

FREDERICK CHOPIN'S WORKS.

Instructive Edition

with explanatory remarks and fingerings by

DR THEODORE KULLAK

Author's Edition in English by

ALBERT R. PARSONS.

Volume I.

ETUDES

for the pianoforte.

Twelve Grand Etudes Op.10.

Book I. Op.10.N^{os} 1-6.

- Etude N^o 1. C major.
- " " 2. A minor.
- " " 3. E major.
- " " 4. C sharp minor.
- " " 5. G flat major.
- " " 6. E flat minor.

Book II. Op.10.N^{os} 7-12.

- Etude N^o 7. C major.
- " " 8. F major.
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Twelve Etudes. Op.25.

Book III. Op.25.N^{os} 1-6.

- Etude N^o 1. A flat major.
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Book V. Three New Etudes.

Etude N^o 1. F minor. N^o 2. A flat major. N^o 3. D flat major.

Entered according to international treaty.

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Best of Mrs. Emily Schmidt in memory of Dr. Julius Schmidt
4/12/29

Friedrich Chopin ist für die Geschichte der Etüde eine epochemachende Erscheinung, denn er bietet uns nicht nur eine echt claviermässige Technik von überraschender Kühnheit der Erfindung, er ergiesst auch in diese ursprünglich eines mehr äusserlichen Zweckes wegen erfundene Form die ganze Fülle seiner hinreissenden Poesie.

Lag es doch in der spezifischen Eigenart seiner Genialität, grade in kleinen Formen unvergleichlich Bedeutendes zu geben. Fast unwillkürlich schwebt uns daher, wenn wir von dem Ideal einer Etüde sprechen, **Chopin's** Name auf den Lippen, ohne dass wir darum die grossen Verdienste Anderer schmälern möchten, wie z. B. Cramer's, Clementi's, Moscheles', Liszt's, des alten Bach ja nicht zu vergessen.

Ich stelle Chopin's Etüden seinen übrigen Werken schon deshalb voran, weil er in ihnen in gedrängter Form fast den ganzen Umfang seiner Technik dargelegt hat.

TH. KULLAK.

The name of FREDERICK CHOPIN marks a new epoch in the history of the Etude; for not only does he offer us genuine pianoforte technics of surprising boldness of invention, but in this form also — although originally designed chiefly for an external end — he pours forth the entire fullness of his transporting poesy.

But then the specific peculiarity of his genius lay in his ability to give contents of incomparable significance precisely in the smaller musical forms. Hence whenever we speak of the ideal of an Etude the name of Chopin almost involuntarily falls from our lips, and this without any disposition to detract from the great merits of others; as for instance, Cramer, Clementi, Moscheles, Liszt etc. — not to forget, either, on any account, those of old John. Seb. Bach.

I have placed Chopin's etudes before all his other works for the very reason that in them he displays in concentrated form almost the entire reach of his technics.

TH. KULLAK.

(a) I.

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10. N^o1.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 176$. (b) *legato*

(a) Ueber einen stolz und kühn einherschreitenden Grundbass fluthen mächtige Tonwellen dahin. Die Etüde — deren technischer Zweck die schnelle Ausführung weitgriffiger die Spannung einer Octave überschreitender Accordfigurationen — ist daher durchgängig schwungvoll, energisch und *f* zu spielen. Bei scharf dissonirenden Harmonieen ist dieses *f* bis zum *ff* zu steigern, bei consonirenden abzuschwächen. **Accente** markig. Ihre Wirkung verstärkt sich, wenn ein pralles Abstoßen damit verbunden wird.

(Klindworth) etc.

(a) Above a ground-base proudly and boldly striding along flow mighty waves of sound. The Etude — whose technical end is the rapid execution of widely extended chord figurations exceeding the span of an octave — is to be played on the basis of *f* throughout. With sharply dissonant harmonies the *f* is to be increased to *ff*, diminishing again with consonant ones. Pithy accents! Their effect is enhanced when combined with an elastic recoil of the hand. Thus:

(b) Die hier angegebene Tempobezeichnung befindet sich nur auf neueren mit erweiterter Gradtabelle versehenen Metronomen und ist für höchste Bravour allerdings sehr geeignet; der grossartige majestätische Charakter des Tonstücks wird aber dadurch beeinträchtigt. Diesem Rechnung zu tragen, dürfte $\text{♩} = 152$ angemessener sein.

(b) The metronome sign here given (Chopin's favorite) is found only on modern metronomes with an extended table of degrees. It is very appropriate indeed for the highest bravura, but this impairs the majestic grandeur of the character of the piece. This being taken into account, $\text{♩} = 152$ might be more appropriate.

The image shows seven systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation is highly technical, featuring complex fingering patterns and wide intervals. The first system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The second system continues with similar patterns. The third system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The fourth system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The fifth system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The sixth system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The seventh system has a treble staff with notes like G5, F5, E5, D5, C5 and a bass staff with notes like G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. There are also dynamic markings like 'cresc.' and asterisks indicating specific points in the music.

(c) Obgleich die weitspannige Fingersetzung ohne Unter- und Uebersatz die von Chopin beabsichtigte ist, so eignet sie sich nicht für kleinere Hände und ist deshalb noch eine andere beigefügt worden.

The musical score is organized into seven systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a dynamic marking of *dim.* in the third measure. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures. Dynamic markings include *meno f* in the fifth measure.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a dynamic marking of *cresc.* in the third measure. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* in the fourth measure and *f* in the fifth measure.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a dynamic marking of *più f* in the third measure. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures. Dynamic markings include *dim.* in the fourth measure.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a slur over the first two measures. Bass staff has a slur over the first two measures.

The score is marked with numerous asterisks (*) and repeat signs (||: and :||) throughout, indicating specific performance instructions or structural markers.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The lower staff contains a bass line with quarter and eighth notes, including slurs and accents. There are asterisks and the word 'Ped.' (pedal) written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melodic line in the upper staff continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The bass line in the lower staff provides harmonic support with various note values and slurs. Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The notation continues with intricate melodic and harmonic development. The upper staff shows a series of slurred eighth notes, while the lower staff features a steady bass line with occasional rests and slurs. Pedal markings and asterisks are used throughout the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. This system includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The melodic line in the upper staff has several slurs and accents, indicating phrasing. The bass line in the lower staff is more active, with many slurs and accents. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The notation continues with a focus on melodic flow and harmonic texture. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the lower staff provides a consistent bass line with slurs. Pedal markings and asterisks are used.

Sixth system of musical notation. This system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the upper staff and a bass line that ends with a fermata. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. The left hand (bass clef) has a few notes, including a dynamic marking of *sf*.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate patterns, including a *cresc.* marking. The left hand has a few notes.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a *f* dynamic marking. The left hand has a *p* dynamic marking. Performance instructions include *pochiss. rit.*, *a tempo*, *poco*, *a poco*, and *cresc.*

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with complex melodic lines. The left hand has a few notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a *f* dynamic marking. The left hand has a *p* dynamic marking. A section labeled (b) begins. There are markings for 12-measure rests in both hands.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a *cresc.* marking. The left hand has a *f* dynamic marking. The system ends with a *sf* marking.

Seventh system of musical notation. The right hand has a *f* dynamic marking. The left hand has a *sf* marking and a *cresc.* marking. The system ends with a *f* marking.

(a) III.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 10. N° 3.

Lento ma non troppo. ♩ = 100.

(a) Ein wunderschönes, poetisches Tonstück, mehr *Nocturne* als *Etude*, in *Architektur* und *Inhalt* beispielsweise mit Op. 15. N° 2 (*Nocturne* in *Fis dur*) zu vergleichen. Technischerseits verlangt der Hauptsatz in der **rechten Hand** verschiedenartige gleichzeitige Tongebung; Melodie hervortretend, Begleitung sich unterordnend. Der Seitensatz ist eine Studie im Doppelgriffspiel. (Sexten.)

(a) *A wondrously beautiful poetic composition, more of a Nocturne than an Etude, and as regards Architecture and Contents, comparable for instance with the Nocturne in F# major Op. 15, N° 2. In respect to technics, the chief part requires the production of different qualities of tone simultaneously by the right hand; i. e. the melody prominent and the accompaniment subordinate to it.*

(b) oder:

Um die Gruppierung zu klären und die Ausführung zu erleichtern sind die **Kommata** im Texte wohl zu beachten.
 (c) *Observe strictly the commas in the text, in order to make the grouping clear and to facilitate the execution.*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features complex sixteenth-note patterns. Performance markings include *poco cresc.* and *ped.* with an asterisk. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above and below notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Performance markings include *p* and *sp*. *ped.* with an asterisk is also present. Fingering numbers are visible throughout the system.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Performance markings include *sp* and *f*. *ped.* with an asterisk is present. Fingering numbers are visible throughout the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Performance markings include *ff* and *con forza*. *ped.* with an asterisk is present. Fingering numbers are visible throughout the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Performance markings include *con fuoco* and *f con bravura*. *ped.* with an asterisk is present. Fingering numbers are visible throughout the system.

Für Hände, denen die Sexten - Ausführung schwer oder unmöglich ist, schlage ich folgende Aenderung vor.

Sixth system of musical notation, showing an alternative fingering for the left hand. Performance marking is *f con bravura*. *ped.* with an asterisk is present.

(d) For small hands, if the execution of sixths is difficult or impossible, I propose the following alteration.

Seventh system of musical notation, showing an alternative fingering for the right hand. Performance markings include *più cresc.*, *riten.*, and *sf*. *ped.* with an asterisk is present.

più cresc. e stretto

riten.
legatiss.
sf
p
sempre p

dim.
smorz. e rall.
Tempo I.
p

poco cresc.

con forza
stretto e cresc.
f
dim.
sempre legato
ten.
ten.
ten.
Led.

pp
rallent.
e
smorz.
Led.

(a) IV.

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10. N° 4.

Presto. $\text{♩} = 88.$
con fuoco

The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *con fuoco* marking. It includes a *fp* (fortissimo piano) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The second system features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The third system includes a *sf* dynamic and a *fp* dynamic. The fourth system starts with a *cresc.* marking and includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The fifth system includes a *sf* dynamic. The sixth system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *meno f* (diminuendo) marking.

(a) Bravourstudie für Schnelligkeit und Leichtigkeit in beiden Händen. Feurige Accentuation! Für die Phrasierung genaue Beobachtung der *legato* Bogen und ihrer Abgrenzungen.

(a) A bravoura study for velocity and lightness in both hands. Accentuation fiery! For the phrasing, observe strictly the *legato* bows and their limits.

The musical score is arranged in seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/5. The notation includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *con forza*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedaling is marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The music features intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and complex phrasing. The first system starts with *f* and includes fingerings like 1 2 1 and 1 2 1. The second system has *cresc.* markings. The third system is marked *con forza* and *sf*. The fourth system has *sf* and *cresc.*. The fifth system is marked *fp* and *cresc.*. The sixth system has *f* and *sf*. The seventh system has *sf* and *fp*.

ppsc.

ff

*Red. **

mf

5

4 1 4

cresc.

1 2 1 4

3 2 4 3 4

4 2 1 4

1 4

1 4

ff

fff

ff con più fuoco possibile

*Red. **

*Red. **

1 2 1 5

4 1

ff

ff

3

*Red. **

Vivace brillante. ♩ = 116.
leggieris. e legatiss.

