



ANDRÉ MORAES | CÉSAR PETENÁ

violas brasileiras





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2024

VIOLAS BRASILEIRAS

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INTRODUÇÃO

Nos conhecemos no ano de 2015 e decidimos fazer música juntos. Música de viola caipira, sertaneja, brasileira. Com o passar dos anos, a viola que conhecíamos foi se transformando em violas: de cocho, buriti, cabaça, machete, caiçara, dinâmica, todas brasileiras. Estando perto de completar nossos 10 anos de dedicação ao estudo desses instrumentos, registramos aqui neste livro, que complementa nosso primeiro álbum, um pouco sobre cada um deles, através de imagens, relatos e partituras.

Por se tratarem de instrumentos muito conectados a manifestações populares de tradição oral, o número de partituras com seus repertórios ainda é escasso, apesar de crescente nos últimos anos. Com isso, a escrita musical para as violas ainda gera muita discussão e não possui um padrão. Basicamente, optamos por escrever com moldes da escrita para violão, ou seja, em clave de sol e com transposição de oitava (tudo que se lê, soa uma oitava abaixo). As cordas duplas de algumas das violas não são especificadas aqui, a fim de deixar a escrita menos poluída. Além disso, as posições da mão esquerda também não são apontadas, já que há também a escrita da tablatura (exceto para a viola de cocho e de buriti), facilitando a leitura mais prática das peças. As partituras mostram toda a estrutura original das composições, porém não contém alguns elementos de nossa interpretação no CD. Fique à vontade para tocar à sua maneira.

Apesar de nosso estudo a respeito das afinações que utilizamos, não encontramos um consenso na nomenclatura de algumas delas. Adotamos aqui neste livro os nomes mais presentes em nossas leituras e que condizem com a fala de mestres na tradição de cada instrumento.

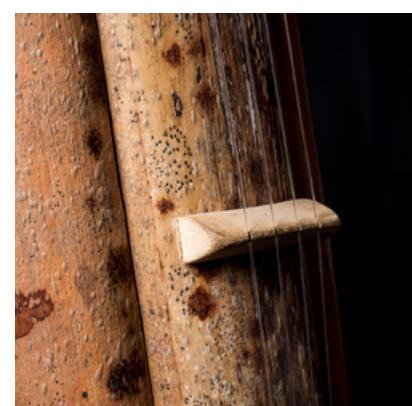
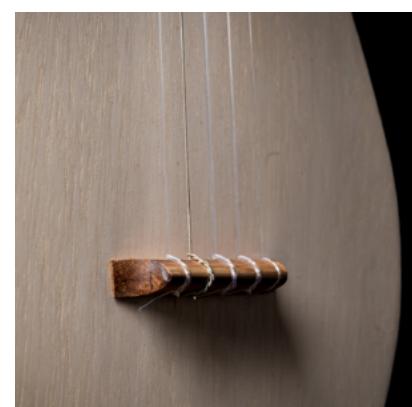
As violas brasileiras são as condutoras deste passeio cultural, imaginário e sonoro pelo Brasil. Uma boa viagem!

We met in 2015 and decided to make music together. Brazilian music, *caipira* and *sertaneja*. Over the years, the *viola* we knew expanded into many others: *cocho*, *buriti*, *cabaça*, *machete*, *caiçara*, *dinâmica*, all of them Brazilian *violas*. As we approach our 10th year of dedication to studying these instruments, we decide to document each of them through images, stories, and scores in this book – which complements our first album.

The fact that these instruments are closely connected to popular manifestations of oral tradition makes the number of scores with their repertoires scarce, regardless of the increase in recent years. As a result, musical notation for *violas* still sparks much debate and lacks a standard. Basically, we chose to write using guitar conventions, that is, in the treble clef with octave transposition (everything read sounds an octave lower). The double strings of some of the violas are not specified here, in order to make the writing less cluttered. Additionally, the left-hand positions are not indicated, as there is also tablature notation (except for the *cocho* and *buriti* *violas*), facilitating a more practical reading of the pieces. The scores show the entire original structure of the compositions but do not include some elements of our interpretation on the CD. Feel free to play them your way.

Despite our study of the tunings we use, we have not reached an agreement on the nomenclature of some of them. In this book, we have adopted the names that are most frequently used in our readings and that are consistent with the speech of masters in the tradition of each instrument.

The Brazilian *violas* are the guides of this cultural, imaginary, and sound journey through Brazil. Enjoy the ride!





Viola Machete

Rodrigo Veras
2018 | Recife, PE

Madeiras:

Abeto Italiano
Mogno Brasileiro
Cedro Brasileiro
Ébano Madagascar
Jacarandá da Bahia
Acero Italiano
Wengue Africano

10 cordas de aço
(organizadas em 5 pares)

Woods:

Italian Spruce
Brazilian Mahogany
Brazilian Cedar
Madagascar Ebony
Bahia Rosewood
Italian Maple
African Wenge

10 steel strings
(organized in 5 pairs)

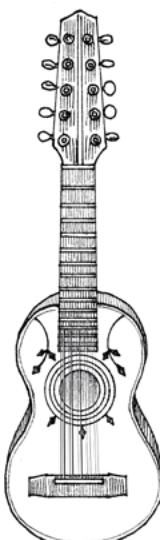
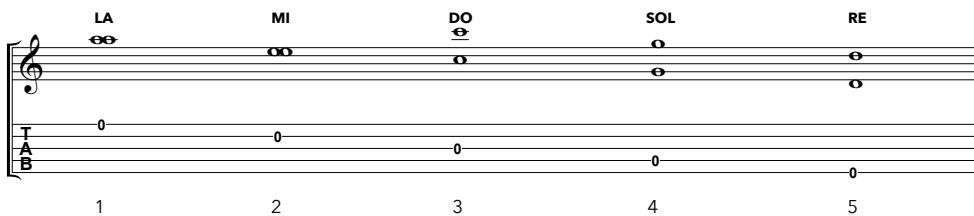
POR CÉSAR PETENÁ

VIOLA MACHETE

No ano de 2018, durante um curso na Universidade Federal da Bahia, pude conhecer um pouco sobre o samba chula, manifestação riquíssima que vive com força no recôncavo baiano. Aprendi alguns toques com o grande músico Júlio Caldas, que também me orientou sobre os artistas e gravações importantes acerca desse gênero. Cinco anos depois, foi quando nossa viola machete entrou para a família. O instrumento foi construído por Rodrigo Veras e pertencia a Hugo Linns, um grande artista pernambucano do qual somos grandes admiradores. A viola chegou em nossas mãos em afinação Natural, uma das diversas possibilidades de afinações encontradas no samba e assim a mantivemos.

It was in 2018, during a course at the Federal University of Bahia, that I got to learn about *samba chula* - a very rich manifestation that thrives strongly in *Recôncavo Baiano*. I learned some techniques with the great musician Júlio Caldas, who also guided me about the important artists and recordings of this genre. Five years later, our *viola machete* joined the family. The instrument was built by Rodrigo Veras and belonged to Hugo Linns, a great artist from Pernambuco whom we greatly admire. When we got the *viola*, it was in Natural tuning, one of the many tuning possibilities used in *samba*, and we have kept it that way.

Afinação / tuning: Natural



**Viola de Cocho**

Alcides Ribeiro
2023 | Varginha, MT

Madeiras:

Ximbuva
Roxinho
Teca
Cedro Rosa

5 cordas de nylon

Woods:

Ximbuva
Purpleheart
Teak
Pink Cedar

5 nylon strings

POR CÉSAR PETENÁ

VIOLA DE COCHO

O encanto pela viola de cocho é mais antigo em minha vida, mas foi apenas em 2023 que conheci a cultura pantaneira mais de perto. Passei dois dias na casa de Alcides Ribeiro e sua família, que recebeu a minha com muito carinho. Alcides é artesão e segue os passos de seu pai Caetano Ribeiro. Faz viola de cocho, ganzá e mocho, instrumental fundamental para embalar o siriri, uma das manifestações artísticas que representam o Mato Grosso e Mato Grosso do Sul. Pude acompanhar alguns dos processos de finalização dessa viola enquanto ainda estava por lá, e é por lá mesmo que as coisas acontecem: enquanto Alcides encorda as violas, Seu Donato toca alguns cururus nas que estão prontas para conferir se elas “não estão mentindo alguma nota” (se estão realmente afinadas), as crianças comem a manga que caiu do pé, outras violas recém escavadas secam ao sol... e a gente aprende com tudo isso. Nas composições musicais desse álbum, usamos essa viola nas duas afinações mais tradicionais: Canotio Solto (com a quarta corda em ré) e Canotio Preso (com a quarta corda em dó).

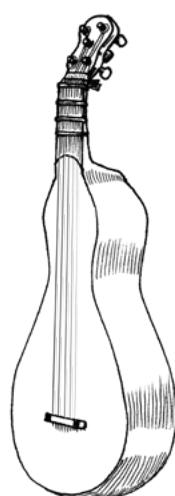
My fascination with *viola de cocho* takes back longer in my life, but it was only in 2023 that I got to see the Pantanal culture more closely. I spent two days with Alcides Ribeiro and his family, who warmly welcomed mine. Alcides is a craftsman following in the footsteps of his father, Caetano Ribeiro. He makes *violas de cocho*, *ganzás*, and *mochos*, essential instruments for the *siriri*, one of the artistic expressions representing Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. I was able to observe some of the finishing processes of this *viola* while I was still there, right where things happen. While Alcides strings the violas, Seu Donato plays some *cururu* on the finished ones to check if they aren't “lying about any notes” (if they are really in tune). The children eat mangoes that have fallen from the tree, other freshly carved *violas* dry in the sun... and we learn from all of this. In the compositions of this album, we used this *viola* in the two most traditional tunings: *Canotio Solto* (with the fourth string in D) and *Canotio Preso* (with the fourth string in C).

