

# Henrique Ciríaco Ferreira (1877-1942)

Valsa

Editoração: Guilherme Augusto de Ávila

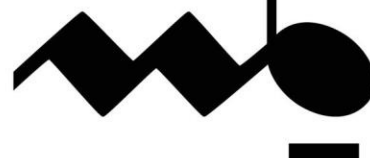
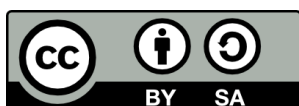
Instituição: Arquivo Público do Estado do Maranhão

Fundo: Acervo João Mohana

Fontes: <http://apem.cultura.ma.gov.br/acervo/items/show/584>

flautim, clarineta, saxofone, trompete, trombone, contrabaixo, pratos,  
bumbo, bombardino  
*(piccolo, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, trombone, double bass, cymbals,  
bass drum, euphonium)*

11 p.



MUSICA BRASILIS

# Valsa

Henrique Ciríaco Ferreira

The musical score is written for a jazz ensemble in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten staves, each for a different instrument. The Flautim part starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The Clarineta em Dó part also uses a treble clef and one sharp. The Saxofone Barítono part uses a bass clef. The Trompete em Si b part uses a treble clef and two sharps. The Trombone 1 and Trombone 2 parts use bass clefs. The Contrabaixo part uses a bass clef. The Pratos and Bumbo parts use a percussion clef. The Bombardino part uses a bass clef. The score is divided into six measures, with a repeat sign at the beginning of the first measure.

7

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

15

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a brass and woodwind ensemble. The score is for a waltz titled 'Valsa' by Henrique Cifáco Ferreira, page 3. It begins at measure 15. The instruments are arranged in a system with the following staves from top to bottom: Flute (Ftm), Clarinet (Cl), Saxophone (Sax-bar), Trumpet (Tpt), Trombone 1 (Tbn 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn 2), Cymbal (Ctb), Percussion (Prt), Bass Drum (Bmb), and Bass Drum (Bbd). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The flute and clarinet parts are in treble clef, while the saxophone, trombones, cymbal, and bass drums are in bass clef. The trumpet part is in treble clef with a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The percussion parts (Prt and Bmb) are marked with a double bar line and a dash, indicating they are silent. The saxophone and bass drum parts have a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes. The trombone parts have a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes and rests. The cymbal part has a rhythmic pattern of quarter notes and rests.

23

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

30

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

Fim

37

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

al % Trio

44

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd



51

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

60

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. It begins at measure 60. The Flute (Ftm) and Clarinet (Cl) parts are in the upper register, while the Saxophone (Sax-bar) and Double Bass (Bbd) are in the lower register. The Trombone section (Tbn 1 and Tbn 2) and Euphonium (Ctb) are in the lower register. The Percussion (Prt) and Bass Drum (Bmb) parts are shown as rests. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Saxophone and Double Bass parts have long, flowing lines with slurs, while the Trombone and Euphonium parts have more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns. The Flute and Clarinet parts have more melodic lines with some grace notes.

67

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

76

Ftm

Cl

Sax-bar

Tpt

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Ctb

Prt

Bmb

Bbd

1. 2.

D.C. al 

