

TAMBOOK



PARTITURAS DA PERCUSSÃO ESCOLA OLODUM

DRUMBOOK

DRUM SHEET MUSIC BY ESCOLA OLODUM



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TAMBOOK

DRUMBOOK

Organizadores | *Edited by*
Gerson Silva e Mara Felipe

Escola Olodum
2012
Salvador - Bahia

TAMBOOK

Coordenação Geral | *General Coordinator*

Mara Felipe

Organizadores | *Editors*

Gerson Silva e Mara Felipe

Arranjos | *Musical Arrangements*

Gerson Silva

Transcrição | *Transcription*

Emanuel Magno Stanchi

Editoração Partituras | *Sheet Music Editing*

Callazans Produções

Formatação | *CD Formatting*

Henrique Duarte

Tradução e Revisão Ortográfica | *Orthographic Review and Translation*

Verônica Gomes

Fotos | *Photos*

Cristina Calacio

Acervo Olodum | Olodum's collection

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ASSOCIAÇÃO CARNAVALESCA BLOCO AFRO OLODUM

Presidente | President

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Marcelo Gentil

ESCOLA OLODUM

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Coordenadora Administrativa | Administrative Coordinator

Cristina Calacio

Realização | Organization



ESCOLA OLODUM

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Associação Carnavalesca Bloco Afro Olodum / Escola Olodum

Rua das Laranjeiras, 30 Pelourinho

40.026.230 Salvador – Bahia

Tel/Fax: 71 33228069

e-mail: escolaolodum@uol.com.br

Sobre a Escola Olodum

About Escola Olodum

ESCOLA OLODUM

Um toque de cidadania | A beat of citizenship

Importante projeto socio-cultural e educacional que a Associação Carnavalesca Bloco Afro Olodum mantém em Salvador – Bahia, desde 1984, a Escola Olodum é um espaço real de participação e expressão da comunidade afro-descendente, constituindo-se numa referência nacional e internacional pela inovação no trabalho com arte, educação e pluralidade cultural.

A Escola Olodum revela grandezas além do toque do tambor, com atividades que têm como objetivo valorizar o potencial de crianças, adolescentes e jovens, por meio de linguagens que possibilitam a inclusão social e digital, trabalhando paralelamente a questão da cidadania étnico-cultural, por meio das artes.

Escola Olodum is an important social, cultural and educational Project that has been developed by Associação Carnavalesca Bloco Afro Olodum in Salvador city – Bahia, since 1984. Escola Olodum is a real spot of African-Brazilian people's participation and way of expression. It is a national and international reference on innovation with art work, education and cultural plurality.

Escola Olodum reveals values besides the beat of a drum. The school also works with activities that aim to enhance kids and teens' potential skills through the use of languages that provide social and digital inclusion, creating opportunities to debate ethnic and cultural citizenship issues through their involvement with Arts.





Teoria ou Prática Musical, Eis a Questão!

Theory or Musical Practice, That's the Question!

O grande líder, pai da pátria e condutor da independência da Guiné Bissau (África ocidental), Amílcar Cabral, além de possuir larga experiência na prática da guerrilha, tinha, também, um amplo e profundo conhecimento das teorias que davam sustentação à luta por ele liderada e ao que ele projetava para o futuro do seu país.

Cabral escreveu: "Se é verdade que uma revolução pode falhar, mesmo que seja concebida por teorias perfeitamente concebidas, ainda ninguém praticou vitoriosamente uma revolução sem teoria revolucionária".

Ao discorrer sobre tal questão, o pai da pátria lançava um alerta, tanto aos guerrilheiros que acreditavam que bastava pegar em armas e lutar que a independência estaria garantida, quanto aos intelectuais que achavam que a teoria e, apenas ela, seria capaz de apontar os caminhos e de garantir a independência nacional.

O ofício de músico é exatamente assim. Prática e teoria devem caminhar lado a lado e ao mesmo tempo e a ambas devemos dedicar o nosso tempo de estudo.

É claro que existem excelentes músicos que não conhecem absolutamente nada de teoria musical. Fazem tudo e de primeira com base em um ouvido privilegiado (alguns possuem ouvido absoluto). Armandinho com a sua guitarra baiana é exatamente assim. Por ter um ouvido privilegiado, ele costuma afirmar: "eu não sou um filho da pauta" (referindo-se ao fato de não ler partitura).

Igualmente existem excelentes músicos eruditos, que demonstram muita dificuldade em identificar uma cidadela harmônica de ouvido e precisam sempre se socorrer da teoria musical e da pauta (partitura) em que está transcrita aquela obra para bem executá-la.

No campo percussivo, o saudoso mestre Neguinho da Samba e Carlinhos Brown, são dois grandes exemplos do empreendedorismo e da inovação musical. O que fizeram e faz, é sempre com base na intuição, no ouvido privilegiado. Porém, Armandinho, Brown e Neguinho do Samba são exemplos de músicos que nascem um a cada cem anos.

O mundo se globalizou, as sociedades se transformaram e o ensino da música percussiva igualmente se transformou. O universo musical contemporâneo exige cada vez mais a existência de músicos que tenham ao mesmo

Amílcar Cabral was a great leader, the father of the country and Guinea Bissau's independence guiding star. Besides his large experience on guerrilla practice, he also had a deep and large knowledge on theories that sustained the struggle he managed and, also, supported the projects he had for the future of the country.