(a) V.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 10. N.º 5.

(a) Die originelle Idee für die Passagen der rechten Hand nur Obertasten zu benutzen, hat zur Bezeichnung die „schwarze Etüde“ Veranlassung gegeben. Ein überaus pikantes Tonstück, sprudelnd von Lust und Leben, bald übermüthig, bald sanft einschmeichelnd, rastlos dahin eilend, nirgends weilend, muss seine Ausführung coquett, graziös und mit polnischer Eleganz verbunden sein; lebhaftes Tempo, leichte Hand, nirgend aber darf die linke die rechte übertönen. — Zur Vergleichung mit vorhandenen Ausgaben habe ich Chopin's Autograph, Eigenthum der Königlichen Bibliothek in Berlin, benutzen können. Alles in gewöhnlicher Notenschrift Gestochene ist genau Copie des Autographs. Alles in kleiner und feinerer Schrift sind spätere Ergänzungen und Zuthaten, nach dem Stiche in den Correcturbogen hinzugefügt, sei's von Chopin selbst, sei's von seinen Correctoren. Diese Ergänzungen sind aber für die Ausführung absolut nothwendig, denn Tempo, Pedalgebrauch, viele dynamische Bezeichnungen fehlen im Autograph ganz.

(a) The original idea of using only black keys for the passages of the right hand has given rise to the designation of this piece as the "Black Study." As an exceedingly piquant composition bubbling over with vivacity and humour, now audacious and anon softly insinuating, restlessly hurrying ever, tarrying never, its execution must be at once coquettish and graceful and full of Polish elegance. For the purpose of comparison with extant editions, I have been able to use Chopin's autograph copy, the property of the Royal Library in Berlin. All that is here engraved in print of the usual size, is an exact copy of the autograph. Everything in smaller, finer print consists of supplements and additions made by Chopin himself, or his revisors, after the engraving of the proof sheets. But these supplements are absolutely necessary for the performance of the piece, for the tempo, the use of the pedal, and many dynamic signs are wholly wanting in the autograph.

(b)

(c) (Klindworth.)

(d) wie like b.

(e) wie like b.

(f) wie like b.

(g)

(h) — (i) besser ohne Legato-Bogen.
 better without the legato bow.

The main musical score is divided into seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *poco rall.*. There are also performance markings like *Red.* and asterisks. Fingerings and fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above notes. Some systems have circled letters (l), (m), (n), (o), and (p) marking specific points of interest.

(l) (m)

(n) like b.

(o) better:

(p) better:

a tempo

pp *delicato* *smorz.* *p* *legato*

(q) *ad.* * *ad.* * *ad.* *

poco cresc. *p*

poco cresc. *f*

ff *ad.*

(s) *ad.*

(t) 8

cresc. *ff*

Da Chopin den Vorschlag mit in das *arpeggio*-Zeichen hineingezogen hat, so empfehle ich folgende Ausführung:

(q) *As Chopin has included the grace note with the sign of arpeggiation, I recommend the following rendering:*

ad.

erleichtert:
(r) *easier:*

(s) Das *ff* passt besser in den folgenden Takt.
(t) In anderen Ausgaben des ohne 8.

The ff is more suitable in the next measure. In other editions d without 8.

(a) VI.

Andante con molta espressione. ♩ = 60. (b) 5

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10. N° 6.

(a) Mit Benutzung des Chopin'schen Autographes. Vergl. Etude V Anmerk. a. Die Melodie ist sehr gesänglich vorzutragen und das Accompagnement hat sich selbstverständlich unterzuordnen.
 (b) Im Autograph keine Metronombezeichnung. Telefsen ♩ = 69, Klindworth ♩ = 60.

(a) With the use of Chopin's autograph. See Etude V, remark a. The delivery of the melody must be very songful, and the accompaniment, as a matter of course, subordinate.
 (b) No metronome sign in the autograph. Telefsen gives ♩ = 69, Klindworth ♩ = 60.

(c) besser:
 better:

Musical score for piano, consisting of seven systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various musical symbols like notes, rests, and ornaments, and performance instructions such as *m.g.*, *cresc.*, *stretto e cresc.*, *sf*, *p*, *poco riten.*, *smorz.*, *a tempo*, *dimin.*, *smorz.*, *rallent.*, and *sosten.*. Fingerings and articulation marks are also present throughout the score.

(d) Klindworth'sche Variante, der ich mich anschliesse. | (d) Klindworth's version, which I follow:

A short musical phrase in a single system, showing a sequence of notes in the bass clef with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4.

(a) VII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 10. N^o 7.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 84.$

(a) Zum Studium von Doppelgriffen und Fingerwechsel auf einer und derselben Taste: Bei diesem Wechsel darf das *legato* nicht verloren gehen; e z. B. ist mit e, also mit sich selbst zu binden, und in solchen Fällen ist die Taste niederzudrücken noch ehe sie wieder ganz in die Höhe gekommen ist. Die Etüde ist mit Eleganz auszuführen und das lebhafteste Tempo verlangt grosse Leichtigkeit der rechten Hand; die linke darf die rechte nicht übertönen, aber den Accenten, welche wiederholentlich auf den schlechten Takttheil fallen und den leicht dahin flatternden Sechzehntelfiguren

anmuthige Opposition machen

ist aufmerksam Rechnung zu tragen.

(a) For the study of double-notes and changing fingers on one and the same key. In making this change the *legato* must not be lost: e, for instance, is to be connected with e, that is to say, with itself. In such cases the key must be pressed down again before it has come quite up. The Etude is to be executed with elegance, and the spirited tempo demands great lightness of hand. The left hand must not oversound the right, but careful attention must be paid to the accents which repeatedly fall upon inferior beats of the measure, in pleasant opposition to the

sixteenth note figures

as they lightly flutter past.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a bass line with notes marked with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 4, 5. The system includes dynamic markings *p* and *delicato*, and a *ped.* (pedal) marking with asterisks.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has notes with fingerings 4, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1. It includes *ped.* markings and asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has notes with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4. It includes dynamic markings *sf* and *sp*, and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has notes with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 4. It includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5. The left hand has notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. It includes a *p* (piano) marking.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand has notes with fingerings 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. It includes a *p* (piano) marking.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and some melodic fragments. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sf cresc.*, and *f dim.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *ped.* marking is present in the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. A *ped.* marking is present in the lower staff.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96$. (b)

(a) VIII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 10, No. 8.

(a) Mit Benutzung des Copin'schen Autographes der Königlichen Bibliothek in Berlin. Vergl. Etude V und VI. Das in feineren Schriftzügen Gestochene fehlt im Manuscripte.

(b) Metronombezeichnung im Manuscripte $\text{♩} = 96$, in der *Telefsen* schen Ausgabe $\text{♩} = 88$, bei *Klindworth* $\text{♩} = 80$.


Dieser letzteren Bezeichnung schliesse ich mich an und bemerke zur Motivirung Folgendes: Es hat eine Zeit gegeben, wo „Passagen in äusserst schnellem Tempo ausführen zu können, als ein Hauptmerkmal der Virtuosität galt“; je schneller, je bewundernswürdiger! (natürlich mit der nothwendigen Korrektheit.) Man vergleiche beispielsweise die Metronombezeichnungen von *Henri Herz* in seinen unzähligen Variationswerken. Um diese **Schnellfingerigkeit** heran zu bilden hat *C. Czerny* in seinen Schulwerken (Schule der Geläufigkeit, 40 tägliche Studien, Schule des Virtuosen) stets Metronombezeichnungen angegeben, deren thatsächliche Ausführung im besten Falle „Spieldoseneffekte“ veranlassen würde. So lange der „Wiener Flügel“ mit seinem einfachen Mechanismus, seiner leichten Tastenansprache, seiner hellen, oft spitzen und scharfen Tongebung domirte, mag die „Schnellfingerigkeit“ noch eine Art (technische) Berechtigung gehabt haben.

Seitdem aber der „englische Mechanismus“ den „deutschen“ mehr und mehr verdrängt, durch ihn der Klavierton würdiger, sonorer, voluminöser geworden, die Fähigkeit zu nüanciren sehr erweitert worden ist, muss die Passage selbst im feurigsten Tempo nach meiner unmassgeblichen Ansicht gegen früher von ihrer so leicht in ausdruckslose Spielerei übergehenden „Schnellfingerigkeit“ etwas (*un pochino*) abgeben und **breiter** ausgeführt werden. Ohnedies verkümmert eine allzuschnelle Ausführung dem Hörer die Möglichkeit die architektonische Gliederung aufmerksam zu verfolgen. Bei Chopin wäre diese Verkümmern wahrhaft zum Schaden; man kann ihn nie schön genug spielen, darum spiele man ihn auch nie zu schnell. Es wird hierin unglaublich viel gegen ihn gesündigt, eben so wie gegen *J. S. Bach*! Man erinnere sich nur, wie durch massloses Tempoüberstürzen der *As dur* Polonaise von Chopin von Seiten gewisser Pianisten zur Bezeichnung dieses Werkes der Ausdruck „Trommelpolonaise“ sich eingebürgert hat.

Chopin selbst hat allerdings in den zwanziger Jahren unseres Jahrhunderts den Einflüssen der Salonpianistik eines Herz u. A. nicht absolut fern gestanden und mag seine besondere Freude daran gefunden haben, seine wunderbaren neuen Passagen in höchster Bravourschelligkeit auszuführen — ob er es auch jetzt thun würde?

(c) Chopin ist in der rhythmischen Behandlung dieses Motives:



inconsequent; ich ziehe es vor im ganzen Verlaufe der Etude nur die oben angegebene  zu benutzen.

(a) *With the use of the Chopin autograph of the Royal Library at Berlin. See Etudes V and VI. All that is engraved in fine print is wanting in the manuscript.*

(b) *Metronome sign in the manuscript $\text{♩} = 96$, in the Telefsen edition $\text{♩} = 88$, with Klindworth $\text{♩} = 80$. Of these I endorse the latter, on account of the following considerations.*


There was a time when "the ability to execute passages in the most extremely rapid tempo served as a chief mark of virtuosity." The faster, so much the more admirable! (of course, with the necessary accuracy). See, for example, the metronome signs of Henry Herz in his innumerable sets of variations. In order to promote this "Quickfingeredness," C. Czerny always gave in his schoolbooks (School of Velocity, 40 Daily Studies, School of the Virtuoso, etc.) metronome signs whose actual performance would have produced, in the best of cases, "music box effects." As long as the "Vienna pianoforte," with its simple mechanism, its lightly responsive action and its clear and often sharp tone, was dominant, that a quickfingeredness may have still possessed some sort of (technical) justification.

But since the "English mechanism" has supplanted the German continually more and more, while through it the pianoforte tone has become nobler, more sonorous, and greater both in volume and in its capacity for nuances; in my individual opinion, pianoforte passages, even in the most fiery tempo, must yield some (un pochino) of that former "quickfingeredness," which so easily degenerated into inexpressive trifling, and be executed with greater breadth of style. Aside from this, an altogether too rapid performance deprives the listener of the possibility of following attentively the architectural construction. In the case of Chopin, such a deprivation is indeed a pity! One can never play Chopin beautifully enough, therefore never play his music too fast. His music is sinned against in this respect to an incredible extent, just as is that of J. S. Bach. It needs but to recall how a reckless topsey-turvying of the tempo in Chopin's Polonaise in A \flat , upon the part of certain pianists, has led to the habitual designation of this composition as the "Drum Polonaise!"

