

Arte capa: Teresa Ponte
foto fundo: Azael Neto
(Rio Paraná - arquivo pessoal).

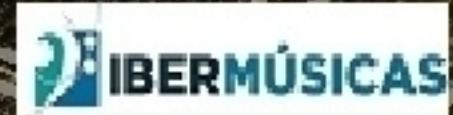
III

CHAMAMES

ORQUESTRA DE CÂMARA
(Partitura Orquestral)

AZAEEL NETO
2014

Esta obra foi realizada graças ao
apoio do Programa IBERMÚSICAS.



CHAMAMÉS

ORQUESTRA DE CÂMARA

(EDITORAÇÃO E EDIÇÃO AZAEL NETO)

“Esta obra foi realizada graças ao apoio do Programa IBERMÚSICAS.”

Produto do Projeto – Chamamé: Uma Música De Várias Nações

**AZAEL NETO
2014**

CONTEÚDO

CHAMAMÉ I – aproximadamente 7'30"

CHAMAMÉ II – aproximadamente 5'30"

CHAMAMÉ III – aproximadamente 11'00"

As partituras e partes individuais estão disponíveis para download no site do compositor, no link:

<http://azaelfe.wix.com/azaelneto#!chamam-uma-msica-de-vrias-naes/c10jv>

ou em:

<http://www.sesc.com.br/SescPartituras/>

Introdução

CHAMAMÉS é um conjunto de três obras para Orquestra de Câmara, resultado de intensa pesquisa sobre o Chamamé Correntino, por meio de residência no local. A composição é resultado do projeto *Chamamé: uma música de várias nações*, apoiada pelo IBERÚSICAS, por meio do edital AJUDAS A RESIDÊNCIAS ARTÍSTICAS DE COMPOSITORES, sendo realizada em 2014.

Não foi buscado reproduzir o folclore local, o projeto consistiu em recolher material, vivenciar a cultura, traduzindo a mesma em uma obra de concerto. A obra se estruturou desse ambiente, sem com isso ser a obra feita no ambiente, sendo confeccionada do ambiente.

A orquestra em questão, é constituída de um quinteto de sopros, percussão e cordas, com duração média de vinte e cinco minutos, de pura alusão ao Chamamé Correntino. A composição dos movimentos, foi projetada para que pudessem ser realizados em forma de suíte ou isoladamente.

“Esta obra foi realizada graças ao apoio do Programa IBERMÚSICAS.”

Durante o mês de janeiro de 2014 o compositor Azael Neto, residiu na Capital da Província de Corrientes - Argentina, onde se hospedou no *BIENVENIDA GOLONDRINA*. Local em que teve tranquilidade para organizar o material coletado, durante as pesquisas de campo. Mais que isso, onde foi possível conviver com viajantes de vários locais do mundo, em especial da América do Sul. Alguns brasileiros de estados como: Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso e Rio de Janeiro.

A equipe do hotel, se mostrou uma verdadeira família, apoiando, indicando onde e o quê buscar e até fornecendo material. Dialogando não só sobre Chamamé, mas de toda a cultura local. Muito obrigado Juan Llauradó e Florencia Rodriguez e todo o restante da equipe. É necessário um agradecimento especial para Facundo Matias Lukaszuk, que se mostrou demasiadamente interessado no trabalho. Grande admirador do folclore argentino, forneceu muitas informações, além de ter se tornado um amigo.

CHAMAMÉS, é então uma obra de concerto, embasada em raízes culturais. Para tal, seu compositor vivenciou a cultura em questão, realizou diversas análises musicais e experimentos.

Com grande satisfação disponibilizo a obra fruto de tão prazeroso trabalho.

Chamamé: uma música de várias nações

Em 2012, durante o projeto *Ponteado: uma alusão a cultura violeira*, de minha autoria. Realizado com o patrocínio do *Governo do Rio de Janeiro e da SEC-RJ*, por meio do *edital Apoio à Pesquisa e Criação Artística 2011*, com orientação do Mestre em composição pela UFRJ Alexandre Schubert. Foi constatado grande parentesco entre a cultura relacionada a *viola de arame*, no Brasil e demais países da América Latina.

Durante o projeto *Ponteado*, tratar da cultura desses países fugia ao foco, que consistia na cultura da região Centro-Sul do Brasil, já demasiadamente abrangente. O trabalho atual, consiste na continuidade da pesquisa, focando nos métodos de composição, interpretação e fusão cultural do Chamamé da Argentina, em especial da província de Corrientes. O Chamamé é difundido em diversos países Latino-americanos, entre eles o Brasil, a Argentina e Paraguai. Possui forte ligação com a tradição guarani, apresentando características particulares em cada região e país.

Foi realizada catalogação de técnicas desse fazer, com posterior composição de obra orquestral, de vinte e cinco minutos de duração, baseada na cultura do Chamamé. Desse modo, promovendo a fusão entre o vivenciado no Brasil, durante o projeto *Ponteado*, com o vivenciado na Argentina, durante o projeto *Chamamé: uma música de várias nações*. Essa fusão, é apresentada em uma obra com formato de suíte, evidenciando determinadas características coletadas.

O resultado desse trabalho faz parte de um projeto maior, que consiste em uma série de composições para *Orquestra de Câmara*, tendo como referencial a cultura vinculada aos instrumentos cordofônicos descendentes da viola-de-arame. É esperada a valorização cultural, tanto do fazer regional, como da cultura latino-americana, por meio de sua utilização na composição de obras de caráter erudito, sem com isso, “abrir mão” das raízes fornecidas pelas culturas populares.

Durante a estadia na Argentina, acompanhei eventos culturais diversos, entre eles: o *Festival do Chamamé de Corrientes* e inúmeros encontros musicais informais. O entendimento de uma cultura se dá pela vivência da mesma, leituras e audições de gravações são importantes, porém, não trazem a interiorização da cultura de uma população.

Embora o Chamamé brasileiro e o argentino possuam muitas características em comum, cada um possui sua particularidade, seu diferencial, é importante trazer esse conteúdo para a música de concerto. Fazer uso de culturas populares como motivação à criação de obras eruditas, sejam essas de câmara ou sinfônicas, não agride a cultura. Pelo contrário, contribui para que essa seja renovada, não anulando a tradição, e sim, aproveitando para fazer outra forma de arte.

ORQUESTRA

Flauta
(alternância para Flautim)

Oboé

Clarinete

Fagote

Trompa

Percussão I
(Triângulo e Guiro)

Percussão II
(Prato Suspensso e Caixa Clara)

Percussão III
(Guiro e 4 Tom-tonos)

Violinos I

Violinos II

Violas

Cellos

ContraBaixo

Percussion I	<i>Triângulo Güiro</i>		Baqueta para baixo	Baqueta para cima	triângulo			
Percussion II	<i>Prato suspenso Caixa-clara</i>		Caixa toque no centro	Caixa toque entre o centro e a borda	Caixa toque na borda	Prato toque na borda	Caixa toque entre a cúpula e a borda	Prato toque na cúpula
Percussion III	<i>Güiro 4 tom-toms</i>		Tom Baixo	Tom Tenor	Tom Contralto	Tom Soprano	Baqueta para baixo	Baqueta para cima

Os pontos de toque tem o intuito de gerar timbres distintos, para mais detalhes ver Melódica Percussiva de Luiz D'Anunciação (Pinduca).



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Partituras disponíveis em: <http://www.sesc.com.br/SescPartituras/>



Arte cedida ao projeto: Teresa Ponte (mãe do compositor).

