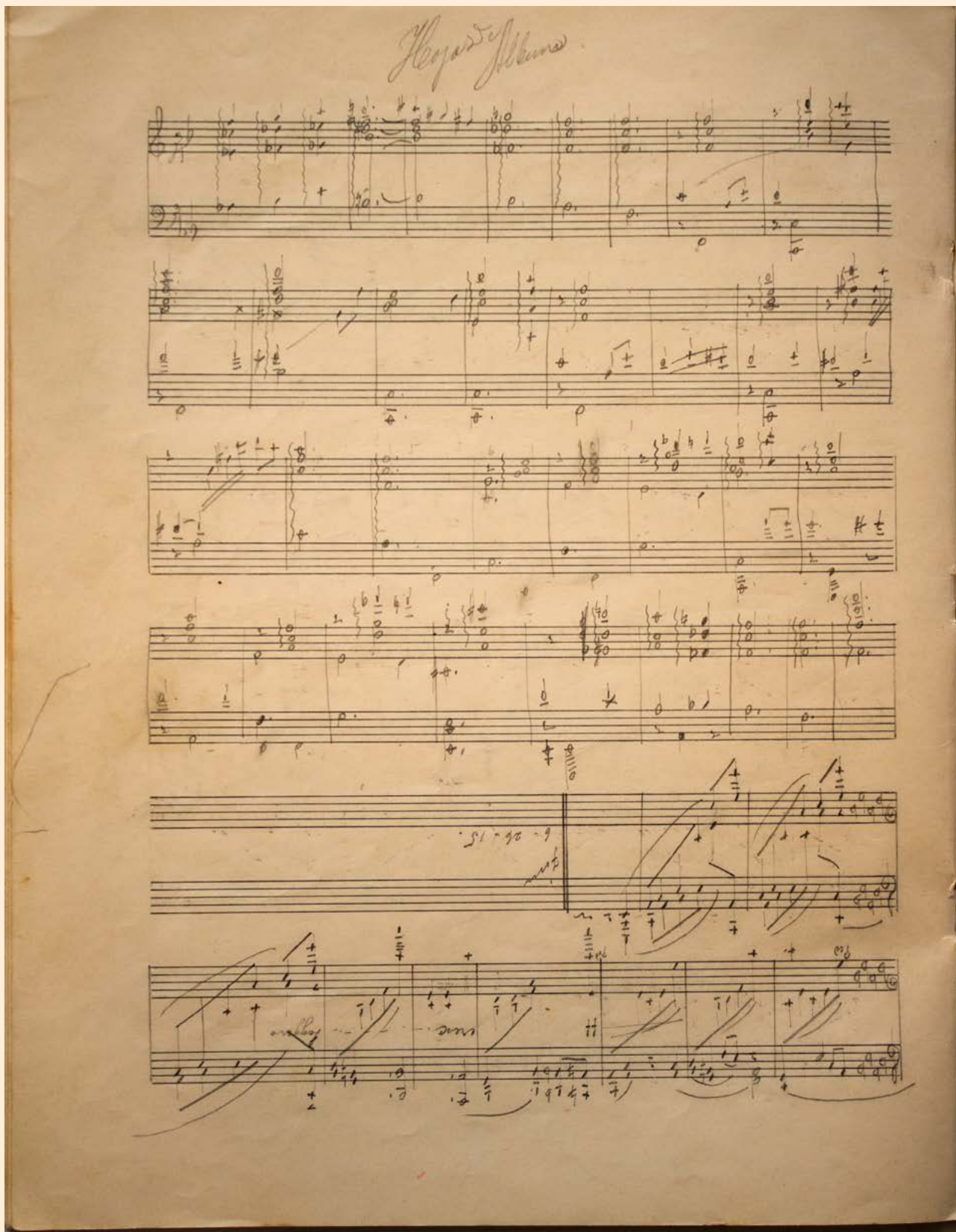
Otoñal
Tempo de Valse muy lento para piano. *pp* *Allegretto*

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Otoñal". The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves at the top and the remaining eight staves grouped together. The notation is in a single system, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is indicated as "Tempo de Valse muy lento para piano" and the dynamics are marked as "pp" (pianissimo) and "Allegretto". The score includes several measures of music, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The handwriting is in blue ink on aged paper. The piece is in a single system, with the first two staves at the top and the remaining eight staves grouped together. The notation is in a single system, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is indicated as "Tempo de Valse muy lento para piano" and the dynamics are marked as "pp" (pianissimo) and "Allegretto". The score includes several measures of music, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The handwriting is in blue ink on aged paper.



Otoñal (2 de 2).

Hoja de Álbum



Albumblatt

[illegible]

Lied

Handwritten musical score for a song titled "Lied". The score is written on six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten annotations and markings:

- Intro* (written vertically on the left side of the first system)
- Lied (2)* (written above the first system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the first system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the second system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the third system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fourth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fifth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the sixth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the seventh system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the eighth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the ninth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the tenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the eleventh system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twelfth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fourteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fifteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the sixteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the seventeenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the eighteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the nineteenth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twentieth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-first system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-second system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-third system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-fourth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-fifth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-sixth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-seventh system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-eighth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the twenty-ninth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirtieth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-first system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-second system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-third system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-fourth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-fifth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-sixth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-seventh system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-eighth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the thirty-ninth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fortieth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-first system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-second system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-third system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-fourth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-fifth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-sixth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-seventh system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-eighth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the forty-ninth system)
- flüchtig p. cresc.* (written above the fiftieth system)

Printed markings and symbols:

- ppp* (written below the first system)
- ppp* (written below the second system)
- ppp* (written below the third system)
- ppp* (written below the fourth system)
- ppp* (written below the fifth system)
- ppp* (written below the sixth system)
- ppp* (written below the seventh system)
- ppp* (written below the eighth system)
- ppp* (written below the ninth system)
- ppp* (written below the tenth system)
- ppp* (written below the eleventh system)
- ppp* (written below the twelfth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the fourteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the fifteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the sixteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the seventeenth system)
- ppp* (written below the eighteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the nineteenth system)
- ppp* (written below the twentieth system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-first system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-second system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-third system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-fourth system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-fifth system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-sixth system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-seventh system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-eighth system)
- ppp* (written below the twenty-ninth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirtieth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-first system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-second system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-third system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-fourth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-fifth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-sixth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-seventh system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-eighth system)
- ppp* (written below the thirty-ninth system)
- ppp* (written below the fortieth system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-first system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-second system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-third system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-fourth system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-fifth system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-sixth system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-seventh system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-eighth system)
- ppp* (written below the forty-ninth system)
- ppp* (written below the fiftieth system)

