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LATIN AMERICAN JAZZ FOR FINGERSTYLE GUITAR

By John Zaradin



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By John Zaradin

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59 $F\#m^{11}$ $F7^b5$ $C\#7^{\#9}$ $F\#7$

63 $F\#m^{11}$ $F7^b5$ Em^9 *To Coda* Φ *D.S. al* $\S$

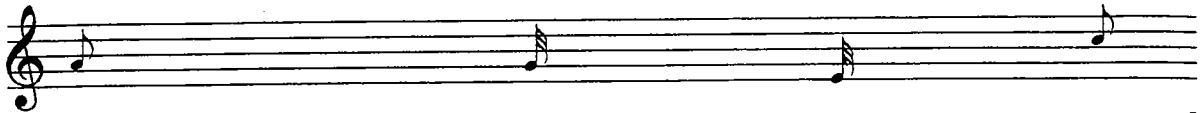
Φ CODA

67 $C\#7^{\#9}$ $F\#7$ $F\#m^{11}$

70 $F7^b5$ $C\#7^{\#9}$ $F\#7$ *molto rit.*

73 $F\#m^{11}$ $F7^b5$ C^{Δ} $E6$

Contents



Introduction	3
Notes on the Scores, Fingering and Interpretation	4
Notes on Playing the Pieces	5
Composer/Performer Profile	6
Credits	7

À La Rumba "Mosaico de Rumbas"

1. Piedra de Toques	10
2. Conchicha del Mar	13
3. Preciso de Voçe	16
4. Arremolinando	19
5. Quintumba	22
6. Carumba! Como No?	27

Bossa/Samba "Ambientes Brasileiras #1"

1. Samba Risoleta	32
2. Que Distância	36
3. Esperança	39
4. Teardrops	43
5. Primavera	47
6. Solidão	50

44 $F\sharp m^{11}$ $F7$

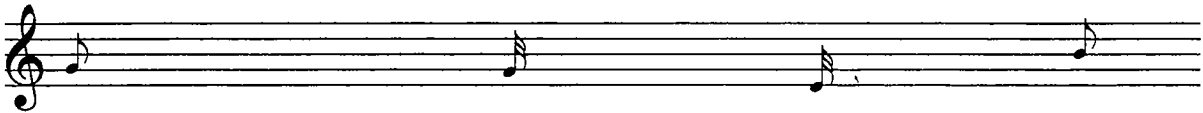
47 $F\sharp 7^b5$ $B7^{\sharp 9}$ Em^9

50 Am^7 $D7^b5$

53 G^{Δ} Em^9

56 B^b $G7^b9$ C^{Δ}

Introduction



The music styles of bossa nova, samba and rumba are dance forms from Latin America. While bossa and samba evolve from territories with Portuguese influence, namely Brazil, the rumba has its roots in the Spanish speaking areas of the continent.

The “Latin” dance style of music is generally very improvisatory in character and, in this way, shares much with the “jazz” and popular idioms of the North Americas.

The two suites “**Mosaico del Rumbas**” and “**Ambientes Brasileiras #1**,” for acoustic fingerstyle guitar, are composed and arranged as a personal contribution to the Latin idioms of rumba and samba, not as copies of the styles.

The songs in the two suites have “lived” in a variety of settings – ranging from solo guitar (as scored here); as two guitars; as flute and guitar; as guitar with rhythm section and in combo with other instruments - similar to the presentation on the accompanying recording. The line-up for this project is nylon-strung guitar with MIDI, guitar bass, drums and Latin percussion.

My approach with these suites has been contemporary rather than classical, using the scores for improvising and experimenting rather than for literal readings, and it would delight me enormously for other musicians to feel that they would like to produce their own interpretations and adaptations of them, even though these may differ from my own.

The guitar parts on the accompanying recording were played with nylon-strung electro/acoustic guitars of **Takemine “Hirade”** and **Robert Godin “Multiac.”**

All the MIDI sections were created directly with the “**Multiac**,” through a **Roland GR-9** synthesizer, and recorded live to tape. I would like to emphasize that none of the music is sequenced or pre-prepared, and the whole album can be reproduced in performance.

Greystone Studio, where the collection was recorded, was intrigued that the acoustic nylon-strung guitar could trigger MIDI instruments sufficiently well to record directly, but very quickly accepted that the **Godin “Multiac”** could perform without glitching and allow me to improvise the eventual scores and arrangements.

The reality of being able, as a player and composer, to extend the functions of the nylon-strung guitar via electronics and MIDI seems to me to be a most valuable step in the instrument’s development and continuing survival.

Nothing of the traditional ways of playing and presenting the guitar is lost in this process and much is gained by allowing it to participate in contemporary settings and access new ranges of sounds and musical effects.

