



# Jean-Paul Davedral

Arranger, Composer

France

## About the artist

Very early, Jean-Paul Davédral started playing the piano and became interested in composition. He followed his first harmony classes with Max Pinchard, and later benefited from Roger Calmel's advice. His career as a mathematics teacher led him to travel extensively abroad (Brazil, Haiti, Turkey), where he was able to play several of his works.

He lives in Les Sables d'Olonne, France, where he participates in various concerts as a chorister, pianist and pianist-accompanist. His compositions, about a hundred, are spread over about fifty years. The style evolved from Romanticism to post-Romanticism to the more modern polytonality, without ever sacrificing to what is the essence of his music: the melody. His works are written for solo piano, chamber music, choir but also for orchestra, including a guitar concerto. Some of his chamber music works are published by Gérard Billaudot.

**Associate:** SACEM

**Artist page :** <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-davedral.htm>

## About the piece



|                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Title:</b>           | BALADA N°4                     |
| <b>Composer:</b>        | Davedral, Jean-Paul            |
| <b>Copyright:</b>       | Copyright © Jean-Paul Davedral |
| <b>Publisher:</b>       | Davedral, Jean-Paul            |
| <b>Instrumentation:</b> | Piano solo                     |
| <b>Style:</b>           | Romantic                       |

Jean-Paul Davedral on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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# BALADA n°4

J.P. DAVEDRAL

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 (Treble and Bass) starts with a tempo of  $\text{♩} = 96$ . Staff 2 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 7. Staff 3 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 11. Staff 4 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 15, with a dynamic instruction "A tempo". Staff 5 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 20. Various dynamics include *rit.*, *riten.*, *pp*, *p*, *f*, and *A tempo*. Articulations like staccato dots and slurs are also present. Measure numbers 11, 15, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

$\text{♩} = 48$

24

27

30  $\text{♩} = 96$

35

$\text{♩} = 48$

39

41

43

8

3

45

rallent.

$\text{d} = 40$

dimin.

3

3

49

$\text{d} = 64$

p

3

3

3

3

3

3

56

3

3

3

3

3

3

62

3

3

$f$

$ff$

The image shows five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The top staff begins at measure 68 in B-flat major (two flats) and transitions to G major (one sharp) at measure 74. Measures 79 and 84 show changes in time signature between 6/8, 3/4, and 2/4. Measure 88 features a bass staff. Measures 92 and 93 conclude the page.

Measure 68: Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *mf*. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present.

Measure 74: Dynamics include *f*. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present.

Measure 79: Dynamics include *f*. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present. Includes tempo markings  $\text{♩} = 96$  and  $\text{♪} = \text{♩}$ .

Measure 84: Dynamics include *p*. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present.

Measure 88: Bass staff starts here. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present.

Measure 92: Dynamics include *p*. Articulation marks like 3 and 8 are present.

95

97

*cresc.*

99

101

104

*rallent.*

*sforzando*

*mezzo-forte*

*tempo* = 96

109

112

rit.

115

f

p

118

f

p

121

sf

mf

125

128

rit.

f

131

134

137

139

142

145

148

*riten.*

*3*

153

158

162

*pp*

*p*

*rit.*

*mf*

*3*

*3*

*3*

166

*pp*

*mf*

*3*

*3*

*3*