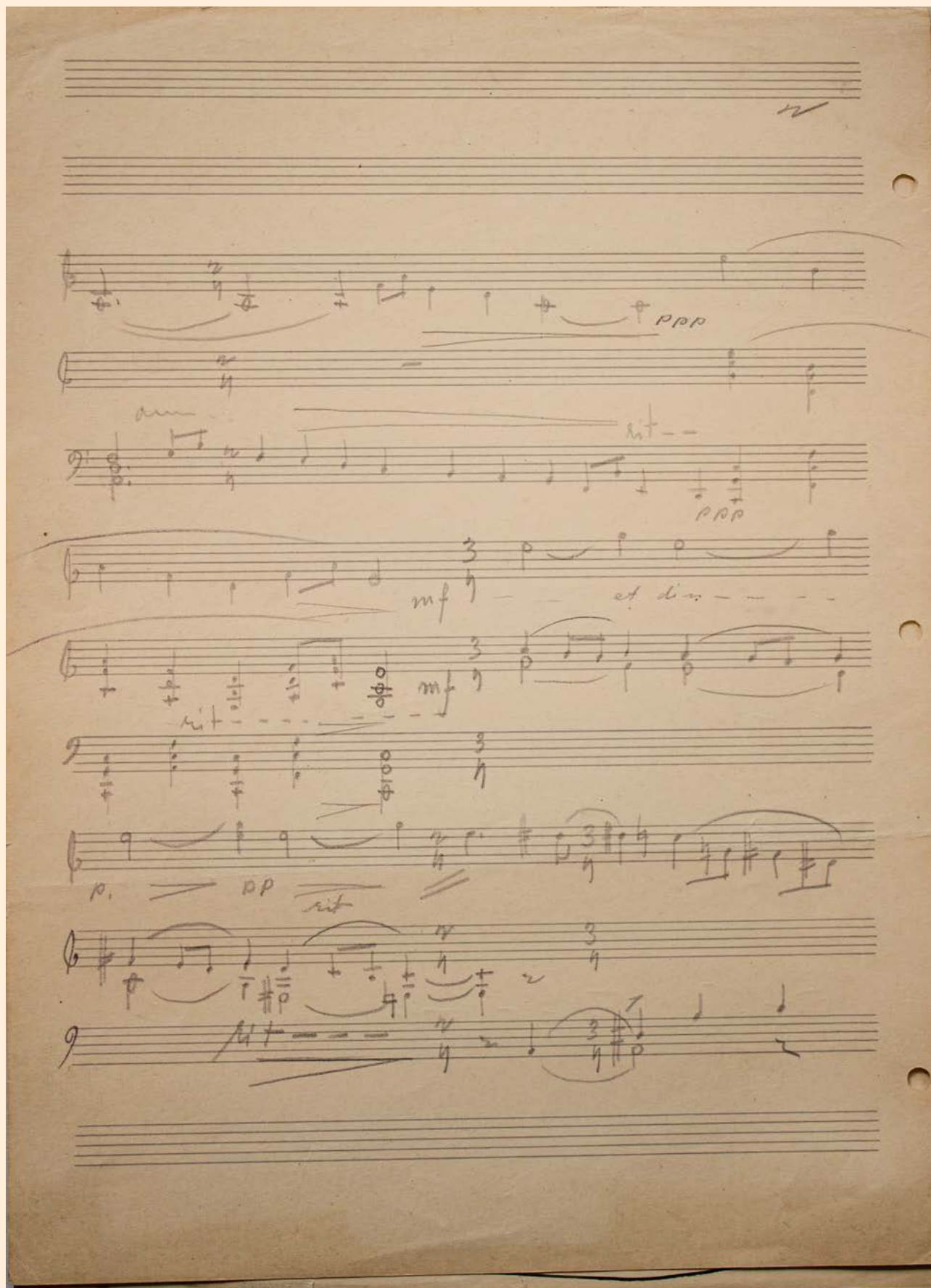
Other markings:

- 6-11-15* (written at the bottom right of the page)
- I.* (written below the first system)
- 8.12.* (written below the first system)

Prelude

Handwritten musical score for a Prelude, likely for piano. The score is written on aged paper and includes the following elements:

- Title:** "Prelude" written in the center of the first staff.
- Composer:** "Revettis" written in the top right corner.
- Time Signature:** 4/4, indicated at the beginning of the first staff.
- Tempo/Character:** "Andante" written above the first staff.
- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Contains the first line of music, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *p. o.c.* (piano oboe).
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Contains the second line of music, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Contains the third line of music, starting with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *m. d.* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 4 (Treble Clef):** Contains the fourth line of music, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 5 (Bass Clef):** Contains the fifth line of music, starting with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 6 (Treble Clef):** Contains the sixth line of music, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).
- Staff 7 (Bass Clef):** Contains the seventh line of music, starting with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte).
- Staff 8 (Treble Clef):** Contains the eighth line of music, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo).
- Staff 9 (Bass Clef):** Contains the ninth line of music, starting with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo).



Prelude (2 de 2).

Moderato

Silvestre Revueltas.
Op. 11.

Moderato.

The musical score is written on ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and various dynamic markings such as *f.*, *ff*, and *cresc.*. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper.



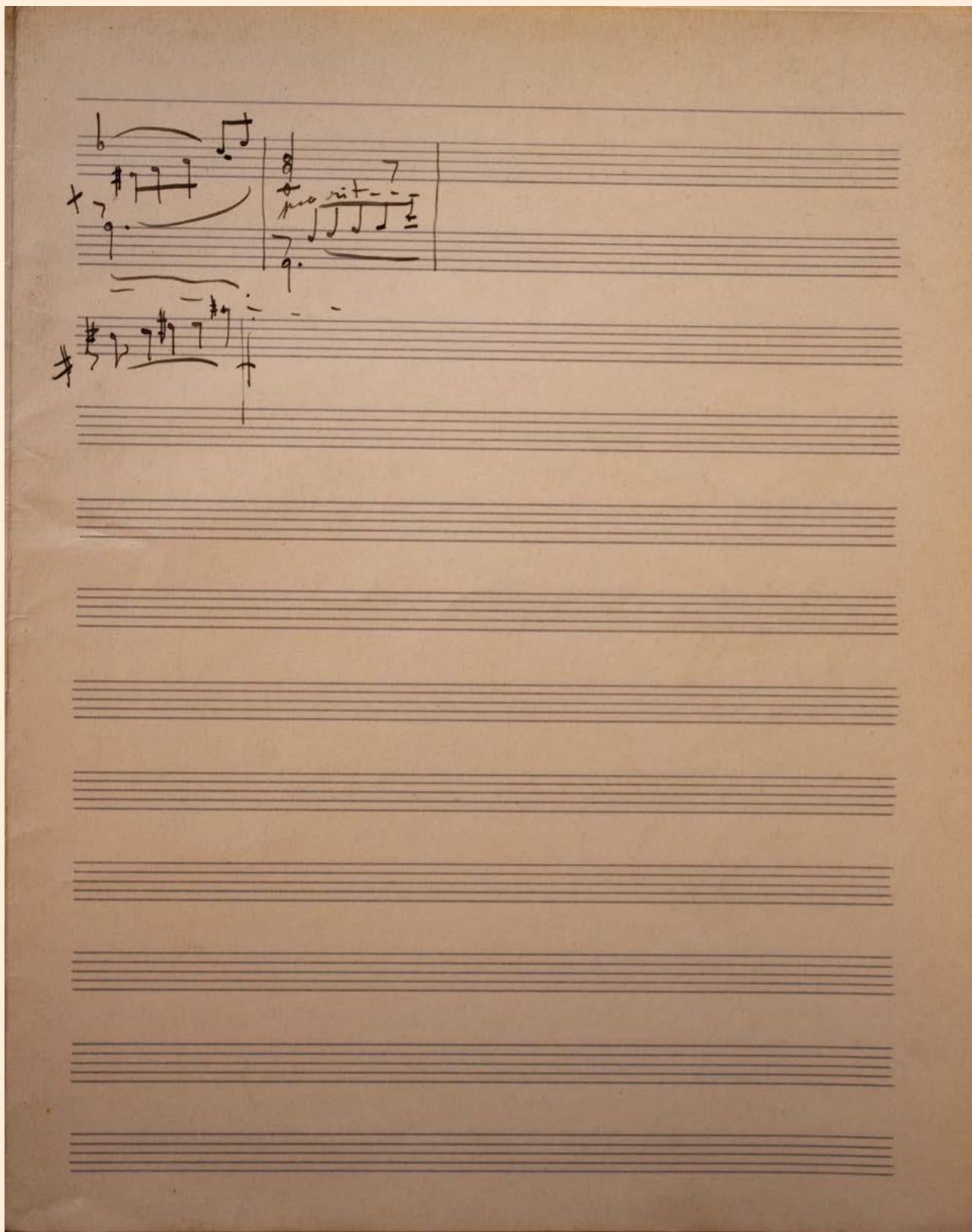
Moderato (2 de 5).



