

Louis-Noël Bélaubre

8^e Sonate

- POUR PIANO -



Opus 80

Allegretto ♩ = 52

$$d = 52$$

Louis-Noël Bélaubre

Allegretto ♩=52

The first system of the musical score is for the piece 'Allegretto' with a tempo marking of ♩=52. It consists of two staves, treble and bass, in 2/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first measure is marked *pp* and contains a half note F#4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass. The second measure is also marked *pp* and contains a half note G#4 in the treble and a half note G#3 in the bass. The third measure contains a half note A#4 in the treble and a half note A#3 in the bass. The fourth measure is marked *p* and contains a half note B4 in the treble and a half note B3 in the bass. The fifth measure is marked *p* and contains a half note C#5 in the treble and a half note C#4 in the bass. The sixth measure is marked *pp* and contains a half note D#5 in the treble and a half note D#4 in the bass. The seventh measure is marked *pp* and contains a half note E#5 in the treble and a half note E#4 in the bass. The eighth measure is marked *pp* and contains a half note F#5 in the treble and a half note F#4 in the bass. The system ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in G major and 2/4 time. The melody is simple and catchy, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the piano part. The score includes a piano introduction, a verse, and a chorus. The piano part is marked with dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The voice part is marked with dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The score is written in a standard musical notation with a treble clef for the voice and a bass clef for the piano.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The piano accompaniment starts with a bass clef and a 'p' dynamic. The second system continues the vocal line with an 'a tempo' marking and a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic, and the piano accompaniment with a 'legato' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

rit. *ritornello a tempo* *pp*

(senza rit.)

This musical score is for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *p*, *mp*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Articulation marks like accents and slurs are used throughout. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system shows a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system introduces a crescendo in the right hand. The third system features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the left hand. The fourth system has multiple dynamic changes between *mp* and *p*. The fifth system includes a crescendo in the left hand and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and a long, sustained bass line in the left hand.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*. Articulation: accents, slurs.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *mp*. Articulation: slurs.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*. Articulation: slurs.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *mp*, *p*, *mp*, *p*. Articulation: slurs.

System 5: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *mf*. Articulation: slurs.

System 6: Treble and Bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs.

The image displays a musical score for a piano piece, divided into two main sections: 'Largo' and 'Presto'.

Largo Section (♩ = 52):

- Tempo and Key:** The tempo is marked 'Largo' with a quarter note equal to 52 beats (♩ = 52). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).
- Time Signature:** The time signature is 2/4.
- Dynamic Range:** The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Characteristics:** The music features a slow, flowing melody in the right hand, often with long, sweeping lines. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords and moving bass lines. The overall mood is contemplative and serene.

Presto Section (♩ = 108):

- Tempo and Key:** The tempo is marked 'Presto' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats (♩ = 108). The key signature changes to B major (two sharps).
- Time Signature:** The time signature changes to 3/4.
- Dynamic Range:** The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo).
- Characteristics:** The music is much faster and more rhythmic. It features a prominent, driving bass line in the left hand, often with a strong pulse. The right hand plays a more active, melodic role. The overall mood is energetic and dramatic.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various time signatures, dynamics, and articulations.

- System 1:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *f*. Articulations: accents (>).
- System 2:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *ff*, *mp*, *sf*, *sfz*. Articulations: accents (>).
- System 3:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *sf*, *mp*, *cresc.*. Articulations: accents (>).
- System 4:** Treble and Bass clefs, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *ff*, *p*. Articulations: accents (>).
- System 5:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. Dynamics: *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*. Articulations: accents (>).
- System 6:** Treble and Bass clefs, 3/4 time. Dynamics: *sf*, *mp*. Articulations: accents (>).

Presto malinconico (mesure = 80)

pp

This musical score page contains measures 16 through 21 of a piano piece. The music is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 21.

Measures 16-21 musical score, featuring piano (p), forte (f), crescendo (cresc.), and fortissimo (ff) dynamics.

Louis-Noël Belaubre

Principales œuvres aux éditions **Delatour France**

Piano

Dix Sonates. Trois Thèmes et variations. Huit pièces brèves. Neuf inventions
Six petits préludes. Vingt pièces faciles. La Poétique du piano nouvelle série (46 pièces en
deux volumes). 95 modèles d'exercices.

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Sonate pour piano et violon. Fantasmagories pour clarinette et piano. Les
trois saisons pour flûte et piano. Variations sur un air anglais pour alto et piano. Trois
romances pour flûte et piano. Sonate brève pour violon et piano. Trois nocturnes pour
piano et percussions. Sonate pour piano à quatre mains. Chants du pays de Beaune pour
violoncelle et piano. Duo-sérénade pour deux violoncelles. Sonate pour violoncelle seul.
Dix pièces concertantes pour violon seul. Humoresque pour 2 pianos. Les Romances du
Gai Savoir pour flûte clarinette et piano. Petite suite pour deux cors. Pastorale pour
violoncelle (facile) et piano. Les amours de Don Perlimplin suite pour violon et guitare.
Sonate pour deux pianos. Vingt pièces pour clavecin. Livre des Préludes pour grand
orgue. Passacaille pour orgue. Prélude et fugue pour clavecin et piano. Quatuor à
cordes. Fugue pour trois clarinettes et clarinette basse. Jéricho pour deux trompettes et
orgue. Quatre pièces pour guitare. Duetto pour 2 contrebasses. 4 pièces brèves pour 2
flûtes à bec (s.a.)

