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12-16-2005

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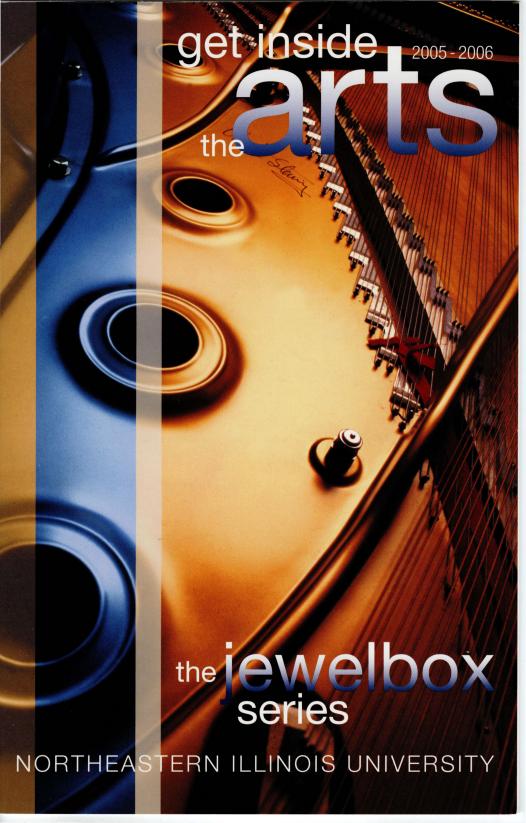
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Recommended Citation

Staff, Jewel Box, "Jewel Box Series: Dec. 16, 2005" (2005). *Jewel Box Series*. 46. https://neiudc.neiu.edu/jewel/46

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Friday, December 16, 2005 8 p.m. Jewel Box Series Northeastern Illinois University Recital Hall

presents

The Rose Ensemble

Celebremos el Niño: Delights of the Mexican Baroque

VILLANCICO: Atención, atención (1698)

Antonio de Salazar

(ca. 1650-1715)

BAILE: Serenissima una noche

Fray Gerónimo Gonzáles

(fl. 1600)

XÁCARA: Los que fueren de buen gusto

Francisco de Vidales

(d. 1702)

DUO: Un ciego que contrabajo canta coplas

Antonio de Salazar

Gloria (from Missa Ego Flos Campi)

Juan Gutiérrez de Padilla

ROMANCE: Hermoso amor (1671)

Juan García de Zéspedes

(ca. 1619-1678)

VILLANCICO: A Belén

J. David Moore (b. 1962)

(world premiere performance, commissioned by The Rose Ensemble)

NEGRILLA: A siolo flasiquiyo

Juan Gutiérrez de Padilla

(ca. 1590-1664)

Intermission

DUO: Al dormir el sol

Sebastián Durón (1660-1716)

Hombres, victoria, victoria!

Francisco Guerrero (1528-1599)

NEGRO: Tarara tarara qui yo soy Anton

Antonio de Salazar

GALLEGO: Ay galeguiños

Fabián Ximeno Perez (ca. 1595-1654)

GUARACHA: Convidando esta la noche

Juan García de Zéspedes



Reawakening the Ancient

Jordan Sramek, Founder/Artistic Director

Kathy Lee, Kim Sueoka, Heather Cogswell (soprano)
Lisa Drew, Kristine Kautzman (alto)
Eric Betthauser (counter-tenor)
Aaron Petersen, Jordan Sramek, Dustin Wirth (tenor)

Aaron Petersen, Jordan Sramek, Dustin Wirth (tenor)
Tim O'Brien (baritone, percussion)
John Bitterman, Mark Dietrich (bass)

with guest instrumentalists

Julie Elhard (viola da gamba) and Phillip Rukavina (vihuela da mano)

Tonight's concert is being broadcast live on 98.7 WFMT. As a courtesy to the audience members, listeners, and performers, we ask that you turn off all electronic devices including pagers and cellular phones. Additionally, flash photography and recording devices are prohibited. We appreciate your cooperation.

