

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

(para continência)

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Condutor $\text{♩} = 120$

This musical score is for the Brazilian National Anthem, specifically the instrumental version for a concert band. It is arranged for a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into two systems, each containing 16 staves. The instruments included are: Flautim, Flauta, Oboé, Fagote, Clarineta Eb, Clarineta Bb, Clarineta Bb, Clarineta Bb, Sax Alto, Sax Tenor, Sax Barítono, Trompas F, Cornetim Bb, Cornetim Bb, Cornetim Bb, Trombone C, Trombone C, Bombardino, Sousafone, Pratos, Tarol, and Bombo. The score features various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *sfz* (sforzando), and *p* (piano), along with trills (*tr*) and accents. The piece begins with a strong *ff* dynamic and a trill, followed by a section of *sfz* and *p* dynamics. The score concludes with a final *sfz* and *p* dynamic.

This page of a musical score contains 20 staves for various instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fltm., Fl., Ob., Fgt., Cl. Eb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Sax. A., Sax. T., Sax. B., Tpas. F, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Tbn. C, Tbn. C, Bno., Sfne., Ptos., Trl., and Bbo. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is marked with dynamic instructions such as *tr* (trills), *ff* (fortissimo), *sfz* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). The notation includes various articulations and phrasing slurs. The page number '2' is located at the top left.

3

Flm.

Fl.

Ob.

Fgt.

Cl. Eb

Cl. Bb

Cl. Bb

Cl. Bb

Sax. A.

Sax. T.

Sax. B.

Tpas. F

Cor. Bb

Cor. Bb

Cor. Bb

Tbn. C

Tbn. C

Bno.

Sfne.

Ptos.

Trl.

Bbo.

tr

Cres...

cen.....do

pouco.....a.....pouco

This page of a musical score, numbered 5, contains the following instruments and parts:

- Flutes (Fl.):** Two staves, both playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs.
- Oboe (Ob.):** One staff, playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs.
- Bassoon (Fgt.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Clarinet Eb (Cl. Eb):** One staff, playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs.
- Clarinet Bb (Cl. Bb):** Three staves, all playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Saxophones (Sax.):** Three staves (Sax. A., Sax. T., Sax. B.), all playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Trumpet F (Tpas. F):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Horn Bb (Cor. Bb):** Three staves, all playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bottom staff includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.
- Trombone C (Tbn. C):** Two staves, both playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Bassoon (Bno.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Soprano Saxophone (Sfne.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Percussion (Ptos.):** One staff, showing rests.
- Trill (Trl.):** One staff, showing rests.
- Bassoon (Bbo.):** One staff, showing rests.

This page of a musical score, numbered 6, contains the following instruments and parts:

- Flutes (Fl.):** Two staves, both playing a melodic line with slurs and accents, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Oboe (Ob.):** One staff, playing a melodic line with slurs and accents, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Flugelhorn (Fgt.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Clarinets (Cl.):** Four staves: Cl. Eb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, and Cl. Bb. The first three play melodic lines with slurs and accents, while the fourth plays a rhythmic accompaniment. The first three end with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Saxophones (Sax.):** Three staves: Sax. A., Sax. T., and Sax. B., all playing a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Trumpets (Tpas. F):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Cor Anglais (Cor. Bb):** Three staves. The first and third play melodic lines with slurs and accents, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff is silent.
- Trombones (Tbn.):** Three staves: Tbn. C, Tbn. C, and Bno. (Bassoon). The first two play a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes, while the bassoon plays a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Snare Drum (Sfne.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes.
- Other Instruments:** Ptos., Trl., and Bbo. are listed but have no notation on this page.

This page of a musical score, numbered 7, contains the following parts and markings:

- Flm.** (Flute) and **Fl.** (Flute): Similar melodic lines with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Ob.** (Oboe): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Fgt.** (Bassoon): Bass line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Cl. Eb** (Clarinet in E-flat): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinet in B-flat): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Sax. A.** (Soprano Saxophone): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Sax. T.** (Tenor Saxophone): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Sax. B.** (Baritone Saxophone): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Tpas. F** (Trumpet in F): Chordal accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Cor. Bb** (Coronet in B-flat): Three parts, with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Tbn. C** (Trombone in C): Two parts, with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Bno.** (Bassoon): Bass line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Sfne.** (Soprano Flute): Melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *dim.*
- Ptos.** (Percussion): Part with dynamic marking *f*
- Trl.** (Triangle): Part with dynamic marking *f*
- Bbo.** (Bassoon): Bass line with dynamic marking *f*

This page of a musical score, numbered 8, contains 20 staves for various instruments. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Ftm.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents and slurs.
- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing a similar melodic line to the Ftm.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Fgt.** (Fagot): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Cl. Eb** (Clarinete Eb): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with accents.
- Sax. A.** (Saxofono Alto): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Sax. T.** (Saxofono Tenor): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Sax. B.** (Saxofono Baritone): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Tpas. F** (Trompete F): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Cor. Bb** (Corni Bb): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Cor. Bb** (Corni Bb): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Cor. Bb** (Corni Bb): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Tbn. C** (Trombone C): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Tbn. C** (Trombone C): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Bno.** (Fagotto): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Sfne.** (Sfere): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Ptos.** (Percussion): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Trl.** (Tromba): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.
- Bbo.** (Tuba): Percussion clef, playing a rhythmic accompaniment with accents.