Along in "20s" of our century, Chopin himself, to be sure, did not stand wholly aloof from the influence of the parlor pianism of a Herz and others, and he may have taken a special delight in executing his wonderful new passages with the highest bravura velocity. Whether he would do so now, however, is another question.

(c) *Chopin is inconsistent in the rhythmic handling of this motive:*



I prefer to use only the one rhythm,  the piece as given above, throughout the entire course of the piece.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays a complex melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *ped.*. A dotted line with the number 8 spans across the system.

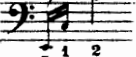
Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a *cresc.* marking and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the right hand. The left hand continues with chords and rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *ped.*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a *cresc.* marking and a specific chord labeled (f). The right hand has intricate fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand has chords and a *ped.* marking.


Fourth system of musical notation, showing a continuation of the melodic and harmonic material. It includes *ped.* markings and asterisks indicating specific performance points.


Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a *cresc.* marking and a *sf* dynamic. The right hand continues with slurred passages, and the left hand has chords and a *ped.* marking.

Sixth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It includes a chord labeled (g) and a *ped.* marking. The right hand has complex fingerings (3 2 3 1, 4 5 4 3, 2 1 4 2).

(d) Für kleine Hände: 

(e) Dieser Accord fehlt in allen gedruckten Ausgaben und bleibt auch am besten fort.

(f) In allen Ausgaben 

(d) For small hands: 

(e) This chord is wanting in all printed editions, and moreover is better omitted.

(g)  (Klindworth)

1 5 4 2 1 3 4 2

4

f

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

8

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

8

f

ped. *

ped. marcato

ped. *

8

f

dim.

ped. *

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1
5 4 3 5 4 3 1

1 2 1 1 2 1

cresc.

p

cresc.

ped. *

8

2 1 2 5 1 3 1 5 3 1 2 5

1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5

ped. *

ped. *

8

cresc. *f* *dim.*

Ped. *

8

poco rall. *pp* *poco a poco cresc.*

4

f

Ped. *

8

Ped. *

8

cresc. *f* *ff*

Ped. *

8

f *p*

Ped. *


System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a slur over the first two measures with a circled 'h' above it. Fingering numbers are present throughout. A dotted line with an '8' above it spans the first two measures. Bass clef has a slur over the first two measures.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a slur over the first two measures with 'sempre legatiss.' above it. A circled '8' is above the first measure. Bass clef has a slur over the first two measures and a 'p' dynamic marking.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a slur over the first two measures with a circled '8' above it. Bass clef has a slur over the first two measures with 'sempre legato' written below. A circled '8' is above the first measure. A 'p' dynamic marking is in the bass clef.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a slur over the first two measures with a circled '8' above it. Bass clef has a slur over the first two measures with 'pp' dynamic marking. A 'f' dynamic marking is in the bass clef.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a slur over the first two measures with a circled '8' above it. Bass clef has a slur over the first two measures with 'ff' dynamic marking. A circled 'i' is above the final measure. A circled 'i' is also above the final measure in the bass clef.

(h) In den deutschen Ausgaben: 
 In the German editions:

(i) 

IX.

(a)
Allegro molto agitato. ♩ = 96. (88.)

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10. N°9.

Telefsen ♩ = 80, ziehe ich vor. Vergl. die Anmerkung zu Etude VIII (a).
 (a) Telefsen ♩ = 80, which I too prefer. See remark to Etude VIII (a).

(b) In einigen Ausgaben:
 In some editions:

(c) Variante einzelner Ausgaben:
 Variation in some editions:

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *sempre*, *stretto e più*. Includes fingerings (3, 4, 5, 2, 1) and articulation marks (accents, slurs).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *accel. e più*, *cresc.*, *ff*. Includes fingerings (3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2) and articulation marks.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *pp*, *f*, *stretto*, *pp*. Includes fingerings (3, 4, 3, 4) and articulation marks (*sempre legato*).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*. Includes fingerings (5, 4, 5, 1, 4, 5) and articulation marks (*passionato*).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*. Includes articulation marks (*a tempo, sempre agitato*).

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Includes articulation marks.

con forza

cresc. e stretto

sempre più cresc. ed accel.

sotto voce pp p ten. smorz.

f pp ff riten.

pp legieriss. ppp smorz.

(a) X.

Vivace assai. $\text{♩} = 152$.FR. CHOPIN, Op. 10. N^o 10.

(a) Harmonische Anticipationen, reiches rhythmisches Leben hervorgerufen durch die wechselnde Gliederung der 12 Achtel in Gruppen zu je 3 und je 2 Achtel ($4 \times \frac{3}{8}$ und $6 \times \frac{2}{8}$), die Nothwendigkeit durch leichte Accentuation diese wechselnde Gruppierung erkennbar zu machen, reiche Modulation, die Nuancen im *legato* und *staccato*, *f*, *p* etc. — machen diese Etüde zu einem überaus pikanten Tonstück, das bei kunstsinniger Ausführung einen wunderbar fantastischen Reiz auf den Hörer ausübt.

Das Tempo ist lebhaft, aber **Kraft** hat sich weniger zur Geltung zu bringen als Anmuth und Grazie, einige Takte abgerechnet die leidenschaftlich zu steigern sind (c — d). Die Hände (namentlich die rechte) müssen mit grosser Leichtigkeit an der Tastatur dahin gleiten, aber äusserste Ruhe dabei zu beobachten suchen, denn bei grosser Beweglichkeit würde schnelle Ermüdung die Folge sein. Kleinere Hände (wenn solchen überhaupt diese Etüde anvertraut werden kann) müssen dies **besonders beachten**; nichts bewirkt leichter Ueberreizung und in Folge derselben krankhafte Schwächung als lange fortgesetzte mit Anstrengung ausgeführte Spannungen.

(a) *Harmonic anticipations; a rich rhythmic life originating in the changing articulation of the 12 eighths in groups of 3 and 2, each, ($4 \times \frac{3}{8}$ and $6 \times \frac{2}{8}$); the necessity of making this changing articulation in the grouping recognisable by means of a light accentuation; richness of modulation; and the nuances, legato, staccato, *f*, *p*, etc., all combine to make this Etude an exceedingly piquant composition, possessing for the hearer a wondrous fantastic charm, if played with the proper insight. The tempo is spirited, but — apart from some measures (c — d) in which there must be an impassioned climaxing — force finds less scope here than pleasantness and grace. The hands (especially the right hand) must glide over the keyboard with great lightness, seeking however, at the same time, to preserve the utmost repose; for fatigue quickly follows as the consequence of any excess of motion here. This is of special importance in the case of small hands (if indeed this Etude is to be entrusted to them at all); for nothing produces excessive irritation — and as a consequence, a sickly enfeeblement of the muscles — as quickly as spanning, when long continued and laboriously executed.*

(b) (Telefen)

staccato *p* *cresc.*

8 5 1 2

legatiss. *f* *cresc.*

2 5 4 1 2 4 3 2 4 1 2 5 4 8 5 1 5 4 8 5

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

p *cresc.*

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

f *sotto voce* *poco rit.* *p* *più p*

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

sempre legatiss.

pp

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

p *cresc.*

ped. * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

(a) XI.

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10. N^o11.

Allegretto. ♩ = 76.

The score shows a piano piece with a complex, arpeggiated texture. It features a treble and bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The music is marked 'Allegretto' with a tempo of ♩ = 76. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.*. There are also markings for 'Ped.' and asterisks indicating specific passages.

(a) Es ist eine Specialität der Chopin'schen Technik bei Accordfigurationen sich häufig der zerstreuten Lage der zu Grunde liegenden Harmonieen zu bedienen, statt

(a) It is a speciality of the Chopin technics to use, in chord figurations, not the close position of the underlying harmonies, but the dispersed position instead. Thus,

Instead of this:

Bei Hummel, Moscheles u. A. finden sich dergleichen Figuren und Passagen nur in vereinzeltten Fällen, bei Chopin überwiegend in allen seinen grösseren und in vielen kleineren Werken, z. B. Op. 9, N^o 1.

With Hummel, Moscheles, etc., similar figures and passages occur only in isolated cases, whereas with Chopin they preponderate in all of his larger works, and many smaller ones; for example, Op. 9, N^o 1.

Ein eigener Geist lebt in Passagen dieser Formation. Sie sind voller Wohlklang, Durchsichtigkeit und haben etwas kühn Emporstrebendes, was belebt und fortreisst. Man vergleiche

A peculiar spirit dwells in passages of this formation. They are full of euphony and transparency and have something boldly soaring in their nature which is at once animating and transporting. Compare, for instance,

und with

Zur Kultur solchen Passagenwesens geben viele Etuden Chopin's vielfach Veranlassung und Ausbeute, so: Op. 10 N^o 1, N^o 3 (Seitensatz), N^o 9, 10; Op. 25 N^o 1, N^o 3 etc. Vor allen aber basirt die vorliegende Etude auf dergleichen weitgriffigen, weitspannigen Figurationen. Von kleinen Händen mit geringer Spannfähigkeit der Finger ist sie gar nicht, von mittelgrossen nur bei vorangegangenen Spannübungen und elastischen Fingerverbindungen vollständig zu überwinden. Es erschwert die Etüde vollends, dass die Arpeggirung möglichst rasch vollzogen werden soll (bei manchen Accorden fast an gleichzeitigen Zusammenklang grenzend.) Was von Fingern festgehalten werden kann ist festzuhalten! Dem Arm und der Fingerhaltung ist grössere Freiheit zu gewähren. Anzurathen ist, jeden Accord erst in Gestalt einer Figur mit bestimmten Notenwerthen und zwar anfangs sehr langsam zu arpeggiren, z. B.

For the cultivation of passages of this sort many of Chopin's Etudes afford both the occasion and the material in abundance. Thus: Op. 10 Nos 1, 3 (in the Episode), 9 and 10; Op. 25 Nos 1, 3 etc. But the present Etude is founded, preeminently, upon widely extended, wide spanning figurations of this sort. For small hands possessing little elasticity it is an utter impossibility, while hands of a medium size cannot completely surmount it without preparatory exercises in spanning, and elasticity in the membrane which binds the fingers together. To complete the difficulty of the Etude, the arpeggiating must be effected with the utmost rapidity, bordering upon simultaneousness of harmony in the case of many chords. What ever the fingers can retain is to be retained. Great liberty must be allowed the arm, and also in regard to the position of the fingers. It is advisable at first to arpeggiate each chord in the shape of a figure consisting of notes of a definite value, playing at the outset very slowly. Thus:

aus From erst first

zu machen und zu studiren, dann allmählig immer enger zusammen zu ziehen. Die Obertöne gestalten sich zu einer Art Melodie, die zur Geltung zu bringen ist; man spiele dieselbe einige Male allein, um sich in Vortrag und Gruppierung hineinzuleben:

Then gradually bring the tones more and more closely together. The upper tones form a sort of melody which must be brought out clearly. Play it several times alone, in order to become familiar with the grouping and delivery.

Wenn bei äusserst weitgriffigen Accorden die Reinheit der Ausführung problematisch bleibt, kann man den obersten Ton durch Ueberschlag und Abnehmen der linken Hand sichern:

In the case of chords of extreme width, whenever purity of execution remains at best problematical, the uppermost tone may be secured by striking over the right hand with the left.