SUBSCRIBERS:

Join us for a reception with the artists in the Golden Eagle Room immediately following the performance.

The Rose Ensemble



The Rose Ensemble is a daring and inventive vocal ensemble, performing and preserving ancient music. With transcendent voices and captivating programming, the singers cast a rich and harmonious spell, honoring history, world cultures and religions.

Founded in 1996 by Artistic Director Jordan Sramek and based in Saint Paul, Minnesota, The Rose Ensemble has built a diverse and enthusiastic contemporary audience with imaginative concerts and recordings of Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music, scrupulously researched, beautifully presented, and "flawlessly performed and smoothly structured" (Cleveland Plain Dealer) and "emotionally committed and moving" (Minneapolis Star-Tribune).

Currently presenting over 50 performances each year and maintaining an active international touring schedule filled with performances and educational programs, The Rose Ensemble is the recipient of the 2005 Chorus America *Margaret Hillis Award for Choral Excellence*. Called "a daring and imaginative vocal ensemble" by the *Saint Paul Pioneer Press*, the musicians of The Rose Ensemble have received acclaim for their ability to sing both as an ensemble and as individual soloists, while director Jordan Sramek has been lauded for diverse, innovative programming and ground-breaking research.

The Rose Ensemble recently toured France with a program featuring the modern-day "premiere" of 13th-century chants for the feast of Saint Martin of Tours; the group continues its European tours in Germany and the Czech and Slovak Republics next summer. A recipient of a Rockefeller "Arts & Religion in the Twin Cities" award and nominated in 2000-2004 for a Minnesota Music Award for "Best Classical Artist," The Rose Ensemble has made six independently produced recordings, including *Celebremos el Niño*, featuring much of the music on tonight's program.

Program Notes

Seventeeth-century street and dance music became fashionable even in high society during the Mexican Baroque, as Spanish composers used the vivid rhythms and energy of the *xácara* to drive forward the plots of operas and to introduce theatrical excitement into church music. Even in the Christmas *villancicos* by Juan Gutiérrez de Padilla and by his successor as maestro, Juan García de Zéspedes, the texts draw the listeners' attention to the secular origins of the music: "On with the *xácara!*" and "Celebrate with the *guaracha*."

The attitude of the church authorities to *villancicos* in the guise of a *xácara*, *guaracha*, or *negrilla* (*villancicos* depicting the song and dance of African slaves in the Spanish colonies) could almost be seen as "neutral" - while the dances were repeatedly condemned as excessively arousing, Pedro Cerone, author of a famous 17th-century treatise, defended the *villancicos*: "I would not like to say *villancicos* are bad thing, for they are received in all Spanish churches, and were it not for them, it would not be possible to reach the appropriate heights of solemn celebration... There are some people so lacking in piety that they attend church but once a year, and miss all the Masses of Obligation, because they are too lazy to get up out of bed. But let it be known that there will be *villancicos*, and there is no one more devout in the whole place, none more vigilant than these people, for there is no church, oratory or shrine that they will not visit, nor do they mind getting up in the middle of the night in the freezing cold, just to hear them."

Juan Gutiérrez de Padilla was a Mexican of Spanish birth who served as chapel master at Puebla, Mexico from 1629 until his death. Born in the Andalusian city of Málaga in 1590, Padilla emigrated to Mexico in 1622, where he served the community of Pueblo from that year to the time of his death in 1664. Like virtually all composers of the time, Padilla received his earliest music training in the choir of his local cathedral and, like many others, he took on his first assignment as a cathedral maestro. But early in his career, he chose to come to the Américas, committed to a place to live and work, and never looked back. In many ways, Padilla's output is part of the musical legacy of Mexico rather than Spain. By the age of 23 he was already maestro of the Cathedral of Jerez, and three years later, of Cádiz Cathedral. By October of 1622 he was already at Puebla

Cathedral as singer and co-maestro; in 1629 he was named full maestro, and began composing prolifically.