Cabral once wrote: "If it is true that a revolution can fail, even though it has been conceived by perfect theories, it is also true that no one has done revolution without a revolutionary theory".

As he reflected about that thought, the father of the country was presenting a double warning, both to the soldiers and to the scholars. He warned the soldiers because they believed that taking upon guns and fight would be enough to guarantee Guinea Bissau's independence. And warned the scholars because they believed that theory, and only the theory would be able to point out the way to guarantee national Independence.

The job of a musician is likewise. Practice and theory should carry on side by side, and one should dedicate time and hard study to achieve expertise.

It is widely known that there are excellent musicians that are not aware of musical theory. They perform everything by ear. They have a supreme ear for music. Armandinho – a baiana guitar Brazilian player – is likewise. He uses to say: "I am not a sheet music son", referring to the fact he does not read music.

There are also great erudite musicians that show difficulty to identify harmonic beats by ear and need to be helped by musical theory and read the sheet music to perform the song well.

In the percussion field, Master Neguinho do Samba and Carlinhos Brown are two great models of entrepreneurship and musical innovation in Brazil. Everything they have been done is based upon intuition and a great ear for music. But Neguinho do Samba, Brown and Armandinho are types of musicians that are born once in a thousand years.

In the globalized world, societies have changed as well as learning and teaching percussive music. The contemporary musical universe requires musicians that have a good ear and a great knowledge about musical theory as well.

tempo um bom ouvido e um ótimo conhecimento de teoria musical.

A Escola do Olodum, atenta a essas novas exigências, já há algum tempo, vem trabalhando, harmonicamente esses dois vetores essenciais ao ensino e aprendizagem da música percussiva, que é a prática e a teoria musical.

Muitos alunos já chegam à Escola Olodum com um grande conhecimento prático, tocando diferentes ritmos, apreendidos por meio do ouvido e principalmente pelo que lhes foi ensinado na prática por algum percussionista. Porém, em muitos momentos demonstram dificuldade em executar um ritmo e determinados compassos que lhes são passados naquele momento da aula. Por isso a teoria é importante. Exatamente para acabar com determinadas dificuldades e incompreensões e apontar o melhor caminho e a melhor técnica para a execução de um determinado exercício musical.

Assim, na Escola Olodum, teoria e prática musical caminham juntas e de maneira cadenciadas, uma vez que uma fortalece e influencia a outra.

A Escola do Olodum está preocupada e trabalha para formar grandes músicos e com uma técnica apurada, que possibilite aos mesmos tocar com a mesma desenvoltura e segurança, quer seja em um grupo de pagode, em uma bateria de bloco afro, em uma banda de rock, em um grupo de jazz ou blues, ou em uma orquestra de câmara, filarmônica, ou sinfônica, em qualquer parte do mundo. O que se quer, é que o músico percussionista saiba por que está executando uma peça daquela maneira e não apenas que ele a execute bem.

Podemos afirmar que o conhecimento teórico, juntamente com a prática popular nos ensinou que se alguém tem uma tremenda dor de cabeça, não devemos tratá-lo com um relaxante muscular, mas sim com um analgésico. Assim é na música. Quando escutamos um CD e queremos tirar uma música de ouvido, trabalhar os arranjos originais, criar novos ou improvisar, não podemos fazer de qualquer maneira. Pois, para isso existem regras. Nessa hora, para quem não tem um ouvido privilegiado, a teoria musical indicará os horizontes, mostrará o quê e como fazer e, assim como naquela dor de cabeça, deixará clara para o músico, o que ele não deve fazer com aquela harmonia ou melodia.

Ao criar e disponibilizar o Tambook, um livro de partituras para utilização em aulas presenciais e on-line, a Escola Olodum está dando uma contribuição fundamental para a formação prática e teórica dos seus alunos e também de toda e qualquer pessoa que deseje conhecer, estudar e/ ou se aperfeiçoar no Samba Reggae, ritmo que

Escola Olodum, aware of these new requirements, has been working on these two fundamental vectors of the learning-teaching percussive music process, that is: practice and musical theory harmonically managed.

Many students come to Escola Olodum with a good practical knowledge. They play a variety of rhythms by ear, mainly taught by some percussionists during jam sessions. Otherwise, they show difficulty on playing a rhythm and some cadences during a music lesson. That is why theory is important. Theory is important to put an end to some difficulties and misunderstandings and point out the best way and the best technique to play some musical exercise. At Escola Olodum, theory and practice go together, once one empowers and influences the other.

Escola Olodum aims and works to form great musicians with an accurate technique that provides them self-esteem and assurance to play either in a samba group, in a symphonic orchestra, in a rock or jazz band or in any other type of musical band all over the world. The aim is to provide musicians tools that enable them to know exactly why they are playing.

We can say that theoretical knowledge together with popular practice has taught us that we cannot heal migraines with a muscle relaxer but with an analgesic medication. This happens with music. When we listen to a CD and try to play the songs by ear, work on the original arrangements, or try to create new ones, we cannot do this anyway. There are rules. This is the moment in which musical theory indicates the way to be followed. Theory shows what and how to do the right thing. As the analgesic suits for the migraines, theory makes it clear to the musician what he can and cannot do with that harmony or melody.