Moderato (3 de 5).

Handwritten musical score for Moderato (4 de 5). The score is written on ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *mf*, *f*, and *tempo*. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked *Moderato*.

Moderato (4 de 5).



Moderato (5 de 5).

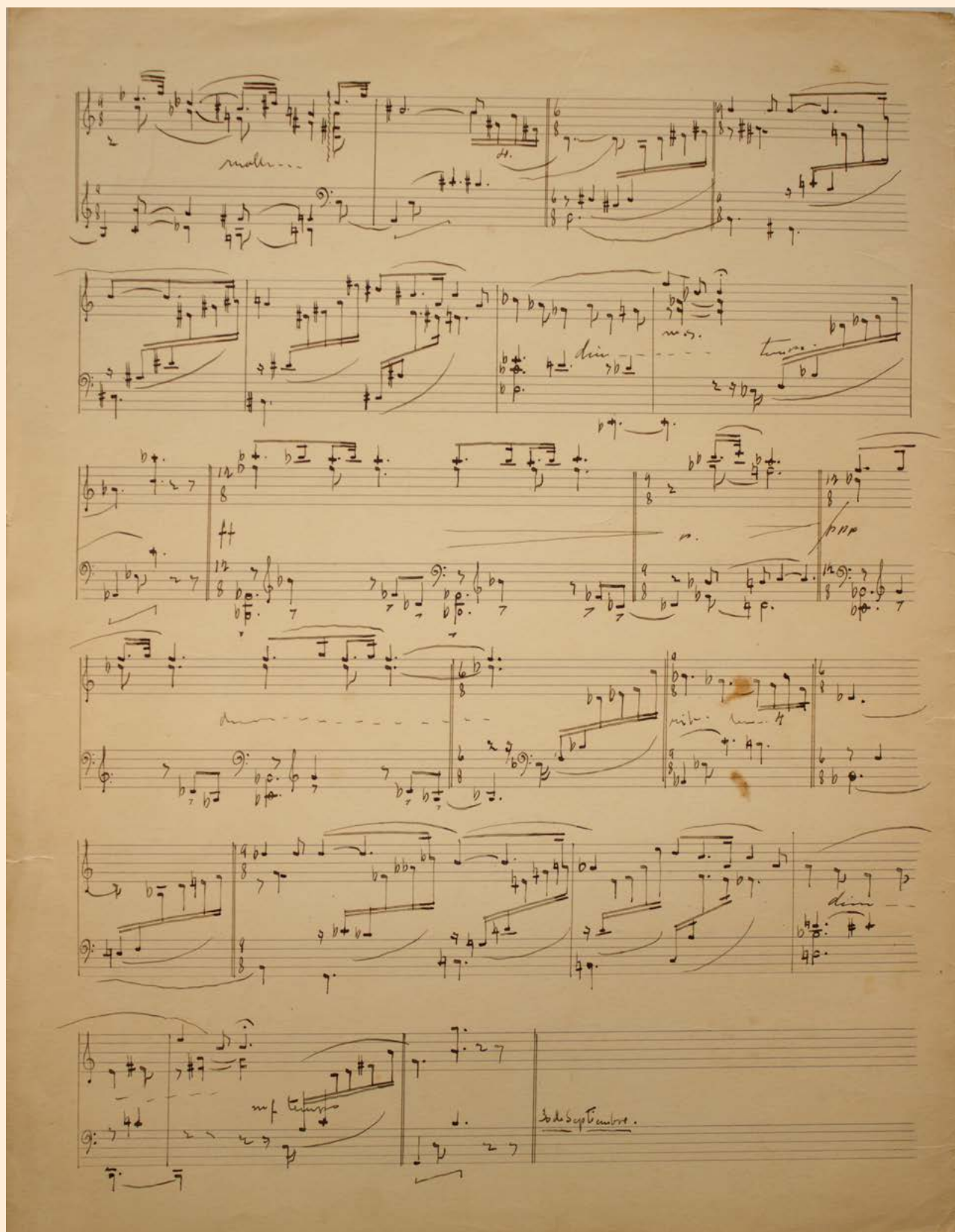
Andantino

Aqui que nasce o meu mar
 lembrando composições
 da minha vida de artista, em 1918
 L. P. D.

S. Revueilles.

Andantino e poi allegretto.

Pedal sempre que se o remova al aperto final.



Andantino (2 de 2).

Feuille d'Album

Feuille d'album.

Tic-tac de Vals.
3/8
m.f.