L. H. R. H. S. 7286

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5 2, 4 2, 5 2, 5 2, 4 2, 5 3, 4, 4. The piece begins with a piano (*sp*) dynamic. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks are present below the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. The piece continues with a piano (*Ped.*) dynamic. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the treble staff. Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The piece continues with a piano (*sp*) dynamic. Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piece continues with a piano (*Ped.*) dynamic. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the treble staff. Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The piece continues with a forte (*fz*) dynamic. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the treble staff, followed by a *con forza* marking. Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation. The piece concludes with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking. Dynamics include *dolce*, *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *dolciss.* (dolcissimo). Pedal markings and asterisks are present below the bass line.

p *cresc.* *rit. e dim.* *p*

dolce *pp* *cresc.* *f*

sf p *smorz.* *sf*

(b) Der Vorschlag steht selbstverständlich nicht vor dem Ac. corde, sondern nur vor dem obersten Ton, daher ist

(b) Of course the grace note does not stand before the chord, but only before its highest note. Therefore:

auszuführen.
is to be executed:

(a) XII.

Allegro con fuoco. ♩ = 160.

FR. CHOPIN, Op.10.Nº 12.

(a) Eine Bravourstudie ersten Ranges für die linke Hand. Sie ist im Jahre 1831 in Stuttgart componirt, kurz nachdem Chopin die Nachricht von der Einnahme Warschau's durch die Russen (8. Septbr. 1831) erhalten hatte.

„Kummer, Sorge und Verzweiflung über das Schicksal seiner Verwandten und des geliebtesten Vaters füllten das Maass seiner Leiden. Unter dem Einflusse dieser Stimmung hat er diese *C* moll Etude geschrieben, von Vielen die Revolutions-Etude genannt. Unter dem tollen und stürmischen Passagengewitter der linken Hand erhebt sich die Melodie bald leidenschaftlich bald in stolzer Majestät, dass den Zuhörer Schauer überrieseln.“

(a) A bravura study of the very highest order, for the left hand. It was composed in 1831 in Stuttgart, shortly after Chopin had received tidings of the taking of Warsaw by the Russians (Sept. 8th 1831).

“Grief, anxiety, and despair over the fate of his relatives and his dearly beloved father, filled the measure of his sufferings. Under the influence of this mood he wrote this *C* minor Etude, called by many the “Revolutionary Etude.” Out of the mad and tempestuous storm of passages for the left hand, the melody rises aloft, now passionate and anon proudly majestic, until thrills of awe stream over the listener.”

(Moritz Karasowski: Friedrich Chopin II pag. 12.)

The page contains six systems of musical notation, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and ornaments. Dynamics include *ff*, *sff*, *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Performance instructions include *con somma passione* and *ped.* (pedal). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. There are also asterisks (*) and a triangle symbol (Δ) marking specific measures. The piece is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature.

System 1: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by a series of chords and arpeggios. Bass clef features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *sempre f*. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

System 2: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by chords. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *f*. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

System 3: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by chords. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf*, *fp*, and *p*. An *espress.* marking is present in the treble. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

System 4: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by chords. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingering numbers. Dynamics include *dolce* and *smorz.*. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

System 5: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by chords. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingering numbers. Dynamics include *sotto voce* and *pp*. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

System 6: Treble clef with a 3-measure rest, followed by chords. Bass clef continues the eighth-note accompaniment with fingering numbers. Dynamics include *poco rallent.*, *pp*, and *ff appassionato*. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

(a) XIII.

Allegro sostenuto. ♩ = 104.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 1.

(a) *Rob. Schumann*, der seinem Enthusiasmus für die Poesie in *Chopin's* Tonbildern nur durch schwungvollste Phantasie der Diction einen völlig genügenden Ausdruck geben zu können glaubte, sagt gelegentlich der Besprechung des vorliegenden Etüdenwerkes, nachdem er *Chopin* einem seltenen Stern in später Nachtstunde verglichen hat:

„Wohin seine Bahn geht und führt, wie lange, wie glänzend noch, wer weiss es? So oft er sich aber zeigte, war's dasselbe „tiefdunkle Glühen, derselbe Stern des Lichtes, dieselbe Schärfe, dass ihn hätte ein Kind herausfinden müssen. Bei diesen „Etüden kommt mir noch zu Statten, dass ich sie meist von *Chopin* selbst gehört, und sehr *à la Chopin* spielt er selbige.“ Und speciell von der ersten (der vorliegenden) heisst es:

„Denke man sich eine Aeolsharfe hätte alle Tonleitern und es würde diese die Hand eines Künstlers in allerhand phantastischen Verzierungen durcheinander, doch so, dass immer ein tieferer Grundton und eine weich fortsingende höhere Stimme hörbar, und man hat ungefähr ein Bild seine Spieles. Man irrt aber, wenn man meint, er (*Chopin*) hätte da jede der kleinen Noten deutlich hören lassen; es war mehr ein Wogen des *As dur* Accordes, vom Pedal hier und da von Neuem in die Höhe gehoben; aber durch die Harmonieen hindurch vernahm man in grossen Tönen **Melodie, wundersame**, und nur in der Mitte trat einmal neben jenem Hauptgesang auch eine Tenorstimme aus den Accorden deutlicher hervor. Nach der Etüde wird's Einem wie nach einem sel'gen Bild, im Traume gesehen, das man, schon halbwach, noch einmal erhaschen möchte.“

Ueber die Art des Vortrages kann nach diesen Worten kein Zweifel sein. Dass die melodischen und andere wichtige durch grössere Notenköpfe gekennzeichnete Töne aus dem süssen Wellengeflüster gleichsam emportauchen, die Obertöne selbst sich unter sich zu einer wirklichen Melodie mit feinsten, sinniger Nuancierung verbinden müssen, bedarf keines Commentars.

(a) *In treating of the present book of Etudes, Robert Schumann—who deemed himself unable to give adequate expression to his enthusiasm for the poetry in Chopin's tone-pictures save through a diction replete with the most high-soaring fancies—after comparing Chopin to a strange star seen at midnight, wrote as follows:*

“Whither its path lies and leads, or how long, how brilliant its course is yet to be, who can say? As often, however, as it shows itself, there is ever seen the same deep dark glow, the same starry light and the same austerity, so that even a child could not fail to recognise it. But besides this, I have had the advantage of hearing most of these Etudes played by Chopin himself, and quite *à la Chopin* did he play them!”

Of the first one especially (the present Etude) he writes: “Imagine that an aeolian harp possessed all the musical scales, and that the hand of an artist were to cause them all to intermingle in all sorts of fantastic embellishments, yet in such a way as to leave everywhere audible a deep fundamental tone and a soft continuously-singing upper voice, and you will get about the right idea of his playing. But it would be an error to think that Chopin permitted every one of the small notes to be distinctly heard. It was rather an undulation of the A^b major chord, here and there thrown aloft anew by the pedal. Throughout all the harmonies one always heard in great tones a wondrous melody, while once only, in the middle of the piece, besides that chief song, a tenor voice become prominent in the midst of the chords. After the Etude a feeling came over one as of having seen in a dream a beatific picture which when already half awake one would gladly once more recall.”

After these words there can be no doubt as to the mode of delivery. No commentary is required to show that the melodic and other important tones indicated by means of large notes, must emerge as it were from within the sweetly whispering waves, and that the upper tones must be combined so as to form a real melody with the finest and most thoughtful shadings.

This page of piano sheet music consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The music is written in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system includes a *poco cresc.* instruction. The third system features a *p* dynamic marking. The fourth system also includes a *p* dynamic marking. The fifth system begins with a *p* dynamic marking. The sixth system continues the piece. Performance instructions include *Ped.* and ** Ped.* markings throughout the score. The music is characterized by intricate, flowing lines in both hands, often featuring triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the sixth system.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked *riten.* and *cresc.*. The second system is marked *f*. The sixth system has the word *do* written below the notes. The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Die hier angegebene Fingersetzung, nach welcher der Daumen auf die höchste Note (gewissermassen untergesetzt) und der darauf folgende zweite Finger gewissermassen übersetzt wird, kann wunderlich erscheinen, aber es verleiht diese Fingersetzung grosse **Sicherheit** im Einsetzen.

The fingering given here, according to which the thumb is, as it were, passed under upon the highest note, and the second finger immediately afterwards passed over, as it were, upon the following note, may seem strange. That this fingering, however, gives great security of touch, will be admitted by all who accustom themselves to it.

1 4 2 4 3

sf p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

(d) 2 3

pp

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

3

dim.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

smorz.

3 2

Ped. *

8

pp leggieriss.

Ped.

8

2 1

ppp

tr

3 2 1

* Ped. * Ped.

(a) XIV.

Presto. $\text{♩} = 112$.FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 2.*molto legato*

(a) Die Etüde ist rhythmisch interessant. Der Takt ist der einfach gerade, die Taktart $\frac{2}{2}$, Grundform $\text{♩} \text{♩}$, die Takttheile halbe Noten. Diese gliedern sich in der rechten in Achtel-, in der linken Hand in Viertel-Triolen. Die Eintheilung an und für sich bietet keine Schwierigkeiten, denn zwei Triolenachtel der rechten kommen auf ein Triolenviertel der linken Hand, aber die Triolen in ihrer doppelten Gestalt sind auch als solche zur Geltung zu bringen und fühlbar zu machen, und hierin, also in der Accentuation, nicht in der Eintheilung liegt für Viele eine Schwierigkeit. Man studire daher die Etüde in folgender Weise:

zuerst achte man nur auf absolut gleichmässigen Anschlag und gleichmässige Eintheilung ohne jeden Accent,

first pay heed only to absolute equality of touch and equality of division wholly without accents.

dann studire man mit scharfer und ganz gleichmässiger Accentuation:

Then study with a sharp and perfectly equal accentuation.

endlich mit derjenigen Ueber- und Unterordnung der Takttheile, Taktglieder und Accente, welche die Lehre vom Takte gebietet:

Finally, play with that supremacy and subordination of measure parts, members, and accents, which the science of metre demands.

Der künstlerische Vortrag verlangt, da die Grundfarbe *p* ist, eine so leichte Accentuation, dass sie sich nicht hervordrängt, weniger gehört als gefühlt sein will. Diese letzte und höchste Stufe zu erreichen wird dem keine Schwierigkeit bieten, der nach der oben angegebenen Art seine Vorstudien gemacht hat.

Bei Beurtheilung dieser Etüde sagt Robert Schumann: „sie sei ebenfalls eine, in der sich Einem Chopin's Eigenthümlichkeit unvergesslich einprägt, so reizend, so träumerisch und leise wie das Singen eines Kindes im Schlafe.“ Man kann sich wenn man will wohl auch in einen stillen, grünen, dämmerigen Wald versetzen, in tiefer Einsamkeit dem geheimnissvollen Rauschen und Flüstern des Laubes lauschen — was könnte die lebhaftere Fantasie nicht Alles bei dem algebraischen Charakter der Tonsprache aus dieser Etüde heraus — oder in sie hinein hören! Aber Eins ist festzuhalten: sie ist mit jenem Chopin'schen Flüstern zu spielen, von dem unter Anderen auch Mendelssohn behauptete, es habe für ihn nichts Bezaubernderes gegeben.