By creating and releasing the Drumbook, a sheet music book to be used at face-to-face and online classes, Escola Olodum presents a fundamental contribution to theoretical and practical formation of its students and to everyone that wishes to know how to study and/or enhance its Samba Reggae¹ musical performance.

Drumbook intends to contribute in a qualitative way to the enforcement of Law 11.769/2008 that turns compulsory the teaching of musical educa-

¹ Samba Reggae is a rhythm born from the creative intuition of our dear Master Neguinho do Samba.

nasceu da intuição criativa do saudoso Mestre Neguinho do Samba.

O Tambook pretende também contribuir com qualidade para aplicação da Lei 11.769/2008, que torna obrigatório o ensino de educação musical na educação básica, tanto nas escolas públicas quanto nas privadas, apresentando conteúdos que podem ser trabalhados na educação musical especificamente, no campo das Artes e também reforçando a aplicação da Lei 10.639/03, que torna obrigatório o ensino da História e Cultura Afro-Brasileira, nos estabelecimentos de ensino fundamental e médio, oficiais e particulares. Visto que, o conteúdo das letras disponibilizado no Tambook versa sobre história, educação, cultura e promoção de uma equidade racial.

No nosso caso, não desejamos com essa obra, sobrepor a teoria musical à prática musical. Até porque, assim como Armandinho, os excelentes músicos do Olodum, em geral, não são "filhos da pauta". Sabemos que teoria e prática são igualmente importantes. Todavia, é a prática musical, ou seja, a repetição exaustiva dos exercícios constantes da partitura, ao seu instrumento que vai trazer agilidade, aprimorará a técnica e transformará cada um de vocês em um músico virtuoso, que além de desenvolver um ouvido privilegiado, saberá como cadenciar os ritmos percussivos, harmonias e melodias com os tempos e compassos musicais.

É essa a lição de prática aliada à teoria que a Escola Olodum disponibiliza aqui para vocês.

Então, pratiquem vitoriosamente essa revolução musical, concebida com a teoria do ensino e aprendizagem dos tambores guerreiros e harmônicos do Olodum.

tion at Basic education level, at Brazilian public and private schools as well. This way, Drumbook presents contents that can be used, specifically on musical education, in the Arts Field, and also in support of Law 10.639/03, which turns compulsory the teaching of African-Brazilian History and Culture, for students attending fundamental and high school levels, at public and private schools. The lyrics in Drumbook talk about history, education, culture and racial equality promotion.

We intend this book to function as a link between musical theory and musical practice. Both are equally important. Most of Olodum's excellent musicians are not 'sheet music sons' as Armandinho once said about himself. On the other hand, we agree that musical practice is an hard repetition of sheet music exercises that will develop playing skills, enhance the technique and make any of you a virtuous musician. A musician that will develop a privileged ear besides being able to balance percussive rhythms, harmonies and melodies with timing and cadence.

Drumbook is provided by Escola Olodum to you as a practical lesson allied to theory.

So, get ready to practice and make this musical revolution conceived by the learning-teaching theory of Olodum's soldiers and harmonic drums.

Marcelo Gentil e Gerson Silva

Vice-Presidente do Olodum
Olodum's Vice-President
Supervisor Musical da Escola Olodum
Escola Olodum Musical Director





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Tambores | Drums



Caixa ou Tarol



Repique



Doblado ou Marcação



Fundo



Nomenclatura | Nomenclature

Timbal	○	Aberto	<i>Open</i>
	Ø	Agudo	<i>Slep</i>
	+	Baixo	<i>Bass</i>
	>	Forte	<i>Strong</i>

Triângulo	○	Aberto	<i>Open</i>
	+	Abafado	<i>Muffled</i>

Caixa	≠	Rebote	<i>Rebound</i>
-------	---	--------	----------------

O Ponto Principal de Salvador



Del Dutra

$\text{♩} = 116$

Timbal: The first measure starts with a bass drum (B) followed by a pattern of open (o), closed (x), and half-open (ø) strokes. This pattern repeats throughout the section. Measures 2-6 are identical.

Repique: The first measure starts with a bass drum (B). Measures 2-6 are identical, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

Tarol (Caixa): The first measure starts with a bass drum (B). Measures 2-6 are identical, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

Tbl.: The first measure starts with a bass drum (B) followed by a rest. Measures 2-6 are identical, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

Rp.: The first measure starts with a bass drum (B) followed by a rest. Measures 2-6 are identical, featuring a pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) on the first note of each group.

Tr. (Cx): The first measure starts with a bass drum (B) followed by a rest. Measures 2-6 are identical, featuring a pattern of eighth notes with accents (>) on the first note of each group.

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

8 vezes

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

14 vezes

§ 7 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

1. 2.

Rp.

