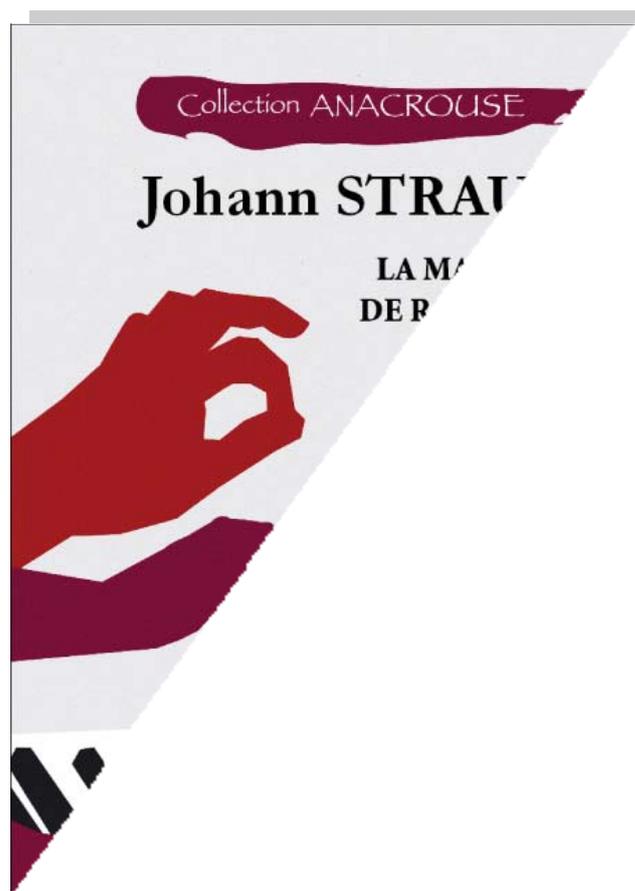


Collection
Anacrouse



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Partitions pour piano et autres claviers

Collection ANACROUSE

La collection **ANACROUSE** offre aux pianistes novices un large choix d'œuvres classiques, allant de la Renaissance.

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Nous vous remercions de votre confiance dans cette collection et vous souhaitons un bon plaisir.

Strauss, Johann (père)

Né le 14 mars 1804 à Vienne ; mort le 25 septembre 1849 à Vienne.

Issu de milieu modeste et violoniste de formation, Johann Strauss I fonde avec son ami Josef Lanner un quatuor qui se produit notamment dans la fameuse balade. Bientôt, ce quatuor s'agrandit jusqu'à se changer en un petit orchestre pour les concerts-promenades.

En créant sa propre formation, il devient rapidement le plus grand maître de la musique de danse de la Vienne de son temps et commence à diffuser sa musique. Lors de ses concerts, Johann Strauss I attire de prestigieuses visites, dont Frédéric Chopin et Richard Wagner.

En 1846, Johann Strauss I atteint la consécration en devenant directeur des bals de la cour d'Autriche à Schönbrunn. Cependant, de son fils mit très vite fin à son hégémonie dans le domaine. En conséquence de tendre fortement les rapports entre les deux frères.

La révolution de 1848 vint ajouter une couleur nouvelle à sa vie familiale. À cette occasion, Johann Strauss I écrivit plusieurs marches. du temps, la *Marche de Radetzky*, d'esprit patriotique. Ses fils composa deux marches révolutionnaires.

En 1849, Johann Strauss I entreprit un voyage à Vienne au mois de juillet, il continua à composer de la musique effrénée. En septembre, il rentra chez lui souffrant d'une fièvre. Le médecin, appelé à son service, ne put rien faire. Mais des complications apparurent, laissant son fils rebelle profondément malade.

Durant toute sa carrière, Johann Strauss I a composé plus de 500 œuvres, dont les plus connues est intitulée « la valse », Johann Strauss I a composé de nombreuses et divertissantes d'opérettes, galops, quadrilles

Marche de Radetsky

Il n'est pas exagéré de considérer ce morceau comme le second hymne autrichien.

Marche militaire dédiée au maréchal autrichien Joseph Radetsky, cette pièce traditionnellement offerte aux viennois en clôture du Concert du Nouvel An du orchestre philharmonique de Vienne.

Composition enjouée et légère, elle est souvent attribuée, à tort ou à raison, à Johann Strauss.

La Marche de Radetzky est également un roman de Joseph Roth.

MARCHE DE RADETSKY



Joh

Tempo di marcia

The first system of musical notation for 'Marche de Radetsky' is presented in a grand staff with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingering numbers 5, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 2, 1 indicated above the notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, with a fingering number 5 above the first note. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody in the right hand and the accompaniment in the left hand.

The fourth system of musical notation shows the final part of the piece, with a fingering number 4 above the final note in the right hand.

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17

Musical score for measures 17-21. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 3). Bass clef has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

22

Musical score for measures 22-25. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2). Bass clef has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4 2, 3 1, 4 2, 3 3, 4 2, 3). Bass clef has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

31

Musical score for measures 31-34. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4). Bass clef has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

35

Musical score for measures 35-36. Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4). Bass clef has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

39

Musical score for measures 39-43. The piece is in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

44

Musical score for measures 44-47. Measure 44 includes a slur over the right hand and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the left hand. The right hand continues with eighth notes, while the left hand has chords.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The right hand has eighth notes with slurs and accents. The left hand has chords. Measure 52 ends with a fermata.

53

Trio

Musical score for measures 53-56, labeled "Trio". Measure 53 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 3) and a quarter note. The left hand has a single eighth note (1).

57

Musical score for measures 57-60. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes (1, 2, 4) and a quarter note (7). The left hand has a single eighth note (1).

62

Musical score for measures 62-66. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piece is in 3/4 time. Measure 62 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand (F#, A, C#) and a quarter note in the left hand (F#). Measures 63-64 continue with similar patterns, including fingerings 1, 2, and 3. Measure 65 has a whole note rest in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 66 has a half note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand.

67

Musical score for measures 67-71. Measure 67 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 68 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 69 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 70 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 71 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand, with fingerings 1, 2, 4.

Musical score for measures 72-76. Measure 72 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand, with a forte (f) dynamic marking. Measure 73 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 74 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 75 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 76 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand, with fingerings 2, 3, 1.

78

Musical score for measures 77-83. Measure 77 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 78 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 79 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 80 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 81 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 82 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measure 83 has a quarter note in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand, with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 3, 5.

84

Musical score for measure 84. The right hand has a whole note (F#) and the left hand has a whole note (F#).



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