Although the recording is independent of the book, the two are intended to be used in conjunction.

I hope sincerely that the music in this collection and on the recording gives as much pleasure to you as it has to us in making it.

John Zaradin, London 1995

29 G^{Δ} Fm^9

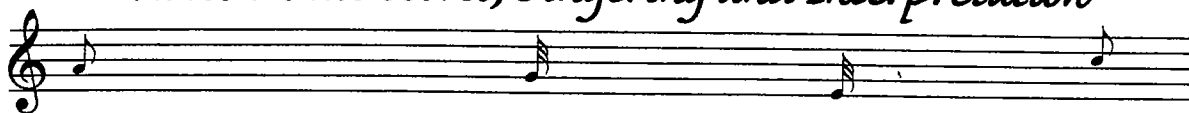
32 $Bb13$ $E\Delta^9$ A^{σ}

35 $G\#m^7$ $C\#7$ $F\#\Delta$ $F\#6$

38 $D11^b5$ $C\#m^7$ $F\#7$

41 G^{Δ} $G\#^{\flat}$ Gm^{11} $C7^b5$

Notes on the Scores, Fingering and Interpretation



The rhythms of the samba and bossa generally have a stress in the middle of the bar while the rumba's middle bar beat is "pushed."

The chords in the sambas and bossas are usually "comped," jazz style, whereas with the rumbas they are strummed (*rasgueado*), with the right hand fingers brushing backwards and forwards across the strings.

With the rumbas, the player is free to interchange the arpeggiated chords with *rasgueado*.

With the bossa/samba, play block chords, classical style.

The recordings of the pieces give a clear idea of these different techniques.

Although the recorded arrangements color and extend the pieces somewhat, the written guitar scores do coincide with the recorded solo guitar parts. The modifications, when they occur, are not basic musical or structural changes, but rather are nuances of interpretation and in repeating sections.

By becoming familiar with the arrangements on the recording one can either

1. accompany the recorded improvised guitar sections by playing the written score or
2. improvise over the songs using the given chord symbols.

The chord symbols, which represent the background harmony for each piece, serve both as a guide to improvising and as an aid to reading the scores.

The tempo markings are intended as general guides, as the real speeds can vary from performance to performance. In order to leave the scores open to interpretation, only a few dynamics are indicated.

In first approaching each piece I would advise a "*finger browse*" through it: play the chord shapes and single note lines without any tempo feel, carefully making note of the left hand changes; look for repeating patterns and positions; read the notation, referencing the tablature if something is not clear; cross-check the chord symbols to verify chromatic notes and/or accidentals.

The tablature staff makes left-hand fingerings largely redundant and consequently these are marked only when there are choices of fingering in one position or where the passage has some particular difficulty as in *Esperança* (bars 11-12); in this instance I have indicated my own left-hand fingering preference as a guide.

I would strongly urge taking time to look for the occurrences of repeating finger patterns; this facilitates playing the piece and also speeds up memorizing.

The fingering that exists is quite specific, so make use of it. With the guitar, passages that seem to be almost impossible in one position become very simple in another.

The notation, tablature and chord symbols together serve as cross checks on each other, clarifying what to play.

Right-hand fingering is very personal and I feel that this is best left to each player to organize for himself.

In *Conchicha* (bars 46-49), however the musical effect is created by a *rasgueado* executed with a particular right-hand pattern and the fingering therefore, in this instance, is marked. (See rhythm example #3.)

The following examples are of some basic rhythm patterns employed in rumba and samba.

Become familiar with them first by learning the patterns over one chord and then by accompanying the songs on the recording with the given chord sequences.