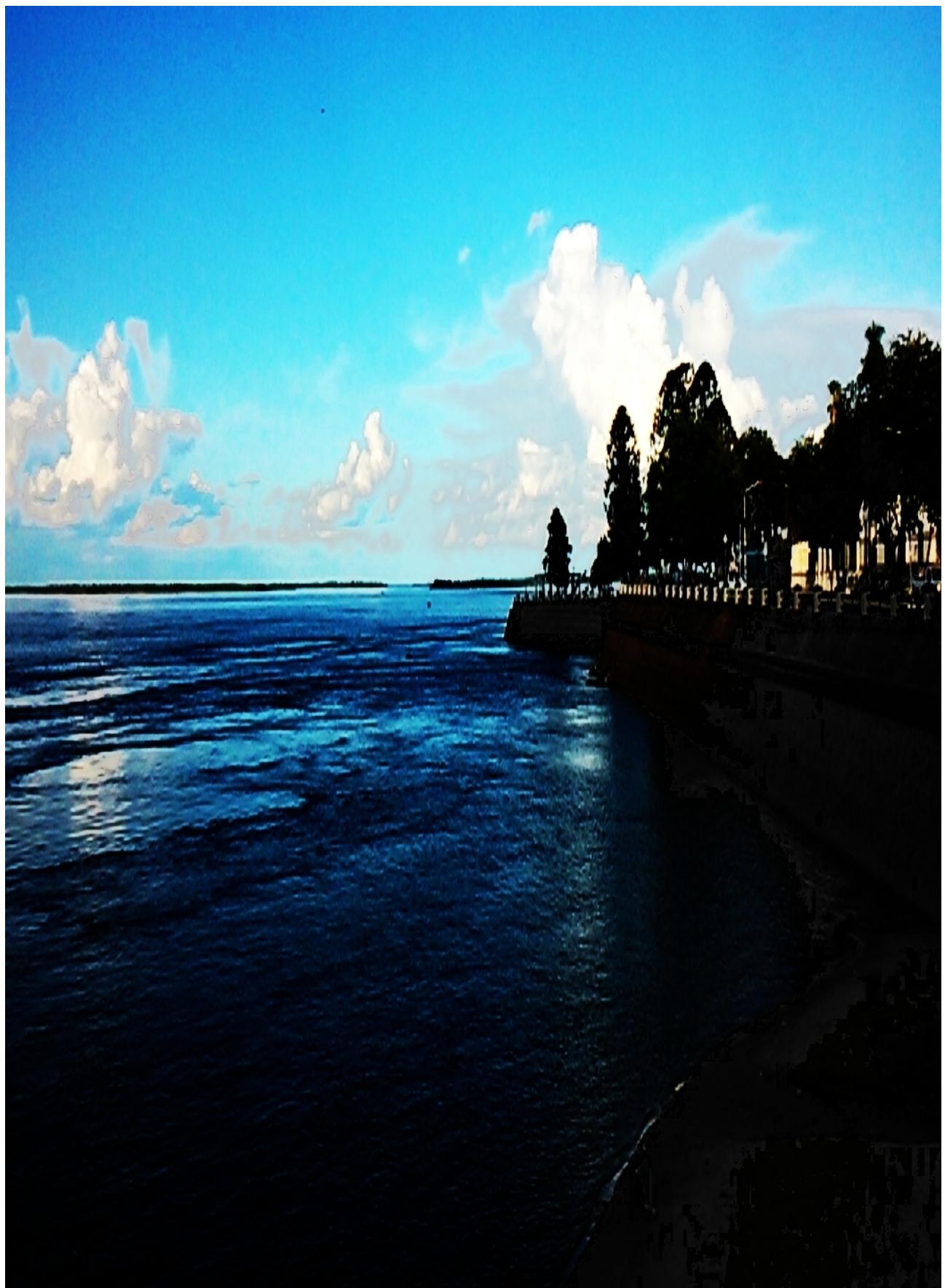
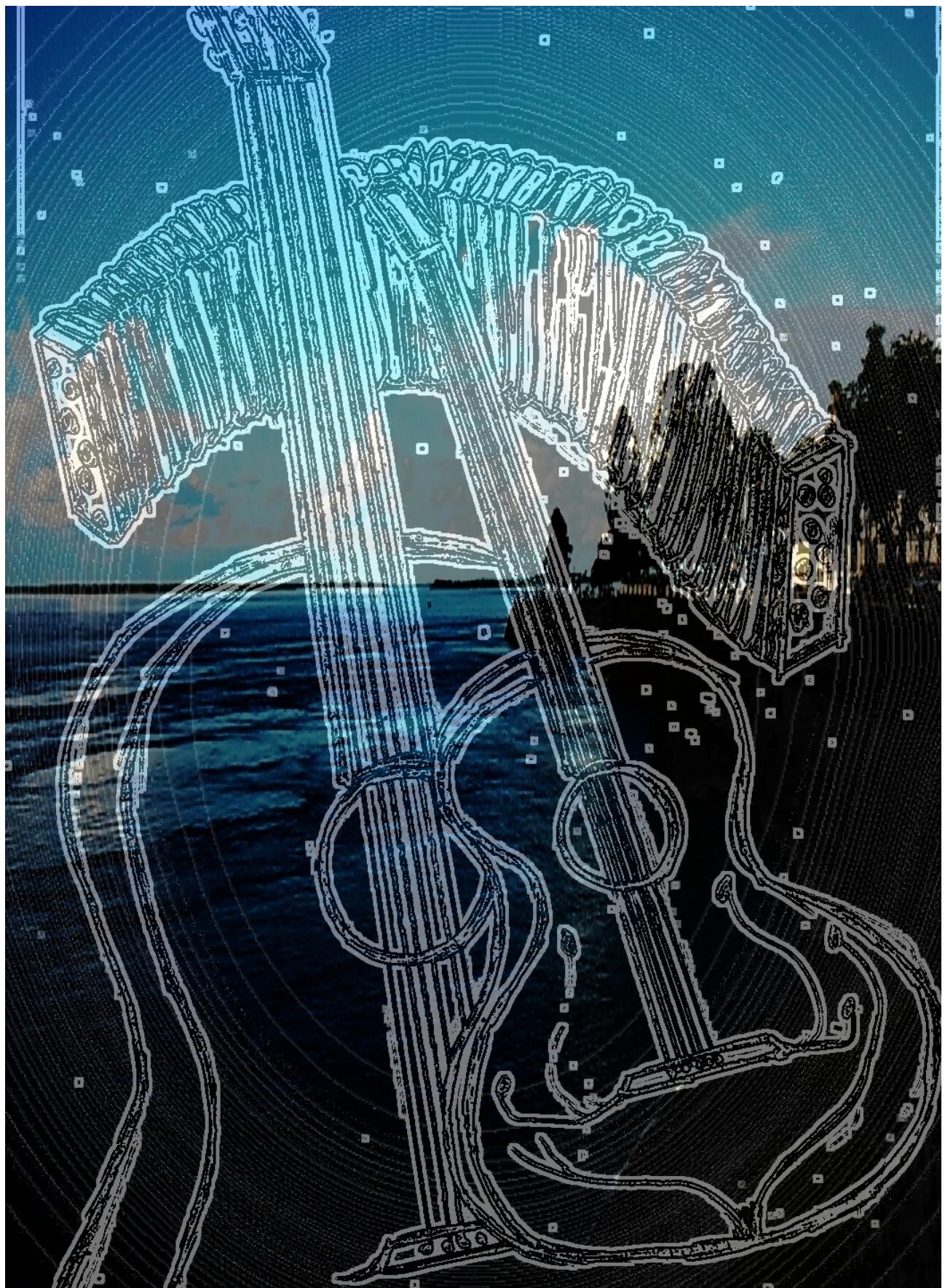


Foto do Rio Paraná, janeiro de 2014 (Arquivo pessoal do compositor).



Montagem capa: Azael Neto

Aluno da EM, Azael Neto é premiado

Aluno de composição do professor Alexandre Schubert, Azael Ferreira Neto acaba de concluir a graduação, foi aprovado para o mestrado na EM e está de malas prontas para a Argentina, onde realizará uma residência artística. Concorrendo com candidatos de toda a América Latina, foi selecionado pelo Concurso Ibermúsicas, que no Brasil tem apoio da Funarte. Desenvolverá pesquisa e composição de uma obra para orquestra de câmara em forma de suite e com duração mínima de 20 minutos. Seu projeto chama-se "Chamamé, uma música de várias nações" e tem como objetivo fundir as vertentes do gênero presentes no país vizinho com as brasileiras, numa obra "não tradicional, contemporânea", explica.

Serão duas etapas – uma de dois meses na Argentina, a partir de janeiro de 2014, e o restante no Brasil. Na primeira, fará estudo de campo e catalogação do material, além de "compor alguns esboços e tentar interação com os músicos e a população local", adianta. Na segunda, de volta ao Brasil, deverá fazer a composição, editando a partitura e as partes individuais e entregando o material ao Ibermúsicas em junho.