Like his setting of the *Gloria*, much of Padilla's Latin sacred music is scored for double-choir. The mass setting *Ego flos campi* is what musicologists call a "parody mass," which basically means that the polyphony (structured harmony) is based upon and created by using melodic fragments and passages from a previously written motet (called *Ego flos campi*). Strangely, the original motet has not survived, but one thing is certain: Padilla takes considerable liberties with the liturgical Latin text, creating refrains that suggest almost a folk style filled with religious fervor (in the Gloria, notice how the second choir repeats *bonae voluntatis* - "Goodwill to all!" - again and again).

Juan García de Zéspedes was appointed as soprano at Puebla Cathedral in 1630. When maestro Padilla refused to teach, Zéspedes took over much of this work. In 1664 he succeeded maestro Padilla in an interim capacity. The title of maestro became permanent in 1670. Although censured by the cathedral chapter more than once over disagreements as to his duties, Zéspedes had a long career ended by his paralysis late in life.

Antonio de Salazar was born in Spain, but later moved to Mexico and became one of the most famous Mexican composers. He was chapel master of Puebla Cathedral and later at the Mexico City Cathedral. Like Padilla, Salazar also composed several *villancicos, negrillas* and *canzonetas* for feast days. The Rose Ensemble is pleased to feature on this program the modern day premiere of Salazar's *Atención*, *Atención* (a *villancico* for the Feast of the Virgin of Guadalupe), recently transcribed from a manuscript in the archives of the *Catedral Metropolitana de México* by musicologist Craig H. Russell.

Program notes by Rose Ensemble director, Jordan Sramek, inspired by the research and writings of musicologists Robert Stephenson and Andrew Laurence-King.

Texts and Translations

Atención, Atención

Atención, Atención, Atención, que si copia la pluma la mano es de un Dios, Atención, Atención, Atención! que si copia la pluma la mano es de un Dios.

La mano es de un Dios la que quiso copiar el retrato mejor Atención, Atención!

El aparejó invisible se aparejó de esta echura aun antes que hubiera mundo ni que fuese cosa alguna.

El divujo fue en prophetas ya en enigmas ya en figuras el pintarse fue un instante en que se consibe pura.

El traslado fue inocultis en una manta que anuda a su cuello un indio pobre que por incapaz recusan.

Dispone la en ademán las manos altas y juntas de resevir siendo en quien allí el pinsel executa.

Serenissima una noche

Serenissima una noche mas que si fuera un infante en lo crespo de diciembre quiso por dicha estrellarse.

y al sol que a nasido por dios verdadero oi todos le aclamen.

Atención, Atención

Attention, Attention, Attention! that if the pen writes, it is the hand of God that moves it.
Attention, Attention, Attention! if the pen writes, the hand is that of God.

It is the hand of God that sought to capture the best likeness Attention, Attention, Attention

He primed the invisible canvas, he prepared for this project even before there was a world or anything in it.

The sketch was in the prophecies, either in riddles or in figures and it was painted in the very instant in which it was conceived.

Its transfer was in secret in a blanket tied round the neck of a poor Indian man rejected as unfit.

He displays it in a gesture of his hands, together and upraised, receiving from He who wields the painter's brush.

Serenissima una noche

Calm was the night when the baby shone forth like a star in the cool of December.
Come to the dance,

and to the sun, Ande el baile for the child of the true God is born. Today let us all acclaim Him.

Los que fueren de buen gusto

"Los que fueren de buen gusto, óiganme una xacarilla nueva que he de cantar en Belén."
"Siempre el garbo y la voz!
Yo la cantaré también."
"Cómo qué, cómo qué?"
"A que só me toca a mí, y el porque yo me lo sé."
"Cómo qué, cómo qué?"
"Pues quitémonos de ruidos y cantemos a las tres."
"Tres a tres y una a una, vaya, vaya de xácara, pues."

Coplas

En el mesón de la luna junto a la Puerta del Sol del cielo de una doncella en tierra un lucero dió. A ser galán de las almas el Verbo al hielo nació, que lo tomó con fineza pero con poco calor.