Afinação / tuning: Canotio Preso

RE	LA	MI	DO	SOL
1	2	3	4	5

Afinação / tuning: Canotio Solto

RE	LA	MI	RE	SOL
1	2	3	4	5

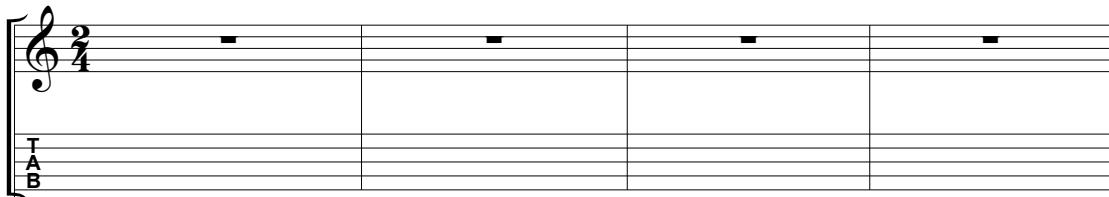


Despreocupado

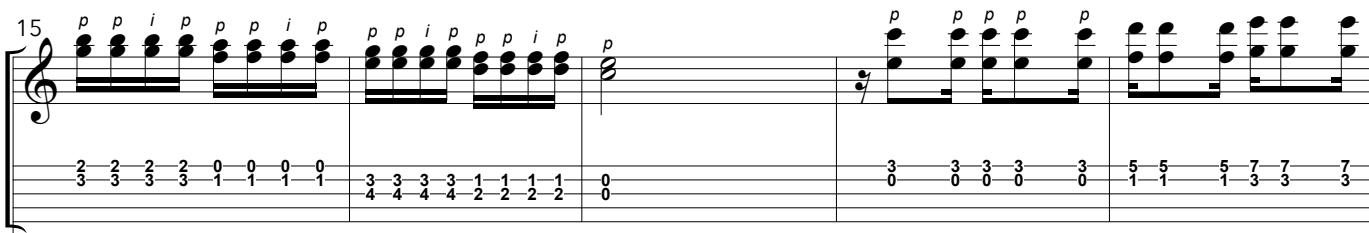
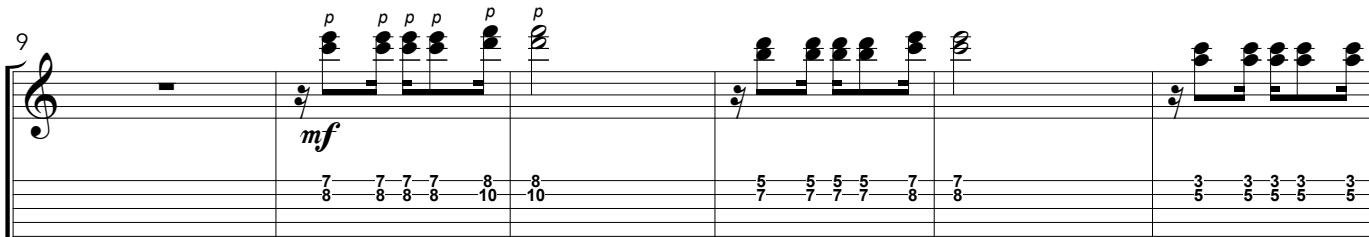
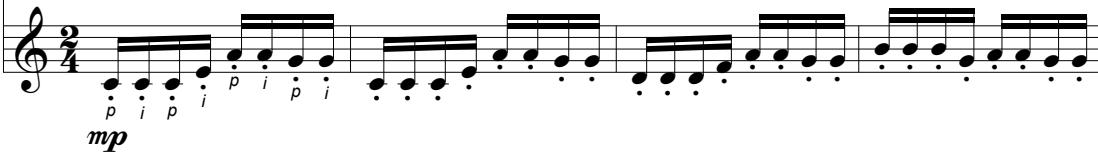
César Petená

A Samba $\text{♩} = 100$

Viola Machete
[Afinação Natural]



Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Preso]



20

5 8 8 5 12 12 12 10
0 0

10-10-10-14-0-12-0 10 8 7 5 3 3-5 2

B

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

33

mf p

7-8-10 8-8 10-10 8-8 12-12 8-8 10-10 10-10 12-12 7-8-10 8-8 10-10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

39

G 7(9) C 6 G 7(9) C 6

mp 2-0 0-0 2-0 1-0 2-0 0-0 2-0 1-0

7 7 10-10 8 8 7 5 3
0 0

46

G 7(9) C 6 G 7(9) *i* C Am

2 - 0 0 0 2 - 0 1 2 - 0 3
2 - 0 0 0 2 - 0 4 5
4 - 5 2 3 - 3 0 5 5 0 3 - 3 0 - 7 7 0

52 E 7 Am

3 - 3 0 5 5 3 7 7 4 - 5 2 3 - 3 0 5 5 0 3 - 3 0 - 7 7 0 3 - 3 3 - 2 0
3 - 3 0 5 5 3 7 7 4 - 5 2 3 - 3 0 5 5 0 3 - 3 0 - 7 7 0 3 - 3 3 - 2 0

C Am7 G 9 F7M F#dim

mp
p p i m a p i p i m a p i m a
2 - 2 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0

Dm7 G7 C E7/G#

2 - 0 1 0 0 - 1 0 2 - 1 0 2 - 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 - 0 2 - 2 0 2 - 2 0

A m G F F[#]dim Dm7

74

Fretboard positions:
A m: 2 0 0 3
G: 2 0 0
F: 0 2 3 2
F[#]dim: 2 0 0 0
Dm7: 3 0 0 1 0

G7 C6 G7 C [D]

83

Fretboard positions:
G7: 0 0 1
C6: 0 2 1 0
G7: 0 2 1
C: 0 2 1 2
D: 0 2 1 3

Dynamic: *mp*

91

95

mf

99

Fretboard positions:
7 8 7 8 7 8 10 10
5 7 5 7 5 7 7 8
3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

104

2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0
3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1
4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7
1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3

8 8 8 8 12 12 12 12
5 5 5 5 8 8 8 8

12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

110

10 10 10 14 0 12 0
0 0

10 8 7 5 3 3 2 3 3 0 5 5 0
0 0 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0

116

3 7 8 5 7 7 8 8 7 10 12 13 10 10 12 12 10 10 14 14 12 10 10 10 8 7
0 0

The image shows a musical score for a six-string guitar. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a G7(9) chord, indicated by a Roman numeral above the staff. The first two notes are eighth notes on the 6th and 5th strings, followed by a sixteenth-note rest. The next two notes are eighth notes on the 4th and 3rd strings. Measures 2 and 3 show a C6 chord, with the first note being an eighth note on the 6th string, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, and the second note being an eighth note on the 5th string. Measures 4 and 5 show a G7(9) chord, with the first note being an eighth note on the 6th string, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, and the second note being an eighth note on the 5th string. Measures 6 and 7 show a C6 chord, with the first note being an eighth note on the 6th string, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, and the second note being an eighth note on the 5th string. The tempo is marked as 123 BPM. The dynamic is *mf*. The guitar neck diagram below the staff shows the fingerings for each note: measure 1 has a 2 on the 6th string and a 0 on the 5th string; measure 2 has a 0 on the 6th string and a 0 on the 5th string; measure 3 has a 2 on the 5th string and a 0 on the 4th string; measure 4 has a 2 on the 6th string and a 0 on the 5th string; measure 5 has a 2 on the 6th string and a 0 on the 5th string; measure 6 has a 0 on the 6th string and a 0 on the 5th string; and measure 7 has a 2 on the 5th string and a 0 on the 4th string.

A musical score for piano featuring a single melodic line in the treble clef staff. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measures 2 and 3 show a more complex pattern with eighth notes and sixteenth-note groups. Measures 4 and 5 continue the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth-note groups. Measure 6 concludes with a sixteenth-note group followed by a fermata over the final eighth note.

132

A m D m G 7 C C

ff

7 8 5 7 7 0 8 8 0 7 7 0 10 10 0 7 7 7 10 8 0

pp *a m i*

ff *a* *a* *a* *a* *a* *a* *V* **pp** *pp*

Subião

em memória de Otair Ferreira

Xote $\text{♩} = 70$

César Petená

Viola Machete
[Afinação Natural]

Chords: D7, D/C, G/B, G, D♯dim, Em.

Fingerings: 7-7-7, 5-3-3, 2, 2-2-2, 0, 3-2, 0-3, 3-3-3.

Viola Dinâmica
[Afinação Natural]

Chords: Em, D7, G/B, D♯dim, Em.

Fingerings: p i m i, mf, 5-7-5-2-3-2, 0-3-3-0, 4-5-4-5-1-2-2, 2-0-4-0-0-4.

Chords: A7, Em, D7, G, B7.

Fingerings: 0-0-3-2-0, 2-3-4-4-2, 7-7-7, 5-6-5-8-7-5, 7-6, 7-6.

Chords: B7, Em.

Fingerings: 0-0-12-12-12-12-12-11-9-7-5-9-7-5-4, 5-7-5-6, 5-4-7.

Chords: N.C., B7, Em.

Fingerings: 4-3-0-2-3-3-2-3, 4-3-0-2-3-3-2-3, 0-4-2-3-0-0-2-0.

Chords: Em.

Fingerings: 0-4-0-4-2-4-0-4, 4-4-0-4-2-4-0-4, 4-4-0-4-5-4-2-4, 0-4-0-4-2-4-0-4.

The image shows two staves of sheet music for guitar. The top staff starts with an E7 chord, followed by Am, D, D/C, and G/B7. The bottom staff continues with chords and includes dynamic markings like *mf*. Fingerings are indicated below the notes.

