

Popé's Rebellion

The "Pueblo Revolt of 1680," often referred to as "Popé's Rebellion," was a revolt of the Pueblo people against the Spaniards who were colonizing the region now known as New Mexico. Since their arrival in 1540, the Spanish had tried to convert the Indians to Roman Catholicism and forced them to work for them. Popé, a religious leader from Taos Pueblo, secretly organized a widespread rebellion, and on the night of August 10, 1680, successfully drove the Spaniards out of the area.

Dennis Alexander

Maestoso (♩ = 72–76)

ff

4

7

11 **Presto agitato** (♩ = 144–152)

f

Kokopelli Magic

Kokopelli is a trickster god of several Native American tribes in the Southwest. He is usually depicted as a hunchbacked man playing a flute. Based on images found engraved on rocks, Kokopelli dates back over 3000 years. He is said to be the god of fertility (presiding over childbirth and agriculture) and the spirit of music. Legend has it that the hunch on his back depicted the sacks of seeds and songs he carried, as he traveled from tribe to tribe, spreading joy, music-making, and dancing to those around him.

Dennis Alexander

Allegretto giocoso (♩ = 120–126)

mp

Both hands 8va ----- *loco*

7

mf

13

19

Sunset on the Sandias

The Sandia Mountains are Albuquerque's most prominent natural landmark. One of the most enjoyable features of the Sandias is the glowing watermelon colors they display during sunset (the word "sandia" is Spanish for "watermelon"). The Sandia Peak Tramway takes visitors to Sandia Peak, the 10,000-foot crest of the Sandias. The "Turquoise Trail" on the east side of the mountains is a scenic highway with fascinating historic stops from Albuquerque to Santa Fe.

Dennis Alexander

Nobilemente e placido (♩ = 48–52)

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a measure number "4" in a box at the beginning. The piano part features a descending eighth-note scale in the right hand, with fingerings 5, 5, 5, and 5. The voice part has a melody with a long note on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. The second system continues the piano part with a descending eighth-note scale, with fingerings 1, 2, 5, and 5. The voice part continues the melody with a long note on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line.

Moderato ad ore (♩ = 63–66)

8

Moderato Adagio (♩ = 65-80)

4
2
1

mf

3 2 1 3 2 1 2

5

3 2 1 3 2

5