Sin duda el Jayán divino
- ya naçe a morir de amor,
pues cuando se emboza el rostro
me descubre el coraçón.
Por ser de la Trinidad
vino por la redempçión.
Metióse en Santa María,
ya dado en San Salvador.
"Tres a tres y una a una,
vaya, vaya de xácara, pues!"

Metióse en cuna de nieve, que no es nuevo en su afiçión dexarse llevar del agua el espíritu de Dios. Al soberano Cupido desde que naçe le hirió

Los que fueren de buen gusto

"All those who have good taste, listen to the nice new xácara I'm going to sing in Bethlehem."

"A jaunty style and voice are always needed, so I'll sing it too."

"What's all this, what's all this?"

"I'm the one to do it, because I know how to."

"What's all this, what's all this?"

"Come on, let's stop shouting and let's sing all three of us together."

"Three by three and one by one, on to the xácara, then!"

Stanzas

In the Moon Inn
next to the Gate of the Sun,
a young girl brought down from
heaven a star to us on earth.
So as to become the suitor of souls
the Word of God was born to the
freezing world, which took him with
grace but with little warmth.

Doubtless the divine Giant willed his birth that he might die of love, for when he hides his face he opens up his heart to me.
Being one of the Trinity he came down for our redemption.
He entered unto Holy Mary and so became our Holy Saviour.
"Three by three and one by one, on to the xácara, then!"

He settled into a snowy cradle, for there is nothing new, given his love, in the spirit of God being borne along by water.

The sovereign Cupid was wounded by the arrow from the moment of birth,

la flecha, que en el desnudo hiere más presto el harpón. A matar vi-vino a la muerte, picado de que el amor le dió una herida mortal, y fue porque le encarnó. Que no se caiga el portal es un milagro de Dios. Bien puede el Jayán haçer cuenta que ha naçido hoy. "Tres a tres y una a una, vaya, vaya de xácara, pues!"

Se anda perdonando vidas, muy preciado de león, y le suele haçer llorar el más pobre pecador. El naçer en la campaña es prueba de su valor, y esperarle cuerpo a cuerpo es cosa de confesión. El sangriento acero esgrime Herodes, que en su región contener mala conciencia deseaba ver de Dios. Bien haya la xacarilla y el padre que la engendró, y a las que también la cantan buenas Pascuas las dé Dios! "Tres a tres y una a una, vaya, vaya de xácara, pues!"

Un ciego que contrabajo

Un ciego que contrabajo canta coplas por la calle por alegrar oy la fiesta es ciego a natibitate Oyganle oiganle que ya viene cantando y canta del çielo, de tejas abajo.

for a dart wounds flesh more readily when naked. He came to slay death, spurred on by love's having dealt him a mortal blow, and 'twas because he was incarnated. That the gates [of Bethlehem] did not fall down is one of God's miracles. Well may the Giant remark that today he has been born. "Three by three and one by one, on to the xácara, then!"

He goes about forgiving our lives, prized greatly as a lion, yet tears are brought to his eyes by the poorest sinner. His birth on the battlefield is proof of his valor, and to encounter him hand to hand is a matter for the confessional. Like Herod he wields a bloody blade, seeking, in the name of the Lord, to suppress evil thinking within his kingdom on earth. Hurrah for our little xácara and for the father who begot it, and as for those who sing it, may God grant them a happy Christmas! "Three by three and one by one, on to the xácara, then!"

Un ciego que contrabajo

A blind man sings verses in his deep bass voice today in the street to make the Nativity merry. Hear him, hear him, for along he comes singing, and he sings about heaven without help from on high.

Fue la santa navidad. de Adan hija de verdad, por via recta segun su genealogia Lo demuestra paso a paso, y fue el caso susedido, que Adan de Eua era marido Como cierto Autor lo prueua, Y a esta Eua le dio gana de morder una mançana, Y mordiola que fue culpa golpe en bola, y pecado garrafal, Y fue tal, que alcanso a feas y lindas pero no la dieron gindas, ni ensalada, pues quedo ella condenada, y todo el mundo comun.

tumbe, tumbe que tumbe tum, tumbe

Viendo el sumo consistorio como dise el reportorio, por un bocado todo el mundo condenado.

