

Flor de maus soubros.

Ossadechaz para becado.

Sonesta Julio Ribeiro

The musical score consists of six staves of handwritten notation. The first five staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the last staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by '2/4'). The key signature varies throughout the piece, with sections in G major (no sharps or flats), F major (one sharp), D major (two sharps), C major (no sharps or flats), and B major (two sharps). The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow, and cross-hatched), stems, and beams. Dynamic markings such as 'F.', 'P', 'ff', and 'ff.' are placed above the staves. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are also present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first four staves begin with a forte dynamic (F. or ff) and end with a piano dynamic (P). The fifth staff begins with a piano dynamic (P) and ends with a forte dynamic (ff). The sixth staff begins with a forte dynamic (ff) and ends with a piano dynamic (P).

8^a

P, acabar?

F.

P

f

ff

P

f

ff

erice - - - con - - do.

dim.

pa... s.

D.C.

3^a

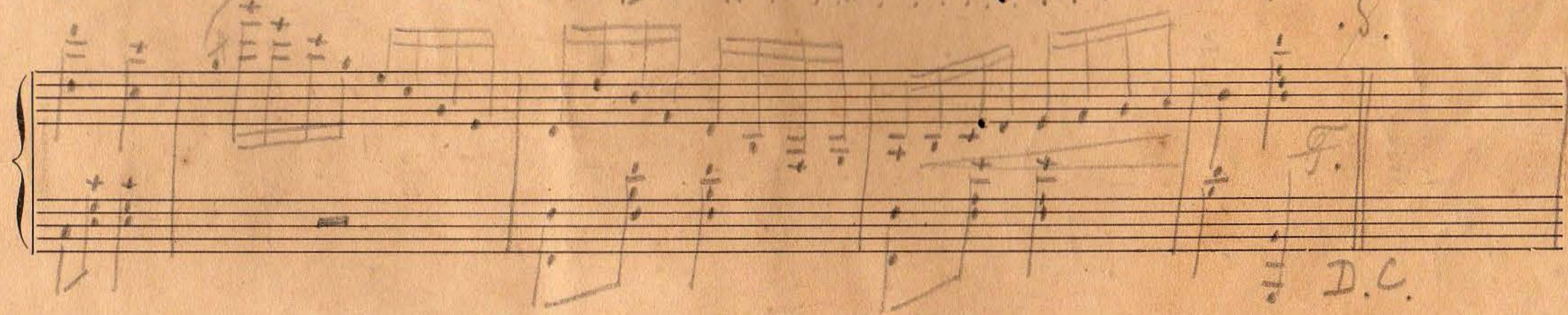
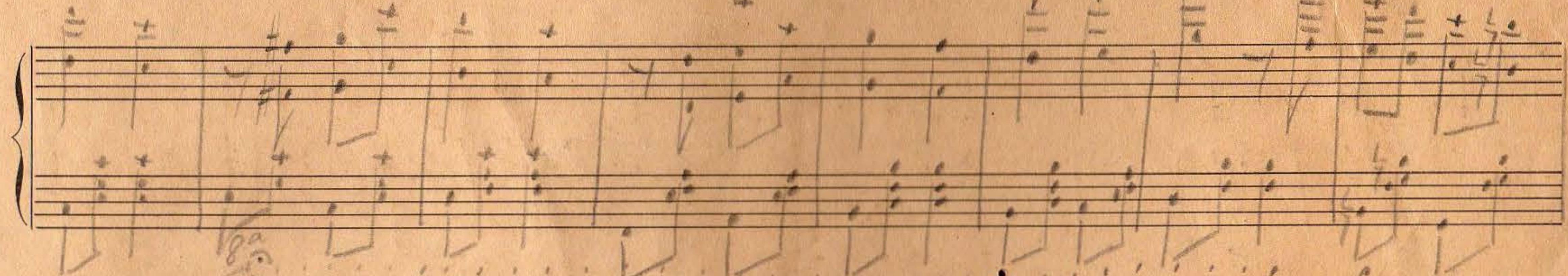
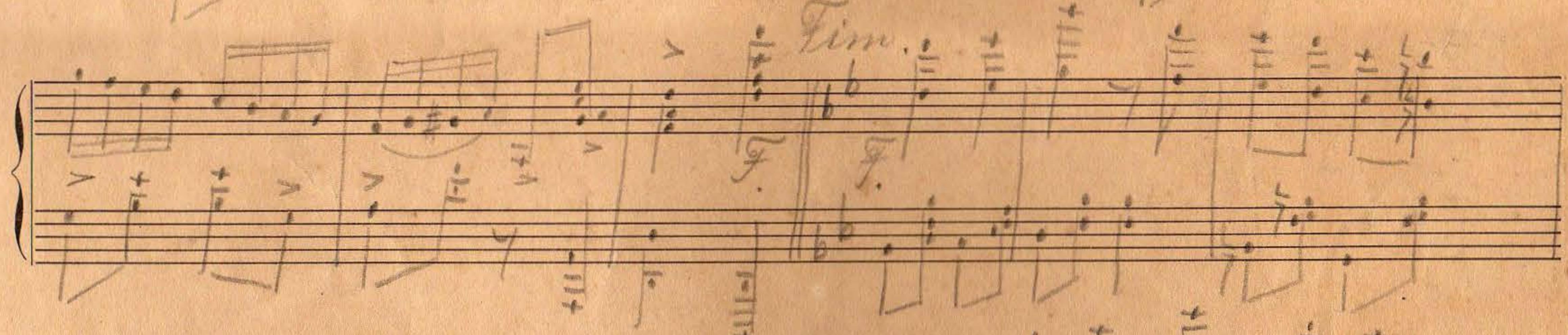
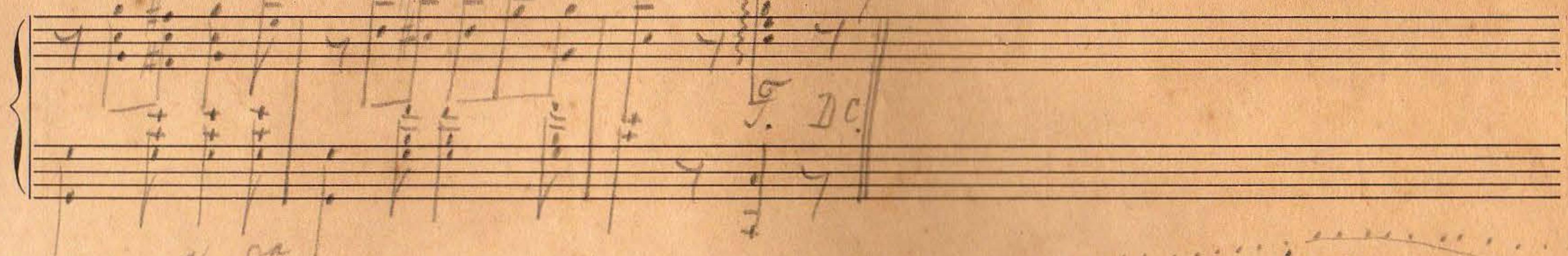
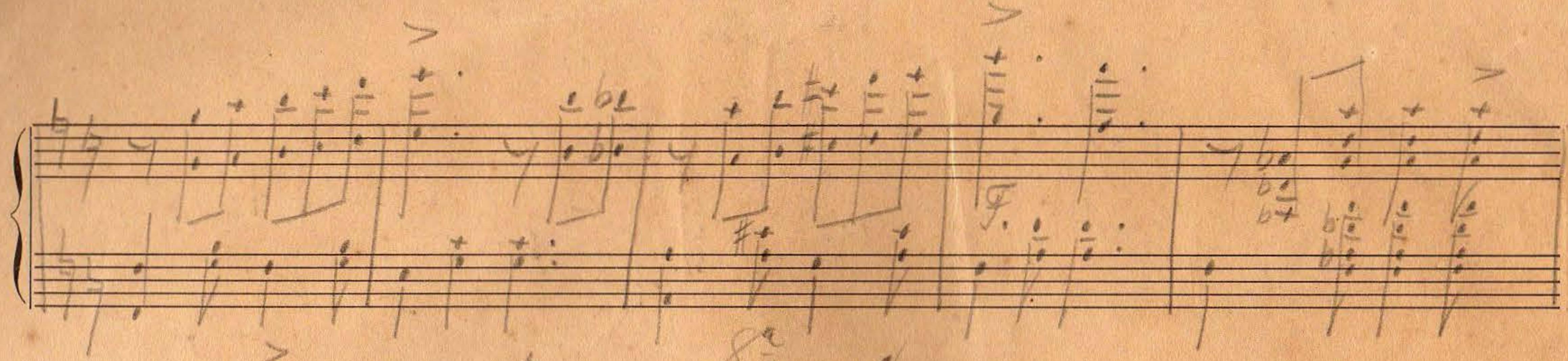
P, f, s.

fin.

P

fin. ligado.

s.



5.^a

8.

5.^b

8.

5.^c

8.

D.C.

16.

This is a handwritten musical score for a string quartet or similar ensemble. The score is organized into six systems of music, each containing two staves. The top staff of each system generally uses a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth note figures, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo). Measure numbers 5a through 8c are placed above the staves. The score ends with a repeat sign and the instruction 'D.C.' followed by '16.'