The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) throughout. The page number 8 is located at the top left.

33

Flm.

Fl.

Ob.

Fgt.

Cl. Eb

Cl. Bb

Cl. Bb

Cl. Bb

Sax. A.

Sax. T.

Sax. B.

Tpas. F

Cor. Bb

Cor. Bb

Cor. Bb

Tbn. C

Tbn. C

Bno.

Sfne.

Ptos.

Trl.

Bbo.

This page of a musical score, numbered 10, covers measures 37 through 40. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout with multiple staves for each instrument family. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Flutes (Fl.):** Two staves, both playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs.
- Oboe (Ob.):** One staff, playing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs.
- Bassoon (Fgt.):** One staff, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Clarinets (Cl.):** Four staves: one for Eb, and three for Bb. The Eb and two Bb parts play melodic lines with slurs, while the third Bb part plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Saxophones (Sax.):** Three staves: Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Baritone (B). The Alto and Tenor parts play melodic lines with eighth-note patterns, while the Baritone part plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Trumpets (Tpas.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Cor Anglais (Cor. Bb):** Three staves. The top two staves play melodic lines with slurs, while the bottom staff is mostly silent.
- Trombones (Tbn.):** Two staves for C, both playing a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.
- Bassoon (Bno.):** One staff, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Snare (Sfne.):** One staff, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- Percussion (Ptos.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Triangle (Trl.):** One staff, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Bassoon (Bbo.):** One staff, playing a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

This page of a musical score contains 20 staves for various instruments. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the initial melodic lines for several instruments. The second measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes crescendo (*Cres.*) and decrescendo (*cen.*) markings, leading to a *do* note. The third measure is marked with a semibreve (*sem.*) and a pre-measure (*pre*) marking. The instruments listed on the left are: Ftm., Fl., Ob., Fgt., Cl. Eb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Sax. A., Sax. T., Sax. B., Tpas. F, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Tbn. C, Tbn. C, Bno., Sfne., Ptos., Trl., and Bbo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page of a musical score, numbered 13, contains 20 staves for various instruments. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Ftm.** (Flute): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Fl.** (Flute): Melodic line, mirroring the Ftm. part.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Fgt.** (Fagott/Bassoon): Bass line with slurs and accents.
- Cl. Eb** (Clarinete Eb): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Cl. Bb** (Clarinete Bb): Bass line with slurs and accents.
- Sax. A.** (Saxofono Alto): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Sax. T.** (Saxofono Tenor): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Sax. B.** (Saxofono Baritone): Bass line with slurs and accents.
- Tpas. F** (Trompete F): Chordal accompaniment.
- Cor. Bb** (Coro Bb): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Cor. Bb** (Coro Bb): Chordal accompaniment.
- Cor. Bb** (Coro Bb): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Tbn. C** (Trombone C): Chordal accompaniment.
- Tbn. C** (Trombone C): Melodic line with slurs and accents.
- Bno.** (Bassoone): Bass line with slurs and accents.
- Sfne.** (Sfere/Snare): Bass line with slurs and accents.
- Ptos.** (Percussion): Percussive accompaniment.
- Trl.** (Triangolo): Percussive accompaniment.
- Bbo.** (Bassoone): Bass line with slurs and accents.

This page of a musical score, numbered 14, contains 20 staves for various instruments. The score is divided into two systems, labeled '1' and '2' at the top of each system. The instruments listed on the left are: Fltm., Fl., Ob., Fgt., Cl. Eb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Cl. Bb, Sax. A., Sax. T., Sax. B., Tpas. F, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Cor. Bb, Tbn. C, Tbn. C, Bno., Sfne., Ptos., Trl., and Bbo. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *tr* (trill) and *b* (basso). The percussion parts (Ptos., Trl., Bbo.) are indicated by 'x' marks and specific rhythmic notations.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

PARA CONTINÊNCIA

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1º Oboé
♩ = 120

The musical score is written for the 1st Oboe in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of 54 measures across 11 staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *sfz*, *p*, *sfz*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, and *p*. Trills (*tr*) are used in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, and 51. Crescendos (*Cres*) are marked in measures 13-15 and 43-45. The lyrics are: "Cres...cen...do pouco...a...pouco" (measures 13-15), "f" (measure 17), "f" (measure 21), "f" (measure 25), "f" (measure 29), "f" (measure 33), "p" (measure 37), "Cres...cen...do sem...pre" (measures 43-45), and "1" (measure 54). The score ends with a double bar line.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