13

E 7 A m D D/C G B 7

mf

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

0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0

0 2 0 2 0
0 4 0 2 0

0 3 0 3 0
0 4 0 3 0

0 4 0 4 0
6 4 0 4 9 7 10 9

0 0 0 0
10 9 9 10 9 9

5 7 3 5 5
7 7 5 5 5

2 1
4 2 1

21

a D7 a
D/C G/B G D[#]dim E m

i p i

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

6 7 6 4 5 4 0 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 3 4 3 3 3

5 7 5 2 3 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 5 4 5 1 2 1 2 2 0 4 2 0 4 2

25

A 7 Em A 7 Em

0 0 3 2 0 2 3 4 4 2
2 1 0 0 3 2 0 0

0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 5 0
0 0 4 2 0 2 0 0 0 0

C D 7 G G7 C

mf

0 2 4 2 0 4 2 0 3 2 2 2 2 2 2
0 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 0 0

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

33

Cm G A/G D

3 3 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
0 4 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

4 4 3 3 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 0 5 3 2 0 2 1 0 2
p

rubato

D

Em D G C7M

a tempo

D

Em D G C7M

a tempo

Sheet music for guitar tablature, 12 bars, 4/4 time, key of A major (A m). The progression is Am - Am6 - Em - Em - B7 - Em.

String 6 (Low E): 7 5 5 7 7 9 | 7 7 7 7 7 | 6 9 6 7 5 3 2 3 | 0

String 5 (D): 0 2 0 0 0 2 | 0 2 0 0 0 2 | 0 2 1 2 2 5 5 4 4 | 0 0 0 2 2 2 5 5 4 4

49

E 7 A m D 7 G B 7

ff

F Em B 7 Em D 7

f

58

G D[#]dim Em A7

2 2 2 0 3 3 3 0 3 4 3 3 3 0 2 1 0 0 3 2 0

0 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 3 4 3 3 3 2 1 0 3 2 0

0 3 3 0 4 5 5 1 2 1 2 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 2

62

Em A7 Em **G** D

2 3 4 4 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 3 2 0 0
0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0

G D

mf

0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 0
2 0 2 5 0 0 4 2 2

0 0 0 3 3 2 2 1 1 0 0

66

G G7 C Cm

0 2 4 2 0 4 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3
0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

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

4 4 3 3 5 5 4 4

70

G A/G D

2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 5
0 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2

H rubato
Em

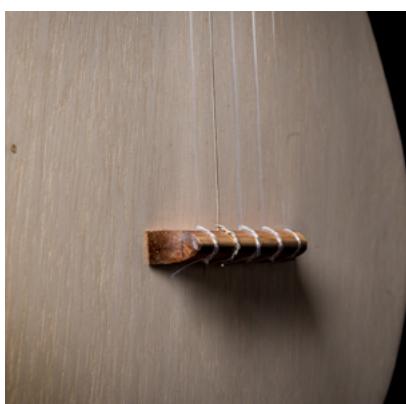
p

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

p

74 D G C7M *a tempo* Am Am6

78 Em *rall.* B7 Em7(9#11)





Viola Dinâmica

Dell Vecchio
2018 | São Paulo, SP

Madeiras:

Jacarandá da Bahia
Cedro
Jacarandá

10 cordas de aço
(organizadas em 5 pares)

Woods:

Bahia Rosewood
Cedar
Rosewood

10 steel strings
(organized in 5 pairs)

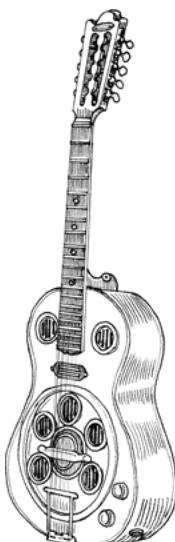
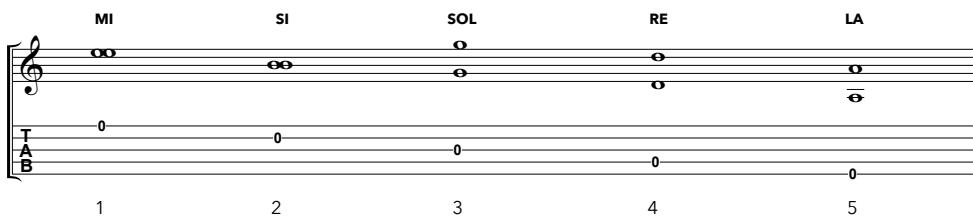
POR ANDRÉ MORAES

VIOLA DINÂMICA

A viola dinâmica, instrumento muito utilizado pelos repentistas, cantadores e instrumentistas nordestinos, foi uma das primeiras a compor nossa coleção de violas brasileiras. Quando cursava viola caipira na EMESP (Escola de Música do Estado de São Paulo), visitava a loja da Casa Dell Vecchio que ficava na rua Aurora, no bairro do Bom Retiro, para conhecer e tocar alguns instrumentos. Era um sonho possuir a viola dinâmica dessa fabricante com um grande legado e de grande relevância na construção de instrumentos musicais no Brasil, sobretudo nessa linha. Naquele momento ainda era inviável, porém pouco tempo depois, firmamos uma parceria com a marca que emprestava o instrumento para a realização de alguns shows e em 2018 adquirimos nossa viola para gravar o show no Instrumental SESC Brasil. Em todas as músicas desse álbum, usamos essa viola na afinação Natural.

One of the first instruments to join the family of our duo was the *Viola Dinâmica*. It is widely used by northeastern instrumentists, improvisors and singers. When I was studying *viola caipira* at EMESP (São Paulo State Music School), I used to visit *Casa Dell Vecchio* store, located on Aurora street in Bom Retiro neighborhood, to explore and play some instruments. It was a dream to own a *viola dinâmica* from this manufacturer with a great legacy and high relevance in the construction of musical instruments in Brazil, especially the dinamic line. At that time, buying one was still out of our reach, but shortly afterward, we formed a partnership with the brand which lent us the instrument for some performances. In 2018, we finally acquired our *viola* to record the show for *Instrumental SESC Brasil*. In all the songs of this album, we used this *viola* in Natural tuning.

Afinação / tuning: Natural



**Viola de Buriti**

Maurício Ribeiro
s.d. | Jalapão, TO

Madeiras:

Buriti
Vinhático

4 cordas de nylón

Woods:

Buriti
Yellowheart

4 nylon strings

POR ANDRÉ MORAES

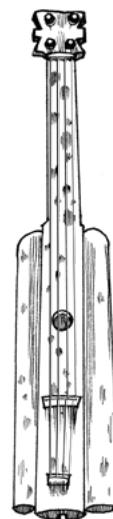
VIOLA DE BURITI

Após termos gravado o programa Instrumental SESC Brasil em 2018, um amigo do período de graduação teve conhecimento do nosso trabalho e entrou em contato dizendo que havia ganhado uma viola quando foi ao Jalapão e que não tocava o instrumento. Além disso, não sabia nada sobre ele e por acreditar que faria mais sentido no nosso projeto, nos deu a viola de presente. Desde então, passamos a pesquisar e aprender sobre sua afinação e formas de tocar. O nosso primeiro contato foi com as gravações disponíveis na internet do grande mestre Maurício Ribeiro (construtor dessa viola).

After we recorded *Instrumental SESC Brasil* in 2018, a friend from college learned about our work and reached out. He said that he was given a viola when he went to Jalapão, but he didn't play it or know anything about it. He thought it would make more sense in our project, so he gifted us the instrument. Since then, we have been researching and learning about it, including its tuning and playing techniques. Our first point of reference was the recordings available online by the great master Maurício Ribeiro, the maker of this viola.

Afinação / tuning: Natural [em Sol Maior / G Major]

A musical staff with four horizontal lines and three spaces. The top line has a clef (G-clef) and a sharp sign (F#). The notes are: RE (open circle), SI (open circle), SOL (open circle), and RE (open circle). Below the staff are the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, corresponding to the strings from left to right.



Patu

César Petená

Tempo Livre

Viola de Buriti
[Afinação Natural em Sol]

Fingerings below the staff:

- Measure 1: T, A, B
- Measure 2: 7
- Measure 3: 7, 12
- Measure 4: 0, 12
- Measure 5: 5, 7, 7, 0
- Measure 6: 9, 0

Baião ($\text{♩}=103$) **A**

Fingerings below the staff:

- Measure 17: 7, 5, 7
- Measure 18: 7, 5, 7
- Measure 19: 7, 3, 2, 0
- Measure 20: 3, 2
- Measure 21: 3, 2

Fingerings below the staff:

- Measure 26: 5, 7, 5, 3
- Measure 27: 0, 7, 0, 5
- Measure 28: 0, 5, 5, 5
- Measure 29: 0, 2, 0
- Measure 30: 2, 0
- Measure 31: 0, 1, 0
- Measure 32: 0, 1, 0
- Measure 33: 5, 7, 5, 3
- Measure 34: 0, 5, 5, 5
- Measure 35: 0, 2, 0
- Measure 36: 2, 0, 2, 1

B

33

D C/D D C/D D C/D

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

0 7 0 7 5
0 0 5 5 5
0 0 0 0 0

40

D C/D D C/D D C/D

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

46

D C/D D C/D

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

C Em7(9)

0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4
7 5 4
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4
7 5 4
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4
7 5 4

54 C9(#11)

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

3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2

D G A/G G A/G

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

62 G A/G G A/G

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

66 D7M/F# G/D

2 2 4 4 2 2 4 4 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0

70 C7M

E

78

F *Solo Improvisado*

90

98 Em7(9) C9(#11)

G G A/G G A/G

pp

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

110 G A/G G A/G

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

114 D7M/F# G/D

2 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0

118 C7M D

ff *fff* *fff*

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0



Suite Mumbuca

Arnon Tavares e Maurício Ribeiro arranjo: César Petená

1. Catando Cucuri [rasta pé ♩=140]

Viola de Buriti
[Afinação Natural em Sol]

Viola Caipira
[Afinação Ceboão em Ré]

4

8

14

18

G D7 G D7 G D7 G

9 0 0 7 0 0 0 0
2 5 8 0 6 0 0 2
9 0 0 7 0 0 0 0
2 5 8 0 6 0 0 2
9 0 0 7 0 0 0 0
2 5 8 0 6 0 0 2

22

rall.

