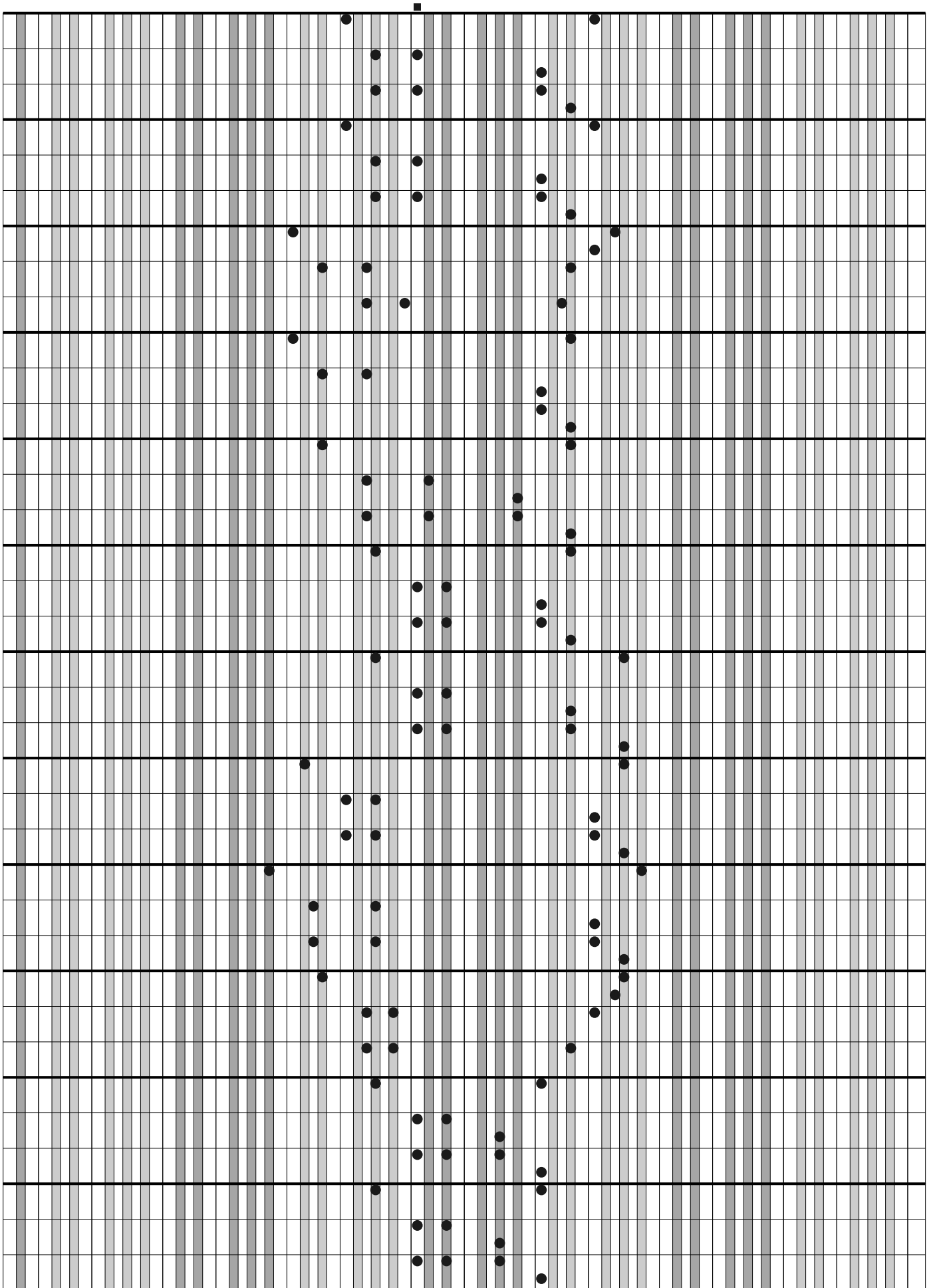


The image shows a large grid for musical notation, consisting of 12 horizontal staves. A central melodic line is drawn across the staves, with black dots representing notes. The notes are positioned on the grid lines, indicating their pitch and timing. The melody starts on the 4th line of the 3rd staff, moves to the 5th line of the 3rd staff, then to the 6th line of the 3rd staff, and continues with various intervals across the staves. The grid is divided into vertical columns by thin lines, and the staves are separated by thicker horizontal lines.

(continuação)



(continuação)

The image displays a musical score for a waltz, continuing from the previous page. It is written on a grand staff consisting of 12 systems, each with five-line staves. The notation is primarily in the treble clef, with a few notes in the bass clef. The score includes a variety of rhythmic values, such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. A key signature of one flat (B-flat) is indicated by a flat symbol on the first line of the first staff. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes. The overall structure is typical of a waltz, with a 3/4 time signature implied by the rhythmic patterns.