

A MONSIEUR  
FERD. VAN DURME.

# JMPROMPTU-VALE.



A MONSIEUR  
ARMAND KRETZ.

## CHANSON.



DEUX MORCEAUX  
POUR LE PIANO

PAR

## EDGAR TINEL.

OP. 7.



NOUVELLE ÉDITION, REVUE ET CORRIGÉE.

N° 1. FR 2.-



N° 2. FR 1.-

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## Impromptu-Valse.

Edgar Tinel, Op. 7. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

**Allegro vivace.**

**Piano.**

*ff* *pp* *2* *ff* *riten.*

*a piacere* *a tempo* *riten.* *a tempo*

*pp* *2* *ff* *riten.* *a tempo*

*pp* *2* *ff* *riten.* *a tempo*

*f* *f* *ff*

*p* *dimin.* *riten.*

## Allegro molto.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro molto." at the top. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Articulation is shown with accents and staccato marks. Repeat signs with first and second endings are used throughout the piece. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a "con pedale" instruction. The piece concludes with a final flourish in the sixth system.

8

*f* *p* *f*

*p* *f* *f*

*riten.* *a tempo*

*cre - scen - do* *p*

*p* *f*

*fp*

*p* *f* *f*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *fp* (fortissimo). Articulation marks like accents and slurs are used throughout. Some measures are marked with an '8' and a dotted line, possibly indicating a repeat or a specific fingering. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last system.

*p* *cre* *scen* *do*

*ff p* *f*

*f* *p*

*f* *fp* *p* *f* *p*

*f* *f*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). There are also articulations like accents and slurs. The piece features several octaves, indicated by the number '8' and a dotted line. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes an octave marking. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a diminuendo (*dim.*) marking. The third system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and an octave marking. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and an octave marking. The fifth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and an octave marking. The sixth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic and an octave marking.

9

*riten.* *a tempo*

*cre - scen - do*

*p* *f* *fp* *f* *pp* *f* *p*



*animato e crescendo*

8

8

Presto.  
*ff*

8

8

8

*ff*

co.

\*

# Chanson.

Adagio.

Edgar Tinel, Op. 7. N° 2.

Piano.

*Con Ped.*

Andante.

*poco cresc.*

*cresc.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*p*

*f*

*mf*

*dim.*

*p*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo). The tempo is marked *Adagio.* in the sixth system. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

*mf*  
*p*  
*cresc.*  
*cresc.*  
*mf*  
*dim.*  
*3*  
*p*  
*dim.*  
*mf*  
*p*  
*poco cresc.*  
*p*  
*mf*  
*rit. e dim.*  
*Adagio.*  
*p*  
*dim.*