

Chamberlain, Howard (18.-19. ; compositeur). [Valse brésilienne]Valse brésilienne : valse lente : piano. [1911].

1/ Les contenus accessibles sur le site Gallica sont pour la plupart des reproductions numériques d'oeuvres tombées dans le domaine public provenant des collections de la BnF. Leur réutilisation s'inscrit dans le cadre de la loi n°78-753 du 17 juillet 1978 :

\*La réutilisation non commerciale de ces contenus est libre et gratuite dans le respect de la législation en vigueur et notamment du maintien de la mention de source.

\*La réutilisation commerciale de ces contenus est payante et fait l'objet d'une licence. Est entendue par réutilisation commerciale la revente de contenus sous forme de produits élaborés ou de fourniture de service.

Cliquer [ici](#) pour accéder aux tarifs et à la licence

2/ Les contenus de Gallica sont la propriété de la BnF au sens de l'article L.2112-1 du code général de la propriété des personnes publiques.

3/ Quelques contenus sont soumis à un régime de réutilisation particulier. Il s'agit :

\*des reproductions de documents protégés par un droit d'auteur appartenant à un tiers. Ces documents ne peuvent être réutilisés, sauf dans le cadre de la copie privée, sans l'autorisation préalable du titulaire des droits.

\*des reproductions de documents conservés dans les bibliothèques ou autres institutions partenaires. Ceux-ci sont signalés par la mention Source gallica.BnF.fr / Bibliothèque municipale de ... (ou autre partenaire). L'utilisateur est invité à s'informer auprès de ces bibliothèques de leurs conditions de réutilisation.

4/ Gallica constitue une base de données, dont la BnF est le producteur, protégée au sens des articles L341-1 et suivants du code de la propriété intellectuelle.

5/ Les présentes conditions d'utilisation des contenus de Gallica sont régies par la loi française. En cas de réutilisation prévue dans un autre pays, il appartient à chaque utilisateur de vérifier la conformité de son projet avec le droit de ce pays.

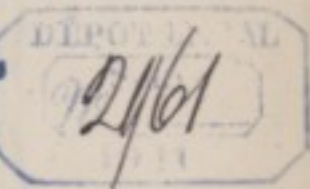
6/ L'utilisateur s'engage à respecter les présentes conditions d'utilisation ainsi que la législation en vigueur, notamment en matière de propriété intellectuelle. En cas de non respect de ces dispositions, il est notamment passible d'une amende prévue par la loi du 17 juillet 1978.

7/ Pour obtenir un document de Gallica en haute définition, contacter [reutilisation@bnf.fr](mailto:reutilisation@bnf.fr).



M. STEPHANE

VALSE



BRÉSILIENNE

VALSE LENTE

PIANO	NET	2f.
PIANO & CHANT	"	2f.
ORCHESTRE	"	2f.

PAR

HOWARD

CHAMBERLAIN

Paris, LOUIS ROUHIER, Editeur, 1, Boulevard Poissonnière  
Tous droits d'exécution publique, de traduction et de reproduction  
réservés pour tous pays, y compris la Suède, la Norvège et le Danemark.  
All rights of public performance reserved printed in France.

N. 10805

# VALE BRÉSILIENNE

HOWARD CHAMBERLAIN

**Lento** **Rit.**

PIANO

*f* *mf* *p*

**Mouv<sup>t</sup> de valse lente** **Poco rit.**

*p*

*Cresc.* *Dim.*

**Allarg.** **Rit.** **A tempo**

*p* *f*

Poco rit.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The key signature has three flats, and the time signature is 3/4.

Allarg.

Rit.

The second system continues the piece. It features dynamic markings of *f* and *sf* in the bass staff, and *pp subito* in the treble staff. The tempo markings *Allarg.* and *Rit.* are positioned above the staves. The musical notation includes chords and a melodic line with a slur.

Cantabile

The third system is marked *Cantabile*. It includes dynamic markings of *p* and *Molto legato*. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass staff has chords and a few notes. The tempo is slower than the previous systems.

The fourth system continues the musical development. It features a melodic line in the treble staff with a slur and a fermata, and chords in the bass staff. The key signature and time signature remain consistent with the previous systems.

Allarg.

Rit.

The fifth system concludes the piece. It includes dynamic markings of *Allarg.*, *Rit.*, and *pp*. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass staff has chords and a few notes. The piece ends with a *pp* dynamic marking.

**Presto** *Espress.*

**Rit.**

**Adagio**

**Rit.** **Allarg.**

**Presto**

*Espress.*

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, primarily octaves and dyads, with some triplets. The tempo marking *Espress.* is centered above the staff.

*Rall.*

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff shows a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *Rall.* is centered above the staff.

*1<sup>o</sup> tempo*

The third system begins with a double bar line. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *p* dynamic marking. The lower staff has a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *1<sup>o</sup> tempo* is centered above the staff.

*Poco rit.*

The fourth system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *Cresc.* dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *Poco rit.* is centered above the staff.

*Allarg.*

The fifth system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *pp subito* dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *Allarg.* is centered above the staff.

The sixth system continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

The musical score consists of six systems of piano notation. Each system is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The first system features a *Cresc.* marking. The second system includes *Rit.*, *Allarg.*, and *Rit.* markings, along with dynamics *sf* and *p*. The third system is marked *Sotto voce* and *pp*. The fourth system is marked *pp*. The fifth system includes *p*, *Rit.*, *pp*, *Allarg.*, *Rit.*, and *m.g. pp* markings. The sixth system is marked *Molto rit.* and *pp*. The score is characterized by flowing melodic lines in the right hand and harmonic accompaniment in the left hand, with various articulations and dynamic changes throughout.

Poco riten.

First system of musical notation, consisting of a treble and bass clef. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Rit. A tempo

Second system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo markings *Rit.* and *A tempo* are positioned above the staff.

Poco riten.

Third system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *mf*. The tempo marking *Poco riten.* is positioned above the staff.

Cresc.

ff

f

f

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings such as *Cresc.*, *ff*, *f*, and *f*. A dashed line with an '8' above it indicates an octave shift in the treble clef.

Rit.

Accel.

mf

Fifth system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. The tempo markings *Rit.* and *Accel.* are positioned above the staff.

Sec

f

f

f

f

f

f

Sixth system of musical notation. It includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *f*. The tempo marking *Sec* is positioned above the staff.