Dixo el Padre puesto en medio, buen remedio que el çegundo, vaia a redimir el mundo y el dara un remedio fixo.

Que es buen hijo y s ino vera para que naçio nasca, y muera que no faltara quien quiera, darle muerte como digo, Ni un amigo que le benda aunque se ahorque pero llebara buen porque, su pecado, pues rebentara el cuitado, por donde es bueno el atum.

tumbe, tumbe que tumbe tum, tumbe.

The holy Nativity was Adam's true daughter; it can be traced in a straight line according to his lineage, and it can be demonstrated step by step that such was the case. Adam was the husband of Eve as a certain Maker can prove, And Eve took it into her head to bite an apple. and she bit from it and was guilty, blameworthy and profoundly sinful. The sin was such that she condemned not only herself but all the common world.

tumbe tumbe que tumbe tum, tumbe

And thus it came to pass that a single mouthful condemned the entire world. The Father said that he would devise a plan to redeem the world once and for all The remedy is his holy Son who is born to the flesh for to die, or rather, to be put to death. He shall lack not for a "friend" who shall sell him and later hang himself but from this evil shall spring forth the good.

tumbe, tumbe que tumbe tum, tumbe.

Gloria (from Missa Ego Flos Campi)

Gloria in excelsis Deo: Et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis. Laudamus te, benedicimus te, adoramus te, glorificamus te, gratias agimus tibi propter magnam gloriam tuam.

Domine Deus Rex caelestis Deus Pater omnipotens, Domine Fili unigenite Iesu Christe. Domine Deus, Agnus Dei Filius Patris

Qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis, qui tollis peccata mundi suscipe deprecationem nostram, qui sedes ad dexteram Patris miserere nobis. Quoniam tu solus sanctus, tu solus Dominus, tu solus altissimus, Iesu Christe miserere nobis cum sancto spiritu in gloria Dei Patris. Amen.

Hermoso amor que forxas tus flechas

Hermoso amor que forxas tus flechas de las paxas temblando a mis rigores ardiendote a tus ancias.

De que suerte zeñido Podras vibrar las jaras si te apriçiona el yelo y te nieua la escarcha

Gloria

Glory be to God on high: And in earth peace, goodwill towards all people. We praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee for thy great glory.

O Lord God, heavenly King, God the Father almighty, O Lord the only-begotten Son Jesu Christ, O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father

That takest away the sins of the have mercy upon us.
Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer.
Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father have mercy upon us. For thou only art holy, thou only art the Lord, thou only O Christ, art most high have mercy upon us with the Holy Ghost in the glory of God the Father. Amen.

Hermoso amor que forxas tus flechas

Beauteous love, you who forge your darts from straw, trembling at my harshness, burning in your longing

In what manner will you, held fast, be able to let fly your arrows if ice holds you prisoner and the frost snows upon you?

Si no es que dan tus ojos Rayos que soles fraguan quando te ven qual niño con las manos faxadas

Mas ay que disparas suspiros ardientes que el pecho me abrasan Y con lagrimas tiernas Rindes las almas

Yngenioso artificio tuuo tu idea rara en humanas finezas Por Redimir desgracias

A Belén

-Sor Juana Inés de La Cruz (1648-1695) From Villancicos de la Natividad de Cristo Señor Nuestro, que se cantaron en la S. I. Catedral de la Puebla de los Ángeles el año de 1678.

A dónde vais, Zagales? A Belén, a ver maravillas que son para ver. Decidnos, Zagales, cómo lo sabéis? En los aires lo cantan los Ángeles con voces sonoras. Oíd, atended!

Coplas

--Hoy veréis en un portal la Palabra enmudecida, la Grandeza en pequeñez, la Inmensidad en mantillas. Todos.--Qué maravilla!

