



Gabriel Fauré may be justly classed among the great figures in French music. He was a pupil of Camille Saint-Saëns, under whom he studied the organ and composition. In 1896 he became Professor of composition at the Paris Conservatory, and finally in 1905 Director of that institution succeeding Theodore Dubois. Many names now famous in French music appear in his list of pupils; Aubert, Nadia Boulanger, Ducasse, Enesco, Laparra, Ravel and Florent Schmitt. One of his finest compositions is the "Spring" Sonata for piano and violin which was first performed at the Paris Exhibition in 1889. The "Sérénade Toscane" presented here is one of Fauré's earlier compositions; originally written for the piano, it becomes equally interesting when transcribed for the violin.

Andante con moto

1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

p *cresc.* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *p* *P dolce* *cresc.* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *poco più mosso* *mf* *p* *cresc.* *rit.* *Tempo I* *dim.* *p* *pp* *perdendosi* *PPP*

Sérénade Toscane

Gabriel Fauré, Op. 3, No.2
1845-1924

Andante con moto

p

p e leggero

dim *p*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

f *dim.* *dim.*

The musical score is written in D major and consists of a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a more active treble part. The score includes several dynamic and performance markings: *rit.* (ritardando), *atempo* (ad libitum), *p* (piano), *p dolce* (piano dolce), *sempre dolce* (sempre dolce), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking at the end. The left hand (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also marked with *dim.* and *rit.*.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand is marked *poco più mosso* and *p* (piano). The left hand is marked *P sempre leggero*. The system concludes with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand is marked *p dolce* and *rit.*. The left hand is marked *poco cresc.* and *rit.*. The system ends with *dim.* and *dolce* markings.

Fourth system of musical notation, starting with the tempo marking *Tempo I*. The right hand begins with *p* and ends with *pp*. The left hand is marked *p* and *pp*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand is marked *perdendosi* and *ppp*. The left hand is marked *ppp*.