

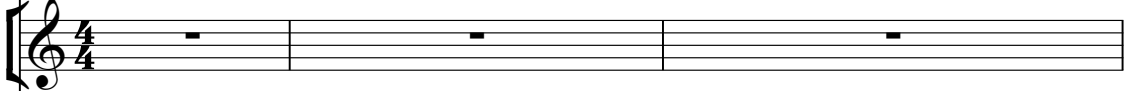
Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

♩ = 120,000000 ♪ = 135,000137

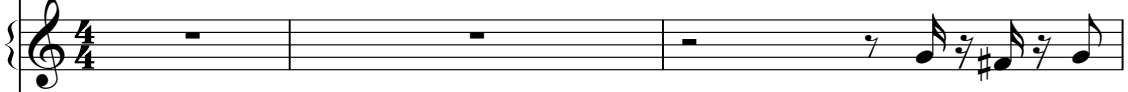
Viradas



Violão

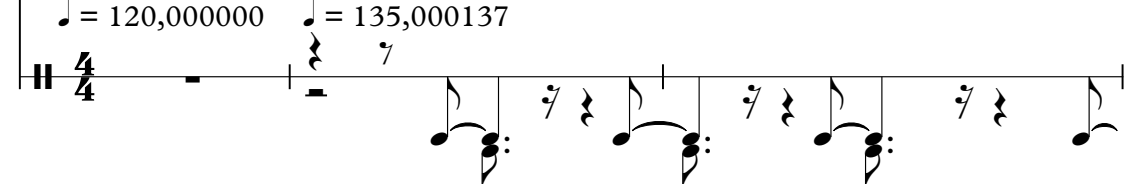


Acordeon



♩ = 120,000000 ♪ = 135,000137

Coração



This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble, likely a Trio Nordestino. It features the following instruments and parts:

- Caixa:** Snare drum, marked with a '4' at the beginning, playing a steady 4/4 rhythm.
- Viradas:** A double bar line with a circled 'X' symbol, indicating a section break or a specific rhythmic pattern.
- Pedal:** A double bar line with a circled 'X' symbol, indicating a section break.
- Hi hatch:** A double bar line with a circled 'X' symbol, indicating a section break.
- Bateria:** The full drum set, including snare, hi-hat, and bass drum, playing a complex rhythmic pattern.
- Baixo:** Bass guitar, playing a simple, steady bass line.
- Acordeon:** Two parts: a single-staff melody and a two-staff (treble and bass) accompaniment.
- Piano:** A double bar line with a circled 'X' symbol, indicating a section break.
- Coração:** A double bar line with a circled 'X' symbol, indicating a section break.

6

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, a bracket groups the percussion instruments: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Below these are the string instruments: Violão and Baixo. The bottom section features two Acordeon parts (one single-staff and one grand-staff) and a Piano part. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure is marked with a '6' above the Caixa staff. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as specific percussion symbols like 'x' for Hi hatch and 'z' for Caixa. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble. It features the following parts:

- Caixa:** A single-staff part with a treble clef and a common time signature. It begins with a measure rest marked '8' and contains a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.
- Viradas:** A single-staff part with a treble clef, mostly containing rests.
- Pedal:** A single-staff part with a treble clef, playing a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.
- Hi hatch:** A single-staff part with a treble clef, using 'x' marks to indicate hits and rhythmic notation for accents.
- Bateria:** A single-staff part with a treble clef, playing a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.
- Baixo:** A single-staff part with a bass clef, playing a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.
- Acordeon (Right):** A single-staff part with a treble clef, playing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Acordeon (Left):** A two-staff part (treble and bass clefs) playing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.
- Piano:** A single-staff part with a treble clef, playing a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.

10

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, a bracket groups the percussion instruments: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Below these are the Violão (guitar), Baixo (bass), and two Acordeon parts. The Piano part is at the bottom. The score is divided into two measures. The first measure starts with a rehearsal mark '10'. The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria parts have a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Viradas part has a rest in the first measure and a melodic phrase in the second. The Hi hatch part has a series of 'x' marks indicating hits. The Violão part has a melodic line with a sharp sign. The Baixo part has a simple bass line. The first Acordeon part has a melodic line with a sharp sign. The second Acordeon part has a complex chordal accompaniment. The Piano part has a series of chords.

12

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

The image shows a musical score for a Brazilian ensemble. It consists of eight staves, each representing a different instrument. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure is marked with the number '12' at the top left. The instruments and their parts are: Caixa (top staff), Viradas (second staff), Pedal (third staff), Hi hatch (fourth staff), Bateria (fifth staff), Baixo (sixth staff), Acordeon (seventh staff, consisting of two staves), and Piano (bottom staff). The Caixa, Bateria, and Baixo parts feature rhythmic notation with stems and dots. The Pedal part has a similar rhythmic notation. The Hi hatch part uses 'x' marks to indicate specific rhythmic events. The Acordeon part is written in treble and bass clefs with chords and melodic lines. The Piano part shows chordal structures with vertical lines and dots.