--De una Estrella nace el Sol, el Mar se estrecha a una orilla, y una Flor en otra flor, infante Fruto se anima. Todos.--¡Qué maravilla! If not that your eyes send forth beams that forge suns when they see such a child as you with assaulted hands

But oh you let fly ardent sights that burn my breast and with tender tears you give back souls.

Your clever device, your rare idea, to redeem misfortunes through kind human acts.

A Belén

-Sor Juana Inés de La Cruz (1648-1695) From *Christmas carols for our Lord* Jesus Christ sung at the Cathedral of Puebla de los Angeles in the year 1678.

Shepherds, where are you going? To Bethlehem, to see something wonderful. Tell us, shepherds, how do you know about this? The angels are singing it throughout the air with sonorous voices. Listen!

Stanzas

Today you will see in a stable the silent Word Greatness made small and Immensity wrapped in a swaddle All- How amazing!

From a Star the Sun is born the Sea narrows at the shore and from a Flower within a flower the young Fruit comes to life All- How amazing! --El Impasible padece, el Fuego ardiendo se enfría, la Divinidad se humana y la Rectitud se inclina. Todos.--¡Qué maravilla!

--De Quien todos tiemblan,tiembla; baja la Soberanía, enflaquécese el Valor y llora la misma Risa. Todos.--¡Qué maravilla!

--La tierra es un Cielo ya en esta Noche que es Día; el Eterno es temporal, y es muerte lo que fue Vida. Todos.--¡Qué maravilla!

--La Verdad hoy se disfraza, la Fuerza se debilita, la Omnipotencia se abrevia y clara la Luz se eclipsa. Todos.--Qué maravilla!

--Ya la Riqueza es pobreza, y el Poderoso mendiga, y el León, que siempre vence, Cordero se sacrifica. Todos.--Qué maravilla!

--Hombres: escuchad prodigios que son mas que humanas dichas: Dios es Hombre, el Hombre es Dios, que entre sí se comunican. Todos.--Qué maravilla!

--El que no tuvo principio, su ser en tiempo principia! The Impassible one suffers the ardent Fire cools down the Divine is made human and Rectitude gives in All- How amazing!

That whom all fear, He now shivers Sovereignty descends courage weakens and laugh cries All- How amazing!

Earth is heaven in this Night that is Day the Eternal is temporal and death what once Life was All- How amazing!

Today Truth is disguised Strength weakens Omnipotence debilitates and the clear Light overshadows All- How amazing!

Wealth becomes poverty and the Powerful one begs, and the lion, who always wins, is sacrificed as a Lamb. All- How amazing!

Men, listen to these prodigies that are beyond the human: God is Man and man is God, and among them they communicate All- How amazing!

The one who does not have a beginning his being in time starts.

A siolo flasiquiyo

"A siolo flasiquiyo!" "que manda siol Thome" "tenemo tura trumenta templarita cum cunsielta?" "Si siolo ven pote auisa bosa mise, que sa lo moleno ya, cayendo de pularrisa y muliendo pol bayla llamalo llamalo aplisa." "Que a veniro lo branco ya, y lo niño aspelandosa, y se aleglala, ha ha ha ha, con lo zambamba, ha ha ha ha, con lo guacambe con lo cascave." "Si siñolo Thome, repicamo lo rrabe ya la panderetiyo Anton baylalemo lo neglo al son."

Responsion

Tumbucutu cutu cutu

y toquemo pasito querito
no pantemo a lo niño sesu.

Turu neglo de Guinea que venimo combirara A detla e su criara, munglave con su liblea y pluque lo branco vea quere branco nos selvimo con vayal de un tamo plimo y haleme a lo niño bu.

De merico y silujano se vista Mi[n]guel aplisa pues nos culase su clisa las helilas con su mano bayle el canario y viyano mas no pase pol detlas de mula que da lasas de toro que dira mu.

