

Bibliothèque Moderne

DES

Jeunes Pianistes

les

Petites Concertantes

*études pour piano
à quatre mains*

op. 179

GEORGES BULL

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études pour piano a quatre mains

PREMIÈRE FLEUR (*Primeira flor*)

GEORGES BULL
Op.179

1 Andantino (♩ = 108)

8^{va} - - - - -

I. *p*

II. *p*

Andantino (♩ = 108)

(8^{va}) - - - - -

I. *mf* *crescendo* *rit.* *f* *a tempo*

II. *mf* *crescendo* *rit.* *f* *a tempo*

(8^{va}) - - - - -

I. *diminuendo* *p rit.*

II. *diminuendo* *p rit.*

LA PLAINTÉ DE JEANNE (*A reclamação de Jeanne*)

2 Andante (♩ = 96) *8^{va}*

I. *p*

II. *p*

(*8^{va}*)

I. *crescendo*

II. *crescendo*

I. *f*

II. *f*

2

(8^{va})

I.

rit.

a tempo

mf

II.

rit.

a tempo

mf

(8^{va})

I.

II.

(8^{va})

I.

p

pp rit.

II.

p

pp rit.

VALE DES BAMBINS (*Valsa das crianças*)

3 Allegretto (♩ = 138)
8^{va}-----

I. *p* *mf*

II. *p* *mf*

(8^{va})-----

I.

II.

(8^{va})-----

I. *cresc.* *rit.* *f* *a tempo*

II. *cresc.* *rit.* *f* *a tempo*

(8^{va})

I.

II.

dim.

dim.

(8^{va})

I.

II.

rit.

a tempo

p

rit.

a tempo

p

(8^{va})

I.

II.

f

f

EN CHASSE (*Na caçada*)

4

Allegretto (♩ = 96)

8^{va} -

I. *f*

II. *f*

(8^{va})

I. *la 2^a fois p*

II. *la 2^a fois p*

(8^{va})

I. *f* *p*

II. *f* *p*

(8^{va})

I.

rit. cresc. *a tempo* **f**

II.

rit. cresc. *a tempo* **f**

(8^{va})

I.

p

II.

p

(8^{va})

I.

rit. dim. **pp** **Lento**

II.

rit. dim. **pp** **Lento**

VISITE A LILI (*Visita à Lili*)

5 Andantino (♩ = 108)
8^{va}

I. *p*

II. *p*

(8^{va})

I. *cresc.*

II. *cresc.*

1. 2.

(8^{va})

I. *mf* *cresc.*

II. *mf* *cresc.*

(8^{va})

I.

1. 2.

mf

II.

mf

(8^{va})

I.

cresc.

II.

cresc.

(8^{va})

I.

f *rit.* *p*

II.

f *rit.* *p*

SÉRÉNADE ESPAGNOLE (*Serenata espanhola*)

6 Andante moderato (♩ = 138)

8^{va}-

I. *dolce espressivo*

II. *dolce*

(8^{va})-

I. *sf* *p*

II. *p*

(8^{va})-

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

(8^{va})

I.

II.

p

p

(8^{va})

I.

II.

mf

sf

mf

(8^{va})

I.

II.

sf

rit.

rit.

PETITE HISTOIRE (*Pequena história*)

7 Andantino (♩ = 116)

p

Andantino (♩ = 116)

p

1. 2.

la 2^a fois f

p

la 2^a fois f

p

cresc.

cresc.

I. *mf* *f*

II. *mf* *f*

I. *dim. rit.* *a tempo* *p*

II. *dim. rit.* *a tempo* *p*

I. 1. 2. *la 2^e fois f*

II. *la 2^e fois f*

REFRAIN D' ALSACE (*Coro da Alsácia*)

Alsácia é uma antiga região administrativa da França, localizada a leste do país, junto às fronteiras alemã e suíça. Hoje integra a região do Grande Leste (Alsácia-Champanha-Ardenas-Lorena) e tem Estrasburgo como capital e maior cidade.

8 Allegretto (♩ = 152)

I. *p* *cresc.*

II. *p* *cresc.*

1. 2.

la 2^a fois *f*

la 2^a fois *f*

I. *p*

II. *p*

I.

1. *a tempo*

2. *rit.* *p*

la 2^a fois *f*

II.

la 2^a fois *f* *rit.* *p* *a tempo*

I.

cresc.

II.

cresc.

I.

f *p*

II.

f *p*

PETIT NOËL (*Pequeno natal*)

9 Andante (♩ = 104)

I. *dolce*

II. *dolce*

I. 1. 2.

II.

I. *mf* *cresc.*

II. *mf* *cresc.*

I. *rit.* *a tempo* *dolce*

II. *rit.* *a tempo* *dolce*

I. *cresc.*

II. *cresc.*

I. *p* *rit.* *pp*

II. *p* *rit.* *pp*

LE PETIT CURIEUX (*O pequeno curioso*)

10 Allegretto (♩ = 108)

8va

I. *p* *leggiere*

II. *p* *leggiere*

(8va)

I. *cresc.* *f*

II. *cresc.* *f*

(8va)

I.

