

A Lazaro Blanco

(Chamamé)

Higinio Medina

♩ = 150

Flauta dulce 1

Flauta dulce 2

Guitarra criolla

Guitarrón

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

11 8

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

17 8

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

Am

22 8

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

A7

Dm

Dm

27

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

Am

E7

32

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

Dm

Am

37

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

E7

Am

Flauta dulce 1

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Flauta dulce 2

A Lazaro Blanco

(Chamamé)

Higinio Medina

$\text{♩} = 150$
 $\text{♩} = 150$

Flauta dulce 1
Flauta dulce 2
Guitarra criolla
Guitarrón

7

Fl.1
Fl.2
Guit.
Guit.

14

Fl.1
Fl.2
Guit.
Guit.

20

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

A7

Dm

26

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

Dm

Am

E7

31

Fl.1

Fl.2

Guit.

Guit.

Dm

Am

The musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves are for Flutes 1 and 2 (Fl.1 and Fl.2), both in treble clef. The third and fourth staves are for two different guitar parts (Guit.), both in treble clef. The score is marked with a rehearsal sign '37' and a '8' in the first measure of the flute parts. The guitar parts include a slash with a dot (/:) indicating a rest or a specific technique, and a slash with two dots (//) indicating a double bar line. The guitar parts also feature chord markings: 'E7' above the first guitar staff and 'Am' above the second guitar staff. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature.

Guitarra criolla

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The musical score is written for guitar in 6/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 150$ and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The score is divided into four systems of music, each starting with a measure number (8, 12, 23, and 32). The chords used are Am, E7, Dm, and A7. The notation includes rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

Guitarrón

A Lazaro Blanco

(Chamamé)

Higinio Medina

$\text{♩} = 150$

mf

15

26

38