14

The musical score consists of several staves. At the top, a bracket groups the percussion parts: Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Pedal has a steady quarter-note bass line. Hi hatch features a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. Below these are the Baixo (bass guitar) and Acordeon (bass clef) parts, both playing a steady quarter-note bass line. The second Acordeon part is in treble clef and plays a more complex melodic line with chords and grace notes. The Piano part at the bottom consists of four chords, each represented by a vertical line with a chord symbol.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

16

The musical score consists of eight staves. The top four staves are for percussion: Caixa (snare), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (hi-hat), and Bateria (drum set). The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves use a single-line staff with a C-clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Caixa and Bateria have a 2/4 time signature. Caixa and Bateria play a simple pattern of quarter notes. Pedal plays a pattern of quarter notes. Hi hatch uses a double-line staff with a C-clef and a key signature of one sharp, featuring 'x' marks for hi-hat patterns and eighth notes for other sounds. The bottom four staves are for keyboard instruments: Baixo (bass), Acordeon (bass), Acordeon (treble and bass), and Piano (treble). Baixo is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. Acordeon (bass) is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. Acordeon (treble and bass) is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. Piano is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains the main rhythmic and melodic material, while the second measure contains a continuation of the patterns.

18

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, a bracket groups the first five staves: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Below these are Baixo, Acordeon (treble and bass clef), another Acordeon (treble and bass clef), and Piano. The score is divided into two measures. The first measure starts with a rehearsal mark '18'. The Caixa, Bateria, and Baixo parts have a consistent rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Viradas part has a rest in the first measure and a triplet of eighth notes in the second. The Pedal part has a consistent rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Hi hatch part has a consistent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The first Acordeon part has a rest in the first measure and a single note in the second. The second Acordeon part has a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The Piano part has a consistent rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

20

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Baixo, Acordeon, and Piano. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The Caixa, Bateria, and Pedal parts feature a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Hi hatch part uses 'x' marks to indicate specific rhythmic events. The Baixo part is written in bass clef with a sequence of quarter notes. The Acordeon part consists of two staves, with the upper staff playing a melodic line and the lower staff providing harmonic support. The Piano part is written in treble clef and features vertical lines representing chords or sustained notes.

22

The musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are grouped by a brace on the left and represent a percussion section: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. Viradas is mostly silent with a few notes at the end. Pedal has a simple quarter-note pattern. Hi hatch has a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom five staves are grouped by a brace on the left and represent keyboard instruments: Baixo, Acordeon (single), Acordeon (double), and Piano. Baixo has a simple quarter-note bass line. The Acordeon parts feature more complex rhythmic and melodic patterns. The Piano part has a sparse accompaniment with chords and a few notes.

24

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Detailed description: This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble. It consists of eight staves. The top five staves (Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria) are grouped together with a large brace on the left. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Viradas has a single note on the first staff and a rest on the second. Pedal has a simple quarter-note melody. Hi hatch has a complex rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks and slurs. The Baixo staff is in bass clef and plays a steady quarter-note line. The Acordeon is in treble clef and plays a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The Piano staff is in treble clef and has vertical lines representing chords or textures.

26

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes five staves: Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, and Baixo. Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria are marked with a double bar line and a vertical line, indicating they are to be played on a single staff. Caixa and Bateria have a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Pedal has a simple quarter-note melody. Hi hatch has a complex rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks and slurs. Baixo is a bass line with quarter notes. The second system includes three staves: Acordeon (single), Acordeon (grand staff), and Piano. The single Acordeon staff has a few notes in the second measure. The grand Acordeon staff has a complex melodic and harmonic line. The Piano staff has four chords marked with vertical lines and a treble clef.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

28

Viradas

Hi hatch

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Coração

30

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

Coração

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Baixo, and Coração. The second system includes parts for Acordeon (single and double staves) and Piano. The Caixa, Bateria, and Coração parts feature rhythmic notation with stems and flags. The Viradas part has a complex rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Pedal part has a simple rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Hi hatch part has a complex rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Baixo part has a simple rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Acordeon parts have a complex rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Piano part has a complex rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The Coração part has a simple rhythmic pattern with stems and flags. The score is written in a style that is common for Brazilian music, with a focus on rhythm and melody.

32

The musical score consists of nine staves. The top four staves are percussion: Caixa (snare), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (hi-hat), and Bateria (drum set). The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves use a double bar line with two vertical strokes to indicate drum sounds. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks for hi-hat sounds and a symbol for a cymbal crash. The fifth staff is Baixo (bass), written in bass clef. The sixth staff is Acordeon (treble clef). The seventh staff is Acordeon (bass clef). The eighth staff is Piano (treble clef), featuring vertical lines for chords and some notes. The ninth staff is Coração (heart), written in a single line with a double bar line and two vertical strokes, and some notes at the end.

34

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Baixo, Acordeon, Piano, and Coração. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure (measures 34-35) shows the beginning of the piece, with various rests and initial notes. The second measure (measures 36-37) contains the main musical activity, including rhythmic patterns, melodic lines, and complex textures. The Acordeon part is particularly detailed, showing both upper and lower register staves with intricate chordal and melodic figures. The Piano part features sustained chords and textures. The Coração part at the bottom has a distinct rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests.

36

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

The musical score for page 18, measures 36-39, is arranged as follows:

- Caixa:** A single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: quarter rest, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Pedal:** A single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Hi hatch:** A single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Bateria:** A single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Baixo:** A single staff with a bass clef and a common time signature. It contains a sequence of notes: quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note, quarter note.
- Acordeon:** A grand staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains a complex melody with many accidentals and a bass line with chords.
- Piano:** A single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains four chords: F#m, Dm, F#m, and Dm.