Tudo começou em 2012, com uma pesquisa sobre viola de arame (ou "viola caipira"), orientada por Alexandre Schubert e realizada com patrocínio do Governo do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, através da Secretaria de Estado de Cultura (Edital de Apoio à Pesquisa e Criação/chamada pública nº 011/2011). "Levantamos extenso material, além de ter contado com a colaboração de inúmeros violeiros. A partir daí, foi composta a obra Ponteado e "abertas diversas portas". O Chamamé foi exatamente uma vertente não trabalhada na época, mas que esteve muito presente no estudo.

Em 2013, com o "permanente contato com alguns violeiros apoiadores do Ponteado, como Fábio Neves, Dú Machado e Andrea Carneiro", a continuidade do projeto foi sendo apontada. Foi aí que entrou o edital Ibermúsicas, que

tem entre suas diretrizes a residência em país diferente do que mora o compositor", informa. A escolha de Azael foi feita quando descobriu, dentre outros, o XXIV Festival de Chamamé de Corrientes, que atrai diversos brasileiros e ocorrerá em janeiro de 2014.

Sobre o gênero, o jovem compositor sublinha que está relacionado com "ás investidas da Igreja durante a colonização e às tradições indígenas". A instrumentação é bem variada, no entanto, o acordeão e a família das guitarras são muito presentes. Ocorre principalmente na Província de Corrientes, na Argentina, onde a pesquisa será realizada, no Paraguai e no sul do Brasil. "A ideia agora não é somente a viola de arame, mas uma cena cultural onde ela às vezes é utilizada e às vezes não, mas sempre é mantida a relação com a instrumentação típica", diz.



Fotografia: Acervo de Azael Neto.

Novos instrumentos para a Escola

A EM acaba de realizar o que, segundo o diretor André Cardoso, é a maior compra de instrumentos musicais realizada pela instituição nos últimos 40 anos. Desde a chegada dos pianos Steinways na década de 1960, a Escola não adquiria uma quantidade tão grande. São 16 de cordas, sopros e percussão, ao custo de mais de mais de 600 mil reais. Os contrabaixos, em diferentes

tamanhos, serão utilizados na iniciação de crianças e adolescentes nos cursos básico e intermediário. A requinta e o clarone servirão não só para o treinamento dos alunos nos instrumentos da família da clarineta, como também atenderão, assim como a tuba, às atividades das orquestras. O naipe da percussão foi mais contemplado, desde os instrumentos populares que serão u-

sados nas Oficinas de Percussão do Curso de Licenciatura, até os sinfônicos. Ainda de acordo com o diretor, a duplicação dos instrumentos sinfônicos da EM, especialmente os teclados, evitará o constante transporte entre a sala de percussão e o palco do Salão Leopoldo Miguez. Por fim, há quatro harpas, de três diferentes marcas, "que serão um grande incentivo para os nossos alunos", salienta.

Os instrumentos adquiridos foram: 1 contrabaixo ½; 1 contrabaixo ¼; 1 contra-baixo 1/8; 1 requinta buffet crampón; 1 clarone Selmer; 1 tuba Yamaha; 1 marimba Adams; 1 xilofone Adams; 1 vibrafone Adams; 1 quinteto de timpanos Adams; 3 surdos; 5 agogôs; 5 triangulos; 2 cuicas; 3 tambu-tambi; 5 pandeiros; 5 tamborins; 2 harpas Lyon & Healy; 1 harpa Salvi e 1 harpa Camac.

Score

CHAMAMÉ I

Orquestra de Câmara
2014

AZAELO NETO
Duração 7'30"

Deciso $\text{♩} = 62$

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute (Flautim comp. 48 ao 54), Oboe, Clarinet in Bb, Bassoon, Horn in F, Percussion I (Triágulo, Guiro 1), Percussion II (Prato suspenso, Caixa-clara 2), Percussion III (Guiro, 4 tom-tons 3), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is set in common time (indicated by a 'C') and includes dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the percussions and strings respectively. The vocal part 'Vas.' is also present in the percussion II staff.

CHAMAMÉ I

2

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

9

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

3

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

14

CHAMAMÉ I

4

A

Fl. *mf cantabile*

Ob. *mf cantabile*

B♭ Cl. *mf cantabile*

Bsn.

18

Hn.

18

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Div.

18

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

CHAMAMÉ I

5

CHAMAME I

5

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves are woodwind instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Bass Clarinet (B♭ Cl.). The next three staves are percussion: High Horn (Hn.), and three types of percussion (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3) using various rhythmic patterns like eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups. The bottom three staves are bowed strings: Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vcl.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is numbered 23 at the beginning of each staff. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated above the staves.

CHAMAMÉ I

6

28

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

28

Hn.

28

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

28

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Unis.

CHAMAMÉ I

7

B

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

34

mf cantabile

34

mf cantabile

34

Div.

CHAMAMÉ I

8

39

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

mf cantabile

3 3

39

Hn.

39

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

> *>* *>* *>* *>* *>*

> *>* *>* *>* *>* *>*

> *>* *>* *>* *>* *>*

> *>* *>* *>* *>* *>*

> *>* *>* *>* *>* *>*

CHAMAMÉ I

9

CHAMAMÉ I

C

Semplice ♩. =62

10

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

50

mp

mp

pp marcato

pp marcato

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

pp

CHAMAMÉ I

11

CHAMAMÉ I

12

Fl. *f* *mf* *f* *mp*

Ob. *f* *mf* *f* *mp*

B♭ Cl. *mp*

Bsn. *mp*

Hn.

Perc. 1 *V V V* *V V V* *V V V* *V V V*

Perc. 2 *Vas.* *mp*

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

13

71

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

B♭ Cl.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

D *Espressivo* $\text{♩} = 62$

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

76

CHAMAMÉ I

14

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

81

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

84

Hn.

84

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

84

ppp

ppp

ppp

CHAMAMÉ I

15

Musical score for CHAMAMÉ I, page 15, featuring ten staves of music for various instruments. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments and their staves are:

- Fl. (Flute): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp.
- Ob. (Oboe): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp.
- Bsn. (Bassoon): Bass clef.
- B♭ Cl. (Bass Clarinet): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp.
- Hn. (Horn): Treble clef.
- Perc. 1: Percussion 1 (represented by two horizontal lines).
- Perc. 2: Percussion 2 (represented by two horizontal lines).
- Perc. 3: Percussion 3 (represented by two horizontal lines).
- Vln. I (Violin I): Treble clef.
- Vln. II (Violin II): Treble clef.
- Vla. (Cello): Bass clef.
- Vc. (Double Bass): Bass clef.
- D.B. (Double Bass): Bass clef.

The score includes measure numbers 87 above the staves. The music consists of eighth-note patterns, sustained notes with grace notes, and sustained notes with slurs. The instrumentation varies across the measures, with some instruments appearing in certain measures and others in others.

CHAMAMÉ I

17

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

94

94

mp

Vas.

mp

pppp

pppp

CHAMAMÉ I

18

98

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

19

102

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. *mf*

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a ten-piece ensemble. The instruments listed from top to bottom are Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The key signature varies by staff, with some using treble clef and others bass clef. Measure 102 begins with the Flute and Oboe playing eighth-note patterns. The Bassoon and Clarinet enter with sustained notes. The Horn and Percussion 1 follow with eighth-note patterns. The dynamic *mf* is indicated for the Bassoon. Measures 103-104 show the Bassoon and Clarinet continuing their patterns, while the Horn and Percussion 1 play eighth-note chords. Measures 105-106 feature the Bassoon and Clarinet again, with the Horn and Percussion 1 providing harmonic support. Measures 107-108 show the Bassoon and Clarinet in a more active role, with the Horn and Percussion 1 maintaining the rhythm. Measures 109-110 conclude the section with the Bassoon and Clarinet playing eighth-note patterns, supported by the Horn and Percussion 1.

CHAMAMÉ I

20

Fl.

Ob. *f* *mf* *f* *f*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1 *f* *mp* *V V V* *V* *V V V* *V* *V V V* *V* *Vas.*

Perc. 2 *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Perc. 3 *f* *mp* *f* *mp*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

21

Fl.

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mp

CHAMAMÉ I

23

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

117

117

117

CHAMAMÉ I

24

123

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This section contains five staves of musical notation for the instruments listed. Measure 123 starts with a rest for the Flute, followed by eighth-note patterns for the other instruments. Measures 124-125 show sixteenth-note patterns for the Violins and Double Bass, while the Flute and Cello provide harmonic support. Measures 126-127 feature eighth-note patterns for all instruments, with dynamic markings like > indicating slurs or grace notes.

