

6665X ES
V

THE REDOWA WALTZ



On Stone by A. Newman

P.S. Durand, Lith. Phila.

A NEW
Bohemian Waltz
as danced in the Parisian Saloons and taught by
Monsieur JULES MARTIN, Philadelphia
COMPOSED BY
F. BURGMULLER.

Price 25 Cts. nett.

Philadelphia, A. FLOT, No 196 Chesnut Street, and

LA REDOWA.

VALSE BOHEMIENNE

FR^c. BURGMULLER.

THE REDOWA WALTZ is composed of three steps: The 1st a glissade forward in jumping with the right foot; The 2^d a slide forward with left foot, and the 3^d to bring the right foot before the left. — This step is done alternately with the right foot and the left foot, but in starting with the left foot, to turn, It is necessary to do but one glissade backward and two emboités to take again, afterward, with right foot.

This is the principal step of the REDOWA usually preceded by a PROMENADE and followed by a POUR SUITE. — The Promenade is done with the Allemande step, that is to say: a slide forward and chassez.

The POURSUITE is composed of a slide, coupé and jetté. — The Gentleman pursues the Lady, holding her as in the Waltz, The Lady executing the same step but backward. — For these three steps the Lady must always start with the counter foot, and if executed alternately each one must be done 16 bars, taking care that all the other couples change of step all at the same time.

Allegro moderato. ♩ 160.

INTRODUCTION.

LA REDOWA.

Grazioso.

p

cres.

1^a 2^a

sf *p*

Grazioso.

p

cres. 1^a 2^a *sf*

First system of musical notation, piano introduction. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) section, and then returns to forte. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns.

Grazioso.

Second system of musical notation, marked *Grazioso*. It continues the piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cres.*) leading to a forte section.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a first ending (*1^a*) and a second ending (*2^a*). The music includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a second ending (*2^a*) and a double bar line. The music includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo. The system concludes with a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction.

CODA

Grazioso.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked *CODA* and *Grazioso*. It features a 3/4 time signature and a piano introduction with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cres.*).

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a first ending (*1^a*) and a second ending (*2^a*). The music includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cres.*).

Seventh system of musical notation, featuring a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cres.*). The system concludes with a *f* dynamic and a double bar line.