As the fundamental tone is *p*, the artistic delivery requires an accentuation so light that it shall not force itself upon the attention but make itself more felt than heard. They who have practised preliminary studies such as those given above, will find no difficulty now in reaching this last and highest point.

In expressing his views concerning this etude, Robert Schumann says: "It, too, is one in which Chopin's peculiarity ineffaceably impresses itself upon one, charming, dreamy, and soft as the murmurs of a slumbering child." Or, if one will, he may also betake himself in fancy to a still, green, dusky forest, and listen in profound solitude to the mysterious rustling and whispering of the foliage. What indeed (despite the algebraic character of the tone-language) may not a lively fancy conjure out of, or rather, into, this etude! But one thing is to be held fast: it is to be played in that Chopin-like whisper of which, among others, Mendelssohn also affirmed that for him nothing more enchanting existed.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with numerous triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate melodic passages. The left hand accompaniment includes some triplet figures. The system ends with a *dim.* marking and an asterisk.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. The system concludes with a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet and a *p* dynamic marking. The left hand accompaniment includes a triplet. The system ends with a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet. The left hand accompaniment includes a triplet. The system concludes with a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet. The left hand accompaniment includes a triplet. The system concludes with a *ped.* marking, an asterisk, and the instruction *poco a poco cresc.*

Seventh system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet. The left hand accompaniment includes a triplet. The system concludes with a *ped.* marking, an asterisk, and the instruction *cresc.*

1 2 1 3 4 1 3

f

And. *

1 4 3 2 1 4

p *smorz.*

sempre p

And. *

And. *

poco rit. *a tempo*

And. *

8 1 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 3 5 4

And. * *And.* * *And.* *

2 3 1 2 4 3 1 3 1 2

dim. - *e* - *ritard.* - *pp*

And. * *And.* * *And.* *

Allegro. ♩ = 120.

(a) XV.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 3.

(a) Die Etüde ist ein kleines, geistvolles Capriccio, dessen Kern die gleichzeitige Verbindung von je 4 verschiedenen kleinen Rhythmen zu einer einzigen Klangfigur bildet, die sich fortgesetzt bis zum Schluss wiederholt, in ihren Wiederholungen aber durch wechselnde Accentuation, frische Modulation und pikante Gegensätze das Stück zu einem äusserst lebendigen, wirkungsvollen Tonbilde gestaltet.
Im Kern lassen sich 4 verschiedene Stimmen unterscheiden:

(a) The etude is a spirited little caprice, whose kernel lies in the simultaneous combination of 4 different little rhythms to form a single figure in sound, which figure is then repeated continuously to the end. In these repetitions, however, changes of accentuation, fresh modulations, and piquant antitheses, serve to make the composition extremely vivacious and effective.
4 different voices are distinguishable in the kernel:

Hauptstimme ist die 3^{te}, nach ihr die 1^{ste}, weil sie den melodischen und harmonischen Inhalt präzisiren:

Melodie

Melody

The 3^d voice is the chief one, and after it the 1st, because they determine the melodic and harmonic contents:

Die anderen sind Füllstimmen. Selbstverständlich ist die Hauptstimme (III) zur Geltung zu bringen, wenn auch nicht in schroffer Weise. Die technische Ausführung wird durch Seitenschlag der Hand erleichtert; 2^{ter} und 3^{ter} Finger dienen abwechselnd als Stützfinger. Das punktierte Achtel muss volle Geltung erhalten, damit die Figur nicht etwa

The others are supplementary voices. Of course the chief voice (III) is to be brought out clearly, but without roughness of manner. The technical execution is facilitated by a sideward stroke of the hand, the 2^d and 3^d fingers serving alternately as supporting fingers. The dotted eighth must receive its full value in order that the fingers shall not play

Da die Binde (*legato*) bogen nur die einzelnen Figuren, nicht etwa Takte begrenzen, so sind auch nur die einzelnen Töne jeder Figur zu schleifen. Nach jeder Figur kann eine Interpunktion kleinster Art Statt finden, oder mit anderen Worten: jede Figur kann neu einsetzen. Bei Abschnitten, Satz- und Theilschlüssen kann die Interpunktion sich bemerkbarer gestalten.
Anschlag sehr leicht; die Hand muss gleichsam auf der Tastatur „dahin gleiten“ (Vergleiche die Bemerkung zu Op. 10 N° 10.) Tempo sehr lebhaft; nach dem Metronom. Alles muss, wie Robert Schumann sich ausdrückt, mit grosser aber „liebenswürdiger“ Bravour ausgeführt werden. Auch die reichen Schattirungen des *f* und *p* sind nicht zu übersehen.

As the *legato* bows enclose only the single figures, instead of measures for instance, only the several tones of each figure are to be slurred. After each figure there may be a punctuation of the briefest sort, or in other words, each figure may have an independent beginning. The punctuation of sections, phrases, parts and cadences, may be more plainly marked.
Touch, very light. The hand must, as it were, glide along the keyboard (See the remark to Op. 10, N° 10). Tempo very lively; according to the metronome.
Everything must be executed (as Robert Schumann expressed it) with great, but „amiable“ bravura. The rich shadings of *f* and *p* are also not to be overlooked.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. Each system typically has two staves (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *sf*, and *mf*. There are also performance instructions like *ritenuto* and *a tempo*. The page is numbered "52" in the top left corner.

(b) Feurige, muthwillige Accentuation der schwachen Taktglie-
 (c) der nach Angabe, und gesteigerte Lebendigkeit.

(b) A fiery wilful accentuation of the inferior beats as
 (c) directed, and increased animation.

(a) XVI.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 4.Agitato. $\text{♩} = 120$.

(a) „Im weitesten Sinne des Wortes ist jedes Musikstück eine Etüde, im engern müssen wir aber an eine Etüde die Forderung stellen, dass sie etwas **Besonderes** bezwecke, eine **Fertigkeit** fördere, zur Besiegung einer einzelnen Schwierigkeit führe, liege diese in der **Technik**, in der **Rhythmik**, im Ausdruck, im Vortrage u. s. w.“ (Rob. Schumann Gesammelte Schriften I pag. 201). Die vorstehende Studie ist weniger **technisch**, als **rhythmisch** interessant. Während die guten Taktglieder (1, 3, 5, 7^{tes} Achtel) nur durch **Einzelöne** (in der Bassstimme) vertreten sind, welche gewissermassen „frei und ledig, ohne Beschwerde“ streng Schritt halten können, sind die schlechten (2, 4, 6, 8^{tes} Achtel) mit **Accorden** belastet, von denen die meisten sogar noch mit **Accenten** versehen sind, welche den taktischen Opposition machen. Es gesellt sich ferner diesen Accorden oder es wächst gleichsam aus ihnen heraus eine **Cantilene** in der Oberstimme, die den guten Taktgliedern des Basses in Syncopenform gegenüber tritt, auf **schlechtem Taktgliede** einsetzt und allerhand Vorhalte schafft, die hinsichtlich ihrer Eintrittszeit als ebenso viele Verzögerungen und Verspätungen der melodischen Töne erscheinen.

Dies Alles zusammen giebt dem Tonstücke eine ganz besondere Färbung, der Tonbewegung etwas Unruhiges, und stempelt die Etüde zu einem kleinen Charakterstück, einem Capriccio, was man recht gut „*inquietude*“ betiteln könnte.

Man vergleiche beispielsweise den **characteristischen** Unterschied von

Technischerseits ist zweierlei zu studiren: Das **Staccato der Accorde** und die Ausführung der **Cantilene**. Die Accorde müssen mehr durch **Druck** als **Schlag** gebildet werden. Die Finger haben sich ganz leicht auf die Accordtasten zu stützen, um dann sofort mit der Handdecke wieder empor zu schnellen, der Aufschlag muss nur von geringer Höhe sein. Alles mit grosser **Präcision** und nicht nur „obenhin“ Wo Cantilene auftritt, muss jeder Melodieton sich von den darunter liegenden begleitenden „**reliefartig**“ abheben. Die Finger für die **melodischen** Töne müssen daher die ihnen zugewiesenen Tasten stärker andrücken, wobei die Handdecke sich eine leichte Schwenkung nach rechts erlauben darf (Seiten-schlag), namentlich wenn das Accompagnement eine Pause hat. (Man vergleiche mit der Etüde die Introduction des *H moll* Capriccio mit Orchester von *Felix Mendelssohn*, erste Seite.) Wenige *rallentando*-Stellen abgerechnet ist die Etüde streng im Takte zu spielen.

(a) „In the broadest sense of the word, every piece of music is an etude. In a narrower sense, however, we demand of an etude that it shall have a special end in view, promote facility in something, and lead to the conquest of some particular difficulty, whether of technics, of rhythm, expression or delivery.“ (Robert Schumann, *Collected Writings, I, 201.*) The present study is less interesting from a technical, than a rhythmical point of view. While the chief beats of the measure (1st, 3^d, 5th, and 7th eighths) are represented only by single tones (in the base part) which are to a certain extent „free and unconcerned, and void of all encumbrance;“ the inferior parts of the measure (2^d, 4th, 6th and 8th eighths) are burdened with chords, the most of which, moreover, are provided with accents in opposition to the regular beats of the measure. Further, there is associated with these chords, or there may be said to grow out of them, a Cantilene in the upper voice, which appears in syncopated form opposite to the strong beats of the base. This cantilene begins on a weak beat, and produces numerous suspensions, which in view of the time of their entrance, appear as so many ritardations and delays of melodic tones.

All these things combine to give the composition a wholly peculiar colouring, to render its flow somewhat restless, and to stamp the etude as a little characteristic piece, a capriccio, which might well be named „*Inquietude*.“ Observe, for instance, the characteristic difference between

As regards technics, two things are to be studied; the **staccato** of the chords and the execution of the **Cantilene**. The chords must be formed more by **pressure** than by **striking**. The fingers must support themselves very lightly upon the chord-keys and then rise again with the back of the hand in the most elastic manner. The upward movement of the hand must be very slight. Everything must be done with the greatest precision, and not merely in a superficial manner. Where the cantilene appears, every melodic tone must stand apart from the tones of the accompaniment as if in „**relief**.“ Hence the fingers for the melodic tones must press down the keys allotted to them with special force, in doing which the back of the hand may be permitted to turn lightly to the right (sideward-stroke), especially when there is a rest in the accompaniment. (Compare with this etude the Introduction to the Capriccio in B minor with orchestra by *Felix Mendelssohn*, first page). Aside from a few *rallentando* places, the etude is to be played strictly in time.

45 4

p

54

pp *f*

*Ped. * Ped.*

p *cresc.*

** Ped. * Ped. * Ped. **

45 3 5 4 45

f

*Ped. * Ped. * Ped. **

dim. *pp*

poco riten.

** Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. **

45 5 2 4 3 5 2 1 3 4 5 4

f *p*

** Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. **

p

** Ped. * Ped. **

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), *rall.* (rallentando), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used throughout. Performance instructions include *Lento.* (Lento) and *Ped.* (pedal) markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The score concludes with a *pp* dynamic and a fermata over the final chord.

(a) XVII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 5.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 184$. (b)
scherzando e leggiero

(c)

(d)

(a) Weniger Etüde als Capriccio, das sich in einen Haupt- und einen Seitensatz gliedert, beide wesentlich verschiedenen Characters.

