



### HISTORY

El Coro Latinoamericano was founded by Daniel Marchán in November 14, 1997. One of its original objectives was the projection of Latin American culture via choral singing.

### MISSION

El Coro Latinoamericano sees in music a vehicle for sharing the rich cultural treasure from Latin America. As a non-profit organization, El Coro is dedicated to the cultural and musical enrichment of Western Pennsylvania through choral performances from countries from Central and South America and Spain. By offering seasonal concerts and charitable performances among the general community, El Coro brings into Pittsburgh the flavor and diversity that makes our countries unique.

### OUTREACH

El Coro Latinoamericano's main goal is educational outreach, and actively seeks to perform in schools, colleges and other institutions as advocate of cultural education. Students are always admitted free to all concerts presented by El Coro. In addition, El Coro has an intimate relationship with the Hispanic community organizations in Pittsburgh, providing music performances that keep traditions alive.

[www.elcorolatino.com](http://www.elcorolatino.com)

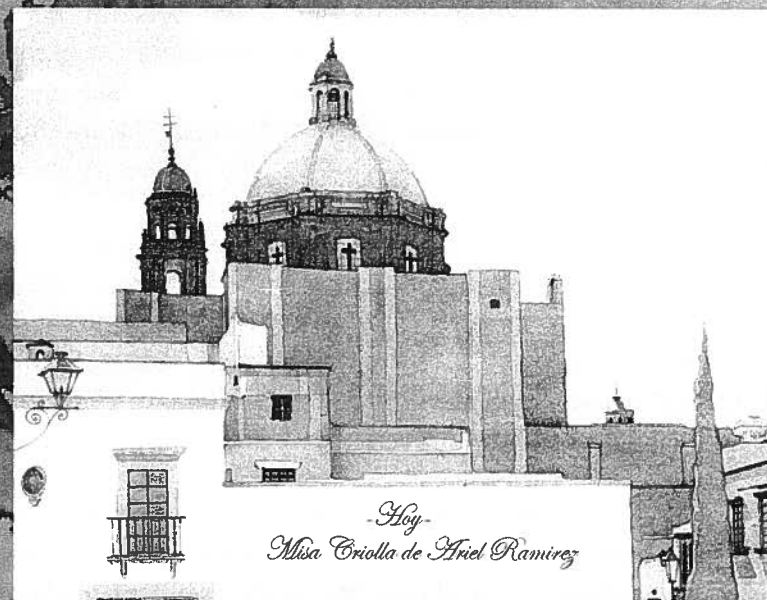
Sponsors :

Center for Latin American Studies - University of Pittsburgh  
and Point Park University.

# Coro Latinoamericano

Presenting

*Spring Concert  
2009*



## Primavera Latina

Saturday, May 02, 2009

7:30 PM

Frick Fine Art Auditorium

Oakland



## Misa Criolla

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The Misa Criolla is the most famous work of the Argentine composer Ariel Ramírez (1921).

You can find more information in English at the Ariel Ramirez website. Ariel Ramírez composed the Misa Criolla in 1964 as one of the first masses in the national idiom. Ramírez not only used the language of his country but also the musical rhythms of Argentina, partly played by local instruments.

It is a Creole Mass indeed. Creole means: native, which is not the same as indigenous. The Argentine Creoles are descendents of many peoples, such as Europeans and Indians. New immigrants are called gringos. The Argentine rhythms and instruments also descend from many places.

The first recording of the Misa Criolla took place in 1964, sung by the choir of the Basílica del Socorro and the folkloric male quartet 'Los Fronterizos', who sang the soloist parts either one by one or together. The first live performance took place in Colón Theatre in Buenos Aires in 1965 (you can read a critic about this concert on the Ariel Ramirez website), the first European performances were in March 1967, when Philips organized a tour of Ramírez and his musicians in 7 European countries, starting in Amsterdam.

The score was edited in 1965 in Buenos Aires, together with the score of the Christmas cantata Navidad Nuestra. The Misa Criolla became extremely popular. It was sung all over the world and its recordings were sold in huge amounts. Almost 25 years after its birth, millions of CD's of the piece were sold when the famous classical tenor José Carreras recorded it (1988). At the end of 1998, Ramírez performed the mass in Buenos Aires with the three main folkloric singers that sang the mass in its 35 years of existence: Gerardo López ( Los Fronterizos, he died in 2004), Zamba Quipildor and Javier Rodríguez. The mass was recently recorded by Mercedes Sosa (1999) and by Javier Rodríguez (2002). In 2001, the Coro Latinoamericano traveled to Quito, Ecuador for a festival of choirs of South America called "Canta Pueblo." to perform Misa Criolla.

# Spring Concert

## Program

Choir Director : **Enrique Bernardo**

### First Set:

- Hanacpachap.
- Manchai Puito.
- Chañarcito, Chañarcito.
- Dos Canciones Lorca.
- Onda Brazil - 3 Songs.
- Misa Criolla - Ariel Ramirez

### Intermission

### Second Set:

- Musuhallpa - Music of the Andes - 3 songs.
- Naranjitay
- Luna de Xelaju
- Noches Larenses
- Cachita
- Son de la Loma
- La Cabaña
- Cuando Calienta el Sol
- Alma Llanera