A siolo flasiquiyo

"Ah. Mr. Francisco!" "At your command, Mr. Tomás!" "Do we have all the instruments tuned up together?" "Yes sir, you could well tell your lady that the dark-skinned folk are about to appear, falling about with laughter and dying to start dancing." "Call them out right away, for the White One has come now - the resplendent Child - and he will rejoice, ha ha ha ha!, with the zambomba [friction drum], ha ha ha ha!, with guacambe-dancing and bell-ringing." "Yes, Mr. Tomás, we'll strum the rebec and Antón jingling the tambourine, all we black people will dance to their sounds."

Response *Toomboocootoo...* and let's play gently, softly, lest we disturb baby Jesus.

All of us, blacks from Guinea, have come and we'll invite Andrea and her maid, and Mongrave in his livery. And so that the White One may see we love white, we'll dress in fine, fleecy white cotton and give the babe a bit of a scare.

Let Miguel dress up quickly as a doctor-surgeon, so the knife in his hand may heal our wounds.

Dance the canario and the villano, but don't step behind a mule that kicks out, nor a bull that goes moo.

Antoniyo con su sayo que tluxo re pueltorrico Saldra vestiro re mico y Miguel de papangayo Y quando yegue adorayo al niño le dira asi "si tu yo lamo pol mi yo me aleglamo pol tu.

Al dormir el sol

Al dormir el sol, en la cuna del alva con arrullos con halagos con olores le mezen le aplauden le cantan los Angeles puros los zefiros gratos las fertiles flores las liquidas fuentes las rapidas aves las debiles auras. Y todos humildes dizen aluna voz roro rororo dormid, dormid niño Dios.

Los Angeles puros con dulze canzion la cuna le mezen al dormido amor. No le disperteis, no, no pues su amante voz el aire repite con leve rumor:

roro rororo dormid, dormid niño Dios.

Los zefiros gratos con huella veloz moviendo las plantas no pisan la flor.

No le disperteis, no, no pues su acorde union se inflama y entona con tierno fabor: *roro rororo dormid, dormid niño Dios*.

Las fertiles flores con salvas de olor perfumes exalan en suave prision. No le disperteis, no, no pues su inspiracion el catre le mullen cantando una voz: roro rororo dormid, dormid niño Dios.

Antonio, wearing the smock he brought from Puerto Rico, will come out dressed as a monkey, and Miguel as a parrot. And when he goes up to adore the babe he'll say to him: "if you cry for me, I'll be made happy by you."

Al dormir el sol

When the sun sleeps in the cradle of dawn, with cooing, soothing words and sweet scents do the pure Angels, the pleasant breezes, the plentiful flowers, liquid fountains, the swift birds, the airy currents rock Him, praise Him, and sing to Him in humbled unison: roro rororo, sleep, sleep Divine Child.

The pure Angels with dulcet strains gently rock Love asleep in his cradle. Hush! Wake him not, no; and the sweet-voiced breeze reports in hushed tone: roro, rororo, sleep, sleep, Divine Child.

The agreeable zephyrs do nimbly trip amidst grasses without treading the bloom.

Hush! Wake him not, no; and their harmonious congress with passion and tender sentiment intone: roro, rororo, sleep, sleep, Divine Child.

The bountiful blossoms exhale volleys of perfume from petaled prison. Hush! Wake him not, no; their aromatic breathiness fluffs up his crib, and sings with one voice: roro, rororo, sleep, sleep, Divine Child.

Hombres, victoria, victoria!

Hombres, victoria, victoria! que contra todo el infierno el llorar de un niño tierno asegura nuestra gloria.

El sobresalto y la guerra nasçió de nuestra cayda y agora Dios nos combida con gloria y paz en la tierra.

Vida y alegre victoria nos da apesar del infierno, el llorar de un niño.

Tarara tarara qui yo soy Anton

Tarara tarara qui yo soy Anton ninglito li nacimiento qui lo canto lo mas y mijo

Yo soy Anton molinela y ese niño qui nacio hijo es li unos lablalola li tula mi estimacion.