38

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes five percussion parts: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria are written on a single staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Pedal has a similar pattern but with a longer note value. Viradas is written on a double staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of 'x' marks. Hi hatch is written on a double staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of 'x' marks and some rhythmic notation. The second system includes three keyboard parts: Baixo, Acordeon (single staff), and Acordeon (grand staff). Baixo is written on a bass clef staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of quarter notes. Acordeon (single staff) is written on a treble clef staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of eighth notes. Acordeon (grand staff) is written on a grand staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of chords and eighth notes. Piano is written on a treble clef staff with a double bar line and a 'C' time signature, featuring a series of chords.

40

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes five percussion parts: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria are written in a simplified notation with stems and dots. Viradas and Hi hatch use 'x' marks to indicate specific rhythmic events. The second system includes three keyboard parts: Baixo (bass clef), Acordeon (treble clef), and Piano (treble clef). The Baixo part features a steady eighth-note bass line. The Acordeon part has a complex melody with many beamed notes and rests. The Piano part consists of four chords, each represented by a vertical line with a circle and a sharp sign, indicating specific chord voicings.

42

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, the number '42' is written. The staves are labeled on the left as follows: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Violão, Baixo, Acordeon (single staff), Acordeon (grand staff), and Piano. The Caixa, Bateria, and Pedal staves use a simplified notation with vertical stems and dots. The Viradas staff uses 'x' marks. The Hi hatch staff uses a combination of 'x' marks and curved lines. The Violão, Baixo, and Piano staves use standard musical notation. The two Acordeon staves use standard musical notation, with the lower staff of the grand staff often containing chords. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

44

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Violão

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

46

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. The second system includes Violão, Baixo, two Acordeon parts, and Piano. The score is written in 2/4 time. The Caixa and Bateria parts feature a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Viradas part has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The Pedal part has a simple melodic line. The Hi hatch part has a complex rhythmic pattern with various note values and rests. The Violão part has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The Baixo part has a simple melodic line. The Acordeon parts have melodic lines with various note values and rests. The Piano part has a simple melodic line with a slur over the first two measures.

48

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

The image shows a musical score for a percussion ensemble and other instruments. The percussion section includes Caixa (snare), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (hi-hat), and Bateria (drum set). The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria parts feature a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Hi hatch part uses 'x' marks to indicate hi-hat hits, with some notes having a slur over them. The Baixo (bass) part is a single line of quarter notes. The Acordeon part consists of two staves with a complex, rhythmic melody. The Piano part is a single staff with a series of chords, some marked with a sharp sign (#).

50

The musical score consists of eight staves. The top four staves are for percussion: Caixa (snare), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (hi-hat), and Bateria (drum set). The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves use a simplified notation with vertical stems and flags. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks for closed hi-hat and 'y' marks for open hi-hat. The Baixo (bass) staff is in bass clef with a simple melodic line. The Acordeon (single) staff is in bass clef with a melodic line. The Acordeon (double) staff is in treble clef with a complex accompaniment. The Piano staff is in treble clef with block chords.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

52

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, the number '52' is written above the first staff. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Caixa:** A single staff with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Pedal:** A single staff with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Hi hatch:** A single staff with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Bateria:** A single staff with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Baixo:** A single staff in bass clef. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Acordeon (single):** A single staff in bass clef. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Acordeon (double):** A grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.
- Piano:** A single staff in treble clef. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note.

54

The musical score consists of seven staves. The top four staves are percussion: Caixa (snare), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (cymbal), and Bateria (drum set). The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves use a single treble clef with a common time signature. Caixa and Bateria have a double bar line at the start of each measure. Caixa and Bateria play quarter notes, while Pedal plays half notes. Hi hatch has a double bar line at the start of each measure and plays a series of eighth notes with 'x' marks above them. The Baixo (bass) staff uses a bass clef and plays a sequence of quarter notes. The Acordeon (top) staff uses a treble clef and has a double bar line at the start of each measure. The Acordeon (bottom) staff uses a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and plays a complex rhythmic pattern with chords and single notes. The Piano staff uses a treble clef and has a double bar line at the start of each measure, with vertical lines and wavy patterns below the staff.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

56

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

The musical score for page 28, measures 56-59, is arranged in a multi-staff format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Caixa:** Features a steady rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with a snare drum sound effect.
- Pedal:** Plays a simple sequence of quarter notes.
- Hi hatch:** Shows a complex rhythmic pattern with various note values, rests, and grace notes, typical of a hi-hat part.
- Bateria:** Mirrors the Caixa part with a consistent quarter-note rhythm and snare sound effects.
- Baixo:** Provides a bass line with a steady sequence of quarter notes.
- Acordeon:** Features a melodic line with chords and grace notes, playing in a key with a sharp (F#).
- Piano:** Plays block chords corresponding to the harmonic structure of the Acordeon.

58

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Baixo, Acordeon (bass clef), Acordeon (treble and bass clefs), and Piano. The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves use a simplified notation with vertical stems and dots. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks and vertical stems. The Baixo staff is in bass clef with a simple melodic line. The Acordeon (bass clef) staff has a melodic line with some accidentals. The Acordeon (treble and bass clefs) staff shows a complex chordal accompaniment. The Piano staff features vertical lines with wavy patterns, likely representing sustained chords or textures.