G D7 G D7 G D7 G

0 0 0 0
5 5 4 6 4 6
0 0 0 0
5 5 4 6 4 6
0 0 0 0
5 5 4 6 4 6

2. Sicupira Preta [balanço $\text{♩}=95$]
a tempo

28

32

G D7 G D7 G

37

D7 G D7 G D7 G D7

44

G D7 G D7 G D7 G

51

G D7 G D7

56

G D7 G D7 G

61

D7 G D7 G D7 G D7

* mão esquerda pressiona 5º traste | mão direita golpeia 17º traste

68

G D7 G D7 G D7 G D7

76

G/B

80

G D7 G D7 G

3. Cajú Rasteiro [guarânia $\text{♩}=125$]

85

D7 G D7

92

G D7 G D7

99

1. 2.

G G7

4. Tico-tico [xote $\text{♩}=90$]

accel.

105 C

C *pp*

i m a m i m a m i

1 2 6 7 5 7 5 5 5 5 6 7 5 7 5 5 5 5

a tempo

109 C G C G C

f

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

114 F C G C

7 8 7 8 7 5 5 5 6 8 8 6 5 5 8 5 6 5 3 2 1 5 4 3 2

120

1. C G C G

0 3 2 0 1 3 2 0 3 6 7 5 7 5 5 5 6 6 7 5 7 5 5 5 5 :

125 2

C F C G C D7

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

132 5. Siriema [balanço] =100

G D7 G

138

D7 G C G D7 G

145

C G D7 G D7 G D7

152

G D7 G D7 G G

158

m i m i p p

7-5-7-5 6-5 7
4-7-7-5-5 6-6 5
5-6-7-8-9
14-9-7
13-8

162

p i p i

7-9-10-9-7 10-9-7
0-5-7-6
5-3-5-4-3

C G

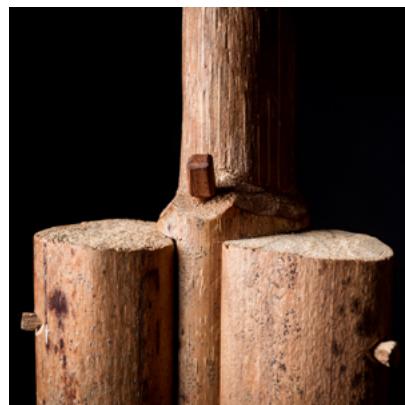
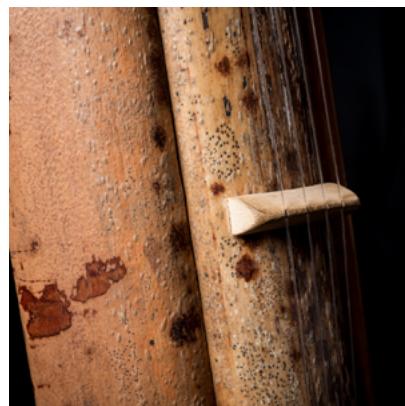
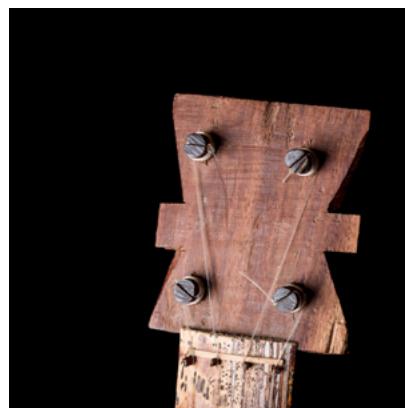
167

D7 G C G D7 G

173

D7 G D7 G D7 G

1.
2.





Viola de Cabaça

Levi Ramiro
2020 | Pirajuí, SP

Madeiras:

Cabaça
Caixeta
Imbuia Preta
Cedro Brasileiro Vermelho
Jacarandá

Woods:

Gourd
Caixeta
Black Imbuia
Brazilian Red Cedar
Rosewood

12 cordas de aço (organizadas
em 6 pares)

12 steel strings (organized in 6
pairs)

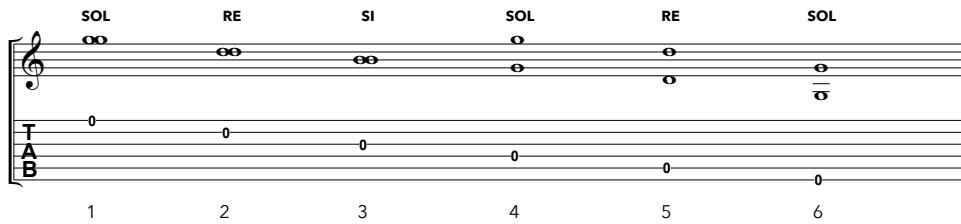
POR ANDRÉ MORAES

VIOLA DE CABACÃ

No caminhar da nossa pesquisa com as violas existentes no Brasil, estávamos em busca de uma viola de 12 cordas, até pelo fato da dupla Mandi e Soro-cabinha ter utilizado em algumas de suas gravações. A família das violas estava praticamente completa, mas também não poderia faltar a viola de cabaça do grande Levi Ramiro. Foi então que pensamos na possibilidade de ter uma viola de cabaça de 12 cordas. Ao ligar para o Levi perguntando se seria possível, ele prontamente informou que já tinha essa viola construída e que ela estava à venda. Ele me mandou um vídeo mostrando a viola e logo adquirimos o instrumento. Essa viola possui os três primeiros pares em uníssono e os três últimos em oitavas. Em nosso trabalho utilizamos a afinação Rio Abaixo, em Sol Maior.

In the course of our research on the existing *violas* in Brazil, we were looking for a 12-string *viola*, partly because the duo Mandi & Sorocabinha had used one in some of their recordings. The family of *violas* was almost complete, but we couldn't miss out on the *viola de cabaça* by the great Levi Ramiro. That's when we considered the possibility of having a 12-string *viola de cabaça*. So, I called Levi to ask if it would be possible; and he promptly replied that he had already built this *viola* and it was available for sale. He sent me a video showing the *viola*, and we acquired the instrument. In this *viola*, the first three pairs of strings are in unison and the last three in octaves. On the album, we used it tuned to Rio Abaixo in G Major.

Afinação / tuning: Rio Abaixo





Viola de Cocho

Alcides Ribeiro
2013 | Varginha, MT

Madeiras:

Pinho Cuiabano
Teca
Cedro Rosa

5 cordas de nylon

Woods:

Cuiabano Pine
Teak
Pink Cedar

5 nylon strings

POR CÉSAR PETENÁ

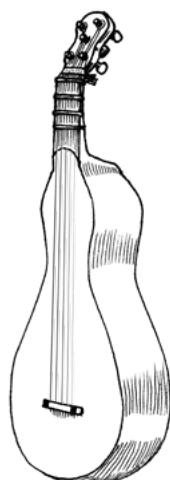
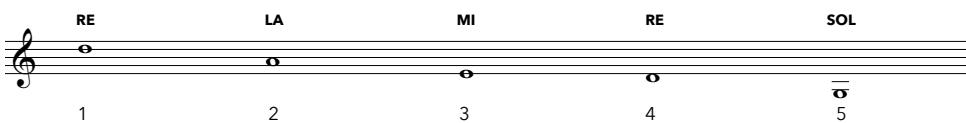
VIOLA DE COCHO, QUE PRESENTE!

VIOLA DE COCHO, WHAT A GIFT!

Como dito anteriormente, minha história com a viola de cocho começou há muitos anos atrás. Vi e ouvi o instrumento pela primeira vez no ano de 2012, no encontro Voa Viola em Belo Horizonte (MG), nas mãos do talentosíssimo Daniel de Paula. Após esse encontro, minha esposa entrou em contato com o Alcides e alguns meses depois eu estava recebendo em casa minha primeira viola de cocho, com corpo em pinho cuiabano, espelho e cavalete em teca e cravelhas de cedro rosa. Que presente! Gravamos com ela a minha composição "Teu Sorriso", em afinação Canotio Solto, porém com a última corda uma oitava abaixo da afinação original.

As I mentioned earlier, my story with *viola de cocho* began many years ago. I first saw and heard the instrument in 2012 at a cultural gathering called *Voa Viola* in Belo Horizonte (MG), in the hands of the incredibly talented Daniel de Paula. After this encounter, my wife got in touch with Alcides and soon I received my first *viola de cocho*. The body is made of Cuiaba pine, fingerboard and bridge made of teak wood, and pegs made of pink cedar. What a gift! We recorded my composition "*Teu Sorriso*" with it, using the "*Canotio Solto*" tuning, but with the last string an octave below the original tuning.