14 $F\sharp m^{11}$ $F7^b5$ $C\sharp7^{\sharp9}$

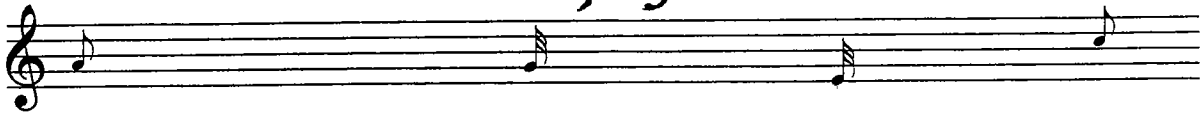
17 $F\sharp7$ $F\sharp m^{11}$ $F7^b5$

20 Em^9 1. $E7^{\sharp9}$ 2.

23 Am^9 $F\sharp7^{\sharp9}$ $B7^+$ $Emin^6$

26 $E7^{\sharp9}$ Am^9 $C\sharp m^{7+}$ $F\sharp7^b9$

Notes on Playing the Pieces



1. **Piedra de Toques** Relaxed medium rumba tempo. If you like the ending on the recording, then repeat bars 53-56 ad lib and fade.
2. **Conchicha del Mar** Modern relaxed feel with “altered” chords. Bars 38 to end can be played rasgueado ad lib. Look out for the *golpe* with rasgueado at bars 46 to 49. Practice this section slowly at first so that your right hand can memorize the pattern; then take up the speed.
3. **Preciso de Voçe** Ballad/Song style. This really started life as a bossa, but it works equally well as a rumba/beguine or cha-cha. Let the melody sing and enjoy the mood.
4. **Arremolinando** A fusion-style piece The idea at the beginning is to create a “groove” with the Em-Am chord move. In learning the music, work on this until it seems to play itself; then move onto the next section which has broken patterns and contrasts with the flow of the “groove.” On the recording we decided to make bars 33-46 as “swing,” but this *is* optional.
5. **Quintumba** The song is first stated reflectively, with the melody in the bass. Shape up and hold the chords with the left hand, letting the notes ring - harp style. Take up *a tempo* as a modern calypso.
6. **Carumba! Como No?** “Gypsy Kings” feel. Practice the hammers and pulls at bars 19 through 30 at a comfortable tempo before hitting the piece at speed. Let your overall tempo be dictated by this section as it is more difficult than it looks.
7. **Samba Risoleta** Basic medium-tempo samba. Feel the weight in the middle of the bar and try to imitate the effect made by the *surdo* of the *batucada* (a bass drum of the rhythm section).
8. **Que Distância** This song is for me a “*saudades*” which is the “*blues*” of Brazil. Its mood evokes that reflective sense of joy and sadness intermingled.
9. **Esperança** Medium bossa. Accent the top line of the chords to keep the melody clear.
10. **Teardrops** The first section is created as an improvisation and is played freely out of tempo. The short introduction at bar 17 cues the *a tempo* as a slow bossa for the song. Use the scored improvisations as a guide, making your own variations on the repeats. The last section is a reprise of the song.
11. **Primavera** Carnival street samba, written in 4/4 for clarity, but played in cut time. The ad lib *colla voce* on the recording uses the chord symbols from the song as its reference.
12. **Solidão** Fast bossa/samba. Watch the chord changes in the middle section.

Solidão
Ambientes Brasileiras #1

Fast Bossa

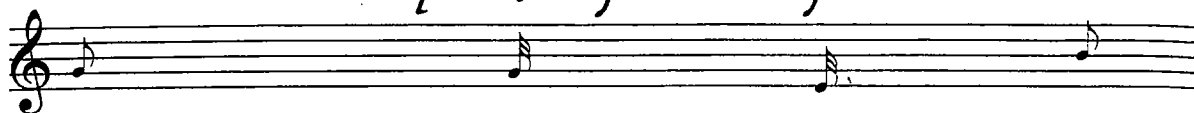
♩ = c. 130

John Zaradin

The musical score is written for guitar and bass. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked as 'Fast Bossa' with a quarter note equal to approximately 130 beats per minute. The score includes various chords and fingerings:

- System 1 (Measures 1-4):** Starts with a treble staff. Measure 1 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 1, 0, 3, 1. Measure 2 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 2, 2, 2, 2. Measure 3 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1. Measure 4 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 0, 4, 0, 4. Chords: F#7b5 (measure 2), B7#9 (measure 3), Em9 (measure 4).
- System 2 (Measures 5-7):** Measure 5 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 0, 1, 0, 1. Measure 6 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 0, 2, 0, 2. Measure 7 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 4. Chords: Am7 (measure 6), D7b5 (measure 7).
- System 3 (Measures 8-10):** Measure 8 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 4. Measure 9 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 6, 7, 5, 7. Measure 10 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 7, 5, 7, 7. Chords: GΔ (measure 8), Em9 (measure 10).
- System 4 (Measures 11-13):** Measure 11 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 6, 5, 6, 4. Measure 12 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4. Measure 13 has a treble staff with notes and a bass staff with fingerings 3, 2, 0, 0. Chords: BbΔ (measure 11), G7b9 (measure 12), CΔ (measure 13).

Composer/Performer Profile



John Zaradin holds both silver and gold albums for this recording of the "Concierto de Aranjuez" by J. Rodrigo (EMI CFP).

His concerts feature original compositions blended with traditional and modern music.

In his extensive traveling he has been deeply involved with the people and cultures of the Latin Americas, especially Brazil, and his concerts and compositions reflect this influence.

With his group, "Images of Brazil," he plays a Robert Godin "Multiac" guitar, extending through MIDI the range of sound colors in his concerts.