127

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This section continues with five staves of musical notation. Measures 127-128 feature eighth-note patterns for the Violins and Double Bass, with the Flute and Cello providing harmonic support. Measures 129-130 show sixteenth-note patterns for the Violins and Double Bass, while the Flute and Cello provide harmonic support. Measures 131-132 feature eighth-note patterns for all instruments, with dynamic markings like > indicating slurs or grace notes.

CHAMAMÉ I

25

131

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

135

Fl.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

26

G

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 139

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 139 *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

CHAMAMÉ I

27

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

28

147

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

147

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

29

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score page 151 displays a grid of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vla.), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bassoon (D.B.). The score is organized into four measures. Measures 1 and 2 feature sustained notes and grace notes. Measures 3 and 4 show more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes with grace notes. Measure 4 concludes with a dynamic instruction 'p' (pianissimo) and a repeat sign.

CHAMAMÉ I

30

155

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

H

mf dolce

mf dolce

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

CHAMAMÉ I

31

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

160

160

CHAMAMÉ I

32

I Deciso $\text{♩} = 62$

Fl. *p*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *p*

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

33

Fl. 169

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 169

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Fl. 174

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 174

This page contains two staves of musical notation. The top staff (measures 169) includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Horn (Hn.). The bottom staff (measures 174) includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), and Horn (Hn.). Measure 169 starts with eighth-note patterns in the woodwind parts, followed by sustained notes with dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. Measures 174 begin with eighth-note patterns in the woodwind parts, followed by sustained notes with dynamic markings like *mp* and *mf*.

CHAMAMÉ I

34

178

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet) play rhythmic patterns with various note heads and stems. The bottom six staves (Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II) show more sustained notes or rests. Percussion 1, 2, and 3 have dynamic markings *mp* and *mf*. The score is numbered 178 at the beginning of each section.

CHAMAMÉ I

35

182

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

J Doloroso $\text{♩} = 62$

Ob.

Vln. II

Vcl.

Vla.

CHAMAMÉ I

36

194

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *mf doloroso*

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

This section of the score consists of five staves. The first staff (Oboe) has a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. It starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a half note with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff (Bassoon) has a treble clef and a G major key signature. It features sustained notes with slurs and dynamics of *mf* and *doloroso*. The third staff (Violin II) has a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The fourth staff (Cello) has a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. The fifth staff (Double Bass) has a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. All staves have a common time signature.

199

B♭ Cl.

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

This section of the score consists of four staves. The first staff (Bassoon) has a treble clef and a G major key signature. It includes sustained notes with slurs and dynamics of *p*, followed by a dynamic of *pp*. The second staff (Violin II) has a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The third staff (Cello) has a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. The fourth staff (Double Bass) has a bass clef and a B-flat key signature. All staves have a common time signature.

CHAMAMÉ I

37

Deciso $\text{d} = 62$

CHANAME I

37

K

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Baq Caixa

Perc. 3

Baq. caixa

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

38

210

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top five staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, and Bass Clarinet) play sustained notes or short patterns with dynamics such as **f**, **ff**, and **f espress.**. The bottom five staves (Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass) show more complex rhythmic patterns with various note heads and stems. The tempo is marked as 210 throughout the section.

CHAMAMÉ I

39

Fl. ff f sff

Ob. ff f sff mf

B♭ Cl. ff f sff

Bsn. ff f sff mf

Hn. ff f sff mf

Perc. 1 f

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

40

219

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ I

41

223

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Dynamic markings: *f*, *pizz.*, *sff*, *ff*, *arco*.

Performance instructions: *>*

Score

CHAMAMÉ II

Orquestra de Câmara
2014

AZAELO NETO
Duração: 5'30"

Mesto $\text{♩} = 44$

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B \flat

Bassoon *como uma narração* mf

Horn in F

Percussion I *Triângulo* *Guiro* 1 mf

Percussion II *prato suspenso* *caixa clara* 2

Percussion III *Guiro* *4 ton-ton* 3 mf

Violin I *Col legno* mf

Violin II *Col legno* mf

Viola *Col legno* mf

Cello *pizz.* mf

Double Bass *pizz.* mf

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CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob. *espress.*
mf

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

3

A

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score for CHAMAMÉ II, section A, is composed for ten instruments. The instrumentation includes Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is divided into five systems. Systems 1 and 2 feature woodwind entries with dynamic markings f, ff, and mf. Systems 3 and 4 show rhythmic patterns for the brass and percussion sections. System 5 features sustained notes from the brass and bassoon.

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B_b Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

5

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Vas.
Perc. 2
mp

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

B

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p* *mp*² *f* *mp*

B♭ Cl. *mp*² *f* *mp*

Bsn.

Hn. 25 *cantabile* *mf*

Perc. 1 25 *p*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3 *p*

Vln. I 25 *arco ord.*

Vln. II *arco ord.*

Vla. *arco ord.*

Vc. *arco*

D.B. *arco*

CHAMAMÉ II

7

29

Fl.

Ob.

B_b Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vas.
mp

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

33

Fl.

Ob. *mp* *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 33

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 33

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The instruments listed from top to bottom are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The key signature is A major (two sharps). Measure 33 begins with a rest for the Flute and Oboe. The Oboe then plays a series of eighth-note patterns with dynamics: *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. The Bassoon and Horn staves are mostly blank. The Percussion parts provide rhythmic support. The Violin parts feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The Double Bass part consists of sustained notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

CHAMAMÉ II

9

37

Fl.

Ob. *f* *ff* *mp*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. *p* *p* *p*

37

Perc. 1 *mp* *mf*

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *mp*

Bsn.

Hn. 40 *mp*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2 *mf*

Perc. 3 *mf*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc. *decreas.*

D.B. *decreas.*

CHAMAMÉ II

11

44

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mp

pp

espress.

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

48

48

cantabile

mp

cantabile

mp

Div.

mp

pizz.

mf

mp

mp

mp

Sheet music for CHAMAMÉ II, page 12. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vla.), Double Bass (Vc.), and Double Bassoon (D.B.). The key signature is A major (two sharps). Measure 48 starts with a melodic line in the Oboe and Bassoon. Measures 49-50 feature sustained notes from the Percussion and Double Bassoon. From measure 51 onwards, the Violins play a rhythmic pattern with grace notes, while the Double Bassoon provides harmonic support. The Cello and Double Bass play sustained notes throughout the section.

CHAMAMÉ II

13

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

53

53

53

Baq M

Vas.

Baq P

mp

mp

mp

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

57

mf

The musical score for CHAMAMÉ II, page 14, features ten staves of music for a chamber ensemble. The instrumentation includes Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, three types of Percussion (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3), Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The music is in common time, with measures numbered 57. The Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The three Percussion parts create a complex rhythmic foundation with various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Violins play melodic lines with sustained notes and eighth-note groups. The Cello and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained bass notes. The overall style is rhythmic and energetic, typical of a Chamamé piece.

CHAMAMÉ II

15

E

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

62

cantabile

mf

cantabile

mf

cantabile

mf

V *V* *V*

V *V*

V *V*

mf

mf

Unis.

mf

mf

mf

CHAMAMÉ II

66

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn) have treble clefs and one sharp key signature. The bottom six staves (Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Double Bass) have bass clefs and one sharp key signature. The tempo is marked as 66 BPM. The score includes various musical elements such as slurs, grace notes, and sustained notes. The percussion parts feature repetitive patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass) play more melodic and rhythmic patterns, often with slurs and grace notes. The bass clarinet part is present in the first four staves but absent in the bottom six.

CHAMAMÉ II

17

70

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn) play sustained notes with dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The bottom six staves (Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello) provide rhythmic patterns with various note heads and rests. The Double Bass staff at the bottom features sustained notes with slurs. The score is set in common time with a key signature of two sharps.

Grazioso

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 73

Perc. 1 73 V

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 73 *mf*

Vln. II 73 *mf*

Vla. 73 *mf*

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

19

77

Fl.

Ob. *cantabile*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vas.

Perc. 3

Baq P

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *p*

D.B. *p*

CHAMAMÉ II

G

G

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

21

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Measure 1: Flute rests. Oboe plays eighth-note pairs. Bassoon rests. Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs. Horn rests. Percussion 1 rests. Percussion 2 rests. Percussion 3 rests. Violin I plays eighth-note pairs. Violin II plays eighth-note pairs. Cello plays eighth-note pairs. Double Bass rests.