(b) Die Ziffer 184 findet sich auf älteren Metronomen nicht, sondern nur auf den neueren, sogenannten französischen.

(c) Den Kern des Hauptsatzes bildet ein einziges kleines Motivglied: welches bald steigend-bald fallend, bald sprung-bald stufenweise versetzt, zur Bildung von Motiven, Abschnitten, Sätzen u. s. w. benutzt wird. Bei

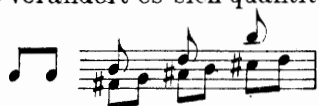
(d) verändert es sich quantitativ — rhythmisch aus wird

(a) Less an etude than a capriccio, consisting of a chief and a secondary part essentially different in character.

(b) The figures 184 are not found on the older metronomes, but instead only on the modern, so-called "French" metronomes.

(c) The kernel of the chief part consists of a single motive-member which — now rising and anon falling, here leapwise and there step-wise transposed — is used to form motives, sections, parts, etc.

(d) Here the rhythmic quantities are altered from to



This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of grand staff notation. Each system includes a treble and bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by intricate fingerings and various ornaments. Key markings include 'Ped.' (pedal) and asterisks (*) indicating specific points of interest. The piece concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) section, followed by a return to 'a tempo' and a 'leggieriss.' (leggiero) section. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'p3' (piano triplet). The page is numbered 59 in the top right corner.

bei
 (h) wiederholt sich der Hauptsatz abermals mit kleinen, pikanten Veränderungen. Chopin ist in feinsten Detailmalerei ebenso bewunderungswürdig wie da, wo es gilt mit kühnen Strichen grossartige Conturen zu entwerfen.

(h) *The chief part is repeated here, and again with piquant little changes. Chopin is just as admirable in the finest painting of details, as where the problem is to design grand contours with bold strokes.*

(i)

Der Bass beteiligt sich am Rhythmus des Grundmotives.
The base participates in the rhythm of the fundamental motive.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system features a complex texture with many notes and ornaments. The second system has a 'p' dynamic marking. The third system has a 'cresc.' marking. The fourth system has a 'ff' dynamic marking and a '(k)' annotation. The fifth system has a 'con forza' marking and a 'rit.' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as trills, ornaments, and dynamic markings.

(k) Es reißt sich eine kurze Coda an mit brillantem Triller und einem bis zum Schlusstone in Viertelnoten majestätisch aufsteigendem Arpeggio.

(k) We have here a short coda with brilliant trills and an arpeggio rising majestically in quarter notes to the final tone.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$.FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 6.

(a) Eine vorzügliche Studie für Terzenspiel (rechte Hand.) Ueber die Spezialität des Chopin'schen Fingersatzes für die chromatische Tonleiter in Terzen vergleiche man die Anmerkung zur II^{ten} Etüde Op. 10. N^o 2. Die wenigen *f* stellen und einige Accente abgerechnet, ist die Etüde fast durchgängig in jenem Chopin'schen Flüster auszuführen, über das sich eine kleine Notiz unter den Anmerkungen zur XIV^{ten} Etüde Op. 25. N^o 2 befindet. Die rechte Hand hat ihre Terzen, namentlich die diatonischen und chromatischen Tonleitern mit solcher Gleichmässigkeit auszuführen, dass **Untersatz** und **Ueberschlag** sich nicht in eckiger Weise bemerklich machen. Auch der linken Hand ist Beachtung zu schenken und ihr ein besonderes Studium zu widmen. Die Accordpassagen (b) (c) und ähnliche sind discret und *legatissimo* auszuführen. Die Noten mit **doppeltem** Halse müssen sich von den **einhalsigen** durch stärkere Nüancirung unterscheiden, denn sie stehen unter sich im Zusammenhange.

(a) An excellent study for playing thirds (right hand.) Concerning the speciality of the Chopin fingering for the chromatic scale in thirds see the remark to Etude II, Op. 10, N^o 2. Apart from a few *f* places and some accents, the Etude is to played almost throughout in that Chopin whisper to which brief allusion is made in the remarks to Etude XIV, Op. 25, N^o 2. The right hand must play its thirds, especially the diatonic and chromatic scales, with such equality, that no angularity of motion shall be noticeable where the fingers pass under or over each other. The left hand too, must receive careful attention and special study. The chord passages (b) (c), and all similar ones, must be executed discreetly and *legatissimo*. Notes with double stems must be distinguished from notes with single stems by means of stronger shadings, for they are mutually interconnected.



This page of piano sheet music consists of seven systems of staves. Each system typically contains a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings. Performance instructions such as 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'dim.' (diminuendo) are placed throughout the score. The piece concludes with a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) in the final system.

8

leggieriss.
p

8

f

p

5 3 4 5 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1

4 5 2 1

poco cresc.

8

mf

8

Lento. *

sotto voce

pp

dim.

p sotto voce *f*

Lento. *

(b) Lento.

♩ = 66. (c)

(a) Durch seinen hochpoetischen Inhalt ist das vorliegende wundervolle Tonstück recht eigentlich geschaffen, als **Studie im Vortrage** zu dienen. Man muss sich aber über die Prosa gewöhnlichen Fühlens und Empfindens erheben und in die reiche und tiefe Innerlichkeit des gottbegabten Componisten voll und ganz versenken können.

Durch das Ganze weht **elegische** Stimmung. Mit psychologischischer Wahrheit malt der Tondichter ein Bruchstück aus dem Leben einer tief verdüsterten Seele; er lässt ein gebrochenes, gramgefülltes Herz in einer nicht misszuverstehenden Sprache seinen Schmerz, seine Trauer verkünden. Dieses Herz hat nicht **Etwas**, es hat **Alles** verloren. Aber nicht immer tragen die Töne das Gepräge stiller, melancholischer Resignation. Leidenschaftlichere Regungen erwachen, die stille **Klage** wird zur **Anklage** gegen das grausame Schicksal; es gilt zu kämpfen, durch die Kraft des Willens die Fesseln des Schmerzes zu sprengen oder ihn wenigstens zu mildern durch Versenken in eine glückliche Vergangenheit. Umsonst! Das Herz hat nicht **Etwas**, es hat **Alles** verloren. So muss denn weiter getragen werden — bis an's Ende. Obgleich die Formalisten unter den Musik-Aesthetikern nur die Summe der in einem Tonstück enthaltenen Tonformen wie sie sich nach **musicalisch logischen** Gesetzen unter-, neben- oder überordnen, als seinen Inhalt bezeichnen, jeden andern negieren, habe ich doch das kleine vorangehende *exposé* unterbreitet, etwa in der Art und Weise und mit demselben Rechte, mit dem Meister *Chopin* einst niedergeschrieben, was er sich vorgestellt und empfunden habe, als er den 2^{ten} Satz seines *E moll* Concertes componirte, und was der Vortragende beim Reproduiren sich veranschaulichen und hineinlegen sollte. (*Karasowski, Fr. Chopin I* Seite 121.)

Das Tongedicht gliedert sich in drei, und wenn man die kleine Episode in *H dur* als einen besonderen ansehen will, in vier Theile (Strophen) (c), (d), (e), (f), von denen die letzte die bereicherte Wiederholung der ersten mit kleinem angehängten Schlusssatze (g) ist.

Das Ganze ist ein Lied oder besser noch eine *Aria* *) in der zwei Hauptstimmen sich zur Geltung bringen, von denen die **obere** die Nachahmung einer wirklichen **Singstimme**, die andere **untere** ganz im Charakter eines obligat begleitenden *Violoncello* gehalten ist.

Bekanntlich hat *Chopin* das *Violoncello* sehr geliebt und das diesem Instrumente eigenthümliche Passagenwesen in seinen Pianocompositionen nachgeahmt. Beide Hauptstimmen stehen mit einander in engster Correspondenz, ergänzen und imitiren sich wechselseitig. Zwischen beiden bewegt sich ein drittes Element: ein *Accompagnement* gleichmässig einander folgender Achtel ohne weitere Bedeutung als die einer harmonischen Ausfüllung. Dies dritte Element hat sich gänzlich unterzuordnen.

(b) Die kleine der *Aria* vorangehende, recitativisch gehaltene, einstimmige Introduction erinnert lebhaft an den Anfang der *G moll* Ballade, Op. 23.

*) So nennt z. B. *Rob. Schumann* den 2^{ten} Satz seiner *Fis moll* Sonate.

(a) *The highly poetic contents of this wonderful composition show that it was created to serve as a study in delivery. But one must be able to rise above the prosaicalness of ordinary feeling and perception and to enter fully and entirely into the rich and deep soulfulness of the Divinely endowed composer.*

*Throughout the entire piece an elegaic mood prevails. The composer paints with psychologic truthfulness a fragment out of the life of a deeply clouded soul. He lets a broken heart, filled with grief, proclaim its sorrow in a language of pain which is incapable of being misunderstood. The heart has lost — not something but everything. The tones, however, do not always bear the impress of a quiet, melancholy resignation. More passionate impulses awaken. The still plaint becomes a complaint against cruel fate. It seeks the conflict, and tries through force of will to burst the fetters of pain, or at least to alleviate it through absorption in a happy past. But in vain! The heart has not lost something, it has lost everything. Therefore it must bear its burden of woe farther — even to the end. Although the formalists among the musical aestheticians will only recognise as the contents of a composition the sum of the tone-forms contained in it — as in accordance with the laws of musical logic they range themselves beneath, beside, or above each other — and will deny the existence of any other contents, I have nevertheless unfolded the foregoing little exposition about in the way (and with an equal right) that *Chopin*, the master, once wrote down what he had felt and pictured to himself when he composed the 2^d movement of his *E minor* concerto; and what the performer, in reproducing it, should perceive in, or put into, it. (*Karasowski, Fr. Chopin I* page 121.)*

*The musical poem divides into three, or if one views the little episode in *B major* as a special part, into four parts (Strophes) (c) (d) (e) (f) of which the last is an elaborated repetition of the first with a brief closing part appended (g).*

*The whole piece is a song, or better still, an *Aria*,*) in which two chief voices are to be brought out, of which the upper one is the imitation of a human voice, while the lower one must bear the character throughout of an obligato accompanying violoncello.*

*It is well-known that *Chopin* was very fond of the violoncello and that he imitated in his pianoforte compositions the style of passages peculiar to that instrument. The two chief voices correspond closely and supplement and imitate each other reciprocally. Between the two a third element exists; an accompaniment of eighths in uniform succession without any significance beyond that of filling out the harmony. This third element is to be kept wholly subordinate.*

(b) *The little one-voiced introduction in recitative style which precedes the *Aria*, reminds one vividly of the beginning of the *Ballade in G minor*, Op. 23.*

*) So, for example, *Robert Schumann* names the 2^d movement of his *Sonata in F[#] minor*.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and melodic lines. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *ped.* and *tr*. A star symbol is present.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords. Bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *pp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A star symbol is present.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *dim.* and *pp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include *pp* and *ten.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A star symbol is present.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

System 7: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *riten.*, *sf*, *poco rit.*, and *pp*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A star symbol is present.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Time signature: 3/4. The system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The bass line includes markings for *And.* and asterisks.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains four measures. Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, and *ppp*. The bass line includes markings for *And.*, *SMORZ.*, and asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains four measures. Dynamics include *dim.*, *poco rit.*, *pp*, and *dolce*. The bass line includes markings for *fr.* and asterisks.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains four measures. Dynamics include *ten.*, *poco riten.*, and *f*. The bass line includes markings for *ten.*, *f*, and asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Key signature: three sharps. Time signature: 3/4. The system contains four measures. The bass line includes markings for *And.* and asterisks.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. The system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking, a trill (tr) in the bass line, and a fermata over a chord in the bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A pedaling instruction (Ped.) with an asterisk (*) is present in the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. Bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. The system includes a forte (f) dynamic marking, a trill (tr) in the bass line, and a fermata over a chord in the bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A pedaling instruction (Ped.) with an asterisk (*) is present in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. Bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. The system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a fermata over a chord in the bass line. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. Bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. The system includes a piano (pp) dynamic marking, a *riten.* (ritardando) instruction, a fermata over a chord in the bass line, and a forte (f) dynamic marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A *ten.* (tension) instruction is present in the bass line, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction is present in the bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. Bass clef with a key signature of three sharps. The system includes a piano (pp) dynamic marking, a fermata over a chord in the bass line, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A pedaling instruction (Ped.) with an asterisk (*) is present in the bass line.