"A concert with a difference took place at Ronnie Scott's last weekend. John Zaradin's IMAGES OF BRAZIL is an unusual Latin-American/Jazz Fusion combination produced by Zaradin, who spent a great deal of time in Brazil making an intense study of its folk and popular music, combining these influences with his wide experience of European Jazz and commercial music. Zaradin's solo on acoustic Spanish guitar was particularly impressive. Listen out for him if you like your jazz with a cosmopolitan flavour."

Crescendo Magazine

In addition to live performances he is now engaged in composing and arranging music for theatre, film and publication, and was a contributor to the magazines "Guitar International" and "MIDI Guitarist."

"These works, based on exotic dance forms and percussion patterns, are full of the mysterious sense of rediscovery which is the essence of the appeal of all good music. They create both excitement and profound musical satisfaction."

Maurice Rosenbaum, Daily Telegraph, London

His wide experience as interpreter, arranger and composer in all fields of music has established him as a unique contemporary exponent of music for the fingerstyle guitar.

Major commissions to compose include:

A score for the Temba Theatre Company Production of William Shakespeare's "Romeo & Juliet." director Alby James. (In preparation as a Mel Bay Publication.)

Incidental music for BBC 2 Television's "Where On Earth Are We Going?"
producer Paul Simons

Current song books include:

Popular Songs for Classical Guitar Volumes 1 & 2, George Gershwin for the Classical Guitar, Andrew Lloyd Webber for the Classical Guitar, Jazz Standards for the Classical Guitar, Eric Clapton for the Classical Guitar, Joy of the Classical Guitar.

Existing published recordings:

Aranjuez Concierto (EMI), Zaradin's Guitar (EMI), Vivaldi (Sondaur Music),
Images of Brazil (Sondaur Music), John Zaradin-Solos (Sondaur Music).

26 $G13^b9$ F^Δ/G $G7^b5$

29 F^Δ $B7$ $Em7$ $A7^b9$

33 1. $Dm7$ $G11$ $D^b\Delta$ $C7^{\#9}$ $Bm7$ $A7^b9$ E^b9

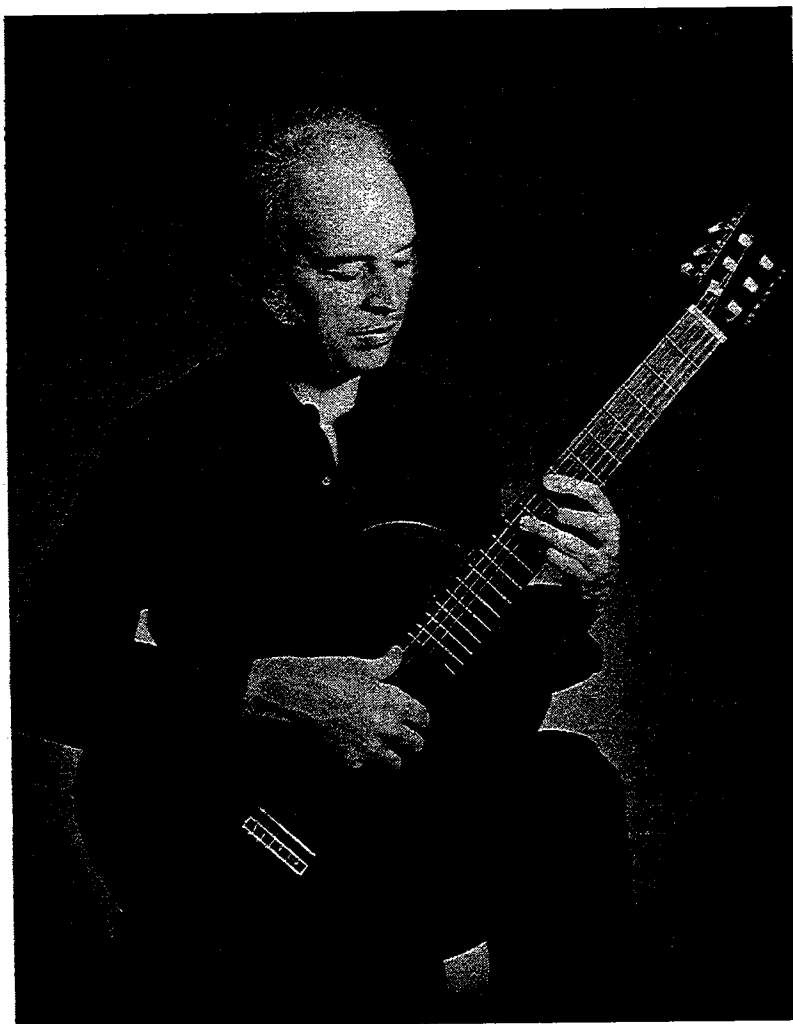
37 2. (or last time) $Dm7$ $G11$ $D^b\Delta$ $C7^{\#9}$ $Bm7$ B^b9^b5