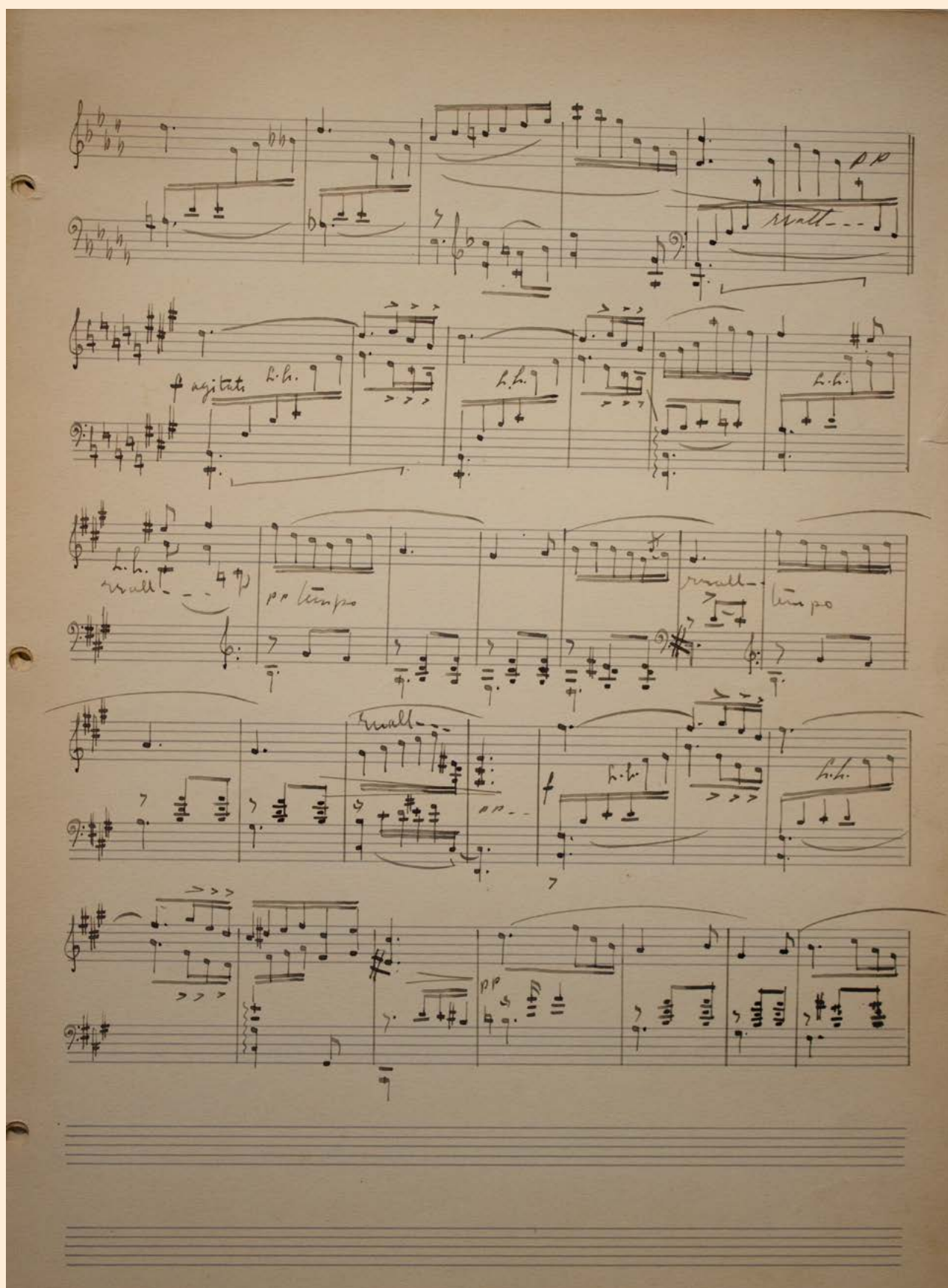
moderato

Andante

Andante

f *non rall.*

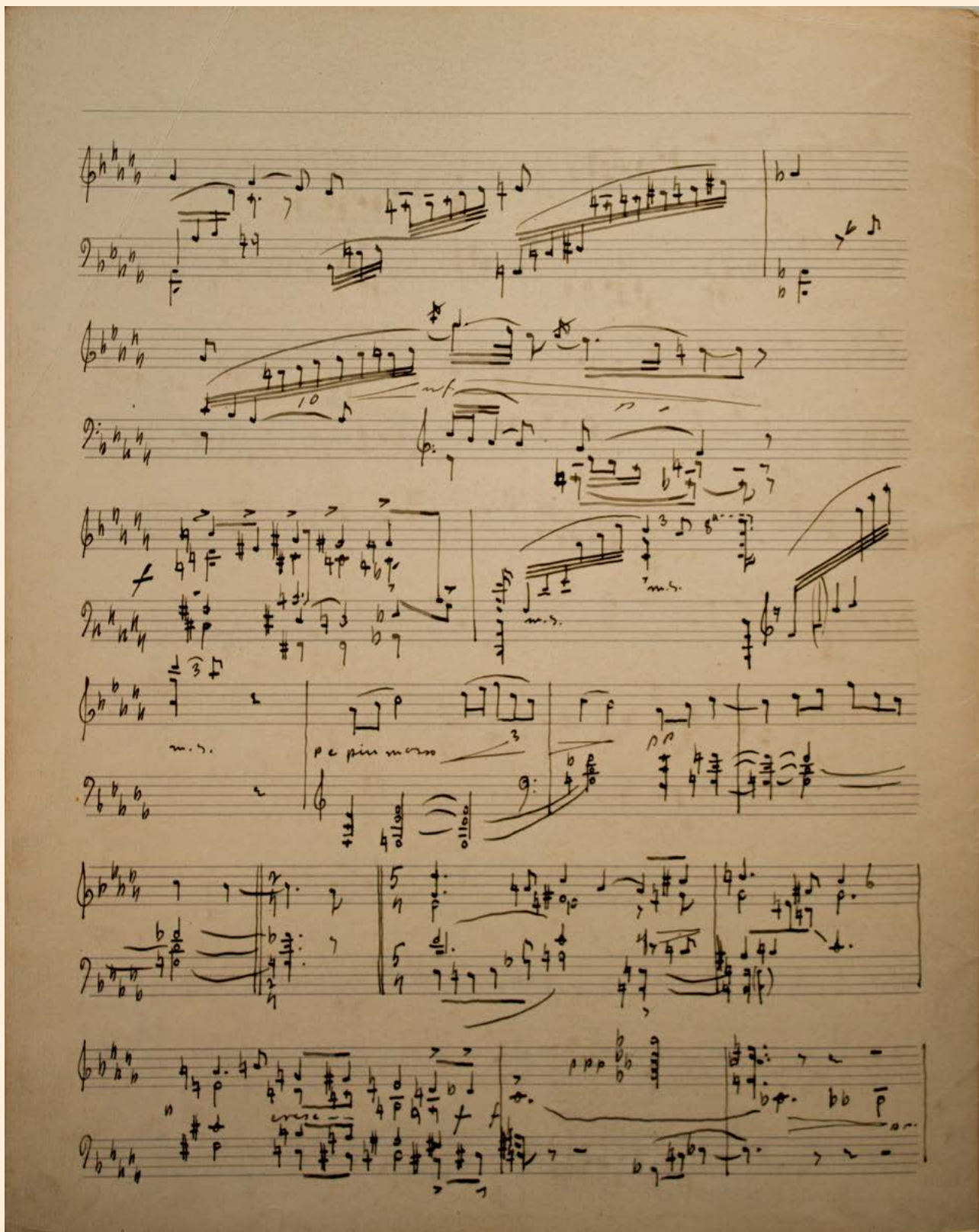
The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The title 'Feuille d'album.' is written in cursive at the top. The score is in 3/8 time and features several systems of music. The first system is marked 'Tic-tac de Vals.' and 'm.f.'. The second system is marked 'moderato'. The third system is marked 'Andante'. The fourth system is marked 'Andante'. The fifth system is marked 'f' and 'non rall.'. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (three flats), and dynamic markings.



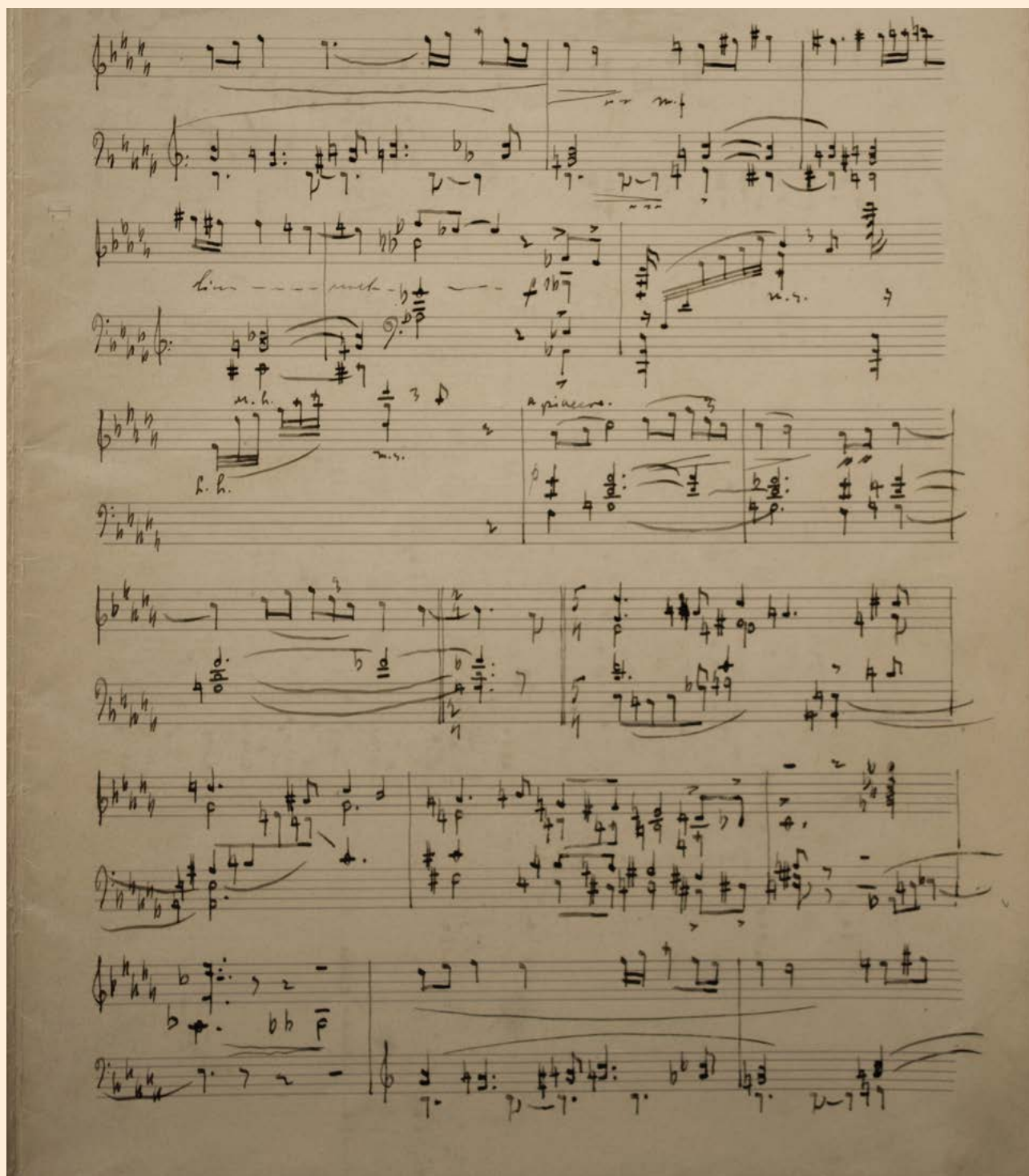
Feuille d'Album (2 de 2).

