

# GABRIEL FAURÉ

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## About the Music

Gabriel Fauré's (1845–1924) Dolly is a collection of six piano duets that reflect upon experiences from childhood. The suite was written between 1894 and 1896 and published in London by Hamelle in 1897. The first performance was on April 30, 1898 by Edouard Risler (1873–1929) and Alfred Cortot (1877–1962).

Henri Rabaud (1873–1949), Fauré's successor as director of the Paris Conservatory, orchestrated Dolly. This orchestrated version was first performed at Monte Carlo on December 6, 1906. In 1913, Michelle Kahn transcribed two movements, Berceuse and Le jardin de Dolly, for harp.

Dolly is dedicated to Hélène Bardac (b. 1892), the daughter of Emma Bardac (1862–1934) and her first husband. Emma later divorced and became the second wife of Debussy. It is said that Hélène was so tiny when she was born that she was nicknamed Dolly. At the time when Fauré wrote these pieces, she was a charming little blonde girl.

Dolly shows a wittier side than most of Fauré's other music through its depiction of a scene or mood from childhood in each movement. It passes from severe to tender, from grave to happy. The pieces in this set are the only music by Fauré given titles other than those of a musical genre.

# DOLLY

## BERCEUSE

SECONDO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 1

Allegretto moderato,  $\text{♩} = 92$ 

The musical score for 'Dolly Berceuse' (Second Movement) by Gabriel Fauré is presented in a two-staff format. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto moderato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are primarily piano (*pp*), with a *poco cresc.* marking at measure 15 and a *p sempre* marking at measure 19. The score includes various fingerings and articulation marks, such as slurs and accents. The piece is divided into measures, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 indicated in boxes. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs, with some measures featuring multiple slurs for complex phrasing. The bass line in the left hand consists of simple half-note and quarter-note patterns, while the right hand features more intricate melodic lines with slurs and fingerings.

*DOLLY*  
*BERCEUSE*

*Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)*

*PRIMO*

*Op. 56, No. 1*

**Allegretto moderato, ♩ = 92**

Allegretto moderato, ♩ = 92

5

*p dolce*

1

5

1 3

5

10

*p*

1

5

4

1

3

3

5

*cresc.*

2

3

1

2

1

20

1

3

5

# MI-A-OU

## SECONDO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 2

Allegro vivo,  $\text{♩} = 96$ 

4  
2  
1

*p*

5

9

*cresc.*

*f*

*p*

16

3

*cresc.*

*f sempre*

2

24

32

4  
1

*p*

4

3

4

5  
1

3  
1

# MI-A-OU

PRIMO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 2

Allegro vivo,  $\text{♩} = 96$

9

16

24

32

*cresc.*

*f*

*p dolce*

*cresc.*

*f sempre*

*8va*

*p leggiero*

# KITTY-VALSE

(KITTY-WALTZ)

## SECONDO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 4

Tempo di Valse,  $\text{♩} = 66$

5

mf

5

3

1

4

7

f

p

5

13

mf

f

5

19

f

p

3

# KITTY-VALE

(KITTY-WALTZ)

PRIMO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 4

Tempo di Valse,  $\text{♩} = 66$

7

13

19

*mf*

*f*

*p*

*mf*

*f*

*p*

*LE PAS ESPAGNOL*  
(THE SPANISH DANCE STEP)  
SECONDO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 6

Allegro, ♩. = 92

3 1 5 2 5 1 2 2

*f* *p* *f* *p*

2 5 1 2 2

8 4 3 3 1 2 3 1 *cresc.* 3 1

15 2 1 1 4 5 3 5 1 5 1

*f* *p* *f*

22 4 3 1 5

29 5 1 2 1 5 2 1 2

*f* *f*

# LE PAS ESPAGNOL

(THE SPANISH DANCE STEP)

PRIMO

Gabriel Fauré (1845–1924)

Op. 56, No. 6

Allegro,  $\text{♩} = 92$ 

The musical score for "Le Pas Espagnol" is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegro,  $\text{♩} = 92$ ".

- System 1 (Measures 1-7):** Features a melody in the right hand with accents and slurs, and a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. An 8va (octave) marking is present above the first measure.
- System 2 (Measures 8-14):** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed over measures 11-12. The system ends with a repeat sign.
- System 3 (Measures 15-21):** Includes a melodic flourish in the right hand starting at measure 15. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*. Fingerings are clearly marked.
- System 4 (Measures 22-28):** Features a more active bass line with chords and moving lines. The system ends with a repeat sign.
- System 5 (Measures 29-35):** The final system, showing a concluding melodic phrase in the right hand and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *f*.