41 $Dm7$ $G11$ $D^b\Delta$

Credits



1. I would like to give special thanks to **Les Booth, Peter Buchan** and **Pato Fuentes**, for their performances on the recording and for their patience with me in working out the songs.
2. Studio details to **John McGinley** for his time, skill and encouragement in recording and mixing at **Greystone Studios**, 14-16 Strathfield Gardens, Barking, Essex, IG11 9UL, UK. Telephone: 44 (0)181 591 0329. Fax: 44 (0)181 924 1345.
3. Guitars **Robert Godin "Multiac"**
Takemine Hirade (through a **Session Matchbox**).
4. MIDI details **Robert Godin "Multiac" guitar**
Roland GR-9 controller and synthesizer
5. CD Credits **John Zaradin** Nylon-strung Guitars
Les Booth Bass Guitar
Peter Buchan Drums
Pato Fuentes Latin Percussion
John McGinley Recording and Mixing
Spike Burridge at Syco, Technical advice.
Katherine Calder at Godin Guitars
6. and finally to **Bill Bay** for kindly inspiring the whole project.



11 F^{Δ}/G $G\flat 7^b 5$ F^{Δ}

14 Bm^7 $E m^7$ $E\flat 7$

17 Dm^7 G^9 E°

20 $A7^b 9$ Dm^7 G^7

23 C^{Δ} C° $E\flat 7^{\# 11}$ D°

The following examples are of some basic rhythm patterns employed in rumba and samba.

Become familiar with them first by learning the patterns over one chord and then by accompanying the songs on the recording with the given chord sequences.

Examples of Rhumba Rhythm Patterns

(1) Am⁷

a m i *a m i* *a m i* *p* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *a m i*

(2) Am⁷

a m i *a m i* *a m i* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *a m i* *a m i* *a m i* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *a m i*

(3) Am⁷

a m i *a m i* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *p* *a m i* *a m i* *p*

* +

* Play as an *open palm golpe* on the high frets just beyond the sound hole

Example of Samba/Bossa Rhythm Pattern

(4) Am⁹

Primavera
Ambientes Brasileiras #1

John Zaradin

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 90$
 Dm^7

1 $\text{G}11$

3 $\text{D}\flat^{\Delta}$ $\text{C}7^{\sharp 9}$ Bm^7 $\text{B}\flat 9$ $\text{A}7^{\flat 9}$

5 Dm^7 $\text{G}13$ C^{Δ}

8 C° $\text{E}\flat 7^{\sharp 11}$ D° $\text{G}13^{\flat 9}$

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“Mosaico de Rumbas”

by

John Zaradín

Piedra de Toques
Conchicha del Mar
Preciso de Voçe
Arremolinando
Quintumba
Carumba! Como No?

53 *song (final)*

Dm7 Gm7

56

Dm7

59

Cm7 Eb7 A:Δ D°

63

Gm7 Gb7+ Fm7 E7+

67

E° A7 Dm⁶₉

Piedra de Toques

Mosaico de Rumbas

♩ = c. 120-130

John Zaradin

1

Em⁶

5

Em⁷₃ Am6

9

B7₃ Em⁶

13

Am⁷₃ D7

37 **Dm⁷** **Gm⁷**

(song ad lib. a tempo)

40 **Dm⁷**

43 **Cm⁷** **E^b7^{b9}** **A^b4**

46 **D⁹** **Gm⁷** **G^b7⁺** **Fm⁷**

50 **E7⁺** **E⁹** **A7**

17 **C7** **B7** **Em6** (3)

21 **Am7** **C4**

25 **B7** **Em6**

29 **Am7** **Em6**

33 **D7** **C7** **B7** (b)

17 $\text{♩} = c. 72$ Dm^7

a tempo (intro)

21 Dm^7 Gm^7

song

25 Dm^7 Cm^7 E^7

29 $\text{A}^{\flat 4}$ D° Gm^7 $\text{G}^{\flat 7+}$

33 Fm^7 E^7+ E° A^7

37 **Em⁷** **Am⁶**

41 **B⁷** **Em⁶**

45 **Am⁷** **D⁷**

49 **C⁷** **B⁷** **Em⁶**

53 **Em⁶** *D.S. $\frac{3}{8}$ for repeats*

Teardrops

Ambientes Brasileiras #1

ad lib.
free, improvised style

John Zaradin

1

Dm7 Gm7

5

Dm7 Cm7 Eb7

9

A $\flat$ 4 D $\natural$ Gm7 C7 $\flat$ 5 C7 $\flat$ 9

13

Fm7 E7+ E $\natural$ A7+ rit.

