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# Valse René

Novelty Dance



COMPOSED  
BY

## *Alston Browne*

INSTRUCTIONS OF DANCE BY  
**TED. E. LEVEY.**  
WINNER OF 1919 DANCING SHIELD. N.A.T.D.

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# RENÉ.

## VALSE.

Dance invented by **TED E. LEVEY.**  
(Winner of National Dancing Shield 1919)

### DESCRIPTION.

#### Starting Position,

Lady and gentleman facing Line of Dance in waltz position. Gentleman commencing left foot and lady right foot.

#### Steps for Gentleman.

	BARS.
Pas marche.	2
Turn $\frac{1}{4}$ turn to face partner.	
Glide left foot to 2nd. position.	1
Step right to 4th. position behind and draw left foot to 5th. pos. in front. Gent. retaining lady's right hand.	1
Waltz $\frac{1}{2}$ rev. to opposite sides. (Gent. reverse lady ordinary.)	1
Step right foot to 4th. position behind and close left foot to 5th. front pos.	1
Repeat last two bars. (both facing L.O.D. and joining inside hands.)	2
Pas de valse.	1
Pas glisse. (turning $\frac{1}{2}$ rev. outward.)	1
Repeat last two bars with opposite feet and turning inwards.	2
Waltz. (ordinary.)	4

TOTAL 16 BARS.

*REPEAT AD. LIB.*



# RENÉ.

## VALSE.

ALSTON BROWNE.

Allegro Maestoso.

INTRO.

The Intro section consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The second and fourth measures are marked with sforzando *sf* dynamics. The notation includes a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble clef and chords in the bass clef.

VALSE.

The Valse section begins at measure 5 and continues through measure 12. It is written in 3/4 time. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic, and the second measure is marked with a mezzo-forte *mf* dynamic. The notation includes a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamic markings (mf), and articulation marks. The piece concludes with a double bar line and first and second endings.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords. A dynamic marking of *mf* appears in the middle of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass clef staff continues the bass line. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the latter part of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass clef staff continues the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass clef staff continues the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords and melodic fragments. The bass clef staff continues the bass line.

René.

TRIO.

The first system of the Trio consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The dynamic marking *p - mf* is placed in the upper left of the system.

The second system continues the musical material from the first system, maintaining the same two-staff structure and melodic/harmonic patterns.

The third system continues the musical material from the first system, maintaining the same two-staff structure and melodic/harmonic patterns.

The fourth system continues the musical material from the first system, maintaining the same two-staff structure and melodic/harmonic patterns.

The fifth system concludes the Trio and includes two endings. The first ending (marked '1.') leads back to the beginning of the section, while the second ending (marked '2.') provides an alternative conclusion. The notation includes repeat signs and first/second ending brackets.

René.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and melodic fragments, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is present in the middle of the system.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features similar chordal textures and melodic lines as the first system, with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the beginning and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the middle.

Third system of musical notation. The notation continues with a forte (*f*) dynamic at the start and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic later in the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. This system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and continues with complex chordal structures.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes an *accel.* (accelerando) marking. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a double bar line.

René.

# FANTASTIQUE.

VALSE.

ALSTON BROWNE.

Andante.

INTRO.

*p legato*

8 8 8 8

The Intro section consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'legato'.

VALSE.

*p*

The first system of the Valse section is in 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

*mf*

The second system continues the Valse, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melodic and accompaniment parts are clearly defined.

*p*

The third system of the Valse begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It includes a first ending bracket and a repeat sign.

*f*

The fourth system of the Valse concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a first ending bracket and a repeat sign.