60

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes five staves: Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, and Baixo. The second system includes three staves: Acordeon (single), Acordeon (grand staff), and Piano. The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria staves show rhythmic patterns with notes and rests. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks for snare hits and 'y' marks for hi-hat patterns. The Baixo staff is a bass line with quarter notes. The Acordeon (single) staff has a simple accompaniment. The Acordeon (grand staff) shows a more complex melody with chords. The Piano staff features block chords.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

62

The musical score for page 31, measures 62-63, is arranged as follows:

- Caixa:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a snare drum hit followed by a quarter note. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Pedal:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a quarter note. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Hi hatch:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has four eighth notes with 'x' marks above them. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Bateria:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a snare drum hit followed by a quarter note. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Baixo:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a quarter note. Measure 63 has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest.
- Acordeon (top staff):** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a series of eighth notes. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Acordeon (bottom staff):** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a series of eighth notes. Measure 63 has a quarter rest.
- Piano:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a series of sixteenth notes. Measure 63 has a series of sixteenth notes.
- Coração:** Measures 62-63. Measure 62 has a quarter rest. Measure 63 has a quarter note followed by a quarter rest.

64

The musical score for page 32, measures 64-65, is arranged as follows:

- Caixa:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.
- Viradas:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a half note.
- Pedal:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note and a half note.
- Hi hatch:** Measure 64 has a quarter note with an accent and a quarter note with an accent. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note.
- Bateria:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note.
- Baixo:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note.
- Acordeon (single):** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note.
- Acordeon (double):** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a complex rhythmic pattern with many notes.
- Piano:** Measure 64 has a whole rest. Measure 65 has a whole rest.
- Coração:** Measure 64 has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. Measure 65 has a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note.

66

The musical score consists of nine staves. The percussion section includes Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. The melodic section includes Baixo, Acordeon (single), Acordeon (double), and Piano. The score is divided into three measures. The first two measures contain rhythmic notation for the percussion and melodic lines. The third measure shows a final cadence with rests for most instruments.

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

69

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Detailed description: This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble. It consists of eight staves. The top five staves are for percussion: Caixa (snare drum), Viradas (cymbal), Pedal (pedal), Hi hatch (hi-hat), and Bateria (drum set). The sixth staff is for Baixo (bass). The seventh staff is for Acordeon (accordion), and the eighth staff is for Piano. The score is in 2/4 time and starts at measure 69. The Caixa and Bateria parts play a steady rhythm of quarter notes. The Viradas part has a few notes in the first measure. The Pedal part plays a steady rhythm of quarter notes. The Hi hatch part has a steady rhythm of quarter notes. The Baixo part plays a steady rhythm of quarter notes. The Acordeon part has a complex melody with many notes and rests. The Piano part has a steady rhythm of quarter notes.

72

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes five staves: Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, and Baixo. Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria have a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. Hi hatch has a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. Baixo has a simple eighth-note bass line. The second system includes three staves: Acordeon (single), Acordeon (grand staff), and Piano. The single Acordeon staff has a melodic line starting in the second measure. The grand staff Acordeon part has a complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The Piano part has a series of chords, some with a fermata.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

74

Viradas

Hi hatch

Baixo

Piano

Coração

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of five staves. The top staff, labeled 'Viradas', is a guitar-specific staff with a double bar line at the beginning and a fermata over the first measure. The second staff, 'Hi hatch', also has a double bar line and a fermata, with a circled 'x' in the first measure and a circled 'x.' in the second. The third staff, 'Baixo', is in bass clef and shows a bass line starting with a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note in the first measure, and a whole note in the second. The fourth staff, 'Piano', is in treble clef and shows a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes in the first measure, and a whole note in the second. The fifth staff, 'Coração', is a guitar-specific staff with a double bar line and a series of eighth notes with fret numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1) and accents throughout the two measures.

76

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Caixa (snare drum), Viradas (cymbals), Pedal (bass drum), Hi hatch (hi-hat), Bateria (drum kit), Baixo (bass), Acordeon (two-staff instrument), Piano (piano), and Coração (heart). The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria parts use a double bar line with a vertical line through it, indicating a specific drumming pattern. The Viradas part uses a double bar line with a vertical line through it and a star symbol above the staff. The Hi hatch part uses a double bar line with a vertical line through it and a tilde symbol above the staff. The Baixo part uses a bass clef and a double bar line with a vertical line through it. The Acordeon part uses a treble clef and a double bar line with a vertical line through it. The Piano part uses a treble clef and a double bar line with a vertical line through it. The Coração part uses a double bar line with a vertical line through it and a tilde symbol above the staff.

78

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

81

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Detailed description: This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble. It consists of eight staves. The top five staves (Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria) are grouped together with a large brace on the left. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Viradas has a single note with a fermata. Pedal has a simple quarter-note melody. Hi hatch has a complex rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks and slurs. The Baixo staff is in bass clef with a simple quarter-note melody. The Acordeon staff is in treble clef with a complex, multi-measure melody. The Piano staff is in treble clef with four chords indicated by vertical lines and symbols.

83

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

85

Viradas

Hi hatch

Baixo

Piano

Coração

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of five staves. The first staff, labeled 'Viradas', is a guitar-specific part with a treble clef and a double bar line at the beginning. It contains a whole note in the first measure and a quarter note in the second measure. The second staff, labeled 'Hi hatch', is also a guitar-specific part with a treble clef and a double bar line at the beginning. It contains a whole note in the first measure and a quarter note in the second measure. The third staff, labeled 'Baixo', is the bass line with a bass clef and a double bar line at the beginning. It contains a quarter note in the first measure and a whole note in the second measure. The fourth staff, labeled 'Piano', is the piano accompaniment with a treble clef and a double bar line at the beginning. It contains a quarter note in the first measure and a whole note in the second measure. The fifth staff, labeled 'Coração', is the melody line with a treble clef and a double bar line at the beginning. It contains a quarter note in the first measure and a quarter note in the second measure.