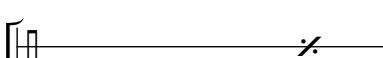
Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

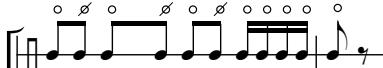
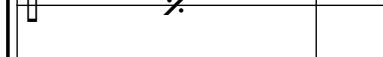
S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Rp.  14 vezes
 Tr. (Cx) 
 S. Dbr. 20" 
 S. Fd. I 22" 
 S. Fd. II 24" 

Rp. 
 Tr. (Cx) 
 S. Dbr. 20" 
 S. Fd. I 22" 
 S. Fd. II 24" 

D. S. al Coda, e Coda

Tbl. 
 Rp. 
 Tr. (Cx) 
 S. Dbr. 20" 
 S. Fd. I 22" 
 S. Fd. II 24" 





Rap do Buzú

Rafel Manga, Evinha Conceição e Itaquaraci Silvestre

$\text{♩} = 90$

Timbal Repique Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

3 vezes

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 22"

5 vezes

Musical score for measures 20 to 24:

- Tbl.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- Rp.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- Tr. (Cx)**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- S. Dbr.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- S. Fd. I**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- S. Fd. II**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.

5 vezes

Musical score for measures 25 to 29:

- Tbl.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- Rp.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- Tr. (Cx)**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests, featuring three accents (>).
- S. Dbr.**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- S. Fd. I**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.
- S. Fd. II**: Playing eighth-note patterns with grace notes and rests.

6 vezes

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
22"

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

3 vezes

6

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

9

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Fade Out...



Olodum Porradão

Rafel Manga, Evinha Conceição e Itaquaraci Silvestre

$\text{♩} = 93$

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo
Dobrado - 20"

Surdo
Fundo I - 22"

Surdo
Fundo II - 24"

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

11 9 vezes

[23]

R.
Tr. (Cx)
S. Dbr.
20"
S. Fd. I
22"
S. Fd. II
24"

This musical score page contains five staves representing different instruments. The first staff, labeled 'R.', shows a continuous pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings (>) and rests. The second staff, 'Tr. (Cx)', also features eighth notes with dynamic markings. The third staff, 'S. Dbr. 20"', has a unique note shape and includes a '20"' time signature. The fourth staff, 'S. Fd. I 22"', and the fifth staff, 'S. Fd. II 24"', both show rests throughout the measure.

[29]

R.
Tr. (Cx)
S. Dbr.
20"
S. Fd. I
22"
S. Fd. II
24"

This page continues the musical score from measure 23. The patterns for 'R.' and 'Tr. (Cx)' remain consistent. The 'S. Dbr. 20"' staff continues its eighth-note pattern. The 'S. Fd. I 22"' and 'S. Fd. II 24"' staves maintain their rests.

[34]

R.
Tr. (Cx)
S. Dbr.
20"
S. Fd. I
22"
S. Fd. II
24"

This final page of the score shows the progression through measures 34 to 38. The 'R.' and 'Tr. (Cx)' parts continue their eighth-note patterns. The 'S. Dbr. 20"' staff introduces a sixteenth-note pattern. The 'S. Fd. I 22"' and 'S. Fd. II 24"' staves maintain their rests.

38

R.

Tr. (Cx)

**S. Dbr.
20"**

**S. Fd. I
22"**

**S. Fd. II
24"**

5 vezes

46

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Musical score for measures 51-52:

- R.**: Measures 51-52 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 52 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 53 starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then two eighth notes, and a sixteenth-note rest.
- Tr. (Cx)**: Measures 51-52 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 52 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 53 starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then two eighth notes, and a sixteenth-note rest.
- S. Dbr. 20"**: Measures 51-52 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 52 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 53 starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then two eighth notes, and a sixteenth-note rest.
- S. Fd. I 22"**: Measures 51-52 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 52 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 53 starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then two eighth notes, and a sixteenth-note rest.
- S. Fd. II 24"**: Measures 51-52 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 51 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 52 has six eighth notes per group, with a vertical bar line after the first three. Measure 53 starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then two eighth notes, and a sixteenth-note rest.

57

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

61 [6 vezes]

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

70

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

75

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

81

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

14 vezes

85

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

102

5 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

110

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

115

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

121

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

126

3 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

132

8 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"



Búzios do Olodum

Marcelo Gentil e Romyr Conde Garcia

$\text{♩} = 80$

Triangulo

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

4 vezes

Trgl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

12 vezes

18 vezes

Trgl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

21 vezes

5 vezes

Trgl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Trgl.
 Rp.
 Tr. (Cx)
 S. Dbr.
 S. Fd. I
 S. Fd. II

20"
 22"
 24"

[5 vezes]

Trgl.
 Rp.
 Tr. (Cx)
 S. Dbr.
 S. Fd. I
 S. Fd. II

20"
 22"
 24"



Pout Pourri Afro

(Raça Negra / Protesto do Olodum / Revolta Olodum)

Walmir e Gibe / Tatau / José Olissam e Domingos Sérgio

$\text{♩} = 95$

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

6

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

10

3 vezes

16 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

30 8 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

42 6 vezes 49

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

50 6 vezes

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

58

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

8 vezes

68

12 vezes

80

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

18 vezes

100

R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. II
24"

3 vezes



Zumbi Rei

Germano Meneghel

$\text{♩} = 112$

6 vezes

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

Measure 1: Repique (6 eighth notes), Tarol (6 eighth notes), Surdo Dobrado (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo I (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo II (6 eighth notes). Measure 2: Repique (6 eighth notes), Tarol (6 eighth notes), Surdo Dobrado (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo I (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo II (6 eighth notes). Measure 3: Repique (6 eighth notes), Tarol (6 eighth notes), Surdo Dobrado (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo I (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo II (6 eighth notes). Measure 4: Repique (6 eighth notes), Tarol (6 eighth notes), Surdo Dobrado (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo I (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo II (6 eighth notes). Measure 5: Repique (6 eighth notes), Tarol (6 eighth notes), Surdo Dobrado (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo I (6 eighth notes), Surdo Fundo II (6 eighth notes). Measures 6-10: Vertical bar lines indicate continuation of the patterns.

