



CHANSON D'AVRIL

SALON DE VALSE

BY AUGUSTE CONS

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CHANSON D'AVRIL.

VALSE DE SALON.

AUGUSTE CONS.

INTRO:

8.

mf

rit.

The Intro section is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass clef. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The music starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*mf*) and a tempo marking of 8. The piece concludes with a ritardando (*rit.*) and a fermata over the final chord.

1.

VALSE.

p

a tempo

The first section of the waltz is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and a tempo marking of *a tempo*. It consists of two measures, each with a repeat sign. The music is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The first measure is marked with a piano dynamic (*p*) and a tempo marking of *a tempo*. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final chord.

The second section of the waltz continues the melody from the first section. It consists of four measures, each with a repeat sign. The music is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final chord.

The third section of the waltz continues the melody from the second section. It consists of four measures, each with a repeat sign. The music is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The piece concludes with a fermata over the final chord.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staff with accents and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system continues the piece. It includes the instruction 'a tempo' in the upper staff. The melody continues with various note values and rests, while the accompaniment remains consistent in style.

The third system features dynamic markings: 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the first measure, 'cresc.' (crescendo) in the fourth measure, and 'f' (forte) in the fifth measure. The melody is more active, with many eighth and sixteenth notes.

The fourth system includes 'rit.' (ritardando) in the third measure and 'p a tempo' (piano a tempo) in the fifth measure. The music begins to slow down and then returns to the original tempo.

The fifth system is marked 'al Coda' with a Coda symbol. It contains two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.'. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the section. A 'rit.' marking is present in the first ending.

Vivo.

2.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. A *rit.* marking is present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes a *b* marking. Dynamics include *mf a tempo*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes a *rit.* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The piece is marked *Tempo*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes a *mf* marking and a *f* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes a *mf* marking.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The melody in the treble clef features a series of eighth notes with slurs and accents, culminating in a first ending bracket labeled '1.' over the final two measures. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system continues the piece with two staves. It includes a first ending bracket labeled '2.' and a section marked 'Come Primo'. Performance markings include 'rit.' (ritardando) at the start of the system, 'f' (forte) for the first ending, 'p' (piano) for the 'Come Primo' section, and 'a tempo' for the final measure.

The third system consists of two staves of music. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and accents, while the bass clef accompaniment remains consistent with the previous systems.

The fourth system consists of two staves of music. The treble clef features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment.

The fifth system consists of two staves of music. The treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and accents, ending with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The bass clef accompaniment concludes the piece.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking *a tempo* is placed above the first measure. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed above the fifth measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The dynamic marking *cresc.* is placed above the fourth measure, and *f* is placed above the fifth measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The dynamic marking *rit.* is placed above the second measure, and *p a tempo* is placed above the third measure.

Cantabile e con espress.

Fourth system of musical notation, beginning with a repeat sign and the number 3. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p e dolce* is placed above the first measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed above the first measure, *cresc.* is placed above the second measure, *f* is placed above the third measure, and *mf* is placed above the fifth measure.

rit. p a tempo

mf

cresc. rit. a tempo

1. p rit. 2. p D.S. al Coda.

♠ CODA. f cresc. ff

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p

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mf *cres.* *f* *ff* *mf* *leggiero.*

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