Conchicha del Mar

Mosaico de Rumbas

John Zaradin

$\text{♩} = c. 240$

1 Am^7 Am^6 $\text{Am}^7(5^+)$ Am^6

5 E^b7 Dm^7 C^7 B^b13 Am^6

9 Am^6 Dm^7

13 G^7b^9 G^7 D^bA C^{Δ} C^6

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57 F^{Δ} $G7^{\flat 9}$ $F\sharp 7$ $B7$

61 Em Bm^7 Em^7 Bm^7

65 Em^9 Bm^7 Em^6 $D7$ *D.S. for Turnaround*

69 G^{Δ} *Final only* Bm^7 $G6$ D^{Δ}

73 Em^9 Bm^7 $F\sharp 7^+$ $B7^{\flat 9}$ Em^9

17 **Dm⁶** **E7^{b9}** **Dm⁶**

20 **Bm¹¹** **B^b7^{b5}** **Am** **G7^{b9}** **G7^{b5}**

23 **F7^{b9}** **F7^{b5}** **E7** **F7^{b5}** **E7^{b5}** **E7^{#9}** (b)

26 **Am⁶** **E7^{#9}** **E7^{#9}** **G9** **D7^{#9}** **D7^{#9}**

30 **F7** **G13^{b9}** **C7^{#9}** **B7^{#9}** **Bm¹¹** **B^b7^{b5}** **E7^{#9}**

37 Gm^9 $C13$ F^Δ F°

41 Gm^7 $C\sharp 7^{\sharp 9}$ $F\sharp\sharp$ F^Δ $B7^{\sharp 9}$ $B\flat^\Delta$

45 Am^7 $D\sharp 7^{\sharp 9}$ $G\sharp\sharp$ $C\sharp m^7$ $C7^\flat 5$

49 G^Δ B° Am^7 $C7^\flat 9$

53 G^Δ B° $D7$ $B\flat 7^+$

34 **Am⁷ Continue** **Am⁶** **Am⁷(5⁺)** **Am⁶**

38 **Am⁷ Final** **Am⁶** **Am⁷(5⁺)** **Am⁶**

grad. cresc. to end

42 **Am⁷** **Am⁶**

faster & faster to end

46 **Am⁷** *ami ami p* *ami ami p* **Am⁶** *sim.* **Am⁷(5⁺)** **Am⁶**

golpe *golpe* *golpe* *golpe* *golpe* *golpe* *golpe* *golpe*

50 **E^b7** **Dm⁷** **C⁷** **B^b13** **Am⁶**

ff

17 F^{Δ} $G7^{\flat 9}$ $F^{\sharp 7}$ $B7$

21 E_m Bm^7 E_m^7 Bm^7

25 1. E_m^7 Bm^7 E_m^6 $D9$ $C^{\sharp}m^{11}$ $C7^{\flat 5}$

29 2. E_m^9 D $C^{\sharp 9}$ Bm^7 $B^{\flat 7\flat 5}$

33 A_m^7 D^{13} $C^{\sharp}7^{\flat 9}$ G^{Δ}

Preciso de Você

Mosaico de Rumbas

John Zaradin

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 104$

1 Am Am⁷ Am⁶ F^Δ E7⁺

5 Am⁹ F^Δ Bm¹¹

8 B^b7^b5 Am⁹ F^Δb5

11 B⁹ E7^b9 E7⁺ Am

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Esperança

Ambientes Brasileiras #1

♩ = c. 128

John Zaradin

1 Em Bm⁷ Em⁷ Bm⁷

5 Em⁷ Bm⁷ Em⁶ D9 C:m11 C7^{b5}

9 G^Δ B[°] Am⁷ C7^{b9} 1 1 3

13 G^Δ B[°] D7 B^b7⁺

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14 **Am⁷** **F[♯]°** **F^Δ**