Measure 2: Flute rests. Oboe plays eighth-note pairs. Bassoon rests. Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs. Horn rests. Percussion 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Percussion 2 plays eighth-note pairs. Percussion 3 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin I plays eighth-note pairs. Violin II plays eighth-note pairs. Cello plays eighth-note pairs. Double Bass rests.

Measure 3: Flute rests. Oboe plays eighth-note pairs. Bassoon rests. Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs. Horn rests. Percussion 1 plays eighth-note pairs. Percussion 2 plays eighth-note pairs. Percussion 3 plays eighth-note pairs. Violin I plays eighth-note pairs. Violin II plays eighth-note pairs. Cello plays eighth-note pairs. Double Bass rests.

Measure 4: Flute rests. Oboe plays eighth-note pairs. Bassoon rests. Clarinet plays eighth-note pairs. Horn rests. Percussion 1 rests. Percussion 2 rests. Percussion 3 rests. Violin I plays eighth-note pairs. Violin II plays eighth-note pairs. Cello plays eighth-note pairs. Double Bass rests.

CHAMAMÉ II

CHAMAMÉ II

23

92

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a ten-piece ensemble. The instruments listed from top to bottom are Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet (B♭), Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is numbered 92 at the beginning of each staff. The instrumentation includes woodwind (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet), brass (Horn), three types of percussion (Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3), strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello), and bass (Double Bass). The music features various note values, dynamics (such as *mf* and *f*), and performance techniques like slurs and grace notes. The score is presented on a grid of five-line staves, with measure lines dividing the page into four sections.

CHAMAMÉ II

96

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

96

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl. 103 rit.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 103

Perc. 1 103

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 103

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

I

a tempo

27

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 107

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 107

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ II

29

115

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 115 begins with a rest followed by a dynamic ff. Measures 116-117 show various dynamics including ff, fff, and crescendos. Measures 118-119 continue with ff, fff, and crescendos. Measures 120-121 conclude with ff, fff, and crescendos. The score uses standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, and includes dynamic markings such as ff, fff, and crescendos indicated by arrows pointing upwards.

Score

CHAMAMÉ III

Orquestra de Câmara
2014

AZAELO NETO
Duração: 11'00"

Deciso ♩.=55

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or group of instruments. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute (flautim comp. 257), Oboe, Clarinet in B♭, Bassoon, Horn in F, Percussion I (Triângulo, Guiro 1), Percussion II (Prato suspenso, Caixa-clara 2), Percussion III (Guiro 4 Ton-tones 3), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is in common time (indicated by '8') and includes dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-forte) and *Div.* (divisi). The first four staves (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) have rests throughout the page. The Percussion staves show rhythmic patterns starting around measure 5. The String section (Violins, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) begins playing from measure 5, with the Double Bass providing a steady bass line.

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CHAMAMÉ III

2

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

3

Musical score for CHAMAMÉ III, page 3, featuring 12 staves of music for various instruments. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Bass Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vcl.), Double Bass (D.B.), and Trombone (Tbn.). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first six staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, Horn, and Percussion 1) have rests in all measures. The remaining seven staves (Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Trombone) show more active musical patterns. Measure 9 begins with a dynamic of $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature. Measures 10 through 12 begin with a dynamic of $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature.

CHAMAMÉ III

4

Accel.

A tempo

E1

13

Ob.

13

Bb Cl.

A black treble clef symbol is positioned at the top left of the page, indicating the musical key.

Bsn.

B

Hn.

15

Perc. 1

13

Perc 2

1

Perc. 3

1

Vln. I

13

V1n II

13

Vla.

15

Vc

13

D.B.

13

A

CHAMAMÉ III

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

6

21

Fl.

21

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

21

Hn.

21

mp

Perc. 1

21

Perc. 2

21

Perc. 3

Vln. I

21

Vln. II

21

Vla.

21

Vc.

21

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

7

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

8

30

Fl.

Ob. *espress.* *mp* *mf* 3

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1 *V* *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

Perc. 3 *f*

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

D.B. *f*

CHAMAMÉ III

CHAMAME III

10
Fl.

36
Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

11

Fl. 40

Ob. 40

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 40

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 40

Vln. II 40

Vla. 40

Vc. 40

D.B. 40

This musical score page contains four systems of music. The first system starts with a dynamic of 40 and includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn. The second system starts with a dynamic of 40 and includes a part for B-flat Clarinet. The third system starts with a dynamic of 40 and includes a part for Horn. The fourth system starts with a dynamic of 40 and includes parts for three percussionists (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3) and a timpani (D.B.). Each system consists of four measures. Measures 1-4 are shown for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn. Measures 5-8 are shown for B-flat Clarinet. Measures 9-12 are shown for Horn. Measures 13-16 are shown for Percussion 1. Measures 17-20 are shown for Percussion 2. Measures 21-24 are shown for Percussion 3. Measures 25-28 are shown for Violin I. Measures 29-32 are shown for Violin II. Measures 33-36 are shown for Viola. Measures 37-40 are shown for Cello. Measures 41-44 are shown for Double Bass.

CHAMAMÉ III

12

Fl.

Ob. *espress.*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. *espress.*

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

13

Fl.

Ob. *mf*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. *mf*

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

This musical score page contains eight staves of music for a chamber ensemble. The instruments are Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, three Percussionists (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3), Violin (Vln. I and Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The music is in 4/8 time. Measures 48 are shown for most instruments. The Flute, Bassoon, and Double Bass have melodic lines with various articulations like slurs and grace notes. The Oboe, Percussion, and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes or rhythmic patterns. The Violins play eighth-note chords, and the Viola and Cello provide harmonic support with sustained notes. Measure numbers 48 are indicated above each staff.

CHAMAMÉ III

14

C

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. *cantabile*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vas.

Perc. 3

mp

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

15

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

55

CHAMAMÉ III

16

59

Fl.

59

Ob.

mp — *f**mp* — *f*

B♭ Cl.

mp — *f*

Bsn.

59

Hn.

59

Perc. 1

f

Perc. 2

f

Perc. 3

f

Vln. I

59

59

Vln. II

59

Vla.

59

Vc.

59

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

17

Fl.

Ob. *63* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

B♭ Cl. *63* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Bsn.

Hn. *63*

Perc. 1 *63*

Perc. 2 *63*

Perc. 3 *63*

Vln. I *63*

Vln. II *63*

Vla. *63*

Vc. *63*

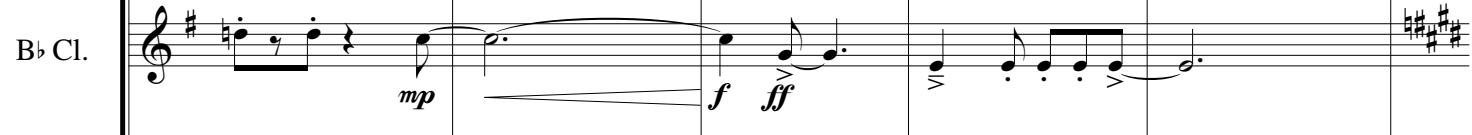
D.B. *63*

CHAMAMÉ III

18

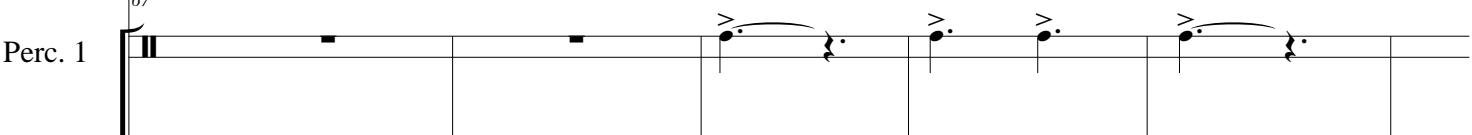
Fl. 

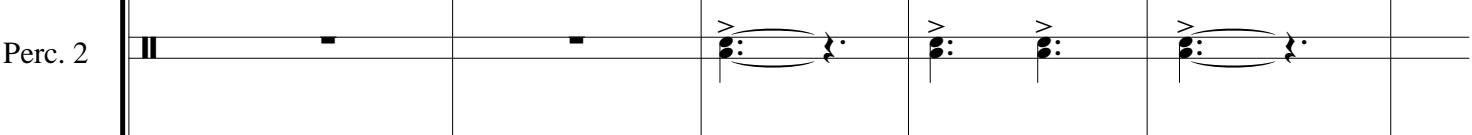
Ob. 

