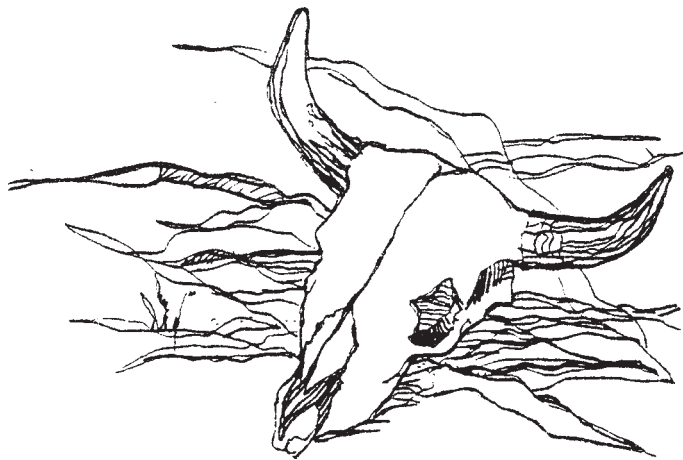


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GLOSSARY

G#3 Lever changes written between the staves, numbered according to octaves, starting from E at the highest string on a pedal harp (example: Middle C is 4th octave with two strings above it as first note in 4th octave).

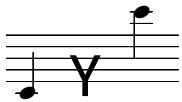
G# Pedal changes are written below the staves.

◦ Harmonics are played where written. If a harmonic is not possible or desired, a good substitute is playing with the nail, an octave higher than written.

8va Play an octave above written notes.

LH Play with the left hand.

RH Play with the right hand.



Glissando between the written notes, observing their time value.

() Indicates the note is optional. It may be impractical for lever harp.

INTRODUCTION

As a native of Texas and frequent visitor to New Mexico and Arizona, I feel very drawn to musical descriptions of this area of the country. Although the settlers had a European origin, the Mexicans and Native American Indians also contributed a great deal to our cultural heritage. I have included short historical notes and regional recipes inspired by these cultures to enhance your enjoyment of the music. The recipes were taken from local church and club cookbooks.

The music ranges from serious to lighthearted, and is not difficult on a pedal harp. Using a lever harp, you may find passages with more lever-flipping than is comfortable. Feel free to eliminate as many notes as it takes to get the tune across. I hope you enjoy playing them, and share a little bit of my flavor of the great American Southwest!

Your friend in the harp,

Louise

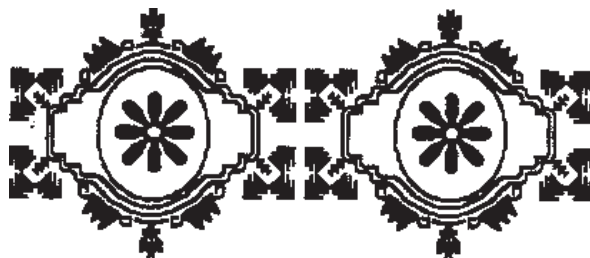
SILVER AND TURQUOISE

American Indian jewelry is one of the most popular souvenir items of New Mexico and Arizona, along with rug weaving and pottery. Silver is made into necklaces, bracelets, rings, and belts, set with varieties of turquoise. It is a mineral prized for its blue-green color, flecked with amber. Turquoise is nearly opaque, with a waxy luster, and has been used for jewelry since ancient times. The following piece suggests an Indian mood, with a “yodel” effect introduction, imitating the Native American flute. True Indian music almost always is performed as part of an activity, such as a religious ceremony. Rattles and drums are used to accompany the singer or flutist in simple rhythms.

GREEN CHILE CASSEROLE

- 12 corn tortillas (torn into bite sizes)
- ½ pound cheddar cheese, grated (or ¼ pound extra sharp)
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 can cream of chicken soup
- 2 cups mild or hot green chiles, chopped

Place half the tortillas in greased casserole dish. Mix onion, chicken soup, and green chiles together. Pour some of this mixture over tortillas and cover with grated cheese. Repeat with second layer of tortillas and sauce. Bake at 350° for 30 minutes.



Silver And Turquoise

Slowly and Freely.

Treble melody is a 'flute' over a drone bass
(suggesting a distant drum).

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Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 4/4 time. The treble clef contains a melody starting with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4, a dotted half note A4, and a quarter note B4 in measure 2. Measure 3 contains a dotted half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 4 contains a dotted half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. Measure 5 contains a dotted half note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The bass clef contains a drone bass consisting of a constant G2-D2 octave. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The treble clef contains a melody starting with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in measure 6. Measure 7 contains a dotted half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. Measure 8 contains a dotted half note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 9 contains a dotted half note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 10 contains a dotted half note G3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The bass clef continues with the drone bass G2-D2.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The treble clef contains a melody starting with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in measure 11. Measure 12 contains a dotted half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. Measure 13 contains a dotted half note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 14 contains a dotted half note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 15 contains a dotted half note G3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The bass clef continues with the drone bass G2-D2.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. The treble clef contains a melody starting with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in measure 16. Measure 17 contains a dotted half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. Measure 18 contains a dotted half note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 19 contains a dotted half note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 20 contains a dotted half note G3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note E3. The bass clef continues with the drone bass G2-D2. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed in the first measure. A '4' is written above the treble staff in measure 19, and '4 LH' is written below the bass staff in measure 20, indicating a four-measure phrase.