87

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Coração

Detailed description: This is a multi-stem musical score for page 42, starting at measure 87. The score includes parts for Caixa (snare drum), Viradas (guitar), Pedal (pedal), Hi hatch (hi-hat), Bateria (drum kit), Baixo (bass), Acordeon (accordion), Piano (piano), and Coração (heart). The Caixa, Bateria, and Pedal parts feature a steady rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. The Hi hatch part uses 'x' marks to indicate hi-hat hits. The Baixo part consists of a simple bass line of quarter notes. The Acordeon part is written in treble and bass clefs, featuring a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The Piano part shows chords with vertical lines indicating fingerings. The Coração part has a few notes with slurs and accents.

89

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top left, the number '89' is written. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Caixa:** A single staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains a few notes in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.
- Viradas:** A single staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains rests in the first two measures and a short melodic phrase in the third.
- Pedal:** A single staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains a few notes in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.
- Hi hatch:** A single staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains rhythmic notation, including 'x' marks and notes with stems, across all three measures.
- Bateria:** A single staff with a treble clef and a double bar line. It contains a few notes in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.
- Baixo:** A single staff with a bass clef. It contains a few notes in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.
- Acordeon:** A grand staff consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs). It contains complex rhythmic and melodic patterns in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.
- Piano:** A single staff with a treble clef. It contains complex rhythmic and melodic patterns in the first measure and rests in the subsequent two.

92

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Piano

Detailed description: This musical score is for a Brazilian ensemble. It consists of eight staves. The top five staves (Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria) are grouped together with a large brace on the left. The Caixa and Bateria staves use a simplified notation with vertical stems and flags. The Viradas staff has a few notes with a circled 'x' above the first one. The Pedal staff has a few notes. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks for some notes and has a slur over a group of notes. The Baixo staff is in bass clef and has a simple melodic line. The Acordeon staff is in treble clef and has a complex, rhythmic melody with many notes and slurs. The Piano staff is in treble clef and has a few chords indicated by vertical stems with notes below them.

94

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system includes parts for Caixa, Pedal, Hi hatch, and Bateria. Caixa, Pedal, and Bateria are written on a single staff with a common time signature. Caixa and Bateria have a similar rhythmic pattern of quarter notes with accents. Pedal has a similar pattern but with a longer note value. Hi hatch is written on a double staff with a common time signature, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system includes parts for Baixo, Acordeon (single), and Acordeon (double). Baixo is written on a bass clef staff with a common time signature, featuring a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. Acordeon (single) is written on a treble clef staff with a common time signature, featuring a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes. Acordeon (double) is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a common time signature, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Piano is written on a treble clef staff with a common time signature, featuring a simple rhythmic pattern of quarter notes.

Caixa

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

96

The musical score for page 46, measures 96-99, is arranged as follows:

- Caixa:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Viradas:** Four measures, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a whole note.
- Pedal:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Hi hatch:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Bateria:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Baixo:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Acordeon (Right Hand):** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Acordeon (Left Hand):** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.
- Piano:** Four measures of music, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a quarter note.

98

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. From top to bottom, the instruments are: Caixa (snare drum), Viradas (guitar), Pedal (guitar), Hi hatch (guitar), Bateria (drum kit), Violão (acoustic guitar), Baixo (bass), Acordeon (single reed), Acordeon (double reed), and Piano. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains rhythmic notation for the drums and guitar, and melodic notation for the Violão, Baixo, and Acordeons. The second measure continues the patterns, with the Violão and Acordeons playing more complex melodic lines. The Piano part consists of sustained chords. A measure number '98' is written above the first staff. A '3' with a bracket indicates a triplet in the Viradas staff of the second measure.

100

Caixa

Viradas

Pedal

Hi hatch

Bateria

Baixo

Acordeon

Acordeon

Piano

102

The musical score is arranged in a vertical stack of staves. At the top, the number '102' is written. The instruments are listed on the left side of each staff: Caixa, Viradas, Pedal, Hi hatch, Bateria, Violão, Baixo, Acordeon (single), Acordeon (double), and Piano. The Caixa, Viradas, and Bateria staves use a simplified notation with vertical lines and flags. The Pedal staff uses a similar notation with flags. The Hi hatch staff uses 'x' marks and flags. The Violão, Baixo, and Piano staves use standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs. The two Acordeon staves use standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

4/4 - || **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

8 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

14 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

20 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

26 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ || **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

