

World Percussion Clinic / Performance PASIC 2009 Indianapolis, IN

AFRO-CARIBBEAN RHYTHMS: MOZAMBIQUE, CUMBIA, & BEMBÉ

Clinicians: Victor Rendón, Guillermo “Memo” Acevedo, & Henry Brun

RESOURCE LIST



Discography

MOZAMBIQUE

Pedro Izquierdo (Pello El Afrokan)
Un Sabor Que Canta (Vital 4122)
Congas por Barrios (Egrem LD-4471)
Mozambique en Paris (TM – 1007)

Eddie Palmieri

Molasses (Tico 1148)
Mozambique (Tico 1126)
Bamboleate: Eddie Palmieri & Cal Tjader (Tico 1150)

Victor Rendón

Fiesta Percusiva (Tortilla Flat Music)

Cal Tjader:

El Sonido Nuevo: The New Soul Sound (Verve/Poly. 314 519 812-2)

CUMBIA

Colombia: Cumbia, Bambucos & Pasillos (Air Mail Music SA 141157)

Totó la Momposina y sus Tambores: COLOMBIA (A.S.P.I.C. Editions)

Totó la Momposina y sus Tambores: Gaitas y Tambores (MTM 018243-2)

BEMBÉ

Mongo Santamaria

Mongo (Fantasy 8032)

Yambu; (Fantasy 8012)

“Fiesta de Bembé”, Antología de la música afrocubana, vol. 6. EGREM LD 3997 (1981)

Instructional – Play Along CD’s

Kim Atkinson’s Rhythm Mastery Series:

“Speaking of Rhythm” Afro-Cuban Bembe, Pulse Wave Percussion

“Clave Consciousness” Vol. 1 Son Clave & 12 Bell, Pulse Wave Percussion

Alan Dworsky & Betsy Sansby “Conga Drumming: Practice Partner CD” Alfred Pub.

Mark Powers “Ritimista” World Percussion Series Vol. 1

Videos / DVD

“La Fuerza del Tambor: Batá, Bembé, y Güiro en Matanzas, Cuba”, (DVD) Kabiosile

Manny Oquendo on Timbales & Bongos (VHS) Alchemy Pictures

Kim Atkinson: Mozambique! Vol. 1 & 2 (DVD) Pulsewave

Changuito: History of the Songo (VHS) DCI

Totó la Momposina in Concert “La Cantadora” (DVD) Drumgirl

Books / Articles

David Garibaldi, Michael Spiro, Jesus Diaz *Tiempo* Manhattan Music

Garibaldi, David *Timba Funk* Manhattan Music

Ortiz, Fernando *Los instrumentos de la música afrocubana* vol. 1-5

Rendón, Victor *The Art of Playing Timbales* Music in Motion

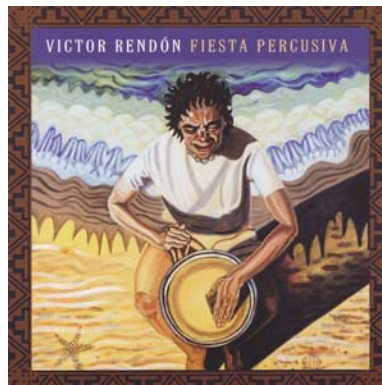
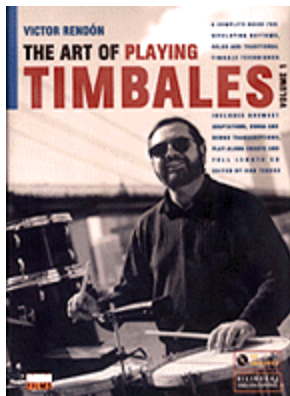
Santos, John *The Mozambique* Modern Drummer Magazine (March 1988) p. 88

The Art of Playing Timbales (book/CD) & Fiesta Percusiva (CD) by Victor Rendón can be purchased at the following sites:

www.descarga.com

www.cdbaby.com

www.amazon.com



Mozambique

Pedro Izquierdo: aka Pello El Afrokan

Havana, Cuba circa 1963

2-3 clave

The musical score is arranged in a system of seven staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). Above the first staff, there are four downward-pointing arrows indicating specific rhythmic accents. The notation consists of rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, often with stems pointing up or down. Above the notes, there are letters (O, H, T, S, L, R, M) representing different types of drum strokes. A double bar line with a '2' above it and a repeat sign (two slanted lines) at the end of each staff indicates a two-measure phrase. The instruments are: Bell 1, Bell 2, 2 congas, 2nd conga, Bombo 1, Bombo 2, and Variation.

History: In the early 1960's, Pedro Izquierdo, known as Pello El Afrokan, organized a group using the conga rhythm as a basis for his music, calling it MOZAMBIQUE. The group originally had three tumbadoras, two bells, two bombos, trombone, chorus, and lead vocal. Timbales, bass, electric guitar, and other percussion were added later. The group performed during Carnival time on a float with all the musicians, dancers, and costumes.

Mozambique: New York Style

Eddie Palmieri 1960's: w/ Manny Oquendo on timbales
& Tommy Lopez on congas

2-3 clave

clave



Timbales



Handbell



Conga: as played by Tommy Lopez on one drum.

B T T O O O S S S O O O



R R L R L R L L R L R L R L

O S O O O S S S O O O



Alternate versions

R L R R L L R L R L R

O S O O S B S S S O O S B S



R L R R L R L R L R R L R L

Cumbia

Guache / maracaon

D = downstroke on the right side
U = upstroke on the left side

Llamador

T = fingers on side or rim

Tambor alegre: a 2nd alegre drum improvises

Tambora: x = side of drum

(Estilo de Barranquilla)

(Estilo de Cartagena)

Cumbia: African influence. The word seems to be derived from the African word: Cumbe which means "danza". It is dominant in the Atlantic coast of Colombia especially around Magdalena, Bolivar, Sucre, and Cordova. The Cumbia dance was born in the Atlantic Coast of Colombia, South America, where three different cultures merged: the Native people, the Europeans and the African people. During the 17th century these people gathered by the sea and began to share their cultural legacy: folklore, music and dance.