9

14 vezes

R.

T. (Cx.)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

Measure 1: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 2: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 3: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 4: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 5: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measures 9-13: Vertical bar lines indicate continuation of the patterns.

25

6 vezes

R.

T. (Cx.)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

Measure 1: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 2: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 3: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 4: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measure 5: R. (6 eighth notes), T. (Cx.) (6 eighth notes), S. Dbr. (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. I (6 eighth notes), S. Fd. II (6 eighth notes). Measures 25-29: Vertical bar lines indicate continuation of the patterns.

33

12 vezes

4 vezes

R.

T. (CX.)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

50

4 vezes

3 vezes

3 vezes

R.

T. (CX.)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

61

R.

T. (CX.)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

65

R.

T. (CX.)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

4 vezes

4 vezes



Angola Jóia Rara

Marcos Boa Morte, Roberto Pitty e Biquinha

$\text{♩} = 112$

Block & Timbal

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

8 vezes

16 vezes

8 vezes

5 vezes

6 vezes

Block

Rp.

r. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

. Fd. II
24"

4 vezes

15 vezes

Block

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Timbal

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Timbal



Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

5 vezes

This section of the musical score shows six staves. The first staff, Timbal, consists of vertical bars with various symbols above them: two open circles with a diagonal line, two solid circles with a plus sign, two open circles with a diagonal line, two solid circles with a plus sign, two open circles with a diagonal line, two solid circles with a plus sign, two open circles with a diagonal line, two solid circles with a plus sign, two open circles with a diagonal line, two solid circles with a plus sign, and finally a series of six solid circles. This pattern repeats three times, followed by a bracket indicating "5 vezes". The subsequent staves (Rp., Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20", S. Fd. I 22", and S. Fd. II 24") each have a single vertical bar at the start of each measure, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns.