Afinação / tuning: Canotio Solto [com 5ª corda alterada / with the 5th altered string]



Cavalo Árabe

André Moraes

Lento $\text{♩} = 55$

efeitos sonoros livres utilizando o corpo do instrumento

Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Solto]

Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Solto]

Viola de Cabaça
12 cordas
[Afinação Rio Abaixo]

3

6

8va

9

A Galope $\text{♩} = 130$

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

0 3 0 5 0 3 0 5 0 3 0 5 0 3 0 35 0 5 0 3 0 5 0 3 0

13

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

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

17

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

5 0 3 0 5 0 3 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 5 0 7 0 5 0 8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0

21

f

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

8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0 10 0 8 0 8 0 7 0 7 0 5 0 5 0 3 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 0

B

25

mf

p

mp

29

32

35

38

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

C

f

a

p

f

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2
4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0

46

2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5
3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

50

5 5 5 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
4 0 4 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

55

6
4

6
4

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

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0

D

[esfregando a mão direita no tampo]

6
4

6
4

f

0 0

12 12 11 12 8 11 7 7 7 7 12 12 11 12 8 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0

62

6
4

6
4

0 0

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

0 0

[percutindo a mão esquerda atrás do braço com uma aliança]

65

6
4

6
4

0 0

12 12 11 12 8 11 7 7 7 7 12 12 11 12 8 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0

Musical score for guitar, page 71, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with grace marks, followed by a dynamic marking *rall.* The bottom staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by dynamics *p* and *ff*. The guitar tablature at the bottom provides fret and string information for each note.

71

rall.

p *p*

ff

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0-1 3 0 0-1 0 3-0 0 1-3 5 0 1-3 5-0 0

0 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

The image shows the first two measures of a guitar score. The key signature is E minor (one sharp). The tempo is Lento (♩ = 55). Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 2 begins with a dynamic ff and a sixteenth-note pattern. The tablature below the staff shows fingerings: 0, 0, 8 in measure 1; 7, 8, 7, 8, 7, 8 in measure 2. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

Musical score for piano, page 10, measures 77-78. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo of Galope = 130. The bottom staff shows a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure 77 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 78 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth-note pairs. The dynamic instruction *ppp* is placed above the first measure of the second staff. The dynamic *p* is placed below the last note of the second staff.

F

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

84

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

88

f ff

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0 8 0 7 0 10 0 8 0 8 0 7 0 7 0 5 0 5 0 3 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

92

8 8 6/4

p

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
3 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 3 0 2 0 5 0 3 0 3/5 0 5 0 5 0 3 0 3/5 0 5 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

G

mf

0 0 0 0 0
5 0 5 0 4 0 5 0 3 5
7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 7
5 0 5 0 4 0 5 0 3 5
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

99

0 0 0 0
7 7 8 8 10 10 11 11
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 11 12 8 11
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

103

0 0 0 0
7 7 7 7 12 12 11 12 8 11
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
7 787 5 575 3 353
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

106

0 0 0 0
2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5 3 3/5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Teu Sorriso

César Petená

para Van Peris

Guarânia ♩ = 90

Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Solto com
a 5ª corda uma oitava abaixão]

Viola de Cabaça
12 cordas
[Afinação Rio Abaixo]

A

17

E m7 D

11 12 12 9 12 11 9 12 10 9 7 5 4

B

C D/C C Em

cresc.

25

C D/C B7 Em/G D/A Bm C

cresc.

f

29

C Bm7 Bb7M C

p mf p

mf

33 Gadd9 G sus Gadd9 G sus

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

C Solo Improvisado

G C

43 D

49 G

D

C D/C C Em

57

cresc.

C D/C B7 E^vm/G D/A Bm C

cresc.

f f

61

C Bm7 B \flat 7M

harm.

64

harm. mão direita [2 oitavas acima]

0 -1 0

rall.

Gadd9

G sus

G sus

G7M(9)

p

i m a

4 3 4

5 3 5

5 3 5 2

2

Siriri no Escuro

César Petená

Siriri (♩ = 140)

Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Solto]

Viola Dinâmica
[Afinação Natural]

12

A

5 D A 7sus D A 7sus D A 7sus

11 D A 7sus D A 7sus

15 D A 7sus D A 7sus

19 D A 7sus D A 7sus

23 D A 7sus **B**

28

32

C D sus4(9) E♭7M(9) E♭(add9)

f expressivo

42 Em7(9) Em(add 9) F6(sus2)

Fretboard fingerings: 7, 9, 7-12, 9, 14-12-10-14

48 F(sus2) D A7

Fretboard fingerings: 12, 12-12-9-10, 10

52 D A7 D N.C.

Fretboard fingerings: 3, 4, 0-4-0-5-0-7-0, 4-6-7-6-4, 5-4-7

56 D A7sus D A7sus

Fretboard fingerings: i m i a, 0-2-0-5-0-2-0-5, 0-2-0-5-0-2-0-5, 0-2-0-5-0-2-0-5

E

F

G

H

Musical score for piano and guitar. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing two hands playing eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the guitar, with a neck diagram below it. Measure 76 starts with a piano dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$ and a guitar dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. Measure 77 starts with a piano dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$ and a guitar dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The guitar neck diagram shows the following fingerings: measure 76, 1-5, 0-0-0-0, 5-12; measure 77, 12-5, 0-0-0-0, 5-0. The piano part includes a fermata over the first note of each measure.

G Dsus4(9) E♭7M(9) E♭(add9)

f *expressivo*

7 9 9 7 10-8-7 10 8 8-10-7-8

Musical score for guitar (Fretboard view) showing three chords:

- Em7(9)**: Fret 7 (B), 9 (D#), 7 (A), 10 (E), 8 (G), 7 (C#).
- Em(add 9)**: Fret 12 (B), 12 (D#), 12 (A), 10 (E), 15 (G), 13 (C#).
- F6(sus2)**: Fret 13 (B), 12 (D#), 10 (A), 8 (E), 9 (G), 9 (C#).

91 Fsus2 G D

H

95

E m B m D

mf

p

pp

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

99

N.C.

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

103

I

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

107

f

1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3

112

Piano Chords:

- Measure 1: $\text{G}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$
- Measure 2: $\text{G}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$
- Measure 3: $\text{G}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$
- Measure 4: $\text{G}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$

Guitar Tablature:

```

    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
    1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
    1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
  
```

J

Piano Chords:

- Measure 1: D
- Measure 2: $\text{A}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$ (labeled "A 7sus")
- Measure 3: D

Guitar Tablature:

```

    2   3   2   0
    3   2   0   0
    2   3   2   0
    0   0   0   0
  
```

122

Piano Chords:

- Measure 1: $\text{A}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$ (labeled "A 7sus")
- Measure 2: $\text{F}^{\#} \text{A}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$ (labeled "F 7M")
- Measure 3: $\text{B}^{\flat} \text{D}^{\flat} \text{F}^{\flat} \text{A}^{\flat} \text{C}^{\flat} \text{E}$ (labeled "B♭ 7M")

Guitar Tablature:

```

    0   3   0   2   0
    3   0   2   0   0
    0   3   0   2   0
    0   0   0   0   0
  
```

128

Piano Chords:

- Measure 1: $\text{F}^{\#} \text{A}^{\#} \text{C}^{\#} \text{E}$ (labeled "F 7M")
- Measure 2: $\text{B}^{\flat} \text{D}^{\flat} \text{F}^{\flat} \text{A}^{\flat} \text{C}^{\flat} \text{E}$ (labeled "B♭ 7M")
- Measure 3: C