Andante [II]





Andante [II] (2 de 5).

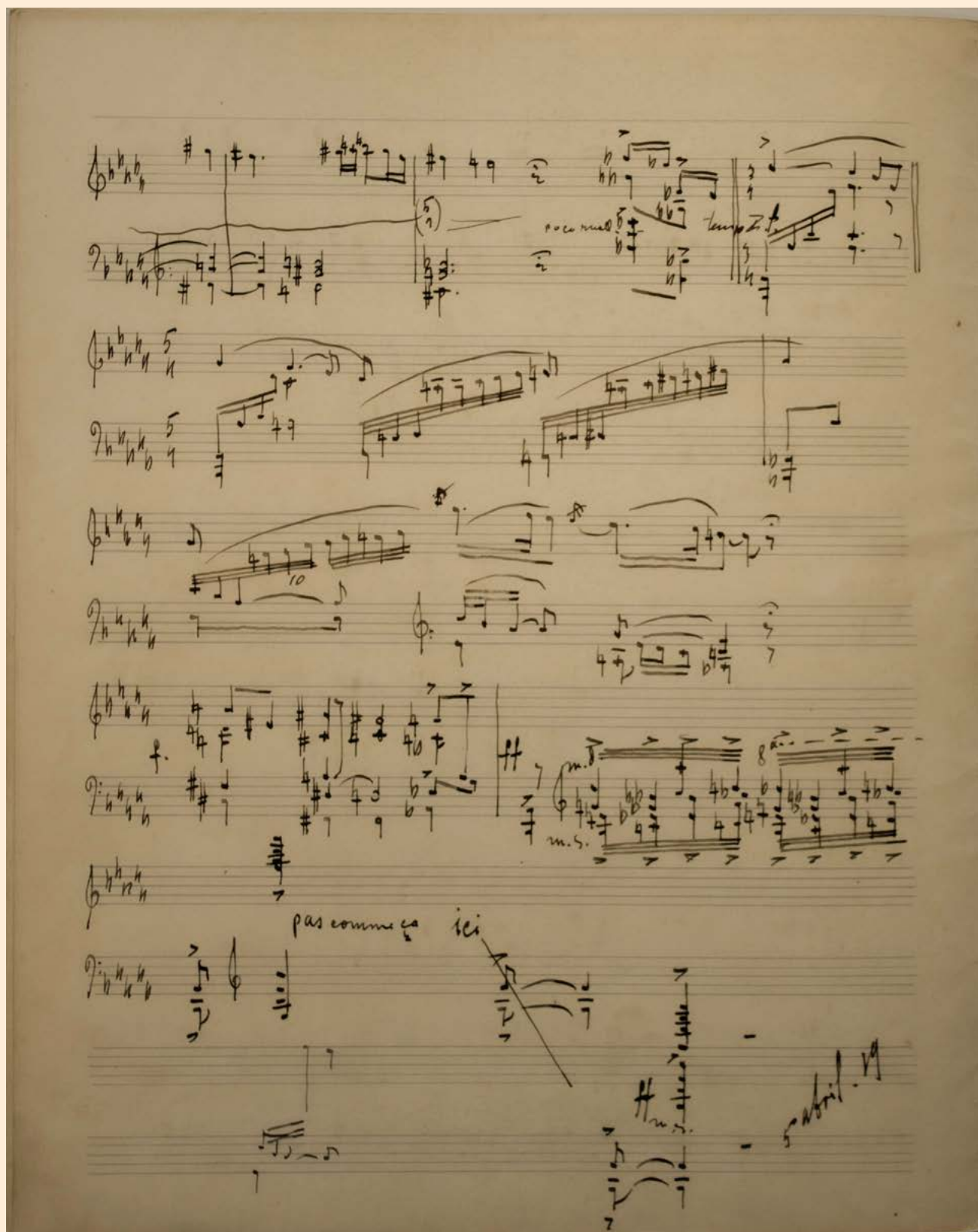


Andante [II] (3 de 5).

*Mélan! mélancolique, tristesse des choses vues,
autrefois dans la jeunesse! Le grand, le beau que
fût le pays, ce pays, quand nous étions si jeunes,
grand, mais saoulé de pétarades, et y arrivant, tous jours,
toujours quelques-uns de quelques choses! (Mistral)*

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first five staves contain vocal lines, and the last five staves contain piano accompaniment. The music is in a minor key with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The handwriting is in French, and the score is signed '(Mistral)' at the end of the first line of lyrics.

Andante [II] (4 de 5).



Andante [II] (5 de 5).

Solitude

Solitude...

S. Ravello.

Adagio.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first two staves at the top are empty, with the title 'Solitude...' and the composer's name 'S. Ravello.' written above them. The third staff begins with the tempo marking 'Adagio.' and the key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p.', 'dim.', 'ff', and 'cresc.'. There are also some handwritten annotations like 'S. Ravello.' and 'Adagio.'.

Handwritten musical score for "Solitude (2 de 2)". The score is written on ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as "p. mult.", "f.", "p.", "pp", and "molto rit." are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the handwritten text "Fin. a. molto. p. c. minut."

Solitude (2 de 2).

Valsette

A Jules.

~ Valsette. ~

The musical score is written on six systems of two staves each. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various dynamics and tempo markings: *rit.* (ritardando), *tempo*, *molto rit.*, and *tranquillo*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

Handwritten musical score for "Valsette (2 de 3)". The score is written on six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo markings include "piu tempo", "molto rit.", "tempo", "rit.", "meno mosso...", and "rit. pp.". The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Valsette (2 de 3).

Valsette (3 de 3).

Someday

*Anno bonum et salubre fidei
con todo mi carino.
S. Rivera Remolles.*

Someday

S. Rivera Remolles.

Tiempo de Vals.

p.