II.

(8^{va})

a tempo

dim. *rit.* *p*

I.

II.

(8^{va})

cresc.

I.

II.

(8^{va})

f

I.

II.

RONDE PRINTANIÈRE (*Rodada da primavera*)

11 Andantino (♩ = 138)

I. *p*

II. *p*

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

I. *f*

II. *f*

I.

rit.

II.

rit.

a tempo

p

a tempo

p

mf

rit.

f

mf

rit.

f

TAQUINERIE (*Provocando*)

12 Allegretto (♩ = 116)

I.

f

II.

f

I.

II.

I.

II.

I. *rit.* *a tempo*

II. *rit.* *a tempo*

I. *dim.*

II. *dim.*

I. *rit. p*

II. *rit. p*

LA SORTIE DE L' ÉCOLE (*Saindo da escola*)

13 Allegretto (♩ = 116)
8^{va}

I. *f*

II. *f*

(8^{va})

I.

II.

(8^{va})

I. *dim.*

II. *dim.*

(8^{va})

I.

cresc.

II.

cresc.

(8^{va})

I.

f

II.

f

(8^{va})

I.

II.

TRIANON (*Trianon*)

Palácio que Luís XIV fez construir nas proximidades de Versailles, na França. O exterior do edifício é construído em mármore de onde deriva o nome pelo qual também é conhecido, *Trianon de marbre*.

14 Andantino (♩ = 138)

The musical score for measures 14-18 of 'Trianon' is presented in two systems. Each system contains four staves: two for the piano (I) and two for the harp (II). The key signature is D major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Andantino, with a quarter note equal to 138 beats per minute. The piano part (I) features a melodic line with slurs and ties, and dynamic markings of *f* and *sf*. The harp part (II) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, also marked with *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

I.

rit. *sf* *a tempo* *sf*

II.

rit. *sf* *a tempo*

I.

sf *sf*

II.

I.

sf

II.

sf

CHANT DU SOIR (*Canção da noite*)

15

Andante (♩ = 92)

I. *p*

II. *p* *simili*

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

I. *p* *cresc.* *f*

II. *p* *cresc.* *f*

I.

II.

a tempo

rit.

p

a tempo

p

simili

I.

II.

I.

II.

rit.

rit.

HABANERA (*Habanera*)

A habanera, cujo nome deriva da cidade de onde é oriunda, Havana (em espanhol: La Habana), foi a primeira música genuinamente latino-americana, adotando ritmos africanos, que foi levada de Cuba para salões europeus por volta do século XVII.

16 Moderato (♩ = 80)

I. *p* 8^{va}

II. *p* Moderato (♩ = 80)

I. (8^{va}) *la 2^a fois f*

II. *la 2^a fois f*

I. (8^{va}) *p*

II. *p*

(8^{va})

I.

rit. *sf* *p* *a tempo*

II.

rit. *sf* *p* *a tempo*

(8^{va})

I.

II.

(8^{va})

I.

sf rit. *sf* *p*

II.

rit. *p*

SANS SOUCI (*Sem preocupações*)

17 Andantino (♩ = 96)

I. *p* *f*

II. *p* *f*

mf

mf

The musical score is written for two hands, I and II, in 6/8 time. The tempo is Andantino, with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and ends with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The music features flowing eighth and sixteenth notes with various phrasing slurs.

I.

cresc.

rit.

a tempo

p

II.

cresc.

rit.

a tempo

p

I.

f

II.

f

I.

dim.

pp *rit.*

II.

dim.

rit. *pp*

GALOP (*Galope*)

18 Allegretto (♩ = 116)

I.

f

II.

f

Allegretto (♩ = 116)

I.

II.

I.

mf

II.

mf

I.

cresc.

rit.

II.

cresc.

rit.

I.

f

a tempo

II.

f

a tempo

I.

cresc.

II.

cresc.

MAZURKA (*Mazurka*)

Mazurka é uma dança tradicional de origem polaca, feita por pares formando figuras e desenhos diferentes, em compasso de $\frac{3}{4}$ e tempo vivo. Característico é o ritmo pontuado, com acento típico no 2º e 3º tempo do compasso

19 Andantino ($\text{♩} = 132$)

8va -----

I. *f*

II. *f*

Andantino ($\text{♩} = 132$)

(*8va*) -----

I. *la 2ª fois p*

II. *la 2ª fois p*

(*8va*) -----

I. *f*

II. *f*

(8^{va})

I.

rit.

II.

rit.

(8^{va})

a tempo

p

I.

p

II.

a tempo

p

(8^{va})

cresc.

f

I.

cresc.

f

II.