33 || **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

40 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

46 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

52 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

58 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ || **2** ||

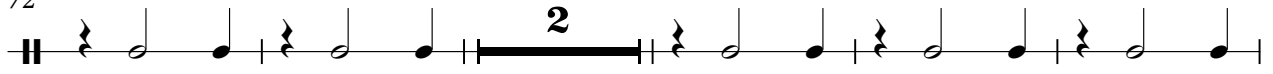
2

Caixa

65



72



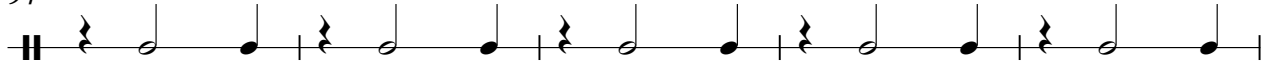
79



87



94



99



Viradas

Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

4/4 - 2 - 2 - 2

11

6 - 3 - 2

23

4 - 3

34

3

42

3

48

16 - 3 - 3

69

4

78

2

86

3 - 3

97

2 - 2

Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Pedal

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137



9



16



23



31



39



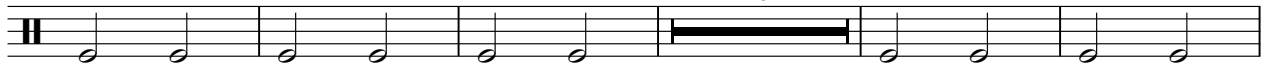
46



53



60



67

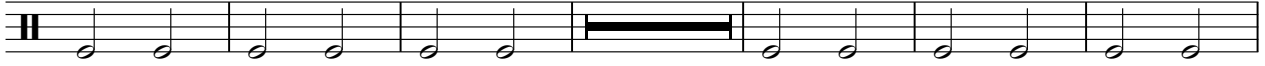


2

Pedal

76

2



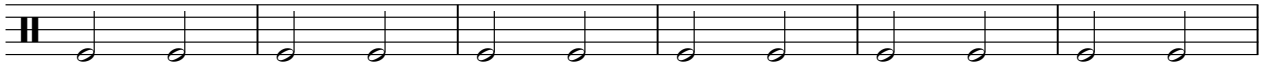
84

2

2



93



99



Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Hi hatch

♩ = 120,000000 = 135,000137

2

7

12

17

22

27

32

37

42

47

v.s.

The image displays a guitar tablature for the piece 'Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo'. It begins with a tempo marking of 120,000000 = 135,000137. The music is written in 4/4 time, indicated by the '4' over the '4' in the first staff. A '2' is written above the first staff, likely indicating a fret or a specific technique. The tablature consists of ten systems of six-line staves. Each system contains rhythmic notation (vertical stems with flags) and fret numbers (numbers 1-4) placed above the lines. The first system includes a thick black bar across the staff, possibly representing a barre. The notation is consistent across most systems, with some variations in the later systems (27, 32) where specific notes are written as eighth notes. The piece concludes with 'v.s.' at the end of the final system.

52

57

62

67

72

77

82

87

92

97

Bateria

Gaucho da Fronteira - Cara e Coracao Novo

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

4/4 - || **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

8 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

14 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

20 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

26 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

33 **2** || ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

40 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

46 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

52 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ |

58 ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | **2** ||

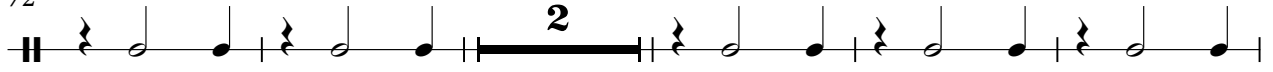
2

Bateria

65



72



79



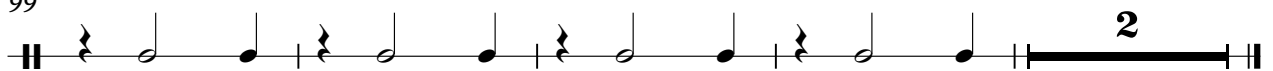
87



94



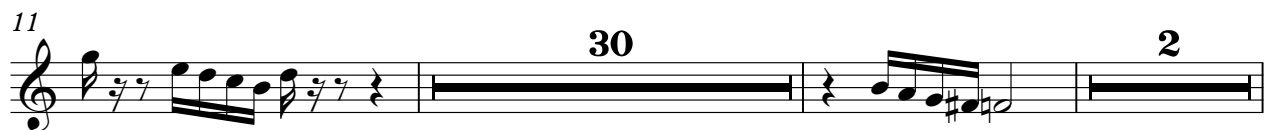
99



♩ = 120,000000 ♪ = 135,000137



11



45



99



Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Baixo

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

2

8

14

20

26

32

38

44

50

56

V.S.

2

Baixo

62

Musical notation for measure 62, bass clef. It begins with a single eighth note, followed by two measures of whole rests, and then a sequence of eighth notes across the remaining measures.

68

Musical notation for measure 68, bass clef. It starts with a single eighth note, followed by two measures of whole rests, and then a sequence of eighth notes.

74

Musical notation for measure 74, bass clef. It begins with a single eighth note, followed by two measures of whole rests, and then a sequence of eighth notes.

80

Musical notation for measure 80, bass clef. It starts with two measures of whole rests, followed by a sequence of eighth notes.

86

Musical notation for measure 86, bass clef. It begins with two measures of whole rests, followed by a sequence of eighth notes.

92

Musical notation for measure 92, bass clef. It contains a continuous sequence of eighth notes.

98

Musical notation for measure 98, bass clef. It contains a continuous sequence of eighth notes.