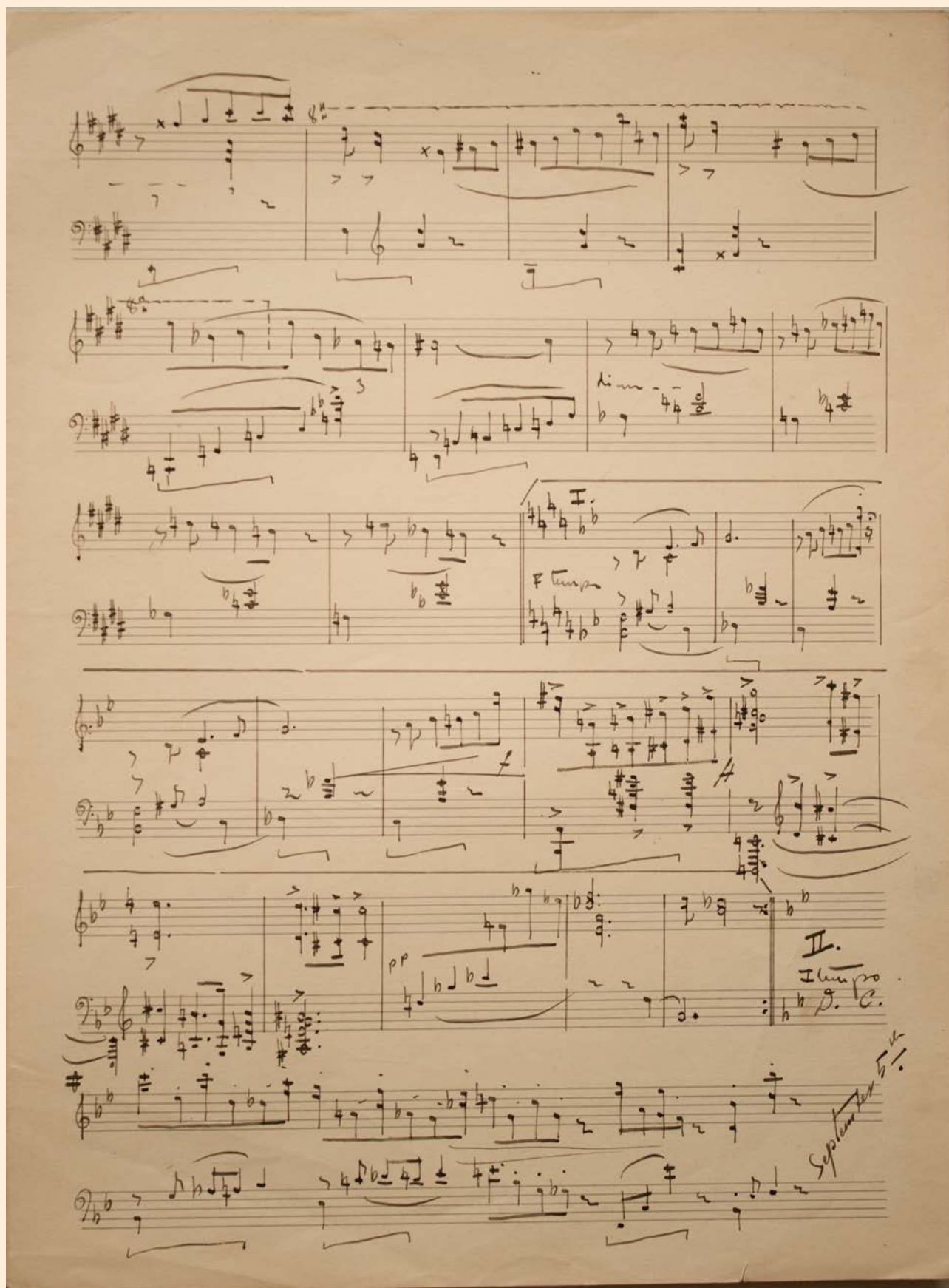
Serena time #

no. c. mull.

no. c. mull.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple systems of music. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. Key annotations include "Some" written above a staff, "ff appassionato." written below a staff, "Larg." and "Perhaps." written above staves, "r.h." and "l.h." written near staves, "p.p." and "f." written below staves, "molto" written below a staff, "quasi" written below a staff, "tempo" written below a staff, and "passionato" written below a staff. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear.

Someday (2 de 3).



Someday (3 de 3).

Lento doloroso

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Lento del primo." The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves at the top and the remaining eight staves below. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Lento del primo." and the dynamics include "pp", "mf", and "f". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for "Lento doloroso (2 de 4)". The score is written on six systems of two staves each. It features complex harmonic structures with many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked "Lento doloroso". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

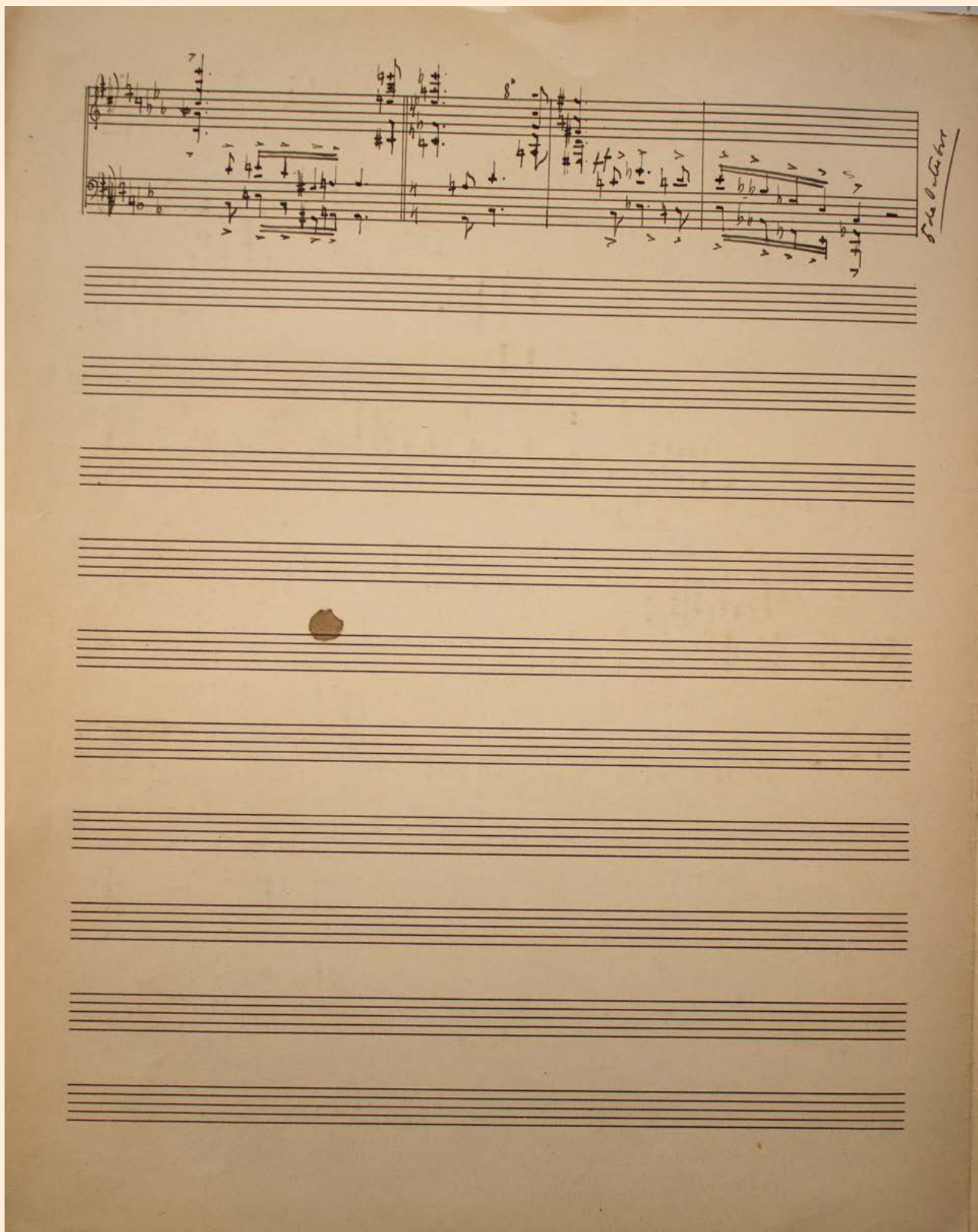
Key markings and features include:

- Tempo:** *Lento doloroso*
- Dynamics:** *molto*, *p*, *pp*, *ppp*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *per molto*, *tempo*, *f*, *ppp*, *dim.*, *per molto*, *molto*.
- Accidentals:** Numerous sharps and flats throughout the score.
- Notation:** Complex rhythmic patterns, slurs, and ties.