17 **B^b/E** **B^b/A** **Bm¹¹** **B^b7^{b5}**

20 **E7⁺** **Am⁹** **F^Δ**

23 **Bm¹¹** **B^b7^{b5}** **Am⁹**

26 **F^Δ** **B^ø** **B^b7^{b5}** **E7^{b9}**

20 $B^{\flat}$ $E7$ 3

1 2 3 1 0 10 10 12 10 8 7 8

2 2 2 2 10 10 9 9 0 0

22 Am^9 $E7$

7 5 0 0 5 0 5 4 3 0 1 0 7 8

0 0 0 0 5 0 5 4 4 4 4 0

24 Am *harm* $C7^{\flat}5$

7 8 12 0 5 0 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 6

0 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6

26 Am^9 3 Dm^7 $B^{\flat}$ 3 $E7$

0 5 7 8 10 12 13 12 10 8

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

28 Am *slight rall.* $E7^{\flat}9$ *D.S. for repeats at* $\%$ *Final only* Am^9

5 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

0 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

29 **Am⁹** **D9**

0 5 7 8 7 10 12 12 12
5 5 7 8 0 10 12 12 12
0 0 0 0 0 9 10 12

32 **F^Δ** **E7+**

10 8 10 8 8 8 8 8
12 10 9 9 9 7 0

35 1. **Am⁹** **E7^{b9}**

5 0 5 1 0
0 0 5 0

37 2. **Am** **Am⁷**

2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2
0 3

39 **F^Δ** **E7+** **Am⁶**

2 1 0 1 2 2 2 2
2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0

9 F^{Δ} Dm^6 B° $B\flat 7^{\flat 5}$ A^m

12 1. $E7$ 2. Em^7 $A7$

14 Dm^7 $G7$ $D\flat 7^+$

16 C^{Δ} Bm^{11} $B\flat 7$ $A7^{\flat 9}$

18 Dm^7 $G7^{\flat 9}$

Arremolinando

Mosaico de Rumbas

John Zaradin

♩ = c. 120
Em⁶

Am⁶

Em⁶ *cresc, poco a poco* Am⁶

1

ppp

5

f

9

2

13

ff

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Que Distança

Ambientes Brasileiras #1

Slow bossa con saudades

♩ = c. 48

John Zaradin

1 Am ④ ③ 2 Dm⁶

3 Am D^{#°} Dm⁶ E7^{#9}

5 Am⁷ E7

7 Am C7^{b5}

17 Am⁷ Bm⁷ Em Bm⁷ C^Δ D7 F7^{b5}

21 Am⁷ Bm⁷ Em⁷ Bm¹¹

25 Am⁷ Bm⁷ Em Bm⁷ C^Δ D7 F7^{b5}

29 Am⁷ Bm⁷ Em⁶ E7^{#9}

33 Am⁷ B7^{#9} Em⁶ E7^{#9}

45 Am E7 Am⁹

48 B⁹

Last time to Coda ⊕

51

53 Turnaround only Am⁹ D.S. al $\text{\textcircled{S}}$

⊕ Coda Am⁹ (repeat & fade)

55

37 **Am⁶** **B7⁺** **Em⁶** **E7^{#9}**

41 **Am⁷** **B7^{#9}** **Em⁶** **E7^{#9}**

45 **Am⁶** **B7⁺** **Em⁶** **Am⁶**

49 **Em⁶** **Am⁶** **Em⁶** **Am⁶**

53 **Em⁶** **Turnaround** **D.C.** **Fine only**

29 F^{Δ} $Dm6$ Fm^7

32 $D7^{\#9}$ E^{Δ} $C7^{\#9}$

35 $D^{\flat}\Delta$ $B^{\flat}7^{\#9}$ B° E^7

39 $A^{\flat}m^9$ B°

42 $B^{\flat}7$ $E^{\flat}7^9$

Quintumba

Mosaico de Rumbas

Reflectively

John Zaradin

♩ = c. 60

1

ad lib song

hold chord shape

Am⁶

4

simil.

G¹³

G^Δ

8

C⁶₉

F^Δ₇

12

B7

B11

Em⁹

D13

slight rall.

