

# Gavotte

Pour PIANO

PAR

# A. D. E. C. O.

PRIX: 5<sup>f</sup>



# A. DECO

## SIX MORCEAUX

*Pour PIANO*

N <sup>o</sup> 1	Valse lente .....	6 <sup>f</sup>
2	Marche militaire.....	6 <sup>f</sup>
3	Gavotte .....	5 <sup>f</sup>
4	Mazurka .....	3 <sup>f</sup>
5	Fantaisie-Caprice .....	5 <sup>f</sup>
6	Polka originale .....	5 <sup>f</sup>

*Tous ces morceaux peuvent se jouer sur n'importe quel piano, aussi bien que sur le PIANO-HARMONIUM de la Maison CROISSANDEAU, de Paris. Ils obtiennent simplement un nouvel effet produit par ce dernier instrument qui, par ses changements de timbre instantanés, représente un petit orchestre, puisqu'il peut être: piano seul, orgue seul, piano et orgue, piano au dessous et orgue au dessus, piano au dessus et orgue au dessous, etc. Il suffit pour obtenir l'orgue ou le piano de tirer ou de pousser le registre qui est à l'extrémité droite du piano. Pour diviser les effets, il faut tirer le bouton droit ou le bouton gauche qui se trouvent au centre du piano, sous le clavier. On obtient même un clavier muet quand le registre de l'orgue seul est tiré, en évitant d'appuyer sur les deux pédales qui se trouvent aux deux extrémités des deux pédales du piano. Sur le PIANO-HARMONIUM CROISSANDEAU on peut passer instantanément de l'orgue au piano sans bouger les mains, pourvu que l'on ait soin de laisser éteindre le son de l'orgue. Pour reprendre l'orgue avec le piano, il suffit de mettre en mouvement les deux pédales de l'orgue. A. D.*

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# GAVOTTE

OP. 298.

A. DECQ.

**Moderato e delicatezza.**  
Tirez le bouton droit

*mf* Piano à la main gauche

Piano seul  
*p*

*pp* Tirez le bouton gauche

*Cresc.* Orgue et Piano  
*Cresc.*

Repuissez le bouton gauche *mf*

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a sequence of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed between the staves. A text instruction 'Repuissez le bouton gauche' is written above the upper staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The key signature remains two flats and the time signature 3/4.

Tirez le bouton gauche

The third system of musical notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic lines. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present. A text instruction 'Tirez le bouton gauche' is written above the upper staff. The system concludes with a key signature change to three flats and a 3/4 time signature.

*p*

The fourth system of musical notation features a change in dynamics to *p* (piano). The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs, and the lower staff has a steady accompaniment of chords. The key signature is three flats and the time signature is 3/4.

Piano seul

*mf*

The fifth system of musical notation is marked 'Piano seul' and has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The upper staff continues with a melodic line, while the lower staff has a chordal accompaniment. The key signature is three flats and the time signature is 3/4.

The sixth system of musical notation shows the final part of the piece on this page. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs, and the lower staff has a chordal accompaniment. The key signature is three flats and the time signature is 3/4.

Orgue et Piano

First system of musical notation for Organ and Piano. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff for the organ and a bass clef staff for the piano. The organ part features a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, while the piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The organ part continues with a melodic line, and the piano part features a prominent accompaniment with slurs and dynamic markings. The tempo marking *Poco rit.* is placed above the organ staff.

Third system of musical notation. The organ part has a melodic line with slurs, and the piano part continues with a steady accompaniment. The organ part ends with a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation. The organ part features a melodic line with a fermata at the end. The piano part has a sustained accompaniment with a fermata at the end of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The organ part has a melodic line with slurs, and the piano part continues with a steady accompaniment. The organ part ends with a fermata.

Sixth system of musical notation. The organ part has a melodic line with slurs, and the piano part continues with a steady accompaniment. The organ part ends with a fermata.

Musical notation system 1, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and the instruction "Piano seul".

Musical notation system 2, continuing the piece. It includes a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and the instruction "Tirez le bouton gauche" (pull the left button) with a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with the instruction "Cresc. Orgue et Piano".

Musical notation system 3, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. It includes a dynamic marking of *Cresc.* (crescendo) and the instruction "Repoussez le bouton gauche" (push the left button) with a crescendo hairpin.

Musical notation system 4, continuing the piece with various melodic and harmonic developments in both hands.

Musical notation system 5, continuing the piece with various melodic and harmonic developments in both hands.

Musical notation system 6, the final system on the page. It includes a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and the instruction "Orgue et Piano". The system concludes with the tempo marking "Allargando" and a fermata over the final chord.