Œuvres vocales

Trois poèmes de Goethe pour ténor et piano. Trois chansons françaises pour
soprano et piano. Matins d'été : cycle pour baryton et piano. Six mélodies françaises
pour voix élevées et piano. Deux chants spirituels pour voix élevées et piano. Le
Tombeau de Louisa Paulin pour voix d'alto, clarinette, violoncelle et piano. Ode à Jean
de La Fontaine pour deux mezzos, alto, ténor, baryton, basse, chœur mixte et piano
concertant. Cantique du soleil (de St François d'Assise) pour deux sopranos ou chœur
d'enfants à deux voix égales, deux violons, alto, violoncelle, contrebasse et piano.
Chantefable de Nicolette canon à huit voix pour double chœur. Six poèmes de Rolland
Pierre pour chœur mixte ou quatre voix a capella. Trois madrigaux italiens à cinq voix.

Orchestre

Concerto pour violon et orchestre. Cantique du soleil pour deux sopranos ou
chœur d'enfants, orchestre à cordes et orgue positif (manualiter). Symphonie
concertante pour violon, alto et orchestre. Symphonie concertante pour hautbois, piano
et cordes. Deux symphonies pour orchestre. Adagio et rondo pour deux pianos et
orchestre. L'Ecole des Pickpockets, ballet en trois tableaux.

Transcriptions

Sonate pour violoncelle et piano d'après la sonate pour piano à quatre mains
en ut de Mozart. Six chorals de Bach pour hautbois et piano. Six chorals de Bach pour
deux hautbois et piano. Douze chorals de Bach pour deux pianos. Dix chants du folklore
français pour 4 flûtes (ou 4 hautbois ou 4 clarinettes)

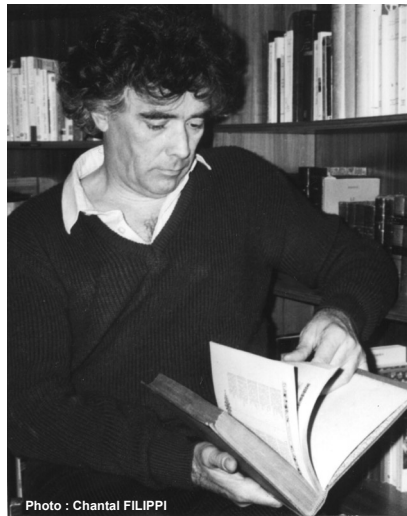
Œuvres didactiques et pédagogiques

Traité de technique et de pédagogie du piano. Petit dictionnaire analytique,
critique et polémique de musique précédé de trois essais sur l'invention musicale

Chez d'autres éditeurs

2 concertos pour piano et orchestre. Concerto pour flûte et cordes (Billaudot)
Danses vives et mélancoliques pour guitare. Berceuse pour 2 guitares. Symphonie
concertante pour guitare, clavecin et cordes (Max-Eschig)

Louis-Noël Belaubre est né en 1932 en Languedoc. Au terme d'études classiques qu'il mène de front avec l'étude du piano et de l'orgue, il opte en premier pour une carrière de pianiste, est admis dans la classe de Lazare-Lévy au conservatoire de Paris et devient très tôt lauréat de



Louis-Noël Belaubre was born in Languedoc in 1932. By the end of classical studies and apprenticeship of piano and organ all carried on in the same period of time, he first settled on a career as a pianist. He was admitted in Lazare-Lévy's class at the Conservatoire

de plusieurs concours internationaux et soliste de l'O.R.T.F. et des radios allemandes. Mais sa véritable vocation, la composition, s'étant manifestée dès le début de son adolescence, il conçoit très jeune ses premières œuvres éditées. Remarqué par Tony Aubin qui l'admet dans sa classe, il s'y distingue par son indépendance vis à vis des traditions scolaires et esthétiques françaises et son attachement à une filiation classique. Lauréat de concours internationaux (Angleterre, Monaco, Genève), il se coupe des milieux officiels parisiens par son opposition aux tendances de l'avant-garde au pouvoir ; et pour garder son indépendance il se consacre à l'enseignement. Professeur de piano (il est l'auteur d'un grand traité de technique et de pédagogie du piano), directeur-fondateur de conservatoires, il mène de front pédagogie, enregistrements et composition avant de pouvoir se consacrer entièrement à la création. Partisan convaincu d'une musique à expressivité immanente, il œuvre pour restaurer dans l'art une communicabilité sans concessions et pour combler le fossé creusé par les impostures modernes entre le compositeur et son public.

de Paris and soon won prizes at international contests. He was also hired as a soloist at the O.R.T.F. and by German radios. However composition was his true vocation signs of which were already visible in his teens. His early works were published when he was still very young. Tony Aubin who had noticed the young man takes him in his class. His independence of mind towards French aesthetic and academic traditions as well as his taste for classicism set him apart. He was then a winner of several international prizes in England, Monaco and Geneva. He found himself cut off from the Parisian coteries and the official milieus because of his reluctance and opposition to endorse the views and tendencies of the avant-garde which was dominant. To keep up this spirit of independence he devoted himself to teaching. When a teacher, director of conservatories, he wrote a major treatise on teaching and art of piano and managed to handle both recording and composing. Later in his life he devoted himself totally to his creation. He now advocates a conception of music as an "immanent expressivity" and aims at restoring in art what he calls "intractable communicability" in order to bridge the gap between composer and audience once imposed by "modern impostures".