

Sou Eu Maculelê

Traditional Candomble
rhythms from the
Angola Nation of
Salvador da Bahia, Brazil

arr. Christopher H. Fashun

Key

Instruments

Gâ=bell (can be a cowbell or agogô)

Lê=high drum

Rumpi=middle drum

Rum=low drum

Xekerê (can be a shaker of any kind)

Notation

S=Slap

O=Open tone

R=Right hand

L=Left Hand

T=Touch with fingertips

(sometimes called a ghost note)

←=Xekerê to the left

→=Xekerê to the right

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Begin 2nd time

sou eu, *sou eu,* *sou eu*

Gâ (bell)

Lê

Rumpi (basic pattern)

Rumpi (advanced pattern)

Rum

Xekerê

4

ma - cu - le - lê - sou eu, *sou eu*

Gâ

Lê

Rumpi (basic pattern)

Rumpi (advanced pattern)

Rum

Xekerê

6

The musical score consists of six staves, each representing a different drum part. The notation includes rhythmic patterns, melodic lines, and call letters (R, L, O, S, T) placed above notes to indicate specific drum techniques or sounds. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

- Gâ:** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Lê:** Shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with call letters R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L above the notes.
- Rumpi (basic pattern):** Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with call letters R, R, L, R, R, L above the notes.
- Rumpi (advanced pattern):** Shows a complex rhythmic pattern with call letters R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L, R, L above the notes.
- Rum:** Features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with call letters R, L, R, L, L, R, L, R, L above the notes.
- Xekerê:** Shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with arrows indicating direction (right and left) above the notes.

A box labeled "End Call" is positioned above the Rum staff in the first measure.