Guitar Tablature:

```

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

K

G D7 G D7

0 7-5 9-7-5 8-7 0 3-0-2-3-2-0 3-0-3-2-0-2

136

G D7 G D7

0 0-3-1-0 0-5-3-0 0-7 5-0 0-8-7-0 0-10-8-0 0-10

140

G D7 G D7

0 0-10-0 0-12-0 0-13-0 0-10-0 10-0 0-8-0 0-5-0 0-8-0

144

G D7 G D7

3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3 3-2-1-0 4-3-2-1-0 3-2-1

L

G D7 G D7 G D7 G

Harmônico Natural

0 7 0 7 0 7 12 12

155 D7 *rall.* G D7 G

H. 0 0 7 12 12





Viola Caipira

Ferroni
2017 | Capão Bonito, SP

Madeiras:

Cedro
Jacarandá Indiano
Ébano

Woods:

Cedar
Indian Rosewood
Ebony

10 cordas de aço (organizadas
em 5 pares) 10 steel strings (organized
in 5 pairs)

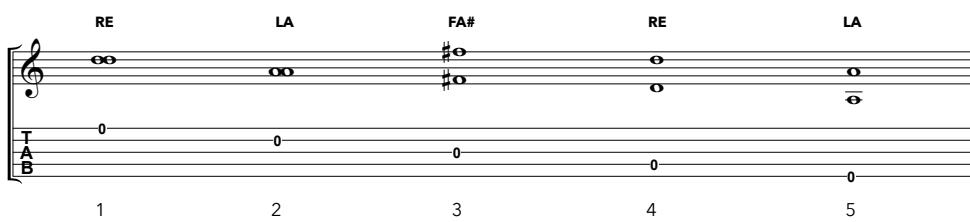
POR ANDRÉ MORAES

VIOLA CAIPIRA

Sempre tive em minha casa uma viola caipira. Com o meu desenvolvimento no instrumento, passei a pesquisar algo que me atendesse às questões técnicas e interpretativas, com uma presença de médio/grave e também que me agradasse esteticamente e que fosse diferente de todas que já tinha tocado. Como integrante da Orquestra Filarmônica de Violas, tive a oportunidade de conhecer as violas de grandes luthiers, como o Ferroni. Certo dia, entrei em contato e marquei uma visita em seu atelier, uma pessoa incrível e de um coração enorme. Pude tocar algumas violas prontas e, naquele dia, me apaixonei por seu trabalho. Escolhi as madeiras e a forma de como ela viria ao mundo – um instrumento perfeito, tudo aquilo que eu queria. Porém, o que mais chamou minha atenção foi a mão da viola (lugar onde vão as tarroxas), bem parecida com a viola toeira de portugal. No dia em que fui buscar a minha viola, acontecia um almoço em sua casa com alguns músicos, ali mesmo já tirei as primeiras notas. Nossa trabalho com as violas se deu, inicialmente, como um duo de violas caipiras onde exploramos as diversas afinações e ritmos para o instrumento. A afinação usada aqui é a Cebolão em Ré Maior.

I have always had a *viola caipira* at home. As I progressed with the instrument, I began to look for something that would meet my technical and interpretative needs, with a medium/low presence; that would also please me aesthetically and be different from any viola I had played before. As a member of the Philharmonic Viola Orchestra, I had the opportunity to get to know the *violas* of great luthiers, such as Ferroni. One day, I called him and scheduled a visit to his workshop. He's an incredible person with a huge heart. I got to play some of his ready-made *violas*, and that day, I fell in love with his work. I chose the woods and how it would be brought to life – a perfect instrument, everything I wanted. But what caught my attention the most was the headstock, which was very similar to the Portuguese *viola toeira*. The day I went to pick up my *viola*, Ferroni was offering lunch at his house for some musician friends. Right there, I played the first notes. Our work with the *violas* initially started as a duo of *violas caipiras*, where we explored various tunings and rhythms for the instrument. The tuning used here is Cebolão in D Major.

Afinação / tuning: Cebolão [em Ré Maior / D Major]





Viola Caiçara

Sérgio Lopes
2015 | Cananéia, SP

Madeiras:

Caixeta
Canela Preta

Woods:

Caixeta
Black Cinnamon

7 cordas de aço
(1 par e 6 simples)

7 steel strings
(1 pair and 6 single)

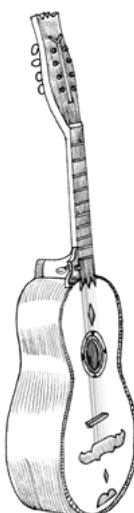
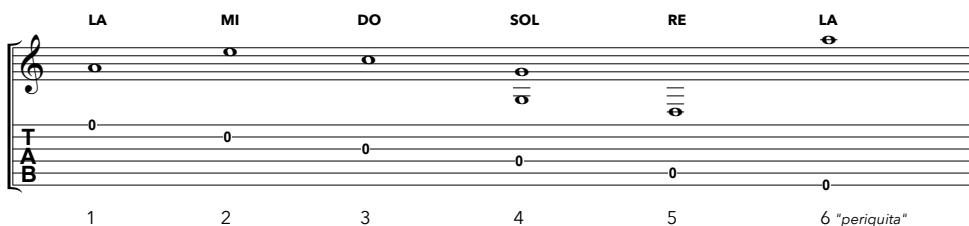
POR CÉSAR PETENÁ

VIOLA CAIÇARA

Em dezembro de 2022, acompanhado do amigo Rodolfo Vidal, eu e minha família fomos à casa de Seu Joaquim, em Cananéia (SP), um dos mestres que mantém viva a arte do fandango caiçara na região. O caso é que eu estava lá em busca de uma viola e Joaquim queria vender uma de suas duas. Para a minha surpresa, ele queria ficar com sua mais antiga, me oferecendo, então, essa linda viola feita pelo artesão Sérgio Lopes, também de Cananéia. A viola é feita em caixeta, madeira de cor clara, realçando os detalhes desenhados em volta do instrumento, além da onça, animal admirado e aqui homenageado pelo artesão. Aprendi naquele tarde, com Joaquim e Rodolfo, alguns toques de viola, como a chamarrita e o domdom. Aprendi também a afinação que eles usam por lá e que utilizei nas três músicas desse álbum, a Intaivada. Pessoalmente, essa afinação traz dois desafios: ao contrário do que estou acostumado, a primeira corda (lá) é mais grave que a segunda e terceira (mi e dó), além disso, a última corda (lá), conhecida como cantadeira ou periquita, é a mais aguda e não se estende por todo o braço da viola. São particularidades desafiadoras, mas incrivelmente enriquecedoras para o resultado sonoro.

In December 2022, accompanied by my friend Rodolfo Vidal, my family and I visited Seu Joaquim in Cananéia (São Paulo), one of the masters who keeps the art of *fandango caiçara* alive in the region. The thing is: I was there searching for a viola, and Joaquim wanted to sell one of his two instruments. To my surprise, he wanted to keep his older one and offered me this beautiful viola made by craftsman Sérgio Lopes, also from Cananéia. The viola is made of light-colored *caixeta* wood, highlighting the intricate designs around the instrument, as well as the jaguar, an admired animal honored here by the craftsman. That afternoon, I learned from Joaquim and Rodolfo some viola techniques, such as *chamarrita* and *domdom*. I also learned the tuning they use there, which I used in the three songs of this album, called *Intaivada*. Personally, this tuning presents two challenges: contrary to what I am used to, the first string (A) is lower in pitch than the second and third strings (E and C). In addition to that, the last string (A), known as the "cantadeira" or "periquita", is the highest in pitch and does not extend across the entire fingerboard of the viola. These are challenging peculiarities but incredibly enriching for the sound result.

Afinação / tuning: Intaivada



Céu de Pitangueiras

César Petená

A ♩ = 90

Viola Caipira
[Afinação Ceboão em Ré]

Viola Caiçara
[Afinação Intaivada]

6

D G D

mf

12 A Bm G D Dsus D

B *Pagode Caipira*

G D Bm

27 E Em7 Eb7M D D A7 D

mp

mp

2 4 4 5 4 3 4 6 3 7 6 4 2 2 3 6 9 10

C D G D A

batucando no corpo da viola

D

N.C.

p harm.

$\begin{matrix} 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 5 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$

f harm.

p

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 5 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 9 & 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 9 & 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 9 & 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

f

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 7 \\ 2 & 6 \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

Sheet music for guitar and bass in G major, measures 67-70. The top staff shows a guitar part with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff shows a bass part with a bass clef. Measures 67-68 are in G major, measure 69 starts in D major, and measure 70 returns to Bm.

G

D

Bm

67

0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

7 7 7 5 7 7 7 7 5 0 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 2 5 4 7 9

f

2 5 5 4 2 0 7 7 6 4 2 2 3 2 2 4 2 2 3 2

3 2 0 10 9 7 5 4

2 0 10 9 7 5 4

Pagode Caipira

73

E Em7 E♭7M D D A7 D

f *mf* *mf*

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4} \frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{7}$ $\frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{5}{6} \frac{7}{9} \frac{9}{10}$

Guitar tablature for the first four measures of a piece in G major. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The first measure starts with a D chord (D-G-B) followed by a bass note. The second measure starts with a G chord (G-D-B) followed by a bass note. The third measure starts with a D chord (D-G-B) followed by a bass note. The fourth measure starts with an A chord (A-E-C#-G) followed by a bass note.

Measure 1: D chord (D-G-B), bass note at 0. Fretting: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Fret markers: 12-13, 12, 8, 7, 9.

Measure 2: G chord (G-D-B), bass note at 0. Fretting: 0, x, 0, 0, 0. Fret markers: 8, 8, 5, x, 0. Fingerings: * over 8, * over 5.

Measure 3: D chord (D-G-B), bass note at 0. Fretting: 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Fret markers: 12-13, 12, 8, 7, 9.

Measure 4: A chord (A-E-C#-G), bass note at 0. Fretting: 0, x, 0, 0, 0. Fret markers: 10, 10, 7, x, 0. Fingerings: * over 10, * over 7.

Bm G D Dsus D

83

Fingerings for the bottom staff (guitar strings):

- Measure 1: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 2: 7 8 7 9 - 7 9
- Measure 3: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 4: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 5: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 6: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 7: 0 0 0 0
- Measure 8: 0 0 0 0

H N.C.

p harm. ff

Fingerings for the bottom staff (guitar strings):

- Measure 1: 12 12 0 1 3 1 5 3
- Measure 2: 0 2 4 2 5 4 5 3 5 4 1 3 0
- Measure 3: 5 4 5 3 5 4 2 4 0

p ff

Fingerings for the bottom staff (guitar strings):

- Measure 1: 0 2 4 2 5 4
- Measure 2: 9 7 5 4 2 4 0
- Measure 3: 0 2 4 2 5 4
- Measure 4: 9 7 5 4 2 4 0

Paca Pimenta

César Petená

60

Deixando todas as cordas soarem

Viola Caipira
[Afinação Ceboão em Ré]

Deixando todos as cordas solarem

Viola Caiçara
[Afinacão Intaivada]

* tocar apenas na repetição

A horizontal number line starting at -2 and ending at 5. The line has tick marks at every integer value from -2 to 5. The tick mark for 0 is labeled with a '0' above the line. The tick mark for 5 is labeled with a '5' to the right of the line. The tick mark for -2 is labeled with a '-2' below the line.