Lento doloroso (2 de 4).



Lento doloroso (3 de 4).



Lento doloroso (4 de 4).

Tragedia en forma de rábano

Tragedia en forma de rábano (non plagio.)

S. Ronchetti.

Lento.

ritenuto

con 8va

Molto Adagio.

mf

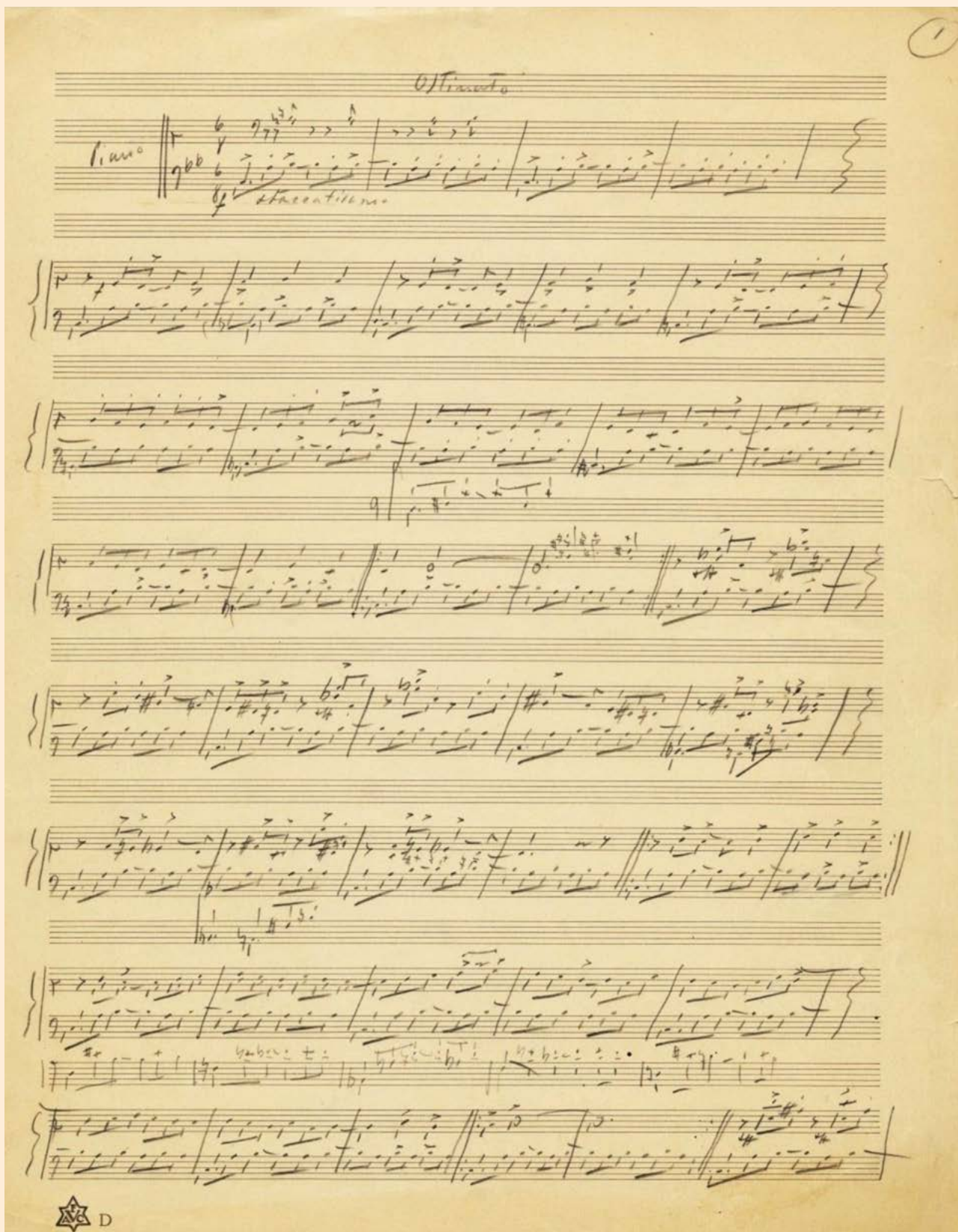
ritenuto

Handwritten musical score for "Tragedia en forma de rábano (2 de 2)". The score is written on aged, yellowed paper with a circular library stamp in the top left corner. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature "C". The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system includes the instruction "multo adagio. (con marcada resignación y tristeza.)" and a "p.p." dynamic marking. The fourth system ends with "multo rit" and a signature "Guadalupe. Tan 24.11.19".

Tragedia en forma de rábano (2 de 2).

Ostinato

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Ostinato". The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff marked "Piano". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "staccatissimo". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. A circled number "1" is visible in the top right corner. At the bottom left, there is a small logo featuring a star and the letter "D".



(2)

1º Abril - 34.
Al. ex.

A Francisco Aguiar

Ostinato

Ostinato (2 de 2).

Revueltas

Apéndice

Coqueta para Genio

Coqueta para Genio.

Tempo: moderato.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The title 'Coqueta para Genio.' is written in cursive at the top. Below it, the tempo 'Tempo: moderato.' is indicated. The score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and consists of five systems of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The handwriting is elegant and typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear at the edges.

Chaconne,

Andante.

mf

Piaf

Unos manuscritos prodigiosos

Luis Jaime Cortez Méndez

Meditación liminar

Publicar los manuscritos de un compositor para hacerlos disponibles sin restricción es una misión de trascendencia. Y eso hemos decidido hacer desde el CENIDIM, como un espejo a la edición crítica de la obra integral de Silvestre Revueltas. Es algo tan insólito, que hasta cuesta explicarlo.

De más está decir que no se afectan los derechos de autor, pues los beneficios por la publicación y la interpretación se mantienen vigentes. Basta con la voluntad de los herederos, cuando en su visión prevalece el interés primario del compositor.

Tal es el caso de Silvestre Revueltas. Su hija, Eugenia Revueltas, lo expresa citando al propio compositor y explica que él quería que su música fuera de su pueblo, al que pertenecía. Por ello aprobó la publicación facsimilar de sus manuscritos, misma que el CENIDIM inicia con este volumen. Se trata de un gesto radical con múltiples impactos positivos. Intentaré enumerar algunos.

Con frecuencia el control de los manuscritos se vuelve un coto de poder desde el que se erige la autoridad de los investigadores. En lugar de propiciar la disponibilidad de las fuentes, suelen limitarla para construir su propio prestigio con base en esa restricción. A veces se trata de actos individuales, otras veces de personas ligadas a instituciones, pero existe sin duda como un hábito pernicioso para nuestros musicológicos quehaceres.