(a) XX.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 8.

Vivace legato. $\text{♩} = 69$.

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is 'Vivace legato' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats. The piece is characterized by intricate sixteenth-note patterns and wide intervals, especially in the right hand. Fingerings are indicated throughout. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'leg.' (legato). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

(a) Eine Etüde im engsten Sinne des Wortes, (vergl. die Anmerkung zu N^o XVI) lediglich zur Ausbildung im Sextenspieler verfasst. Sie ist von überraschendem Wohlklang, entbehrt aber tieferen Gehaltes—und bedarf keines weitem Commentars. Spielern, deren Finger die zugemuteten Spannungen nur mit Mühe ausführen können—und dabei leicht steif und müde werden, ist das Studium dieser Etüde zu widerrathen.

(a) An etude in the narrowest sense of the word (see remark to N^o XVI), whose sole purpose is to cultivate the playing of sixths. The etude is surprisingly euphonious, but devoid of depth of contents, and it requires no further comments. Players whose fingers cannot execute the stretches which occur here without great effort, thus easily becoming stiff and tired, are advised not to study this etude.

più f

cresc.

8

dim.

f

Red. 2 5 4 2 5 4

cresc.

Red. **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.*

f

decresc.

p

Red. **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.*

Red. **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.* **Red.*

cresc.

sf ff

*Red.**

Allegro vivace. $\text{♩} = 112$.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 9.

(a) Ein reizendes, kleines Salonstück in Etüdenform (Salon-
lonetüde). Den Kern bildet eine kleine Figur, welche
in der *Tellefsen'schen* Ausgabe

notirt ist. Die erstere Notation (*Chopin's* eigene) ist einfacher,
leichter zu übersehen, die letztere complizirter, präcisirt aber
die Ausführung besser. Das angegebene kleine Motiv
durchtündelt das ganze Tonstück gleich einem bunten Schmet-
terlinge, der von Blume zu Blume flattert. Der Vortrag ver-
langt graziösen, leichten Anschlag. Den dynamischen Schat-
tirungen ist genaue Beachtung zu schenken. Die linke Hand
darf die rechte nicht übertönen. Das Pedal rathe ich, (wo es
verlangt ist) mit dem Basstone zugleich eintreten zu lassen,
aber nur bis zum 3^{ten} Sechzehntel auszuhalten. (Kurzer Pe-
daltritt.)

(a) A charming little Salon piece in etude form (*Salon
etude*). The kernel is formed of a little figure which in
Tellefsen's edition is notated as follows:

The first notation (*Chopin's* own) is simpler and easier to
read. The second form is more complicated, but defines
more precisely the mode of execution. The little motive
here given plays through the entire composition like a gaily
coloured butterfly fluttering from flower to flower. The
delivery requires a graceful, light touch. Pay strict heed
to the dynamic shadings. The left hand must not over-
sound the right. Where the pedal is required, I would
advise taking it with the base note, but holding it only
to the 3^d sixteenth. (Short pressure of the pedal.)

8

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

f marcato

cresc.

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

8

ff appassionato.

sfz

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

riten.

a tempo

p

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

8

piu p

leggieriss.

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

8

dim.

pp

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

XXII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 10.Allegro con fuoco. $\text{♩} = 72$.

(a) The technical end is the cultivation of legato octave playing. In form this etude is like Etude XVII (Op. 25 N^o 5), and divides likewise into a chief part (*minor*) and a secondary part (*major*). After the latter, the chief part returns.

The chief part is wild and agitated; the secondary part should exercise a tranquillizing influence. Aside from their similarity of form, the two etudes have nothing in common. N^o XVII is full of poesie and its interest is sustained to the end by reason of its pleasant, piquant motive, and especially its soulful cantilene in the secondary part. The present one N^o XXII fulfils indeed its technical end, but it is somewhat far-fetched and forced in invention, and leaves one cold, although it plunges on wildly enough to the end.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves with complex chordal textures and melodic lines. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the complex textures. The bass staff includes dynamic markings of *sf* (sforzando).

Third system of musical notation, featuring a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, including a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass staff and a *ff* marking in the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, starting with the tempo marking *Lento.* and a quarter note equal to 42 (♩ = 42). It includes dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *ben legato*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A *ten.* (tension) marking is present at the end of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation, featuring a *sempre p* (sempre piano) marking in the bass staff and a *cresc.* marking in the treble staff. It concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3
1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2
dim. *cresc.*
Ped. *

4 5 5 4 4 5
2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2
dim.
Ped. * Ped. *

5 4 5 4
cresc. *rit.* *> dim.*
Ped. *

4 5 5 4 4 5
cresc.
Ped. *

4 5 5 4 4 5
dim.
Ped. *

4
cresc. *rit.* *> dim.*
Ped. *

First system of a musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a series of chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The instruction *sotto voce* is written above the first few measures.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff notation. The right hand has some fingerings indicated (e.g., 5, 2, 21, 2). The instruction *cresc.* is written above the middle measures, and *acceler.* is written above the final measures.

Tempo I.

Third system of the musical score, starting with the tempo marking *Tempo I.* The music is in a common time signature (C). The right hand features a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords. The instruction *f* is written below the first measure, *cresc.* is written above the middle measures, and *ff* is written below the final measure.



Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the complex rhythmic pattern of the previous system. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, creating a dense texture.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand has a prominent eighth-note melody. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a fermata over the final notes.

Sixth system of the musical score. It begins with a fermata and the instruction *il più forte possibile* written below the first measure. The music continues with a similar rhythmic pattern to the previous systems, ending with a final chord.

(a) **XXIII.** Allegro con brio. $\text{♩} = 69.$

(a) Eine der grossartigsten und genialsten *Chopin'schen* Etuden, Seitenstück zur XII^{ten} (Op. 10.), diese vielleicht noch überbietend. Sie ist eine **Bravourstudie** ersten Ranges, fesselnd durch die Kühnheit und Originalität ihrer leidenschaftlich auf- und abwogenden, die ganze Tastatur überfluthenden Passagen, fesselnd durch Harmonik und modulatorische Schattirungen, fesselnd endlich durch ein wunderbar erfundenes kleines Thema, welches wie ein „rother Faden“ durch alle die blitzenden und glitzernen Tonwellen sich hindurchzieht und gleichsam verhütet, dass sie in alle Himmelsgehenden zerstäuben. Dies kleine Thema, eigentlich nur eine zweitaktige Phrase, ist trotz seiner Einfachheit und Kürze bedeutungsschwer wie

Beethoven's  5^{te} Symph. oder (5th symphony), or  *Largo.* D moll Sonate Op. 31. (D minor sonata, Op. 31.)

(b) Es ist gewissermassen das „**Motto**“, welches der Etude als Ueberschrift dient und erscheint erst **einstimmig**, gleich darauf **vierstimmig**. Das langsame Zeitmass (*lento*) beweist die hohe Bedeutung, die ihm beizulegen ist. Wer bis hierher gefolgt und einverstanden ist, kann über den künstlerischen Vortrag nicht im Unklaren sein. Für die Passagen, vollends in dem vorgeschriebenen lebhaften Zeitmaasse, muss man im Besitz vollendeter Technik sein. Grosse Fertigkeit, leichter Anschlag, **Egalität**, Kraft und Ausdauer in den *forte*-Stellen, und trotz *p* und *pp* klarste Deutlichkeit — das Alles muss überwundener Standpunkt sein, denn der **Vortragende** hat seine ganze Aufmerksamkeit dem poetischen Gehalte des Tonstückes zu weihen, speciell dem Vortrage der marschartigen Rhythmen, die ihr eigenes Leben haben, bald ruhig und besonnen, bald kühn und herausfordernd auftreten. Das marschartige Element verlangt natürlich **strenges Spiel** im Takte.

Einzelheiten:

- (c) Fester, kocker Einsatz. Der in kleinern Ziffern angeführte Fingersatz ist bedeutend bequemer und dem *Chopin'schen* vorzuziehen.
- (d) Die oberen Töne müssen etwas mehr hervortreten als die darunter liegenden, damit das melodische Grundmotiv (b) sofort erkennbar hervortritt. Man kann sich dabei auch folgenden Fingersatzes bedienen:

(a) *One of the grandest and most ingenious of Chopin's etudes, and a companion piece to Op. 10 N^o XII, which perhaps it even surpasses. It is a bravoura study of the highest order; and is captivating through the boldness and originality of its passages, whose rising and falling waves, full of agitation, overflow the entire keyboard; captivating through its harmonic and modulatory shadings; and captivating, finally, through a wonderfully invented little theme which is drawn like a "red thread" through all the flashing and glittering waves of tone, and which, as it were, prevents them from scattering to all quarters of the heavens. This little theme, strictly speaking only a phrase of two-measures, is in spite of its simplicity and brevity as pregnant with meaning as*

(b) *This is, in a certain sense, the motto which serves as a superscription for the etude, appearing first one-voiced, and immediately afterwards four-voiced. The slow time (Lento) shows the great importance which is to be attached to it. They, who have followed thus far and agree with what has been said, cannot be in doubt concerning the proper artistic delivery. To execute the passages quite in the rapid time prescribed one must possess a finished technics. Great facility, lightness of touch, equality, strength and endurance in the forte passages, together with the clearest distinctness in p and pp — all of this must have been already achieved, for the interpreter must devote his whole attention to the poetic contents of the composition, especially to the delivery of the march-like rhythms, which possess a life of their own, appearing now calm and circumspect, and anon bold and challenging. The march-like element naturally requires strict playing in time.*

Details.

- (c) *A firm, daring attack. The fingering given in small figures is much more convenient than Chopin's, and accordingly is preferable to it.*
- (d) *The upper tones must be somewhat more prominent than the underlying ones, in order that the melodic fundamental motive (b) may be at once recognised. The following fingering may also be used:*

Mit gehaltenen Accorden zu studiren,
 (e) *Study with sustained chords*

desgleichen alle ähnlichen Figuren.
and all similar figures likewise.

The musical score is arranged in seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols and markings:

- System 1:** Treble staff begins with a *dim.* marking. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.
- System 2:** Treble staff has fingerings 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 1. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.
- System 3:** Treble staff has fingerings 4, 1, 4, 1. Bass staff has a *f* marking.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a *dim.* marking. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a *p.* marking. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a *p.* marking. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.
- System 7:** Treble staff has fingerings 5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 8. Bass staff has a *p.* marking.