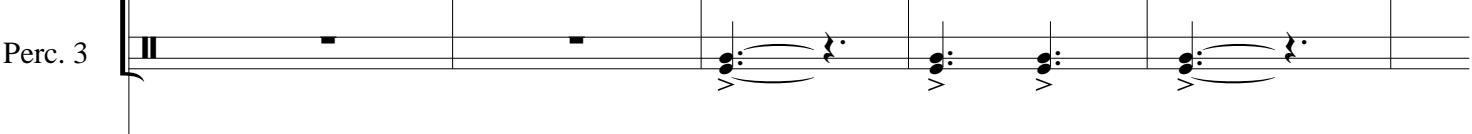
B♭ Cl. 

Bsn. 

Hn. 

Perc. 1 

Perc. 2 

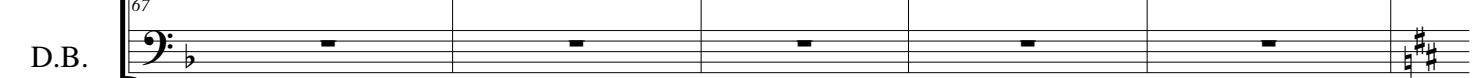
Perc. 3 

Vln. I 

Vln. II 

Vla. 

Vc. 

D.B. 

CHAMAMÉ III

19

CHAMAMÉ III

20

CHAMAMÉ III

21

Fl. 80

Ob. 80

B♭ Cl. 80

Bsn.

Hn. 80

Perc. 1 80

Perc. 2 80

Perc. 3 80

Vln. I 80

Vln. II 80

Vla. 80

Vc. 80 Unis.

D.B. 80 corda dupla

CHAMAMÉ III

22

legato

84

F1.

Ob.

Bb Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

espress.

mp

espress.

mp

legato

CHAMAMÉ III

23

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 89 are indicated above several staves. Dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *ff* (fuerissimo) are present. Performance instructions like \gg (crescendo) and \ll (decrescendo) are also used. The instrumentation includes woodwind, brass, and string sections, along with three percussionists.

CHAMAMÉ III

25

Fl. 96 3 3

Ob. 96 3

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. 96

Hn. 96

Perc. 1 96 V V V □ V V V □ V V V □ V V V □

Perc. 2 96

Perc. 3 96

Vln. I 96

Vln. II 96

Vla. 96

Vc. 96 Unis. Div. Unis. Divisi sim.

D.B. 96

CHAMAMÉ III

26

Fl. 100

Ob. 100

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. 100

Hn. 100

Perc. 1 100

Vas.

Perc. 2 100

mp

Perc. 3 100

Vln. I 100

Vln. II 100

Vla. 100

Vc. 100

D.B. 100

CHAMAMÉ III

27

Fl. 104 Accel.

Ob. 104

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. 104

Hn. 104

Perc. 1 104 V V V □ V V V □ V V V □ V V V □

Perc. 2 104 □. □. □. □. □.

Perc. 3 104 □. □. □. □. □.

Vln. I 104

Vln. II 104

Vla. 104

Vc. 104 Unis.

D.B. 104

CHAMAMÉ III

F Pesante ♩.= 60

28

Fl. 109

Ob. 109

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 109

Perc. 1 109 V V V □ . V V V □ . V V .

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 109

Vln. II 109

Vla. 109

Vc. 109

D.B. 109

Unis. *mf* *f*
Unis. *mf* *f*

mp

f

f

f

CHAMAMÉ III

29

113

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

117

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

30

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

121

ff f

121

ff f

121

121

121

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

125

3

ff f

125

3

ff f

125

125

125

CHAMAMÉ III

31

Grazioso ♩.=60

Vln. I 129 ff ff Div. pizz. ♩. = 60
Vln. II 129 ff ff Div. pizz.
Vla. 129 ff ff Div. pizz.
Vc. 129 ff ff Div. pizz.
D.B. 129 ff ff mp

Fl. 133 - legato mf
Ob. 133 - legato mf
Vln. I 133 - -
Vln. II 133 - -
Vla. 133 - -
Vc. 133 Solo -
D.B. 133 - -

mf cantabile

CHAMAMÉ III

32

Fl. 137

Ob. 137

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 137

Perc. 1 137

Perc. 2 137

Perc. 3 137

Vln. I 137

Vln. II 137

Vla. 137

Vc. 137

D.B. 137

IBERMÚSICAS

CHAMAMÉ III

33

Fl. 141

Ob. 141

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 141

Perc. 1 141

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 141

Vln. II 141

Vla. 141

Vc. 141

D.B. 141

CHAMAMÉ III

34

Fl. 146

Ob. 146

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 146 *legato*

Perc. 1 146

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 146

Vln. II 146

Vla. 146

Vc. 146

D.B. 146

CHAMAMÉ III

35

151

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, Horn) play eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings ff, f, and ff3. The bottom five staves (Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II) play sustained notes. The Violin parts have vertical stems pointing up or down. The Cello and Double Bass staves play eighth-note patterns with dynamics ff, f, and ff3. The Bassoon staff has a dynamic ff3. The score is in common time, with measures separated by vertical bar lines.

CHAMAMÉ III

36 G Deciso ♩.=60

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Vas.

Perc. 3

Div. arco

Vln. I

Div. arco

Vln. II

Div. arco

Vla.

Div. arco

Vc.

D.B.

