

N° 5.

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Fantaisie-Caprice

pour PIANO par

A. LECQ

PRIX: 5^f



A.D.E.C.Q.

SIX MORCEAUX

Pour PIANO

N ^{os} 1	Valse lente	6 ^f
2	Marche militaire	6 ^f
3	Gavotte	5 ^f
4	Mazurka	3 ^f
5	Fantaisie-Caprice	5 ^f
6	Polka originale	5 ^f

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 nouveau 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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à mon ami et collègue M. LÉTANG

FANTASIE CAPRICE

OP. 299.

A. DECQ.

Allegro.

First system of musical notation for 'FANTASIE CAPRICE'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 6/8. The music is marked *f* (forte) and 'Piano seul'. The melody in the treble clef features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs. The bass clef has whole rests. The system ends with a *Rit.* (ritardando) marking.

All^{to} moderato.

Second system of musical notation. The tempo is marked 'All^{to} moderato'. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and 'Piano et Orgue'. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs. The bass clef features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation. It begins with a *br.* (breve) marking and a wavy line. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and an '8' marking. The bass clef has a complex accompaniment with slurs and a *f* (forte) dynamic. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present below the bass staff, followed by an asterisk (*).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef features a melodic line with slurs and a *br.* marking. The bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.

Piano seul

First system of musical notation for Piano seul. It consists of two staves. The right staff features a melodic line with a long slur and a crescendo hairpin. The left staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Piano et Orgue

Second system of musical notation for Piano et Orgue. The right staff continues the melodic line, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left staff includes a section with downward-pointing stems, possibly indicating a specific organ or pedal technique.

Piano seul

Third system of musical notation for Piano seul. The right staff features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. The left staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Allegro.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked Allegro. The right staff has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a ritardando (*Rit.*) marking.

Allegretto.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked Allegretto. The right staff features a melodic line. The left staff includes a section with downward-pointing stems, similar to the second system. The system is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and the text "Piano et Orgue".

Sixth system of musical notation, continuing the Allegretto section. The right staff features a melodic line with a trill and a crescendo hairpin. The left staff includes a section with downward-pointing stems. The system ends with a pedal marking (*Ped.*) and a star symbol.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with various notes and rests. A trill is marked in measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 7.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. A ritardando (*Rit.*) marking is present in measure 10.

Piano seul

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is present in measure 13. Pedal (*Ped.*) markings are at the start and end of the system.

8

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. A ritardando (*Rit.*) marking is present in measure 18. A tempo (*a Tempo.*) marking is present in measure 19. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 19. A crescendo (*Cresc.*) marking is present in measure 20.

Piano seul

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. A crescendo (*Cresc.*) marking is present in measure 21. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 22.

a Tempo.

Piano seul

Orgue et Piano

Cresc.

Piano et Orgue

p

8—

Piano seul

Rit. *mf*

Ped.

8—

Rit.

* Ped. * Ped. *

Allegro.

f

Dim. *Rit.*

Allegretto.
Piano et Orgue.

The musical score is written for Piano and Organ. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system features a trill in the right hand and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. A pedal point is indicated in the left hand. The third system includes an *Accelerando.* marking and a section labeled *Piano seul*. The fourth system contains a *Cresc.* marking. The fifth system returns to *Piano et Orgue* and includes another *Cresc.* marking. The final system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a final chord.