NOCTURNE (*Noturno*)

O termo noturno foi empregado pela primeira vez em peças durante o século XVIII, quando se referia a uma obra de conjunto de câmara em vários movimentos, normalmente executada em um evento social noturno ao ar livre. Foi cultivado durante o século XIX principalmente como uma peça de caráter para piano solo, e sua origem é relacionada com o compositor irlandês John Field.

20 Andantino (♩ = 88)

The musical score is for a piece titled "NOCTURNE (*Noturno*)". It is in 6/8 time and marked "Andantino (♩ = 88)". The score is written for two staves, labeled I and II. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system features a first ending (1.) with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third system features a second ending (2.) with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written for four staves, organized into two systems. The first system, labeled "I.", consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The second system, labeled "II.", also consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time, indicated by the common time signature 'C' and the four beats per measure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by the sharp sign on the F line of the bass clef in the first measure of the second system. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, with the bass clef providing a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a continuous melody and accompaniment. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the first staff of the first system.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four parts: I. Treble (Right Hand), II. Treble (Left Hand), I. Bass (Right Hand), and II. Bass (Left Hand). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "a tempo". The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 4, and the second system contains measures 5 through 8. The tempo changes from "a tempo" to "rit." (ritardando) at the beginning of measure 5 and back to "a tempo" at the beginning of measure 9. The dynamics are marked "p" (piano) at the beginning of measure 5 and "f" (forte) at the beginning of measure 9. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with the left hand providing harmonic support. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 8.

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree." The score is written for four staves, organized into two systems. The first system, labeled "I." on the left, consists of two staves (treble clef). The second system, labeled "II." on the left, consists of two staves (bass clef). The music is in 4/4 time, as indicated by the time signature at the beginning of the first staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or A minor. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" at the top left. The dynamics are marked "mf" (mezzo-forte) in the second measure of both systems, and "rit." (ritardando) in the fourth measure of both systems. The melody is primarily in the upper staves, with the lower staves providing harmonic support. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system continues the melody and accompaniment.

POURQUOI ? (Porque?)

21

Allegretto (♩ = 108)

8^{va}

I. *p*

II. *p*

(8^{va})

I. 1. 2. *la 2^a fois f* *mf*

II. *la 2^a fois f*

(8^{va})

I. *cresc.*

II. *mf* *cresc.*

(8^{va})

I. *f* *rit.* *p* *a tempo*

II. *f* *rit.* *p* *a tempo*

(8^{va})

I. *cresc.*

II. *cresc.*

(8^{va})

I. *f*

II. *f*

MÉLANCOLIE (*Melancolia*)

22 Moderato (♩ = 88)

8^{va}

I. *p*

II. *p*

(8^{va})

I. *rit.*

II. *rit.*

(8^{va})

a tempo

I. *mf*

II. *a tempo* *mf*

(8^{va})

I.

rit.

a tempo

II.

rit.

a tempo

(8^{va})

I.

II.

(8^{va})

I.

cresc.

rit.

II.

cresc.

rit.

MON ERMITAGE (*Ermitão*)

23 Andantino (♩ = 80)

I. *dolce*

II. *dolce*

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

I. *cresc.*

II. *cresc.*

I. *rit.* *a tempo* *p*

II. *rit.* *a tempo* *p*

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

I. *p* *rit.*

II. *p* *rit.*

RIGAUDON (*Rigaudon*)

Rigaudon é uma dança francesa de metro duplo e tempo rápido. Tem semelhanças com a bourrée, mas é ritmicamente mais simples e com frases mais regulares. Tradicionalmente é associada com a dança folclórica do sul da França

24 Moderato (♩ = 94)

mf

II.

Moderato (♩ = 94)

mf

cresc.

cresc.

f

f

The musical score for Rigaudon, measures 24-32, is presented in three systems. Each system consists of two staves, labeled I. and II. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 94 beats per minute. The first system (measures 24-27) begins with a box containing the number 24. The first staff (I.) has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the second staff (II.) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is indicated. The second system (measures 28-32) continues the melodic and harmonic development, with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking appearing in both staves. The third system (measures 33-36) features a more intense melodic line in the first staff, marked with *f* (forte), and a corresponding accompaniment in the second staff, also marked *f*.

I. *a tempo*

rit. *p*

II. *a tempo*

rit.

I. *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

II. *p* *cresc.*

I. *f*

f

II. *f*

GAI PRINTEMPS (*Alegre primavera*)

25 Allegretto (♩ = 84)

I. *p* *leggiero*

II. *p* *leggiero*

I. 1. 2.

II.

I. *mf*

II. *mf*

I.

cresc. *ff* *rit.*

II.

cresc. *ff* *rit.*

I.

a tempo *p*

II.

a tempo *p*

I.

p *dim.* *rit.*

II.

p *dim.* *rit.*