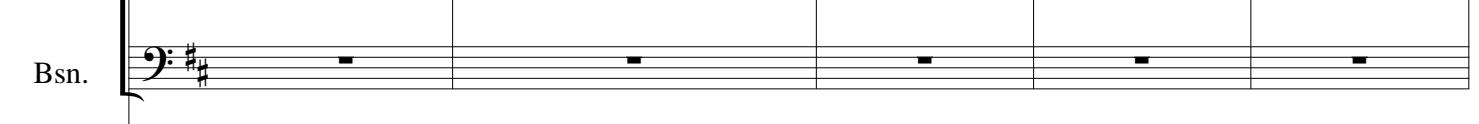
CHAMAMÉ III

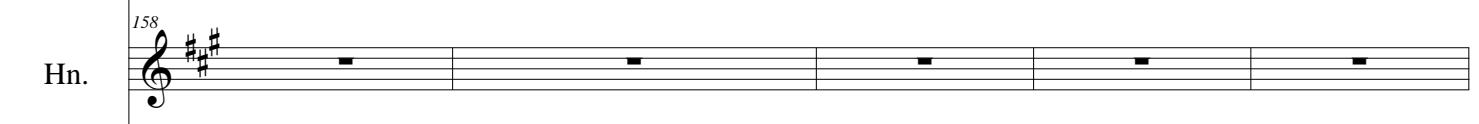
37

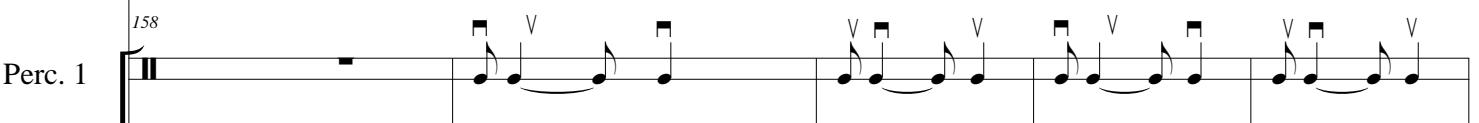
Fl. 158 

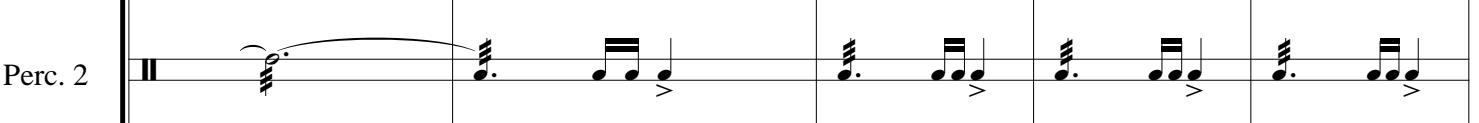
Ob. 158 

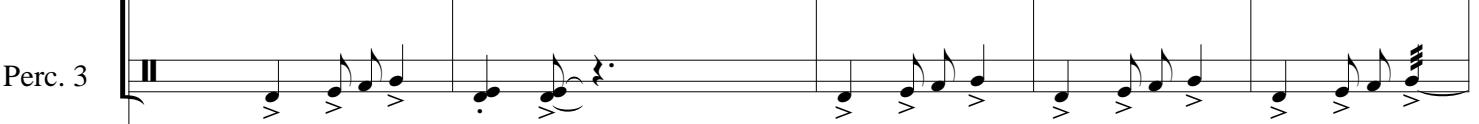
B♭ Cl. 158 

Bsn. 158 

Hn. 158 

Perc. 1 158 

Perc. 2 158 

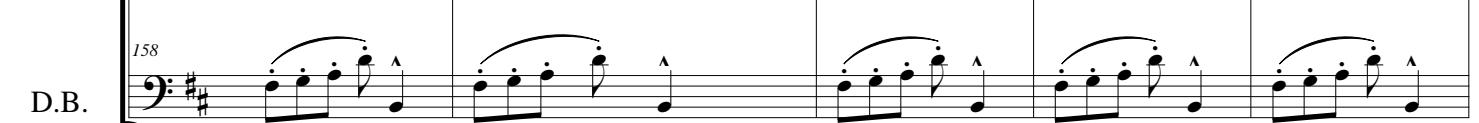
Perc. 3 158 

Vln. I 158 

Vln. II 158 

Vla. 158 

Vc. 158 

D.B. 158 

CHAMAMÉ III

38

CHAMAMÉ III

39

Fl. 167 *b2.* *p.* *mp* *mf* *f* *p.*

Ob. 167 *b2.* *p.* *mp* *mf* *f* *mp*

B♭ Cl. *b2.* *p.* *mp* *mf* *f*

Bsn. *p.* *mp* *mf* *f* *mp*

Hn. 167 *p.* *mp* *mf* *f*

Perc. 1 167 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V*

Perc. 2 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V*

Perc. 3 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V*

Vln. I 167 *ff* *3* *fff* *f* *3* *Div.*

Vln. II 167 *ff* *3* *fff* *f* *3* *Div.*

Vla. 167 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V* *Unis.*

Vc. 167 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V* *Unis.*

D.B. 167 *V* *V* *V* *V* *V*

CHAMAMÉ III

40

172

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

41

175

Fl.

Ob. 175 3 3 > > 3

B♭ Cl. f mp ff 3 >

Bsn. 3 > > 3

Hn. 175

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 175 > > arco

Vln. II 175 > > arco

Vla. 175 > ^

Vc. 175 > ^

D.B. 175 > ^

CHAMAMÉ III

42

H

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. *f*

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2 *mf*

Perc. 3 *mf*

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. Div.

Vcl. Div.

D.B. *mf*

CHAMAMÉ III

43

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

B♭ Cl. *mf*

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

44

Fl. 185

Ob. 185

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 185

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 185

Vln. II 185

Vla. 185

Vc. 185

D.B. 185

CHAMAMÉ III

45

Fl. 189 *f* *mp* *mf*

Ob. 189 *f* *mp* *mf*

B♭ Cl. 189 *f* *mp* *mf*

Bsn. 189 *mf*

Hn. 189 *f* *mp* *mf*

Perc. 1 189 *mf*

Perc. 2 189 *mf*

Perc. 3 189 *mf*

Vln. I 189 *ff* 3 *fff* *f* 3

Vln. II 189 *ff* 3 *fff* *f* 3

Vla. 189 > > >

Vc. 189 > > >

D.B. 189 > > >

CHAMAMÉ III

46

Fl. 193

Ob. 193

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. 193

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 193

Vln. II 193

Vla. 193

Vc. 193

D.B. 193

CHAMAMÉ III

47

Fl. 197

Ob. 197

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. 197

Hn. 197

Perc. 1 197

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 197

Vln. II 197

Vla. 197

Vc. 197

D.B. 197

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the ensemble. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 47 begins with sustained notes from Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn. Measures 48-49 show various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes with dynamic markings like ff and ff3. Measure 50 concludes with sustained notes. Performance instructions such as > and < are placed above certain notes to indicate specific attack and release techniques.

CHAMAMÉ III

48

Fl. 200

Ob. 200

B♭ Cl. 6 *mp*

Bsn. 6 *mp*

Hn. 200

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 200

Vln. II 200 *ff* 3 Unis. 200 *ff*

Vla. 200

Vc. 200

D.B. 200

CHAMAMÉ III

49

I*Grazioso* ♩.=60

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Vas.

Perc. 2

mp

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

f

Unis.

Vc.

D.B.

f

CHAMAMÉ III

cantabile

50

207

Fl.

mp

207

Ob.

mp

B♭ Cl.

Musical score for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, and Horn. The score consists of four measures. Measures 1 and 2 show the Flute and Oboe playing eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 3 shows the Bassoon and Clarinet playing eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 4 shows the Horn playing eighth-note patterns with slurs. Dynamics: *cantabile* (measures 1-2), *mp* (measures 3-4).

Bsn.

mp

207

cantabile

Hn.

mp

207

Perc. 1

mp

Perc. 2

Musical score for Percussion 1 and Percussion 2. Both instruments play eighth-note patterns with slurs. Dynamics: *mp*.

Perc. 3

mp

207

cantabile

Vln. I

mp

207

cantabile

Vln. II

mp

Vla.

Musical score for Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Double Bassoon. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 4 shows eighth-note patterns with slurs. Dynamics: *cantabile* (measures 1-3), *mp* (measure 4).

Vc.

Continuation of musical score for Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Double Bassoon. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 4 shows eighth-note patterns with slurs. Dynamics: *cantabile* (measures 1-3), *mp* (measure 4).

D.B.

Continuation of musical score for Double Bassoon. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measure 4 shows eighth-note patterns with slurs. Dynamics: *cantabile* (measures 1-3), *mp* (measure 4).

CHAMAMÉ III

51

Fl.

Ob. *f* *mf*

B♭ Cl. *mf*

Bsn. *f* *mp* *mf*

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. >

Vc. >

D.B. >

CHAMAMÉ III

52

Fl. 215 -

Ob. 215 *f* *p* *mf*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. *f* *p*

Hn. 215 -

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 215 -

Vln. II 215 -

Vla. 215 >

Vc. 215 >

D.B. 215 >

CHAMAMÉ III

53

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

54

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

55

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

56

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

57

Fl. 235 *f* $\overbrace{\quad \quad}$ *mp* *mf*

Ob. 235 *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *mf*

Hn. 235 *f* $\overbrace{\quad \quad}$ *mp* *mif*

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 235 *f* $\overbrace{\quad \quad}$ *mp*

Vln. II 235 *f* $\overbrace{\quad \quad}$ *mp*

Vla. 235 > > >

Vc. 235 > > >

D.B. 235 > > >

CHAMAMÉ III

58

J Deciso $\text{♩} = 55$

Fl. *f* *mf*

Ob. 239

B♭ Cl. *mf*

Bsn. 3

Hn. 239

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 239

Vln. II 239

Vla. 239 > >

Vc. 239 > > *ppp*

D.B. 239

CHAMAMÉ III

59

244

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

This section of the score consists of five staves. The Flute (Fl.) has a melodic line with eighth-note pairs and grace notes. The Oboe (Ob.) and Bassoon (Bsn.) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The Bass Clarinet (B♭ Cl.) and Horn (Hn.) also play eighth-note patterns. Measure 244 concludes with a dynamic instruction '3' over the Bassoon's eighth-note cluster. Measures 245-246 show the instruments continuing their rhythmic patterns, with the Bassoon's eighth-note cluster becoming more prominent. Measure 247 begins with a melodic line from the Flute.

247

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

This section continues with the same ensemble of Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Bass Clarinet, and Horn. The Flute leads the melody with eighth-note pairs. The Oboe and Bassoon provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The Bassoon's eighth-note cluster becomes more prominent, especially in measure 248. Measures 249-250 show the instruments continuing their rhythmic patterns, with the Bassoon's eighth-note cluster becoming more prominent. Measure 251 begins with a melodic line from the Flute.

CHAMAMÉ III

60

Fl. 250

Ob. 250

B♭ Cl. 3

Bsn. 3

Hn. 250

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

250

Vln. I 250 *ppp*

Vln. II 250 *ppp*

Vla. 250 *ppp*

Vc. 250 *ppp*

D.B. 250 *ppp*

CHAMAMÉ III

K *Energico* ♩.=55

61

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

253

mf

253

mf

253

mf

253

mf

Div.