Musical score for the first piano part, page 3, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of three sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 2-10 show a repeating eighth-note pattern with grace notes and slurs. Measure 10 ends with a dynamic instruction *sf*.

Musical score for piano showing two staves. The left staff starts with a treble clef, four sharps, and a measure ending with a fermata over a eighth note. The right staff starts with a bass clef, one sharp, and a measure ending with a fermata over a eighth note. Below each staff are two sets of numbers: 0, 2 and 2, 0.

A musical score for piano. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The melody begins at C5, moves to D5, and then descends through E4, D4, C4, B3, and A3. A sixteenth-note pattern follows, starting at G3 and descending through F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, and A2. The melody then continues with a descending eighth-note line from G2 to A1.

The image shows six staves of musical notation for guitar, arranged vertically. The first two staves begin at measure 9, with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a dynamic of *mf*. The third staff begins at measure 12, also with a treble clef and three sharps. Measures 9 through 11 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs with specific fingerings (i, m, p, i, m, i) and a bass line with notes 5-7-5-7-5. Measures 12-14 show a more complex pattern with eighth-note pairs and a bass line with notes 3-5-3-5-3. Measures 15-17 continue this pattern. Measure 18 begins with a treble clef and a dynamic of *mf*, featuring a bass line with notes 0-3-2.

18

rall.

a tempo

a m i p a m i

A 7M(9)
tocar de forma livre

19

21

24

A sus4(9)

A

28

p (d)

7

p i m i

7 7 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 3

G 6/A

A

31

D.C. al Fine
(sem repetições)

p i m a

3 4 2 0 4 3 1 0 2 0 0 1

0 2 5 7 5 7 5 3 5 5 3

0 2 4 2 4 2 0 2 0 2 0

p i m i

7

4 5 4 4 0 2 4 2 2 2

2 0 5 2 0 3 2

2 0 2 1 2 0 2

34

pp cresc.

sf

pp cresc.

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3

0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3

0 4 3 0 3 0 4 3 0 4

7

0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0

2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

43

44



**Viola de Buriti**

Arnon Tavares
2023 | Jalapão, TO

Madeiras:

Buriti
Vinhático

4 cordas de nylon

Woods:

Buriti
Yellowheart

4 nylon strings

POR CÉSAR PETENÁ

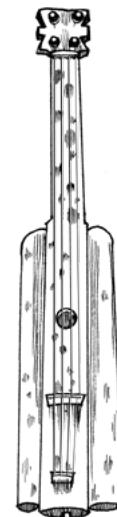
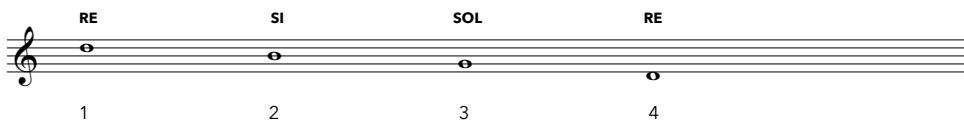
VIOLA DE BURITI, NOVAS AMIZADES

VIOLA DE BURITI, NEW FRIENDSHIPS

Desde que decidimos estudar e trabalhar com as diversas violas brasileiras, buscamos também cultivar uma boa relação com os reais detentores do saber de cada uma dessas culturas, os verdadeiros mestres, violeiros e artesãos. Uma das amizades motivadoras para nosso projeto, mesmo que a distância, foi com o Arnon Tavares, músico e artesão da comunidade Mumbuca, no Jalapão (TO). Arnon sempre se posicionou como incentivador e admirador do nosso trabalho “moderno” com a viola de buriti. Uma admiração tão sincera que se materializou nesta viola, feita em 2023 e enviada como presente para nós. Cada artesão tem suas marcas de identidade na construção de seus instrumentos, e Arnon não é diferente. Há paixão no acabamento e nos detalhes entalhados na viola.

From the moment we decided to study and work with various Brazilian *violas*, we have also sought to cultivate a good relationship with the true custodians of the knowledge of each of these cultures: the genuine masters, *violeiros*, and craftsmen. One of the motivating friendships of our project, even from a distance, was Arnon Tavares. He is a musician and craftsman from Mumbuca community in Jalapão, Tocantins. Arnon has always been a supporter and admirer of our “modern” work with the *buriti viola*. A sincere admiration that was materialized in this viola, crafted in 2023 and sent to us as a gift. Each craftsman leaves their distinctive marks in the construction of their instruments, and Arnon is no different. There is passion in the finish and the intricately carved details of the viola.

Afinação / tuning: Natural [em Sol Maior / G Major]



Mistura Paulista

André Moraes e César Petená

Toada $\text{♩} = 70$

Viola de Buriti
[Afinação Natural em Sol]

Viola Machete
[Afinação Natural]

rall.

a tempo

D m A m

5

B♭

A 7

D

E/D

9

13 D C/D *rall.* G D7

17 Cururu $d=92$

A

G D7 G D7 G D7

23 G D7 G D7 G D7

29 G D7 G D7

33 G D7 G D7

37 G D7 G **B** G D7

mf

G D7 G **f** G D7

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

42 G D7

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

47 G G7 C D

5-5-10-10-10 10-8-8-7 7-8 9-9-9 9-7-7-5 8-7-7-5

51 G Em Am D7 1. G 2. G

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

D7 G C
 57 ff mp cresc. poco a poco
 D7 G A7
 ff > p cresc. poco a poco
 0 2 2 2 3 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 5 7
 0 2 2 2 3 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 7 5
 0 2 2 2 3 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 7 5

61 7 7 7 7 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 2 2
 7 7 7 7 0 0 0 4 4 4 4 2 2

66 2 2 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 7 6 7

70 ff mf
 ff mf
 5 7 5 5 7 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0

74

G D7 G

ff *mf* *f*

0 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 3 2 0 0

4 4 2 2 0 0 2 0

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

2 3 2 3 2 5 7 5 7

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

D G D7 G

5 5 5 5 5 4 3 3 9 9

7 7 7 7 7 6 5 5 10 10

9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 8 8 8 8

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

83

D7 G

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

7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 12 12 12

9 9 10 8 8 8 8 8 10 10 10 8 8 8 8

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

87

D7 G

5 3 3 5 5 3 2 3 2 3 0 2 8 7 8 7 8 7 8

7 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 2 2 8 8 7 7 5 5 5 5

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

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

91

E_m C

1.	G	D7	G	:	2.	G	D7	G
----	---	----	---	---	----	---	----	---

2-3 3-5 3-5 3-5 4-6 4-6 4-6 5-7 9-10 10-12 12-12 9-10 9-10 9-8 8-7 7-8 5-7 5-7 5-7 . 9-10 9-10 8-7 7-7 5-5 2-3

97

D7 G D7 **E**

mf

D7 G D7 G D7

0-0 0-0 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-3 0-0 0-0 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-3 0-0 0-0 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-3 0-0 0-0 2-3 2-3 2-3 2-3 0-0 0-0

102

G D7 G D7 G

107

D7 G D7 G D7

112

G D7 G D7

116

G D7 G

Bass tablature for the bottom staff:

2	3	2	2	2	0
3	3	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Bass tablature for the bottom staff:

2	3	2	2	2	0
3	3	2	2	2	0
2	2	2	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0



Ventos do Sul

César Petená

para Valdir Verona

Milonga $\text{♩} = 90$
A m

Viola Caiçara
[Afinação Intaivada]

E♭dim

mp

T A B

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

2 10 9 5 7 5 7 8 9 10 10 8 9 8 5 0

Viola de Cabaça
12 cordas
[Afinação Rio Abaixo]

T A B

Bm7(b5)

E7

A A m

pp

mf

4 5 4 5 0 3 2 1 0 1 4 2 10 9 5 7 5 7

7 9

10 9 7 5 4 5 7

9

E♭dim Bm7(b5) E7 Am

14

E♭dim Bm7(b5)

E7 Am A7 Dm G7

35

F C/E D E7

1 8 7 5 3 10 8 7

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

2 4 3 5 5 6 8 9 9 7 8 7 8

p

2

The image shows a musical score for a six-string guitar. The top part is staff notation with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The bottom part is tablature, where each horizontal row represents a string and each vertical column represents a fret. The notes are indicated by vertical stems with dots or dashes. The first measure starts with an open string (0) on the 6th string. The second measure starts with a note at the 2nd fret on the 6th string. The third measure starts with an open string (0) on the 5th string. The fourth measure starts with a note at the 4th fret on the 5th string.

The image shows a musical score for a six-string guitar. The staff begins with a treble clef. The first measure contains three notes: a dotted half note at the 7th fret, a quarter note at the 10th fret, and a half note at the 9th fret. This pattern repeats three more times. The notes are positioned on the 6th, 5th, and 4th strings respectively. The 3rd string is muted. The 2nd string is also muted. The 1st string is muted. The 6th string is muted. The 5th string is muted. The 4th string is muted.

Musical score for guitar, measure 43 to 44. The key signature changes from F major (one sharp) to Eb dim (two flats). The tempo is marked *accel.*. The chord D7 is indicated at the end of measure 44. The tablature shows the left-hand fingerings for the chords.

43

F

accel.
Eb dim

D7

44

0 0 0 0
3 7 5

0 0 0 0
3 7 5

0 0 0 0
-1 0 5 3

0 0 0 0
2 0 0 3 1 0

0 2 0 2

A musical score for a single melodic line. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by black dots of varying sizes, indicating pitch and duration. The bottom staff features numerical markings below the notes, likely representing fingerings or performance instructions. The measures are numbered at the end of each measure.

10 7 10 | 10 7 10 | 8 5 8 | 7 5 3 1 0 | 7

mais movido

Musical score for guitar and piano. The top staff shows a guitar part with a treble clef, 53 in the key signature, and measures D7, G9, and A♭9. The bottom staff shows a piano part with a treble clef, pp dynamic, and f dynamic.