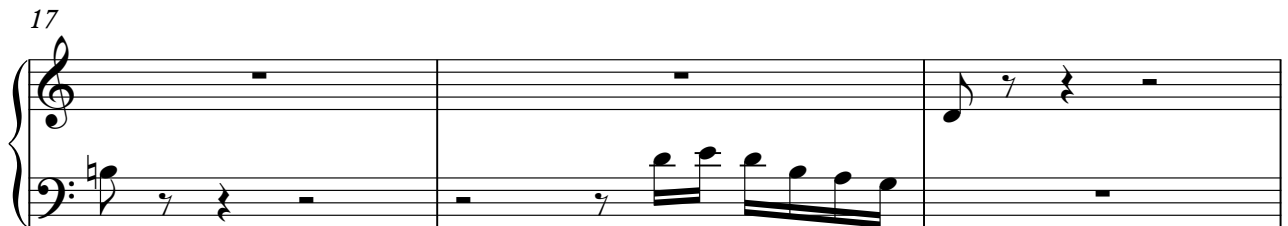
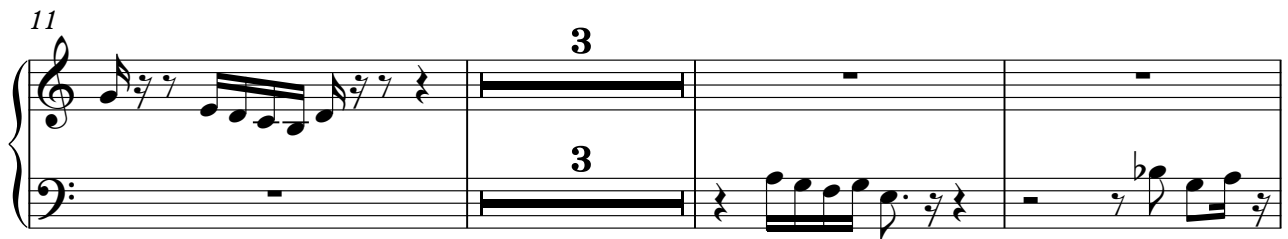
101

Musical notation for measure 101, bass clef. It begins with a sequence of eighth notes, followed by a measure with a single eighth note, then two measures of whole rests, and ends with a double bar line.

Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Acordeon

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137



27



32



40



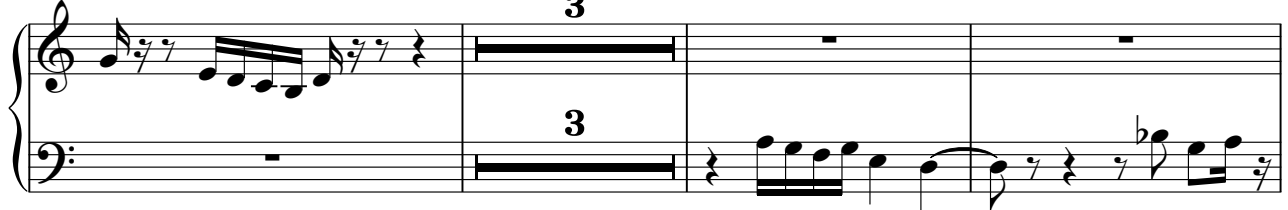
42



44



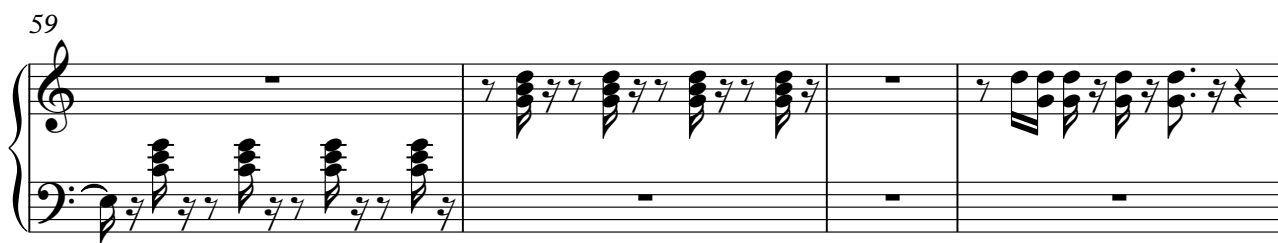
46



52



59



63



73



96



98



100



102



Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Acordeon

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

Measures 1-5 of the score. Measure 1 is a whole rest. Measure 2 contains a double bar line with a '2' above and below it, indicating a two-measure rest. Measures 3-5 contain rhythmic accompaniment for the right and left hands.

Measures 6-8 of the score. Measure 6 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a bass line.

Measures 9-11 of the score. Measure 9 continues the melodic and bass lines from the previous system. Measure 10 features a change in the bass line.

Measures 12-14 of the score. Measure 12 shows a continuation of the piece with consistent rhythmic patterns in both hands.

Measures 15-17 of the score. Measure 15 continues the melodic development in the right hand.

Measures 18-20 of the score. Measure 18 concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the right hand.

V.S.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-23. Measure 21 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of chords and eighth notes in both staves.

24

Musical notation for measures 24-26. Measure 24 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of chords and eighth notes in both staves.

27

Musical notation for measures 27-29. Measure 27 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 28 and 29 contain double bar lines with the number '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-33. Measure 31 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 32 and 33 contain double bar lines with the number '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

35

Musical notation for measures 35-37. Measure 35 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of chords and eighth notes in both staves.

38

Musical notation for measures 38-40. Measure 38 starts with a treble clef and a 7/8 time signature. The bass clef has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of chords and eighth notes in both staves.

41

Musical notation for measures 41-43. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 41 features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 42 continues the treble melody while the bass line has rests. Measure 43 shows a continuation of the treble melody with a more active bass line.

44

Musical notation for measures 44-46. Measure 44 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 45 shows a treble staff with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 46 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes.

