

8. Samba, „Guadalupe”

♩ = 66

The first line of musical notation features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various rhythmic values and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. The piece begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then a quarter note A4, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes.

The second line of musical notation continues the melody from the first line. It includes a variety of rhythmic patterns and fingerings, such as triplets and slurs. The notation is dense with notes and rests, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and key signature.

The third line of musical notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Above the staff, there are labels for chords: 1/2 BVI, BIV, 1/2 BV, 1/2 BIV, and 1/2 BIII. The melody continues with complex rhythmic figures and fingerings, including slurs and accents.

The fourth line of musical notation features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Above the staff, there are labels for chords: 2/3 BII and 1/2 BI. The melody continues with intricate rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including slurs and accents.

The fifth line of musical notation continues the melody with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various rhythmic values and fingerings, such as slurs and accents, maintaining the 2/4 time signature.

The sixth line of musical notation concludes the piece with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody ends with a final cadence, including a double bar line and a repeat sign. Fingerings and slurs are used throughout to guide the performer.