

El Condor Pasa

Nakai TAB for NAF

Daniel Alomía Robles (1913)
arranged for NAF by Sheryl Coleman

Measures 1-2: The first staff shows the musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes: F#4, A4, B4, C#5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The second staff shows the corresponding Nakai TAB diagrams, which are vertical rectangles containing five circles representing finger positions on the strings.

Measures 3-4: The first staff shows the musical notation. Measure 3 contains a dotted quarter note F#4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 4 contains a half note C#5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G#4. The second staff shows the corresponding Nakai TAB diagrams, including a measure with a whole rest.

Measures 5-6: The first staff shows the musical notation. Measure 5 contains a dotted quarter note F#4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 6 contains a half note C#5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G#4. The second staff shows the corresponding Nakai TAB diagrams, including a measure with a whole rest.

Measures 7-8: The first staff shows the musical notation. Measure 7 contains a dotted quarter note F#4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 8 contains a half note C#5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G#4. The second staff shows the corresponding Nakai TAB diagrams, including a measure with a whole rest.

Measures 9-10: The first staff shows the musical notation. Measure 9 contains a dotted quarter note F#4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 10 contains a half note C#5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G#4. The second staff shows the corresponding Nakai TAB diagrams, including a measure with a whole rest.

15

18

21

Notes:

[This is based on very limited research, so I'll apologize now to any experts in zarzuela or Andean music..]

This tune is from the zarzuela (a type of comedic opera), *El Condor Pasa*, written by the Peruvian, Daniel Alomía Robles (1871-1942) in 1913. The tune itself may be based on an Andean folktune.

Of course most of us probably heard this tune for the first time as popularized by Simon and Garfunkel in the 1960s. Paul Simon wrote the English lyrics. Those lyrics were not a translation of the accepted Quechua or Spanish lyrics, which are:

Quechua:

Yau kuntur Ilaqtay orgopy tiyaq
 Maymantam gawamuhakchianqui,
 kuntur kuntur Apayllahuay Ilaqtanchikman,
 wasinchikman chay chiri orgopy,
 Kutiytam munany kuntur kuntur.

Kuzco Ilaqtapyn plazachallampyn
 suyaykamullaway, Machupicchupy
 Huaynapicchupy purikunanchiqpaq.

Spanish:

Oh majestuoso Cóndor de los andes,
 llévame, a mi hogar, en los Andes,
 Oh Cóndor. Quiero volver a mi tierra
 querida y vivir con mis hermanos Incas,
 que es lo que mas añoro oh Cóndor.

Espérame en Cuzco,
 en la plaza principal,
 para que vayamos a pasearnos
 a Machupicchu y Huayna-picchu.

English:

Oh mighty Condor owner of the skies,
 take me home, up into the Andes
 Oh mighty Condor. I want go back
 to my native place to be with my
 Inca brothers, that's what I miss the most,
 Oh mighty Condor.

Wait for me in Cusco,
 in the main plaza,
 so we can take a walk in
 Machupicchu and Huayna-picchu.