2º Oboé

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for a 2nd Oboe in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), dynamics (ff, sfz, p, f), and crescendos. The lyrics are written below the staves: "Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco" (measures 13-18) and "Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre" (measures 47-51). The piece concludes with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') that includes a trill.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Clarinetas Eb

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for Clarinet Eb in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 54 measures across 11 staves. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), accents (^), and dynamic markings (ff, sfz, p). It also features performance instructions like 'Cres...cen...pouco...a...pouco' and 'Cres...cen...do sem...pre'. The piece concludes with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2').

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Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1ª Clarineta (A) Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$ *tr*

ff *tr* *tr* *tr* *sfz* *p*

ff *tr* *tr* *tr* *sfz* *p* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

tr *tr* Cres...cen...do pouco...a...pouco *sfz* *ff* *p*

f *ff*

p

Cres...cen...do sem...pre *ff*

ff

1 *tr* 2 3 3 3

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Letra: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1ª Clarineta (B) Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for a 1st Clarinet in Bb, 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of 54 measures across 10 staves. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), accents (acc), and dynamic markings (ff, sfz, p). It also features lyrics in Portuguese: "Cres...cen...do pouco...a...pouco" (measures 13-18) and "Cres...cen...do sem...pre" (measures 47-51). The score concludes with a first ending (1) and a second ending (2) marked with trills.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

2ª Clarineta Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for a 2nd Clarinet in Bb. It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 12 staves of music. It features various dynamics including *ff*, *tr*, *sfz*, *p*, *ffz*, *ff*, *f*, and *ff*. Trills (*tr*) are used throughout. Crescendos are marked with "Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco" and "Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre". The score includes triplet markings (3) and first/second endings (1, 2). The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

3ª Clarineta Bb

The musical score is written for a 3rd Bb Clarinet in 4/4 time. It consists of 54 measures, divided into two systems of 27 measures each. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (tr, ff, p, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and phrasing. The first system starts with a trill (tr) and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic and a trill. The score concludes with a first ending (1) and a second ending (2), both marked with a trill (tr). The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Clarineta Baixo Bb

The musical score is written for Clarinet in Bb and consists of 54 measures. It is in 4/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The score is divided into two systems of staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 13, and the second system contains measures 13 through 54. The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The dynamics range from *ff* (fortissimo) to *p* (piano). The articulation includes accents, slurs, and breath marks. The score concludes with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') with triplets.

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Para continência

Letra: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Saxofone Soprano Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

The musical score is written for Saxophone Soprano Bb in 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score includes various dynamics such as *tr* (trills), *ff* (fortissimo), *sfz* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *Cres.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The lyrics are written below the notes: "Cres...cen...do pouco...a...pouco" and "Cres...cen...do sem...pre". The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Saxofone Alto Eb

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for Alto Saxophone Eb in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of 54 measures across ten staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *tr* (trill), *ff* (fortissimo), *sfz* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). It also features performance instructions like *Cres.....cen.....do* and *pouco.....a.....pouco*. The piece concludes with first and second endings, with the first ending leading back to the beginning and the second ending concluding the piece. The lyrics are: "cen...do pouco...a...pouco", "do sem...pre", and "cen...do sem...pre".

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Saxofone Barítono Eb

The musical score is written for Saxophone Baritone Eb in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *sfz* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *ffz* (fortissimo). There are also accents and slurs throughout the piece. The score begins with a repeat sign at the start of the first staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the final staff.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Fagote

The musical score for the Bassoon part of the Brazilian National Anthem is written in bass clef, 4/4 time, and B-flat major. It consists of 54 measures. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*). The piece concludes with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') with triplets.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1ª Trompa F

$\text{♩} = 120$

1
5
9
13
18
23
29
34
39
45
50
54

ff *sfz* *p*

ff *sfz* *p*

Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

ffz *ff* *p*

f *dim.*

f *ff*

f *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

ff

1 2

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

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2ª Trompa F

$\text{♩} = 120$

13 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 *f* *dim.*

29 *ff*

34 *f*

39 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

45 *ff*

50

54 1 2

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3ª Trompa F

$\text{♩} = 120$

Cres...cen...do pouco...a...pouco

dim.

p Cres...cen...do sem...pre

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1º Cornetim Bb

The musical score is written for a 1st Cornet in B-flat, in 4/4 time with a tempo of 120. It consists of 54 measures. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), accents (>), and dynamic markings (sfz, ff, p, f). A crescendo is indicated from measure 13 to 18 with the text "Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco". There are also triplet markings (3) in measures 51-53. The score is divided into two systems: measures 1-33 and measures 34-54.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