253

mf

3

CHAMAMÉ III

62

256

Flautim

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mf

f

3

f

f

f

f

f

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

256

3

3

CHAMAMÉ III

63

Fl. 259

Ob. 259

B♭ Cl.

Bsn. 259

Hn. 259

Perc. 1 259

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I 259

Vln. II 259

Vla. 259

Vc. 259

D.B. 259

CHAMAMÉ III

65

265

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

66

268

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Measure 1 (Tempo 268): Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello play sustained notes. Double Bass rests.

Measure 2 (Tempo 268): Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello play eighth-note patterns. Double Bass plays eighth-note patterns. Dynamics: 'mf' (Measure 1, Bassoon), 'ff' (Measure 2, Violin II), 'ff' (Measure 2, Cello).

CHAMAMÉ III

67

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

Perc. 3 *f*

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

D.B. *f*

This musical score page contains ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments listed from top to bottom are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Bassoon (Vla.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The page is numbered 270 at the top left. Each staff includes a clef, key signature, and dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *ff* (fortississimo). The music consists of measures of notes and rests, with some measures featuring grace notes and slurs. Measure 270 shows a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note chords, sixteenth-note patterns, and sustained notes.

CHAMAMÉ III

Fl. *f*

Ob. 273 *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. 273 *f*

Perc. 1 *f*

Perc. 2 *f*

Perc. 3 *f*

Vln. I 273 Div. *f*

Vln. II 273 Div. *f*

Vla. 273 Div. *f*

Vc. 273 Div. *f*

D.B. 273 *f*

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a chamber ensemble. The instruments listed are Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet (B♭), Horn, Percussion 1, Percussion 2, Percussion 3, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The tempo is marked as Pesante with a tempo of ♩.=50. Measure 1 starts with Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Clarinet playing eighth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with Horn and Percussion 1. Measure 3 starts with Violin I, Violin II, and Cello. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *Div.* (divisi). Measure numbers 273 are placed above several notes. Measures 1 and 2 end with a vertical bar line, indicating a repeat or section ending.

CHAMAMÉ III

69

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (D.B.). The score is in common time. Key signatures vary by section. Dynamic markings include accents (>) and triplets (3). Measures 276 and 277 are shown for each instrument.

CHAMAMÉ III

70

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

71

Fl. 283

Ob. 283

B♭ Cl. 283

Bsn. 283

Hn. 283

Perc. 1 283

Perc. 2 283

Perc. 3 283

Vln. I 283

Vln. II 283

Vla. 283

Vc. 283

D.B. 283

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music for various instruments. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vla.), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bass Drum (D.B.). The score is in common time. Measure 1: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 2: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 3: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 4: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 5: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6: Flute, Oboe, Bassoon play eighth-note patterns; Bassoon has a sixteenth-note pattern.

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

CHAMAMÉ III

73

289

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score for CHAMAMÉ III, page 73, features ten staves of music. The top section includes Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, and three Percussion parts (Perc. 1, Perc. 2, Perc. 3). The bottom section includes Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Bass Clarinet. Measure 289 begins with sustained notes from Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Horn. Bassoon and Horn play eighth-note patterns with dynamic changes to fff and f. Measures 290 and 291 show more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note chords and sustained notes. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns. The bass clarinet plays sustained notes throughout the section.

CHAMAMÉ III

74

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

292

293

294

295

CHAMAMÉ III

75

296

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Perc. 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

The musical score for CHAMAMÉ III, page 75, system 296, features ten staves of music. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Horn (Hn.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), Percussion 2 (Perc. 2), Percussion 3 (Perc. 3), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Cello (Vla.), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bass Drum (D.B.). The score consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with sustained notes from Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, and Horn. Bassoon has a dynamic 'f' and a crescendo line. Measure 2 starts with sustained notes from Bassoon, Clarinet, and Horn, followed by a dynamic 'fff'. The strings (Violins, Cello, Double Bass) play eighth-note patterns with slurs and dynamics 'f', 'ff', and 'fff'. The bass drum (D.B.) plays sustained notes with a dynamic 'ff'.

CHAMAMÉ III

77

Azael Neto

Técnico em Guitarra e Arranjo
pela EMVL.

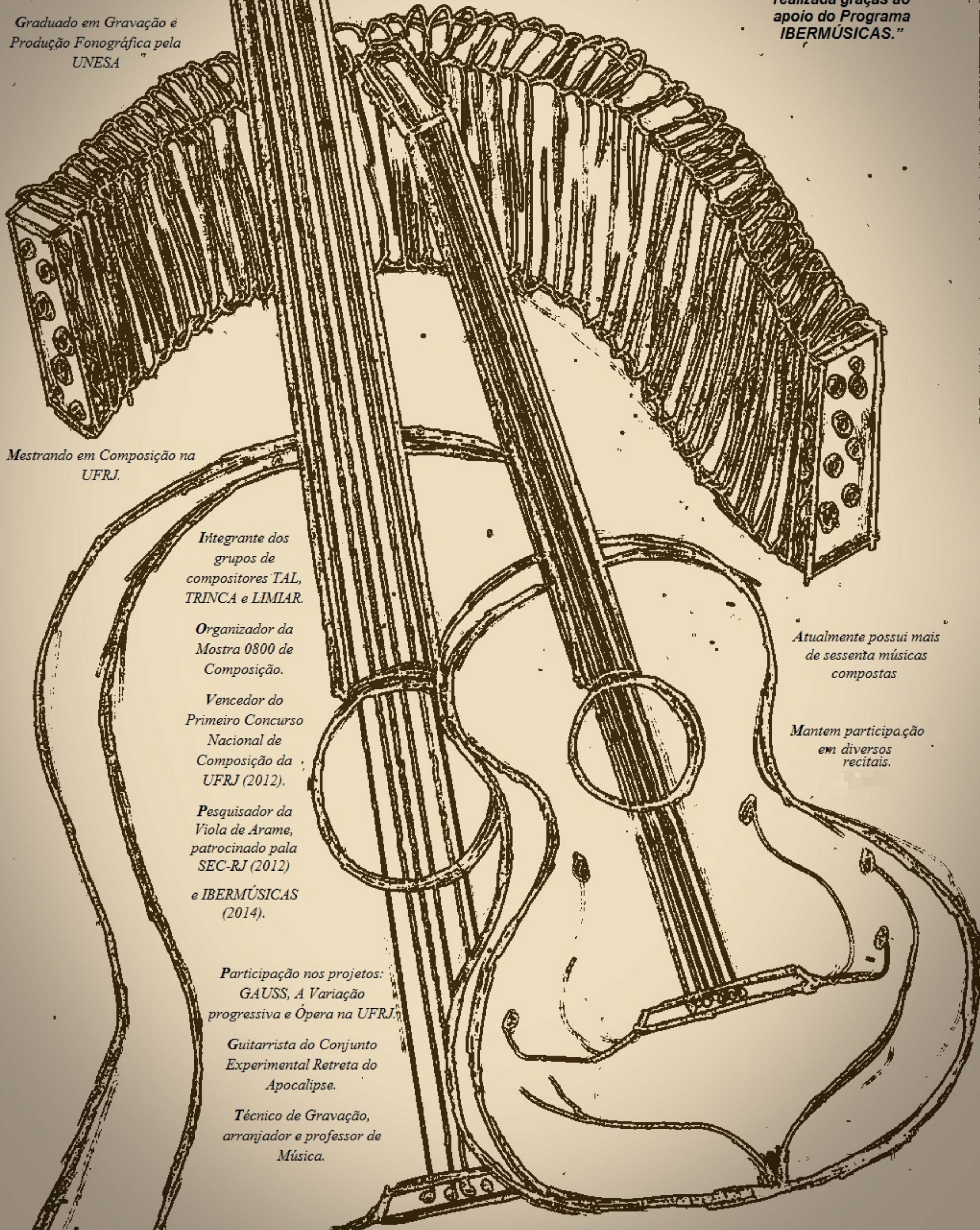
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"Esta obra foi
realizada graças ao
apoio do Programa
IBERMÚSICAS."



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Experimental Retreta do
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Técnico de Gravação,
arranjador e professor de
Música.

Atualmente possui mais
de sessenta músicas
compostas

Mantém participação
em diversos
recitais.