

L'Invite

Edmond Laurens, Op.6, No.1

1852-1925

Edmond Laurens received his musical training at the institution where the majority of the distinguished composers of France were graduated—the Paris Conservatory; in due time he became Professor of harmony and composition there. Among his successful stage works was a three-act pantomime entitled “The Loves of a Lead Soldier”; he also composed a “Japanese Suite” for orchestra, and a suite “Silhouettes” for piano and orchestra. The two compositions presented here are taken from a suite for piano entitled “A Visit to the Country”, twelve pleasing musical pictures of a trip through Normandy. Some of the titles are interestingly suggestive; “Invitation”, “Departure”, “The Brook”, “Children at Play”, “Moonlight” and “Summer Night”. Laurens’ creations may be compared with those of Jules Massenet, displaying melodic charm without any considerable degree of depth.

Andantino

p semplice dolce cresc.

mf legato il canto

p legato il canto p

a tempo mf dim - - e - riten pp una corda

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The lower staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes. Performance markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *Lento* (slowly). The system concludes with a double bar line.

Les Ménétriers

Edmond Laurens, Op. 26, No. 6
1852-1925

Allegretto non troppo

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and eighth notes. Performance markings include *mf marcato*, *ff*, and *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *tr* (trill) and *trm* (trill mordent) marking. The lower staff (bass clef) starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with melodic lines. The lower staff features a *p* dynamic marking towards the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a *tr* and *trm* marking. The lower staff continues with accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff has a *tr* and *trm* marking. The lower staff includes the instruction *to Coda* and *marquez bien les deux chants* (mark well the two voices) with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The lower staff includes *f* and *ff* dynamic markings.

Sixth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with melodic lines. The lower staff starts with a *p* dynamic marking.

mf

rit.

a tempo

p

D.C. ⊕ to Coda

Coda

f

ff

f

f

ff