

O Gaioleiro

Samba for Piano and Chant

Composed in 1926
Revision: RICARDO BOPPRÉ

DINIZ NAZARETH
(Ernesto Nazareth's Son)

♩ = 120

Introduction

piano

The Introduction is written for piano in 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Chant

4

The Chant section begins at measure 4. It features a melody in the right hand with eighth notes and rests, and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The dynamic is forte (f). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

8

The Chant section continues from measure 8. The melody in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand continue. The dynamic is forte (f). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

12

Measures 12-15 of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with > and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

16

Measures 16-19 of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic development with various note values and slurs. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

20

Measures 20-23 of the piano score. Measure 20 begins with a double bar line and a forte (ff) dynamic marking. The right hand has a more active melodic line, including a half note and a quarter note with a slur. The left hand continues the accompaniment.

1. 2.

24

28

31

34

f

f

The musical score is written for piano in a single system with four systems of music. It features a treble and bass clef. The first system (measures 24-27) includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The second system (measures 28-30) features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The third system (measures 31-33) continues the melody. The fourth system (measures 34-37) concludes the piece with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords.