

1481. Quiéreme Mucho

Backgrounds Of S. Radic

Gonzalo Roig (1890-1970) was a Cuban composer. In 1902 he began studying music at the Asociación de Dependientes del Comercio de La Habana with Agustin Martin Mullor, Gaspar Agüero Barreras and Vicente Alvarez. From 1909 he was a violinist in the Teatro Martí. In 1917 he worked in Mexico in the company of Maria Guerrero. Together with Ernesto Lecuona, César Pérez Sentenat and others, he was one of the founders of the Havana Symphony Orchestra in 1922. From 1927 he was director of the School and Banda Municipal de Música of Havana. In 1930 he toured the United States, where he conducted, among others, the U.S. Army Band, the U.S. Soldier's Home Military Band and the U. S. Navy Band.

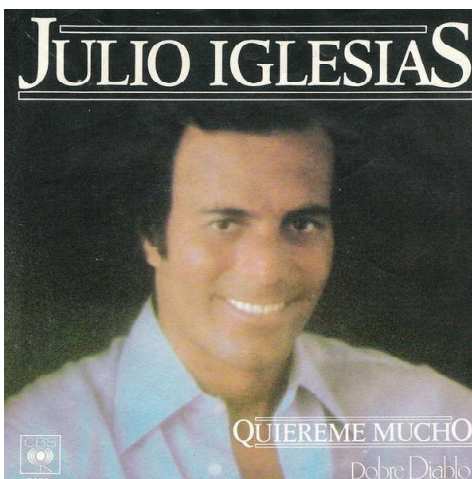
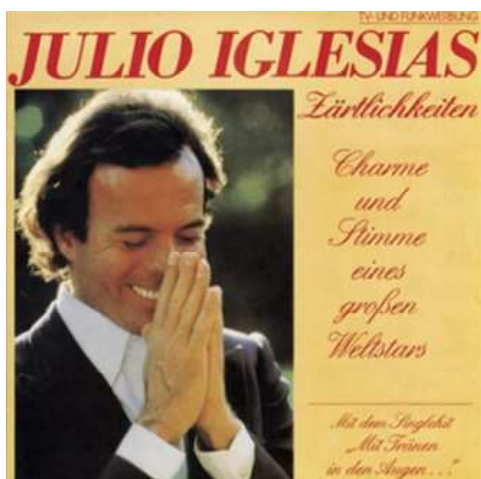
Today, Roig is still best known for his hit song Quiéreme Mucho (composed in 1911, sheet music published in 1931, original Spanish lyrics by Agostín Rodríguez), which was also recorded in English under the title Yours by Jimmy Dorsey (1941), Vera Lynn (1952) and Linda Ronstadt (1992), among others (lyrics by Albert Gamse and Jack Sherr), or in German in 1979 by Julio Iglesias (Du bist mein erster Gedanke).

The first German version of Quiéreme Mucho (Du bist mein erster Gedanke) is by Ralph Maria Siegel (1955) and was sung at that time by Mieke Telkamp.



*Love me a lot, sweet love of mine.
I will always adore you as a lover.
With your kisses and your caresses
I will quiet my sufferings.
When someone loves truly,
the way I love you,
it's impossible, my darling,
to live so separated.
When someone loves truly,
the way I love you,
it's impossible, my darling,
to live so separated...
to live so separated.
With your kisses and your caresses
I will quiet my sufferings.*

<https://lyricstranslate.com/en/quiereme-mucho-love-me-lot.html>



Latin-Beat, T=115

The musical score is arranged in five staves: Bells, Strings, Guitar, Bass, and Drums. The key signature is C minor (three flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as T=115. The score is divided into two main sections: Main 1 (Cm) and Main 2 (C). Main 1 consists of two measures, and Main 2 consists of two measures. The Bells part features a melodic line with eighth notes. The Strings part provides harmonic support with chords. The Guitar part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Bass part plays a simple eighth-note bass line. The Drums part features a complex pattern with snare, bass drum, and hi-hat. The hi-hat is marked 'HiHat-st.' and the snare is marked 'BD Rimshot' and 'DSD'.

Programming instruction

What is a "Latin beat"? Latin American music also includes African music of slaves transported to the Americas by European settlers, as well as music of indigenous peoples of South and North America (from Latin indigenus "native"). Because of its "southern" nature, Latin American music encompasses a variety of styles, including influential genres such as, bossa nova, merengue, salsa, samba, and tango. During the 20th century, many styles were influenced by the music of the United States, giving rise to genres such as Latin Pop, Rock and Reggaeton - and of course, any number of different BEAT rhythms, which, with a little dash of "Latin touch", are immediately declared as Latin music. So here is exactly such a case: The title was created in Cuba and was always a "Cuban-Latin" with all these many "Reppelchen", which there are so and whose names are completely unknown to us in Europe. In Main 1 (minor part of the title) there is actually only a simple 8-beat, but the snare beat is aimed in the Latin direction: a "rimshot" is played (snare-drum edge), which clearly otherwise occurs in a Bossa Nova. In Main 2 (major part), the guitar changes the situation: it now plays a "beguine phrase", but the rhythm rest still doesn't change - except for an extended bass phrase. The snare edge gives way to the strong afterbeat of a disco snare. The "real" Latin beat will emerge if you add some bongos, timbales or claves here at will!