47

Musical notation for measures 47-49. Measure 47 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 48 shows a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 49 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes.

50

Musical notation for measures 50-52. Measure 50 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 51 shows a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 52 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes.

53

Musical notation for measures 53-55. Measure 53 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 54 shows a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 55 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes.

56

Musical notation for measures 56-58. Measure 56 has a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 57 shows a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes. Measure 58 features a treble staff with eighth notes and a bass staff with quarter notes.

59

Musical notation for measures 59-61. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. Measure 59 has a whole rest in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 60 has a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 61 has a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-65. Measures 62-63 have a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measures 64-65 feature a double bar line with a '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

66

Musical notation for measures 66-69. Measures 66-67 have a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measures 68-69 feature a double bar line with a '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

70

Musical notation for measures 70-72. Measure 70 has a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 71 has a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measure 72 has a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass.

73

Musical notation for measures 73-76. Measures 73-74 have a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measures 75-76 feature a double bar line with a '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

77

Musical notation for measures 77-80. Measures 77-78 have a quarter note in the treble and a quarter note in the bass. Measures 79-80 feature a double bar line with a '2' above and below, indicating a two-measure rest.

81

Musical notation for measures 81-83. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 81 features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes in both hands. Measure 82 continues this pattern with some rests. Measure 83 concludes the system with a final chord and a sharp sign.

84

Musical notation for measures 84-87. Measure 84 has a similar rhythmic pattern. Measure 85 contains a double bar line with a '2' above and below it, indicating a two-measure rest. Measure 86 continues with the rhythmic pattern. Measure 87 ends the system.

88

Musical notation for measures 88-91. Measure 88 starts with a sharp sign and continues the rhythmic pattern. Measure 89 and 90 follow. Measure 91 contains a double bar line with a '2' above and below it, indicating a two-measure rest.

92

Musical notation for measures 92-94. Measure 92 continues the rhythmic pattern. Measure 93 and 94 follow, with measure 94 ending with a sharp sign.

95

Musical notation for measures 95-97. Measure 95 continues the rhythmic pattern. Measure 96 and 97 follow, with measure 97 ending with a sharp sign.

98

Musical notation for measures 98-100. Measure 98 starts with a sharp sign and continues the rhythmic pattern. Measure 99 and 100 follow, with measure 100 ending with a sharp sign.

101

The musical score consists of three measures. Measure 101 features a treble clef with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass clef with a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 102 continues the melodic and bass lines with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 103 is a final measure with a double bar line, containing a whole note chord in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass, both marked with a '2' above and below the staff respectively.

Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo

Piano

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

2

8

15

21

27

33

40

47

54

60

Detailed description: This is a piano score for the piece 'Gaúcho da Fronteira - Cara e Coração Novo'. The score is written in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a tempo marking of 120,000000 and a second tempo marking of 135,000137. A first ending bracket labeled '2' spans the first two measures. The score consists of 60 measures, with measure numbers 8, 15, 21, 27, 33, 40, 47, 54, and 60 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of complex chords and melodic lines, some of which are marked with a '2' above them, possibly indicating a second ending or a specific fingering. The score concludes with a final cadence in the 60th measure.

65

Musical staff for measures 65-71. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of a series of chords and melodic fragments. Measures 65-66 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 67 has a half note F#m. Measure 68 has a half note C#m. Measure 69 has a half note F#m. Measure 70 has a half note C#m. Measure 71 has a half note F#m.

72

Musical staff for measures 72-78. The staff continues with the same key signature. Measures 72-73 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 74 has a half note F#m. Measure 75 has a half note C#m. Measure 76 has a half note F#m. Measure 77 has a half note C#m. Measure 78 has a half note F#m.

79

Musical staff for measures 79-84. Measures 79-80 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 81 has a half note F#m. Measure 82 has a half note C#m. Measure 83 has a half note F#m. Measure 84 has a half note C#m.

85

Musical staff for measures 85-90. Measures 85-86 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 87 has a half note F#m. Measure 88 has a half note C#m. Measure 89 has a half note F#m. Measure 90 has a half note C#m.

91

Musical staff for measures 91-97. Measures 91-92 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 93 has a half note F#m. Measure 94 has a half note C#m. Measure 95 has a half note F#m. Measure 96 has a half note C#m. Measure 97 has a half note F#m.

98

Musical staff for measures 98-104. Measures 98-99 feature a sequence of chords: F#m, C#m, F#m, C#m. Measure 100 has a half note F#m. Measure 101 has a half note C#m. Measure 102 has a half note F#m. Measure 103 has a half note C#m. Measure 104 has a half note F#m.

Coração

Gaucho da Fronteira - Cara e Coracao Novo

♩ = 120,000000 ♩ = 135,000137

5 **23**

30 **2**

35 **27**

64 **8**

75 **8**

86 **17**

Detailed description: The image shows a guitar score for the piece 'Coração' by 'Gaucho da Fronteira - Cara e Coracao Novo'. The score is written in 4/4 time and consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 120,000000, which changes to ♩ = 135,000137 in the second measure. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Several measures are replaced by thick black bars indicating rests of specific durations: 23 measures (starting at measure 5), 2 measures (starting at measure 30), 27 measures (starting at measure 35), 8 measures (starting at measure 64), 8 measures (starting at measure 75), and 17 measures (starting at measure 86). The score ends with a double bar line at the end of the 17-measure rest.