Block

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

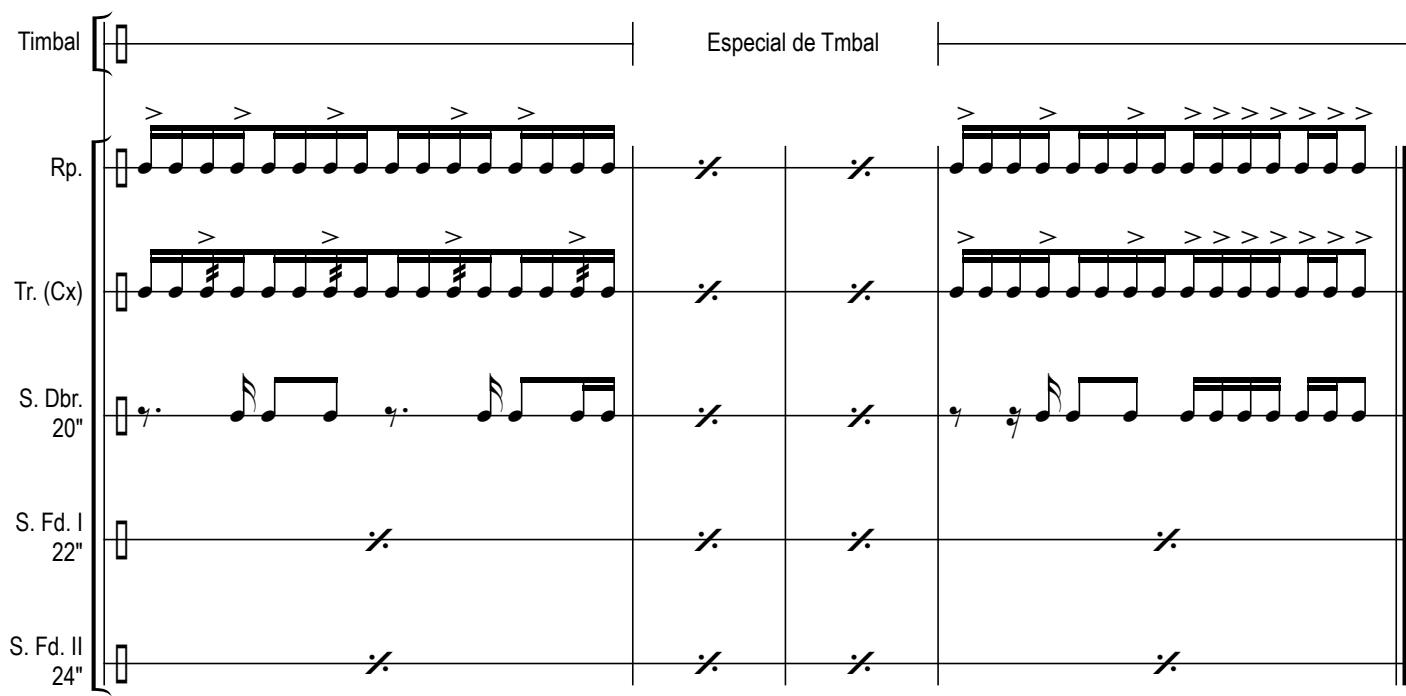
14 vezes

8 vezes

14 vezes

8 vezes

This section of the musical score shows six staves. The first staff, Block, has a vertical bar at the start of each measure, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The subsequent staves (Rp., Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20", S. Fd. I 22", and S. Fd. II 24") each have a single vertical bar at the start of each measure, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. Brackets above the Rp. and Tr. (Cx) staves indicate "14 vezes", and brackets above the S. Fd. I and S. Fd. II staves indicate "8 vezes".





Smile

C.Chaplin, G.Parsons e J.Turner Versão: Braguinha

$\text{♩} = 80$

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo
Dobrado - 20"

Surdo
Fundo I - 22"

Surdo
Fundo II - 24"



R.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

12 vezes



R.

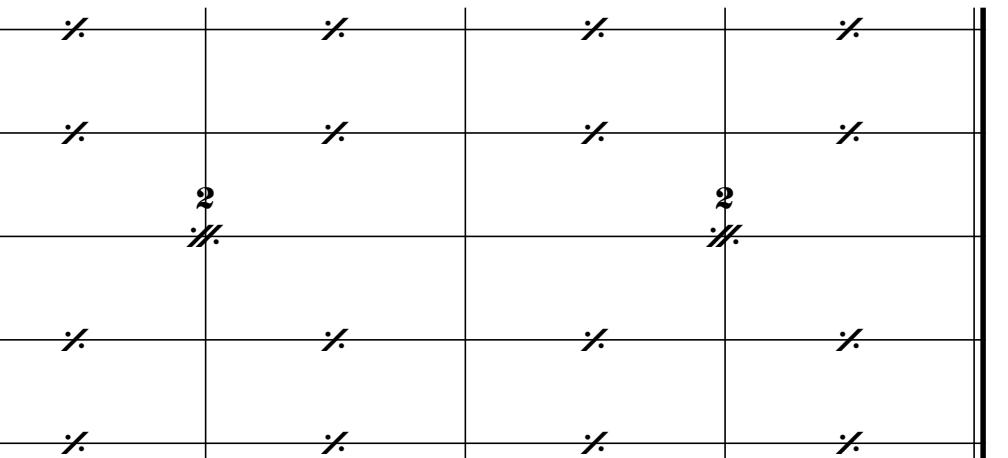
Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Repetir até o fim



Um Canto Para Igualdade



De Cesares

♩ = 128

Timbal

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo Dobrado - 20"

Surdo Fundo I - 22"

Surdo Fundo II - 24"

This section of the musical score includes six staves for different percussion instruments. The instruments are: Timbal, Repique, Tarol (Caixa), Surdo Dobrado - 20", Surdo Fundo I - 22", and Surdo Fundo II - 24". The score consists of six measures of music, with each measure starting on a new line. The instruments play various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note patterns, and eighth-note patterns.

Tbl.

This section shows a close-up of the Timbal (Tbl.) staff. It features a rhythmic pattern consisting of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, played in a repeating sequence.

Tbl.

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr. 20"

S. Fd. I 22"

S. Fd. II 24"

19 vezes

This section of the musical score includes six staves for different percussion instruments. The instruments are: Tbl. (Timbal), Rp. (Repique), Tr. (Cx) (Tarol/Caixa), S. Dbr. 20" (Surdo Dobrado), S. Fd. I 22" (Surdo Fundo I), and S. Fd. II 24" (Surdo Fundo II). The score consists of six measures, with a repeat sign and a instruction '19 vezes' (19 times) placed above the staff. The instruments play various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note patterns, and eighth-note patterns.

Rp.
 Tr. (Cx)
 S. Dbr.
 20"
 S. Fd. I
 22"
 S. Fd. II
 24"

Tbl.
 Rp.
 Tr. (Cx)
 S. Dbr.
 20"
 S. Fd. I
 22"
 S. Fd. II
 24"

[3 vezes]

Tbl.

[19 vezes]

[23 vezes]

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

[3 vezes]

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"



Tá na Cara

“O Brasil não conhece a África”

Gonzaguinha

♩ = 112

Musical score for the first section of the piece, featuring six staves:

- Repique I**: 4/4 time signature. Starts with a single stroke on the first beat.
- Repique II**: 4/4 time signature. Starts with a single stroke on the first beat.
- Tarol (Caixa)**: 12/8 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- Surdo Doblado - 20"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- Surdo Fundo I - 22"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- Surdo Fundo II - 24"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.

Musical score for the second section of the piece, featuring six staves:

- Rp. I**: 4/4 time signature. Starts with a single stroke on the first beat.
- Rp. II**: 4/4 time signature. Starts with a single stroke on the first beat.
- Tr. (Cx)**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- S. Dbr. 20"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- S. Fd. I 22"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.
- S. Fd. II 24"**: 4/4 time signature. Features a continuous pattern of eighth-note strokes.