Queremos romperlo con la ejecución de una acción radical: abrir el acceso como ejercicio de transparencia y voluntad democrática. Creemos que con ello podremos llevar la discusión hacia los grandes archivos musicales. El tema es largo y accidentado.

Es frecuente que perdamos conciencia de que existe, desde 2018 (con una actualización de 2023), una Ley General de Archivos y que los archivos se administren a partir de un inadmisibles desconocimiento de ello. Por fortuna eso empieza a cambiar y la presente publicación contribuirá a desencadenar procesos positivos en esa materia. Por decir así, va a crear *jurisprudencia*.

Hay todavía archivos vedados en ciertas catedrales. Archivos que son disponibles en la letra de sus reglamentos, pero inasequibles en la actualización de sus prácticas. Archivos con buena voluntad, pero desorganizados hasta el extremo de que no sería posible dar fe de su gradual disminución subrepticia. Archivos públicos que se emperifollan como archivos privados. Archivos que restringen

temporalmente la consulta, por razones de catalogación, pero el proceso lleva décadas.

No es el momento de seguir. Baste con señalar una obviedad: eso afecta de manera central la investigación musical en México.

Aunque el Archivo Revueltas es privado, la visión de la Dra. Revueltas y su trabajo con el CENIDIM nos permite generar una especie de modelo de lo que sería deseable para la difusión y la protección de nuestra música.

Para qué publicar los manuscritos...

Podría parecer una pregunta innecesaria. Formularé algunas de las respuestas posibles.

Primero... por placer, porque leer un manuscrito nos evoca múltiples historias deleitosas.

La grafía dice más de lo que dice. Induce recursos de interpretación musical. Proporciona información al biógrafo. Alimenta la avidez cinética de la mirada. Fundamenta la escrupulosidad del filólogo. Decora las habitaciones de la vida. Ilumina los oídos en silencio.

Es, la grafía, una huella de identidad tan visible y constitutiva como el rostro.

Lo que suena pasa antes por la mano del compositor y por su grafía. Leer un manuscrito es entrar en un diario sigiloso y revuelto. Nos cuenta cosas que no podríamos saber de otra manera.

Por si fuera poco, construye los gestos puntuales que se trasladarán a la música como gérmenes de algo.

Los manuscritos son la base a partir de la cual se sustenta la existencia de una obra. Y a pesar de ello son permanentemente invisibilizados. En consecuencia, su custodia se hace frágil.

A menos que podamos compartirlos, como ahora hacemos, atesorando los usufructos de la tecnología.

Publicar digitalmente los manuscritos resuelve el problema del objeto. El papel, físicamente, se queda en donde está, sin que su posesión se afecte, pero podemos compartir su fantasma. Y eso, a su vez, como en recíproco beneficio, quita presión al archivo: su posesión deja de ser vital. Es decir, pierde sentido robárselo. Y ya no puedes construir tu prestigio en su sola posesión, sino que tienes, en todo caso, que hacer algo más.

Con el sobrado beneficio de que no tienes que ir a ningún sitio a consultarlo: puedes hacerlo desde la comodidad de tu cama... en Vietnam o en Arlés. O en la colonia más remota de Naucalpan.

La publicación digital de los manuscritos abona a la naturalidad horizontal de una normalidad democrática. Eso queremos con Revueltas: que todo mundo pueda tener acceso a él. Quizás no sobra decir algo importante: sin costo. Sabemos que el esfuerzo de la doble edición, crítica versus manuscritos, detonará la interpretación de Revueltas y su investigación en modos insospechados.

Con la publicación de los manuscritos podría emprenderse incluso una auditoría de la edición crítica. Sin ellos, la autoridad del editor se vuelve incontrovertible.

Un proceso feliz

Entre 2022 y 2023 el Dr. Víctor Barrera y yo realizamos la digitalización del contenido integral del archivo, atendidos personalmente por la Dra. Revueltas: nos invitaba invariablemente a desayunar o a comer. Todo un menú de delicias gastronómicas mexicanistas pasó por su mesa. Lo único superior a la comida, fue la conversación siempre chispeante y actualizada de la doctora.

La digitalización fue el primer paso indispensable para el proyecto de la edición integral. Una digitalización, en el caso de la obra para piano, realizado con una cámara réflex y un tripié superpoderoso. Esa técnica me sigue gustando más que ninguna otra, pues posibilita registrar la información en formato .raw, lo que más tarde permite visualizar hasta las huellas digitales de las moscas que pasaron por el pentagrama.

Luego de digitalizar los documentos, hay que catalogarlos y organizarlos. Y al final, revelarlos fotográficamente para presentarlos de la manera más idónea, en tecnicolor.

Esa etapa está cumplida y en este volumen presentamos el primer resultado. Los manuscritos siguen el orden estricto de la edición crítica.

Todos, salvo *Margarita*, son parte del archivo. De *Margarita*, una obra bellísima, sólo tenemos el PDF de una mala fotocopia. Pero la hicimos funcionar como fuente. Sabemos que es de Revueltas por al menos dos argumentos. Primero, la grafía. Segundo, el estilo. Aunque algunos estudiosos de Revueltas lo han tildado de *pasticheur*; lo cierto es que hay en estas obras tempranas signos de identidad.

La fotocopia está en el blanco y negro descorazonador de los estenciles del pasado: ¿quién recuerda un estencil!? Le agregamos la leve pantalla de un sepia melancólico para que no desentonara con sus hermanas.

Tenemos ese documento gracias a la generosidad del pianista suizo Jean-Baptiste Mueller, pero seguimos sin deshilar el embrollo: ¿cuándo la escribió Revueltas?, ¿dónde quedó el original? Más aún: ¿cuántos otros manuscritos andarán por el mundo, huérfanos de un archivo y de un alma piadosa que los dé a la luz?

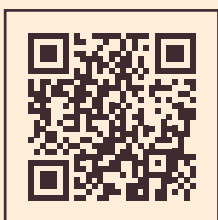
Al leer los manuscritos, el observador vigilante podrá saber que trasladarlos a la edición demandó esfuerzos pasmosos, por varias razones. Porque no son obras “pasadas en limpio”, digamos. Son obras capturadas en su momento de gestación y, por tanto, hay mucho que deducir en sus páginas que muchas veces son bosques de líneas y notas, corchetes y articulaciones.

Podrá constatar una ortografía peculiar, en muchos casos. Por ejemplo, un do sostenido en la mano derecha que hace un acorde con un sol bemol. Pensé en algún momento corregirlo, pero dos cosas me alarmaron. Me acordé de la célebre edición que suprimió el cromatismo de Scarlatti. Y luego de una tesis de posgrado sobre Revueltas, en la que se hablaba del autor con un menosprecio inadmisibles. Así que me di cuenta de que corregir la ortografía me colocaba en una actitud semejante. De modo que reaccioné a tiempo y se mantuvo la ortografía del joven Revueltas, que dice mucho de cómo andaba pensando sus cosas.

Comentarios finales

Los manuscritos aquí presentados son luminosamente bellos. Muestran los estados anímicos y el momento de la vida del joven Revueltas, como un retrato. Hay algunos escuálidos de notas, descoloridos visuales, pero plenos de expresividad. Hay otros densos como un bosque. Algunos, podrá notarse, son signos casi desaparecidos que hubo que reconstruir con una lupa de inteligencia natural.

Podrá notarse también que llevarlos a su versión editorial fue, en muchos casos, como armar un rompecabezas en tres dimensiones.



Consulta la versión digital de la edición
crítica en: <https://cenidim.inba.gob.mx>

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Revueltas

Volumen I

Obra para piano

Edición facsimilar de los manuscritos

Producción digital a cargo del Centro Nacional de Investigación,
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México, julio de 2026



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