2º Cornetim Bb

♩ = 120

The musical score is written for a 2º Cornetim Bb in 4/4 time. It consists of 54 measures, divided into two systems of 12 measures each. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *sfz*, *p*, *f*, and *ffz*, as well as articulation marks like accents and trills. There are also first and second endings indicated by the numbers 1 and 2. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

3º Cornetim Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$

ff tr sfz p

5 ff sfz p

13 2

19 sffz ff 2

25 2

30 f f

37 ff 2 f

45

50 ff

54 1 2

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Brasília-DF, Setembro/96

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1º Bugle Bb

$\bullet = 120$ *tr*

sfz ff tr

tr tr tr tr sfz p

tr tr tr sfz p tr tr tr

tr tr Cres. cen. do pouco a pouco sfz ff p

ff p

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

tr

1 2

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Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

2º Bugle Bb

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for a 2nd Bugle in B-flat major, 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of ten staves of music. The score begins with a trill (tr) and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to piano (p). There are several accents and slurs throughout. The score includes first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' respectively. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

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Para continência

Letra: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

1º Trombone C

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for the 1st Trombone C part. It consists of 12 staves of music, each starting with a measure number. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *sfz*, *p*, *f*, and *sfz*. There are also performance instructions like "Cres.....cen.....do" and "pouco.....a.....pouco". The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

1

4 *ff* *sfz*

6 *p*

9 *ff* *sfz* *p*

12 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

13 *b $\bar{2}$*

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 *f* 2

29 *f* *ff*

33 *f* *ff*

38 *f*

43

47 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

51 *ff*

54 1 2

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

2º Trombones C

$\text{♩} = 120$

1

4 *ff* *sfz*

6 *p*

9 *ff* *sfz* *p*

12 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

13

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 2

29 *f*

31 *f*

33 *ff*

38 *f*

43

47 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

51 *ff*

54 1 2

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

3º Trombone C

$\text{♩} = 120$

1

4 *ff* *sfz*

6 *p*

9 *ff* *sfz* *p*

12 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco *sfz*

13

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 2

29 *f*

33 *f* *ff*

38 *f*

43

47 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

51 *ff*

54 1 2

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

4^o Trombone C

$\text{♩} = 120$

1
4 *ff* *sfz*

6 *p*

9 *ff* *sfz* *p*

12 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

13

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 2

29 *f*

33 *f* *ff*

38 *f*

43

47 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

51 *ff*

54 1 2

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PARA CONTINÊNCIA

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Bombardino C

$\text{♩} = 120$

5 *ff* *sfz* *p*

9 *ff* *sfz* *p*

13 Cres.....cen.....do pouco.....a.....pouco

18 *sfz* *ff* *p*

23 *dim.*

28 *f*

33 *f* *ff*

38

43 *p* Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre

47 *ff*

51

54 1 2 3

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Tuba Eb

The musical score is written for Tuba Eb in 4/4 time. It consists of 54 measures, divided into two systems of 27 measures each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *ffz* (fortissimo forzando), and *f* (forte). It features a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

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Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Tuba Bb

1

4

6 *p*

9

12

13

18 *ffz* *p*

23

28 *f*

33 *f*

38

43

47 *p*

51

54 1 2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Tuba Bb, arranged for a marching band. The score is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature. The music features various dynamics including piano (*p*), fortissimo (*ffz*), and forte (*f*). There are also accents and slurs throughout. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line with first and second endings at the end.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Tuba C

The musical score is written for Tuba C in the bass clef, 4/4 time signature, and B-flat major key. It consists of 54 measures, divided into two systems of 12 measures each. The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *sfz* (sforzando), and *f* (forte). It features a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and slurs. The piece concludes with a first and second ending at measures 54 and 55.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Tarol

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as Tarol with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 17, 25, 30, 35, 39, 43, and 54 indicated. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *res.* (ritardando). The lyrics "res.....cen.....do sem.....pre" are placed below the notes at measure 43. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Para continência

Poema: JOAQUIM OSÓRIO DUQUE ESTRADA

Música: FRANCISCO MANUEL DA SILVA

Bombo

♩ = 120

Musical score for Bombo, 4/4 time signature, tempo 120. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff starts at measure 6. The second staff starts at measure 16. The third staff starts at measure 29. The fourth staff starts at measure 34. The fifth staff starts at measure 39. The sixth staff starts at measure 44. The seventh staff starts at measure 54. The eighth staff starts at measure 54. The score includes dynamic markings: *f*, *sfz*, *p*, *ffz*, *ff*, *f*, *f*. There are also markings for *8* and *2* in the third staff, and *1* and *2* in the eighth staff. The lyrics 'Cres.....cen.....do sem.....pre' are written below the seventh staff. The score ends with a fermata over the final note.