


# Baruch Habá B'Shem Adonai

Paloma Tostes  
Arranjo Marco Cavalca

Violoncello  = 60

The bass line is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a double bar line. Then, there is a half note on the second line (D4), which is marked with a '5' above it. This is followed by a series of eighth notes: E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5, all beamed together. The line ends with a final eighth note on B4, which is also beamed with the previous notes.

11  $\text{♩} = 55$

The first system of the musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole note rest, followed by a double bar line. The time signature changes to 4/4. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated by a '3' above the notes. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The system ends with a whole note rest.

18

Musical notation for the bass line of Example 18. It is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

22

Example 10

25

Example 10

[illegible]

35

3

38

38

39

40

41

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation consists of three measures. The first measure contains a series of eighth notes. The second measure contains a pair of beamed eighth notes followed by a quarter rest. The third measure contains a series of eighth notes. The notation is written on a single staff with a bass clef.

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes a series of eighth notes, a triplet of eighth notes, and a final measure with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

53

5