Pul eso mi sonajiya cascabela y atambo voy a bayla yo a Belena, pultilica y camalon

Milalo quantu pastola buscando a la niño Dios, van curriendo a las pultale pala daye la adolacion.

La sagala chilubina vistila li risplandor, las conta sus viyancica, gluria cun compas y son.

Hombres, victoria, victoria!

Victory, men! The crying of a tender child assures our glory against all of Hell.

Terror and war were born of our fall and God prophesies to us glory and peace on earth.

Life and joyous victory He gives us in spite of Hell. The crying of a tender child.

Tarara tarara qui yo soy Anton

Tada, tada, I am Anthony, black by birth, and I sing loud and clear.

I am Anthony the Moor and the newborn child, son of working folk, has all my esteem.

And thus with my rattle, my bells, and my tambourine, I shall go to Bethlehem,to dance the Puerto Rico and the Cameroun.

Just look at all those shepherds searching for the God-child, they run to the stable to offer their adoration.

The youthful cherubs, splendidly attired, sing out their carols with good rhythm and fine sounds.

Ay galeguiños

Ay ay galeguiños, ay ay que lo veyo mas ay que lo miro ay que lo veyo en un pesebriño Ay ay o filo de Deus, ay ay que a la terra vino ay ay que lo veyo, mas ay que lo miro ay que lo veyo en un portaliño

Ay soen gantiñas [gaitiñas]e dai mil boltiñas ay tocai las flautiñas tambem los pandeiros ay ay que face pucheros por mis amoriños.

Ay fagamosle festas que entre duas bestas, ay que muito le cuestas naçer sendo nobre Ay ay no terra tan pobre por os pecadiños.

Convidando está la noche

Convidando está la noche aquí de músicas varias Al recién nacido infante canten tiernas alabanzas

Ay, que me abraso, ay! divino dueño, ay! en la hermosura, ay! de tus ojuelos, ay! Ay, cómo llueven, ay! ciento luceros, ay! rayos de gloria, ay! rayos de fuego, ay! Ay, que la gloria, ay! del portaliño, ay! ya viste rayos, ay! si arroja hielos, ay! Ay, que su madre, ay! como en su espero, ay! mira en su lucencia, ay! sus crecimientos, ay!

Alegres cuando festivas unas hermosas zagales Con novedad entonaron juguetes por la guaracha.

Ay galeguiños

Oh, Galician folk, Oh, I see him, Oh, I look at him, Oh, I see him in a manger. Oh, the Son of God, Oh, He came to earth, Oh, I see him, Oh, I look at him, Oh, I see him in his little cradle.

O let the bagpipes sound and the pipes play as well as the tambourines, for he smiles as I cuddle him.

Oh, let us celebrate him, born so poor amidst the beasts, he who is so noble yet born so poor for our sins.

Convidando está la noche

Night-time was an invitation for various bands to sing tender, joyful hymns to the new-born babe.

Ah, how I burn, divine master, in the beauty of your little eyes!
Ah, how a hundred stars pour down rays of glory, rays of fire! Ah, how the glory of the little gate [of Bethlehem] is bathed in sunlight even as it shoots out icy shafts! Ah, how his mother, as if in hope, watches him grow in the light he creates!

Whereupon some lovely, festive girls intoned novel comic interludes as the guaracha was being danced.

En la guaracha, ay! le festinemos, ay! mientras el niño, ay! se rinde al sueño, ay! Toquen y bailen, ay! porque tenemos, ay! fuego en la nieve, ay! nieve en el fuego, ay! Pero el chicote, ay! a un mismo tiempo, ay! llora y se ríe, ay! qué dos extremos, ay! Paz a los hombres, ay! dan de los cielos, ay! a Dios las gracias, ay! porque callemos, ay!

Let us toast the child with our *guaracha* while he goes to sleep! Let them play and dance, because we have fire in the snow, snow in the fire! But the little fellow at one and the same time cries and laughs, what two extremes! Peace from heaven to all men is given; let all give thanks to God, that we now may be silent!

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