3 vezes

Rp. I

Rp. II

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

8 vezes

Rp. I

Rp. II

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

3 vezes

Rp. I

Rp. II

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

9 vezes

Rp. I

Rp. II

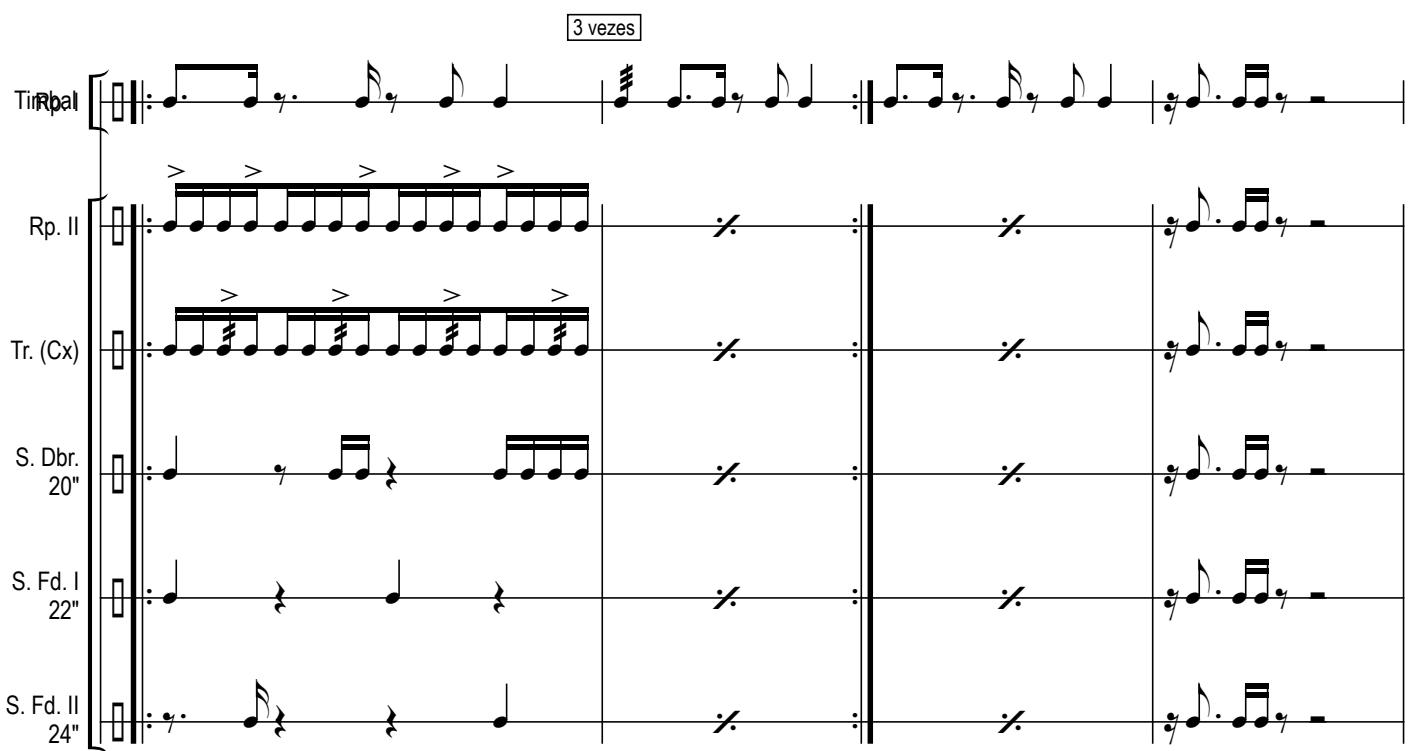
Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

3 vezes



Musical score for measures 1-3:

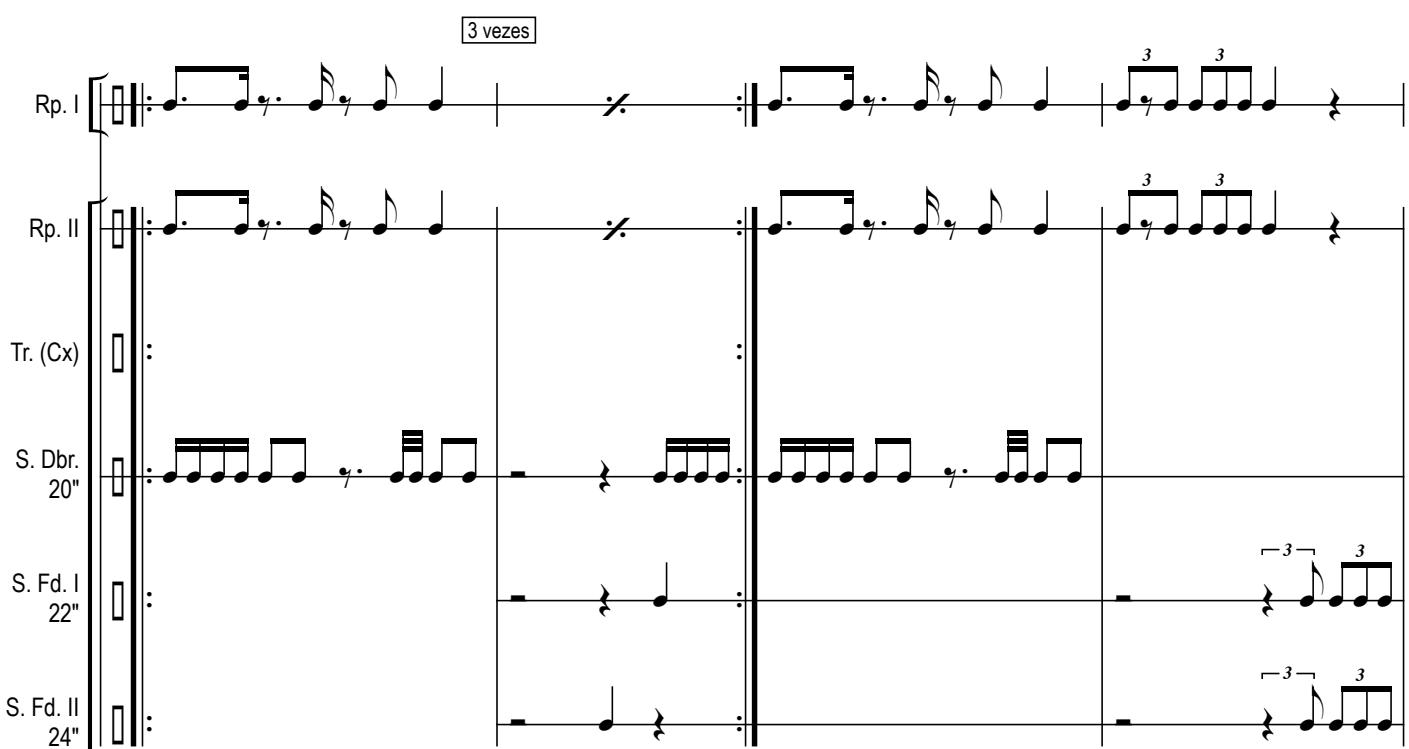
- Timbal:** Playing eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.
- Rp. II:** Playing eighth-note pairs with accents (>).
- Tr. (Cx):** Playing eighth-note pairs with accents (>).
- S. Dbr. 20"**: Playing eighth-note pairs.

Measure 1: Timbal, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

Measure 2: Timbal, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

Measure 3: Timbal, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

3 vezes



Musical score for measures 4-6:

- Rp. I:** Playing eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.
- Rp. II:** Playing eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.
- Tr. (Cx):** Resting.
- S. Dbr. 20"**: Playing eighth-note pairs.

Measure 4: Rp. I, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

Measure 5: Rp. I, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

Measure 6: Rp. I, Rp. II, Tr. (Cx), S. Dbr. 20"

Measure 7: S. Fd. I, S. Fd. II

Measure 8: S. Fd. I, S. Fd. II

Measure 9: S. Fd. I, S. Fd. II

19 vezes

3

Rp. I

Rp. II

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

7

Rp. I

Rp. II

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"



Bom Futuro Para Todos Nós

Roberto Pitty

$\text{♩} = 102$

Repique

Tarol (Caixa)

Surdo
Dobrado - 20"

Surdo
Fundo I - 22"

Surdo
Fundo II - 24"

5

6 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

19

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

23

20 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

65

3 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

71

22 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

[117]

Rp. > > > > > [6 vezes]

Tr. (Cx) :

S. Dbr. 20" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. I 22" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. II 24" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

[130]

Rp. > > > > > [10 vezes]

Tr. (Cx) :

S. Dbr. 20" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. I 22" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. II 24" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

[152]

Rp. :

Tr. (Cx) :

S. Dbr. 20" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. I 22" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

S. Fd. II 24" : ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯



Hino Nacional Brasileiro

Joaquim Osório Duque Estrada e Francisco Manoel da Silva

$\text{♩} = 112$

Repique
Tarol (Caixa)
Surdo
Dobrado - 20"
Surdo
Fundo I - 22"
Surdo
Fundo II - 24"

5 vezes

This section consists of five measures. The Repique and Tarol play eighth-note patterns. The Surdo Dobrado plays a single eighth note. The Surdo Fundo I and Surdo Fundo II play quarter notes.

Rp.
Tr. (Cx)
S. Dbr.
20"
S. Fd. I
22"
S. Fd. II
24"

8
13 vezes

This section consists of eight measures. The Repique and Tenor (Cx) play eighth-note patterns. The Surdo Dobrado and Surdo Fundo I play eighth-note patterns. The Surdo Fundo II plays quarter notes.

Rp.
Tr. (Cx)
S. Dbr.
20"
S. Fd. I
22"
S. Fd. II
24"

23
8 vezes

This section consists of eight measures. The Repique and Tenor (Cx) play eighth-note patterns. The Surdo Dobrado and Surdo Fundo I play eighth-note patterns. The Surdo Fundo II plays quarter notes.

33

4 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

38

4 vezes

4 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

47

16 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

65

8 vezes

4 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

77

4 vezes

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"

83

Rp.

Tr. (Cx)

S. Dbr.
20"

S. Fd. I
22"

S. Fd. II
24"