Guitar Part:

Measure	String 6	String 5	String 4	String 3	String 2	String 1
D7	x	x	x	x	x	x
G9	x	x	x	x	x	x
A♭9	x	x	x	x	x	x

Piano Part:

Measure	Left Hand (Bass)	Right Hand (Treble)
53	4-5-4-2-4	pp
54	4-2	9
55	11-11-9-7-5	9-7-6-4-6-7
56	8	f

Tempo Primo

Dm G7 E C G/B A m G

62

68 F C/E D m G 7

72 C G/B A m G

p i p i p i p

Ventos do Sul

violas brasileiras 99

76

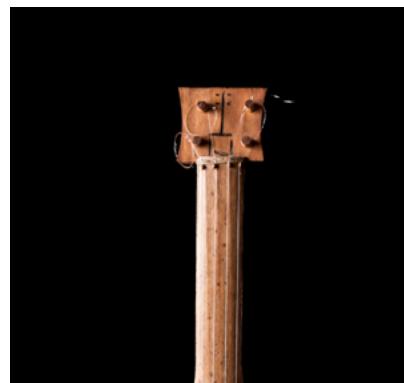
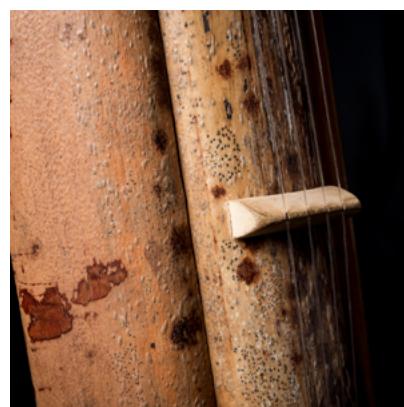
F C/E D E 7/D

muito rall.

Am

F

p



Iguacu
César Petená

Polka Paraguaia $\text{♩} = 140$

Viola de Cocho
[Afinação Canotio Solto]

Viola Caipira
[Afinação Ceboão em Ré]

Em7

F7M

p

mp

p

mp

A 8 10 9 8 7 8 10 9 8 7 8 10 9 8 7 10 0 0 12
B 7 8 9 10 9 8 7 8 9 10 9 8 7 8 10 9 8 7 8 10 0 0 12

5

Em7(9)

mp

p harmônicos

harm.

10 0 0 12 8 10 0 0 12 10 12 12 12 10 12 12 12 10 12 12 12

9

F7M(9)

p

mp

harm.

p

p

mf

harm.

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

14

G

f

20

26

30

36

B

Em7

F⁶

p

46

Em7

p

50

F⁶

mp

E♭7M

p

C D [percutindo a mão esquerda atrás do braço com uma aliança]

60 G

65

A7

D

p *p* *i* *p* *i* *p*

2-4 2 0 1 7 7 10 11 4 3 5 7 9 8 0 0

70

G

ff

Polka Paraguaia

0 0 8 0 4 5 2 5 4

74

D

D

2-4 2 0 2-4 2 0

78

A7

D

0 2 4

D Solo Improvisado

Em7

F7M



89 Em7

F7M

**E**

D

A musical staff for guitar. The top two staves show harmonic patterns in D major. The bottom staff shows a six-string guitar tab with fingerings: 4-0-2-0-4, 2-0, 0; 4-0-2-0-4. The tab staff has a 2 over it.

A musical staff for guitar. The top two staves show harmonic patterns in G major. The bottom staff shows a six-string guitar tab with fingerings: 2-4-2-0-2-0, 2-1-5-5-10-8; 2-4-2-0. The tab staff has a 2 over it.

105

A7

A musical staff for guitar. The top two staves show harmonic patterns in A7. The bottom staff shows a six-string guitar tab with fingerings: 9-10-9, 2-4-2-0, 1-7-7-10-11; 4-3-5-7. The tab staff has a 2 over it.

110 D

G

G

0 0 8 0
0 0 0 0
4 5 2 5 4

115

D

D

2-4 2 0
2-4 2 0

119 A7

rall.

A7

D

mp

4 0 2-0 4
2 0



ANDRÉ MORAES

Iniciou seus estudos musicais no projeto Guri no curso de violão. Buscando aprofundamento nos estudos, ingressou na Universidade Livre de Música (ULM) para estudar o mesmo instrumento. Alguns anos depois, resgatou suas raízes caipiras no curso de viola caipira na Escola de Música do Estado de São Paulo (EMESP). Graduou-se em música pela Faculdade Santa Marcelina, é mestre em educação musical pela Universidade de São Paulo (USP), onde investigou processos de criação, ensino e aprendizagem da viola caipira através de recursos tecnológicos. Desde 2013, tem se dedicado à educação musical em escolas do ensino básico, público e privado, no âmbito coletivo. Ministrou aulas coletivas de violão e viola caipira em prefeituras e algumas unidades do Serviço Social do Comércio (SESC). Atuou como consultor técnico em música na UNESCO em um projeto de reparação cultural após o rompimento da barragem de Fundão em Mariana (MG). Atualmente, leciona viola caipira e violão, e junto ao violeiro César Petená, desenvolve um trabalho instrumental e de pesquisa que traz foco para as diversas violas existentes em nosso país. É integrante da Orquestra Filarmônica de Violas de Campinas (SP) e participou de diversos festivais de viola caipira. Foi, por três anos consecutivos, um dos finalistas no “Concurso de Viola Caipira” do Revelando São Paulo.

Andre began his musical studies in the Guri project with a guitar course. Seeking further depth in his studies, he enrolled at the *Universidade Livre de Música* (ULM) to continue studying the same instrument. A few years later, he reconnected with his roots by taking a *viola caipira* course at the São Paulo State Music School (EMESP). He graduated in music at *Faculdade Santa Marcelina* and holds a master's degree in music education from the University of São Paulo (USP), where he investigated the processes of creation, teaching, and learning of *viola caipira* through technological resources. Since 2013, he has dedicated himself to music education in public and private elementary schools, focusing on collective learning. He has taught group classes in acoustic guitar and *viola caipira* in municipalities and some units of the Social Service of Commerce (SESC). He worked as a technical music consultant for UNESCO on a cultural restoration project following the collapse of the Fundão dam in Mariana in Minas Gerais. Currently, he teaches *viola caipira* and acoustic guitar, and along with César Petená, he is part of an instrumental and research project that focuses on the many *violas* existing in Brazil. He is a member of the Campinas Philharmonic Orchestra of Violas and has participated in several *viola caipira* festivals. For three consecutive years, he was a finalist in the *Revelando São Paulo de Viola Caipira* competition.

CÉSAR PETENÁ

Sua primeira formação musical foi em guitarra elétrica pela Fundação das Artes em São Caetano do Sul, mas a afinidade com a música brasileira o levou à viola caipira, e depois para as demais violas brasileiras, instrumentos aos quais tem se dedicado nos últimos anos. Já participou de diversos encontros e festivais onde teve o privilégio de conhecer e tocar ao lado de grandes mestres.

No ano de 2017, participou do concurso Viva São Gonçalo e ganhou o prêmio de 2º lugar na categoria instrumental com sua composição “Teu Sorriso”. Também foi premiado em 2022 com o 2º lugar no concurso Revelando São Paulo de Viola Caipira. Além de diversas cidades brasileiras, já se apresentou nos EUA e no Japão.

César é bacharel em viola caipira pela Faculdade Cantareira e possui mestrado em música na Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA), com pesquisa em seu trabalho como arquivista e editor de partituras, atividade que exerce desde 2010 na Orquestra Sinfônica do Estado de São Paulo (OSESP).

César's first musical training was in electric guitar at *Fundação das Artes* in São Caetano do Sul, but his affinity for Brazilian music led him to viola caipira, and later to other Brazilian *violas*, instruments to which he has dedicated himself in recent years. He has participated in various gatherings and festivals where he had the privilege of meeting and playing alongside great masters.

In 2017, he participated in the *Viva São Gonçalo* competition and won 2nd place in the instrumental category with his composition “Teu Sorriso.” He was also awarded 2nd place in the *Revelando São Paulo de Viola Caipira* competition in 2022. Besides performing in various Brazilian cities, he has also played in the USA and Japan.

César holds a bachelor's degree in *viola caipira* from *Faculdade Cantareira* and a master's degree in music from Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), with research focused on his work as a performance librarian and music editor, a role he has held since 2010 at São Paulo State Symphony Orchestra (OSESP).

TÉRCIO ESPERANDIO

Formado em Ciência da Computação, e sempre ligado à música, desenho e fotografia, juntou suas experiências e particularidades de cada um desses assuntos no seu trabalho fotográfico, criando assim uma visão própria dos temas que retrata.

Já fez fotografias de aves, de paisagem e de pessoas, mas foi fotografando shows, eventos culturais e cobrindo festas populares em cidades como São Luiz do Paraitinga (SP), que descobriu sua vocação.

Depois de anos tocando guitarra elétrica, descobriu uma paixão pela viola caipira, que culminou em sua entrada para a Orquestra Filarmônica de Violas de Campinas (SP), onde conheceu André e César.

Tércio graduated in computer science, and has always been connected to music, illustration, and photography. He combined his experiences and particularities of each of these subjects into his photographic work, thus creating his own vision of the themes he portrays. He has photographed birds, landscapes, and people, but it was through photographing concerts, cultural events, and covering popular festivals in cities like São Luiz do Paraitinga that he discovered his vocation. After years of playing electric guitar, he discovered a passion for the viola caipira, which led to his joining the Campinas Philharmonic Orchestra of Violas, where he met André and César.

YURI GARFUNKEL

Artista visual e violeiro, é autor do livro “A Viola Encarnada: modas de viola em quadrinhos”, inspirado em mais de 80 canções do repertório sertanejo raiz. Como ilustrador e criador de capas de discos desde 2007, fez trabalhos para artistas como Levi Ramiro, Moda de Rock, Ricardo Vignini, Cláudio Lacerda, Osni Ribeiro, Mel Moraes e duo Violas Brasileiras.

Yuri is a visual artist and violeiro, he is the author of the book “A Viola Encarnada: modas de viola em quadrinhos”, inspired by more than 80 songs from the traditional country music repertoire. As an illustrator and creator of album covers since 2007, he has worked for artists such as Levi Ramiro, Moda de Rock, Ricardo Vignini, Cláudio Lacerda, Osni Ribeiro, Mel Moraes and Violas Brasileiras duo.





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Através de imagens, relatos e partituras, os violeiros André Moraes e César Petená mostram nestas páginas algumas peculiaridades das diferentes violas encontradas no país.

Embarque com eles neste passeio cultural, imaginário e sonoro pelo Brasil.

With the help of pictures, stories, and music scores, André Moraes and César Petená showcase some peculiarities of the different types of violas found in the country.

Join them on this cultural, imagery, and musical journey through Brazil.

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