



FLEURS MELODIQUES.

4

RONDOS, composed for the PIANO FORTE

by
F. BURCHULLER.

in Four Numbers

- N^o 1 *Carolina of Ferrini I tuoi frequenti palpiti*
- 2 *Rondo Irlandais*
- 3 *Thema from Donizetti's Opera, . . . L'Elixir d'amore*
- 4 *Valse de l'Aurore*

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VALSE DE L'AURORE.

FLEURS MELODIQUES. N°4.

BURGMULLER.

Allegro vivace (♩ 176.)

INTRODUCTION.

VALSE.

8va

3

p

cres

cres

Con fuoco.

p legg

35 1

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a piece titled 'Valse de l'Aurore'. The score is arranged in two systems, each with a piano part (left) and a violin part (right). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), and the violin part is in a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a triplet in the violin part. The second system includes a crescendo (*cres*) marking. The third system features a *Con fuoco.* (with fire) marking. The fourth system returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic with a *legg* (leggiero) marking. The page number '35' is located in the top right corner.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few chords. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present at the beginning.

The second system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff continues with chords and some eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is visible at the end of the system.

The third system shows a change in dynamics. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff has chords and some eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the middle of the system.

The fourth system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff has chords and some eighth-note accompaniment.

The fifth system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff has chords and some eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cres.* (crescendo) is present in the middle of the system.

The sixth system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff has chords and some eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando) and *cres.* are present in the system.

The seventh system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some slurs. The lower staff has chords and some eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* and *cres.* are present in the system.

Più mosso.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cres.* (crescendo) marking. The first system shows a steady accompaniment in the bass and a melodic line in the treble. The second system features a more active treble line with sixteenth-note patterns. The third system continues with similar textures, including a *cres.* marking. The fourth system shows a change in the bass line with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The fifth system has a *sf* dynamic in both hands. The sixth system is marked *cres. assai.* (crescendo assai) and features a more complex treble line. The seventh system concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line.