14 B°

17 $B^{\flat}7$ $E7^{\flat 9}$ 1. Am

20 $E7^{\sharp 9}$ 2. Am A^7

23 Dm6 $E7^{\sharp 9\flat 5}$ Am⁹

26 Gm^{11} $E7^{\sharp 9}$

16 C9

1. B7^{b9}

2. B7^{b9}

a tempo

19 Am7 C9⁶ Eb13 D7^{b9}

22 G#7 GΔ D7^{b5}

25 CΔ F#Δ

28 B7^{b9} B7⁺

Samba Risoleta

Ambientes Brasileiras #1

♩ = c. 120

John Zaradin

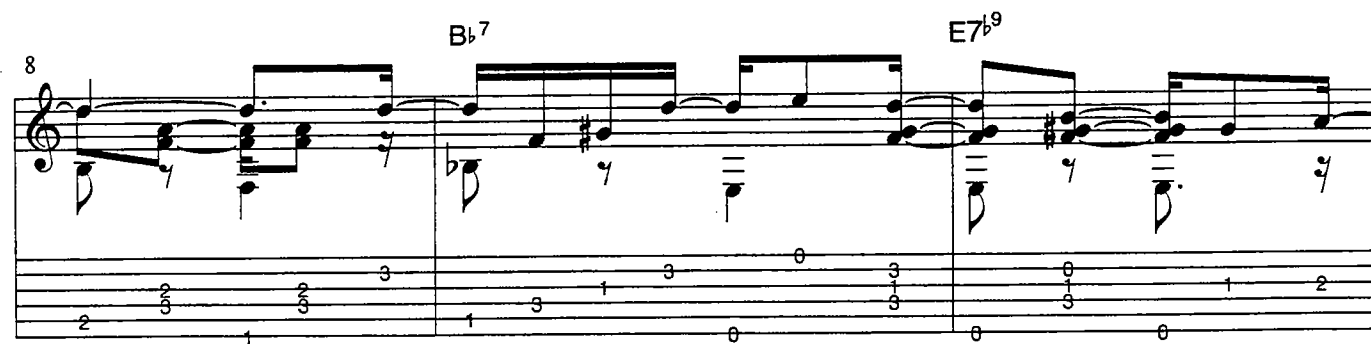
1 Am⁹



5 Am⁹ B⁹



8 B^{b7} E^{b7}⁹



11 Am E⁷ Am⁹



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31 **Em⁹** **Em⁶**

34 1. 2.

36 **Am⁷** **F⁹**

39 **B7^{b9}** **Em⁹** **Em⁶**

42 **Am⁷**

“Ambientes Brasileiras #1”

by

John Zaradín

Samba Risoleta

Que Distância

Esperança

Teardrops

Primavera

Solidão

45 **D13**

48 **E $\flat$ Δ** **D11**

51 **D $\flat$ 7 $\flat$ 5** **CΔ** **F $\sharp$ Δ**

54 **B7** **Em** **F $\sharp$ Δ**

57 **C13** **Bsus Δ** **B7**

43 F7 E7⁹

46 Am⁷ B^b6 E7

49 Am⁷ B^b6 E7 Am⁷ F⁷ B7⁹

52 E7 Am⁶ 1. & 2. G6 Am⁶ solos on 2nd time

55 3. Am⁶ G6 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶ fine

60

Am⁷

G^Δ

5 7 8 12 10 8

7 5 7 8 5

10 8 7

5 3 5 7 8

0 10 9 7

0 7

9 7 0

4 0

64

F#m

B7

Em9

0 7 5 3 5 3 2 3 2 0 0 0 2

7 0 4 4 2 4 2 0 0 0 0 2

2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

67

Em⁶ C^Δ9 Bm⁷ B^b13 F[♯]∅

Handwritten musical notation for measures 67-70. Measure 67: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Chords: Em⁶, C^Δ9, Bm⁷, B^b13. Bass line: D, C, B, A. Measure 68: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Chords: F[♯]∅. Bass line: D, C, B, A. Measure 69: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Chords: F[♯]∅. Bass line: D, C, B, A. Measure 70: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Chords: F[♯]∅. Bass line: D, C, B, A.

[illegible]

74

D.S. to C to Coda

Coda
 $\text{Em}^9 \oplus$

molto rall.

29 Am G F E7

0 1 1 1 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It features a guitar part (top staff) and a bass part (bottom staff). The guitar part is written in treble clef and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass part is written in bass clef. The score is divided into two systems, each with a measure number (31 and 32) and a chord symbol (Am6 and G7). The guitar part includes a melodic line with a key signature change from one sharp to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second system. The bass part includes a bass line with a key signature change from one sharp to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second system. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

37 E7^{b9} 12 10 8 7 6 7 8 10 7 5 5 7

38 E7^{b9} 10 9 7 6 7 8 10 7 5 5 7

39 Am⁶ 9 9 6 6 7 0 0 5 7

Carumba! Como No?

Mosaico de Rumbas

Con gusto

♩ = c. 120
Am⁷

B^b6

E7

Am⁷

B^b6

E7 John Zaradin

1

Am⁷ B^b6 E7

5

Am⁷ F^{#m} B7^{#9} E7 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶

8

G6 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶ G6 Am⁶

11

Am⁷ Dm

14 G7

1 2 0 2 0 0 2 0 2 3 0 1 3 1 0 3 2 0 2 0 0

17 C^Δ B^Δ Am⁷ G C^Δ Dm⁶

2 0 2 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 7 5 6 8 5 7 7 7

20 E7 Dm⁶ E7

7 8 8 7 7 5 6 8 5 7 8 8 8 8 10 10 7 7

23 Am G F E7 Am G

7 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 3 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 2 0

26 F E7 Am G F E7

2 0 3 0 2 1 0 0 7 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 3 0