

HIMNO OFICIAL del PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS



L. Diéguez

$\text{♩} = 68$

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fgt.

Cor.

Cor.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tbn.

Tbn.

Tb.

Gc.

Vi.

Vz.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

A musical score for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for 12 staves. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Flute/Guitar (Fgt.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone (Tb.), Guitar (Gc.), Violin (Vi.), Viola (Vz.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is in 3/4 time, with a tempo of 68 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written for the first page of the hymn. The music is in a grand staff format, with the right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) parts. The score is written in a standard musical notation, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The score is written in a clear and legible font.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fg.
Cor.
Cor.
Tpt.
Tbn.
Tbn.
Tbn.
T.D.
GC.
Vl.
V2.
Vla.
VC.
CB.

Plat. susp.

sinile

sinile

This image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fgt.), Cor (Cor.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn), Tuba (Tbn), Violin (Vl.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf'. The page is numbered '3' in the top right corner.

Fl. *a 1* *mf* *cresc.*

Ob. *a 1* *mf* *cresc.*

Clf

Fgt

Car

Car

Tpt *a 1* *f* *cresc.*

Tbn

Tbn

Tbn

agulo *mf* *cresc.*

reta *mf* *cresc.*

mbor *mf* *cresc.*

TB.

GC.

V1. *cresc.*

V2. *cresc.*

V1a *sfz*

VC. *sfz* *cresc.*

CB. *sfz* *cresc.*

Tanbor *f*

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Clt. (Clarinet), Fgt. (Bassoon), Cor. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), TB. (Tambour), GC. (Gong), V1. (Violin I), V2. (Violin II), Vla. (Viola), VC. (Violoncello), and CB. (Contrabass). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamic markings such as 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'rit.' (ritardando), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'f' (forte) are used throughout the score to indicate changes in volume. The percussion section includes Tambour (Tambourine), Plat. susp. (Suspended Cymbal), and Platos (Hand Cymbals). The string section includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The woodwind section includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The brass section includes Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, and Tuba. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The page number '10' is visible in the bottom right corner.