

Caraveliños

Música: Paulo Nogueira

Letra: Tradicional

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves in 2/4 time. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The system continues with several measures of music in both staves, including a fermata over the final note of the first staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, and the bottom staff continues the bass line. Both staves end with a fermata over the final note.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melody, and the bottom staff continues the bass line. The system ends with a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff has two first endings marked '1.' and '2.'. The first ending leads to the second ending. The bottom staff has a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) indicated by a circled 'B' symbol. The lyrics 'Na mo rei me dun ha' are written below the bottom staff. The system ends with a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The lyrics 'ro sa na mo rei dun ca ra vel' are written below the bottom staff. The system ends with a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The lyrics 'na mo rei en ti me ni ña por que ti can ta bas' are written below the bottom staff. The system ends with a fermata over the final note of the top staff.

ben, por que ti can ta bas be__ n

ben, por que ti can ta bas be__ n

por que ti can ta bas ben_ na ben_ mo

por que ti can ta bas ben na mo

rei me dun ha ro sa na mo rei dun ca ra vel. Ca ra ve

rei me dun ha ro sa na mo rei dun ca ra vel. Ca ra ve

li ños na te rra ca ra ve li ños no mar, ca ra ve

li ños na te rra ca ra ve li ños no mar, ca ra ve

li ños na te rra son bos, son bos, son bos pra pa se

li ños na te rra son bös, son bos, son bos pra pa se

1. ar. Ca ra ve 2. ar.

ar. Ca ra ve ar.

D.S dúas veces e de } , como 2ª vez, a A.

A

O que ghar da sem pre ten a fo

O que ghar da sem pre ten a fo

rrar sem pre foi bo a ca

rrar sem pre foi bo a ca

pa que le vao mo zo é do pai do bis a vó

pa que le vao mo zo é do pai do bis a vó

vó. Ca ra ve li ños na te rra ca ra

vó. Ca ra ve li ños na te rra ca ra

ve li ños no mar, ca ra ve li ños na te rra son bos, son

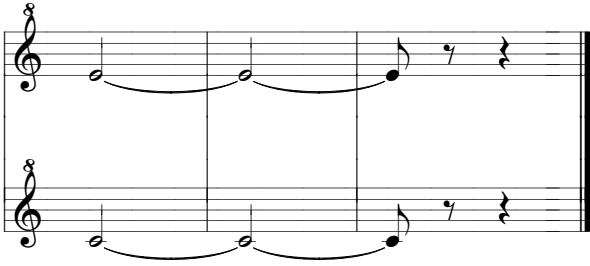
ve li ños no mar, ca ra ve li ños na te rra son bos, son

bos, son bos pra pa se ar. Ca ra ve ar.

bos, son bos pra pa se ar. Ca ra ve ar.

D.S unha vez e de } ,
como 2ª vez, a FIN

FIN



*Namoreime dunha rosa
namorei dun caravel
namorei en ti meniña
porque ti cantabas ben.*

*Caraveliños na terra
caraveliños no mar
caraveliños na terra
son bos pra pasear.*

*Non hai cantiga no mundo
que non teña o seu refrán
nunca ninguén faga conta
senón do que ten na man.*

*O que gharda sempre ten
aforrar sempre foi bo,
a capa que leva o mozo
é do pai do bisavó.*