Throughout the score, there are several instances of *ped.* (pedal) markings and asterisks (*) indicating specific performance instructions or fingering points.

The musical score is divided into seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols and markings:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a measure with a circled '8' above it. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a 'cresc.' marking. Bass staff has a 'f' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a 'più f' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a circled '8' above it. Bass staff has a 'f' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a 'meno f' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a circled '8' above it. Bass staff has a '3' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a circled '8' above it. Bass staff has a '3' marking. Both staves have 'Ped.' markings with asterisks.

(f) u. (g) Mit zunehmender Kraft und Energie. | (f) and (g) With increasing power and energy.

The musical score is organized into seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). Ornaments are marked with a stylized 'L' and a dot. Some systems have a '15' in the bass staff, possibly indicating a measure number. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata in the final measure of the seventh system.

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final measures of the system. A small asterisk is located at the bottom right of the system.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' is at the end. A small asterisk is at the bottom right.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a crescendo marking *cresc.* and a first ending bracket labeled '8'. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *poco rit.* marking is at the end. A small asterisk is at the bottom right.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled '8'. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A tempo marking of *a tempo* is at the beginning. A small asterisk is at the bottom right.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled '8'. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *dim.* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' is at the end. A small asterisk is at the bottom right.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled '8'. The lower staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with triplets. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' is at the end. A small asterisk is at the bottom right.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. Bass clef staff contains a bass line with chords and slurs. Dynamic markings include *Ad.*, ** Ad.*, ** Ad.*, ** Ad.*, ** Ad.*, and *f*. A dotted line with the number 8 spans across the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melodic line. Bass clef staff features chords and a melodic line. Dynamic marking *dim.* is present. A dotted line with the number 8 spans across the first two measures of the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering numbers (4, 1, 5, 2, 4, 5). Bass clef staff has a bass line with slurs and fingering numbers (3, 5, 5). Dynamic markings include *Ad.*, ** Ad.*, and ** Ad.*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingering numbers (4, 5, 4, 5). Bass clef staff has a bass line with slurs and fingering numbers (3, 5). Dynamic markings include *Ad.*, ** Ad.*, ** Ad.*, *ff*, ** Ad.*, and ** Ad.*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef staff has a bass line with slurs and fingering numbers (5, 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 1, 5, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1). Dynamic markings include *p* and *cresc.*. A dotted line with the number 8 spans across the first two measures of the treble staff.

System 1: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present. Fingerings 1, 2, 5, 1, 1, 1 are indicated in the bass clef. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

System 2: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present. A marking (h) is present. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

System 3: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

System 4: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *ff* is present. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

System 5: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a slur over a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *f* is present. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

(h) Ich empfehle für die Ausführung folgende Variante: | (h) I recommend the following version for performance, (_for >):

System 6: Bass clef. A series of eighth notes with a slur. There are asterisks and a *ped.* marking.

(a) XXIV.

Allegro molto con fuoco. $\text{♩} = 80$.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 12.

The image displays a musical score for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The tempo and performance instruction are 'Allegro molto con fuoco' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 80. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. There are also asterisks and 'Ped.' markings throughout the score.

(a) Ein grossartiges, prächtiges Tonstück zur Uebung in gebrochenen Accordpassagen für beide Hände, welches keines Commentars bedarf.

(a) A grand, magnificent, composition for practice in broken-chord passages for both hands, which requires no comments.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, and piano (p) dynamic. Features a series of eighth-note chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Fingerings 1, 2, 5 are indicated above the right hand. Pedal markings (*Ped.) are present below the bass line.

Second system of musical notation. Continuation of the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and pedaling.

Third system of musical notation. Includes a forte (f) dynamic marking in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. Continuation of the piece.

Fifth system of musical notation. Includes fingerings 2, 1, 5 in the left hand.

Sixth system of musical notation. Includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and the word "poco" written above the staff.

The image displays a page of musical notation for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The first system begins with the instruction *crese.* (crescendo). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Phrasing is indicated by curved lines (arcs) above the notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *ffz* (fortissimo con zingheri). There are also asterisks (*) placed below the bass staff in several measures. In the fourth system, the bass staff contains the fingering numbers 2 1 5 and 2 1 5. The page concludes with the number S. 7288 at the bottom center.

cresc.

il più forte possibile

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

* *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* * *ped.* *

First system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a complex texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several slurs and accents. The word "And." is written below the bass staff at the beginning and in the middle. An asterisk is placed below the bass staff in the middle. A dotted line with an "8" above it indicates an eighth-note triplet in the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first system, it features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music continues with intricate rhythmic patterns. The word "And." is written below the bass staff multiple times. Asterisks are placed below the bass staff. A dotted line with an "8" above it indicates an eighth-note triplet in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The grand staff continues with complex rhythmic figures. The word "And." is written below the bass staff. Asterisks are placed below the bass staff. A dotted line with an "8" above it indicates an eighth-note triplet in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The grand staff continues with complex rhythmic figures. The word "And." is written below the bass staff. Asterisks are placed below the bass staff. A dotted line with an "8" above it indicates an eighth-note triplet in the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The grand staff continues with complex rhythmic figures. The word "And." is written below the bass staff. Asterisks are placed below the bass staff. A dotted line with an "8" above it indicates an eighth-note triplet in the treble staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Die nachstehenden Etuden N^{os} XXV–XXVII sind zuerst in der Pianoforteschule von Moscheles und Fétis (Méthode des méthodes de Piano par Moscheles et Fétis, Paris et Berlin chez Schlesinger) erschienen, und später unter dem Titel: Trois nouvelles Etudes ohne Opuszahl separat auf's Neue veröffentlicht worden.

Obgleich auf Bestellung componirt, obgleich Schulzwecke verfolgend, — Umstände, welche freies Schaffen zu beeinträchtigen pflegen, — stellen sich auch diese Etuden der grossen Anzahl kleinerer Werke Chopin's ebenbürtig zur Seite, welche (wie namentlich die „Préludes“) knappe, ja knappste Form mit reich poetischem Gehalte verbinden.

The following etudes, Nos XXV–XXVII, first appeared in the pianoforte method of Moscheles and Fétis (Méthode des méthodes de piano par Moscheles et Fétis, Paris et Berlin chez Schlesinger), and were afterwards republished separately without opus number, under the title of: Trois nouvelles Etudes. Although composed to order, and although devoted to instructive purposes, — circumstances which usually impair free artistic creation — these etudes nevertheless take equal rank with the majority of Chopin's smaller works, in which (especially, the Preludes) brevity — nay, the greatest brevity — of form is united with wealth of poetic contents.

XXV.

(a) Andantino. M. M. $\text{♩} = 100-104$.

FR. CHOPIN.

Trois nouvelles Etudes N^o 1.

(a) Bei *Chopin* fehlt die Metronombezeichnung; sie ist nach meiner Auffassung angegeben.

(b) Allabreve - Takt.

(c) Die Eintheilung von Notengruppen zu Dreien auf Vier (Achtel im Bass gegen Vierteltriolen — Spezialität dieser Etüde — entzieht sich wegen Kleinheit des Zeitbruchteils einer genauen anschaulichen Analyse, wie eine solche bei der Dreitheilung in die Zweitheilung noch möglich ist. (Vergleiche die Anmerkung zu Etüde XXVI.) Nur annäherungsweise wird die Uebertragung folgender räumlichen Notenstellung auf die Zeitfolge zum Ziele führen:

(a) *Chopin* gives no metronome sign; the signs given above are in accordance with my conception.

(b) *Alla breve* measure.

(c) *The division of the groups of notes into three against four (eighths in the base against triplets of quarters) — a speciality of this etude — eludes, by reason of the smallness of the fractional relations involved, all exact, intelligible analysis, such as is yet possible in the case of three notes against two, (See the remark to Etude XXVI). The application of the following placing of notes in space to their succession in time but approximately achieves this end.*



Sie bedeutet: unmittelbar dicht hinter dem 2^{ten} Achtel muss das zweite Viertel folgen; das 3^{te} Viertel hinter dem 3^{ten} Achtel, aber etwas später als das 2^{te} Viertel hinter dem 2^{ten} Achtel.

Durch „Versuchen“ gelangt man oft am Schnellsten zum Resultat, d. h. man spiele bald die eine bald die andere Hand **einzel**n, aber streng taktisch und in gleichem Tempo und mit sorgfältiger Beachtung der Notenwerthe, dann **versuche** man Zusammenspiel, lasse aber schliesslich eine Hand wieder pausiren, um sich zu überzeugen, ob die **Gleichmässigkeit** der Tonfolge durch dies Zusammenspiel nicht gelitten habe, denn auf gleiche Zeitfolge der Theile in jeder der mit einander combinirten Figuren ist auf's Strengste zu achten. Die Ueberwindung dieser Schwierigkeit ist ja der Hauptzweck dieser Etude: Mit schlagendem Metronom studire man: $\text{♩} = 100$.

The illustration signifies that the second quarter must follow immediately and closely after the second eighth; and the third quarter after the third eighth, but somewhat later than the second quarter follows the second eighth. By "trying" one often attains the result most quickly; i. e. play first one hand and then the other alone, but strictly in time and in the same tempo, and with a careful observance of the value of the notes. Then try to play with both hands together, finally letting one hand pause again, in order to become certain as to whether or not the equality in the succession suffers when both hands play together; for the strictest attention is to be paid to the equality of succession in time of the parts of each one of the figures in combination. To surmount this difficulty is precisely the chief object of this etude. Study, with a metronome beating $\text{♩} = 100$.

u. s. w. vielleicht 8 Mal hinter einander, dann sofort beide Hände c)

etc. perhaps 8 times in succession, then at once both hands c)

a) Eins zwei! One, Two!

u. s. w. etc. vielleicht 8 Mal hintereinander; dann sofort die rechte Hand anreihen ohne Unterbrechung b)

perhaps 8 times in succession; then at once let the right hand follow without interruption b)

u. s. w. sofort d) zur Controle. etc. at once to d) For control.

u. s. w. etc.

Alles ohne Unterbrechung bei strengstem Takte und gleichem Tempo.

Die gleiche Eintheilungsschwierigkeit findet sich in dem bekannten *Fantaisie-Improptu* in *Cis moll* (Op. 66), nur dass dort die Dreitheiligkeit (Triolen) dem Basse, die 4 Sechzehntelfiguren der rechten Hand zugefallen sind.— Die Ausführung muss dem entsprechen, was *Chopin* bei der *Introduction* (*G dur*) seiner *Es dur Polonaise* Op. 22 durch das Wort *spianato* bezeichnet hat, d. h. ruhig, gleichmässig dahin gleitend. Die Etüde ist was poetischen Gehalt und zauberische Wirkung anlangt das würdige Seitenstück der XIV^{ten} (*F moll*, Op. 25 N^o 2.)

Everything without interruption, in strictest time and with a uniform tempo.

*The same difficulty in division occurs in the familiar Fantaisie-Improptu in C# minor (Op. 66) only with the difference that here the triplets fall to the base and the figures of 4 sixteenths are in the right hand The performance must correspond to what Chopin has indicated by the word *spianato* in the Introduction (*G major*) to his Polonaise in *E flat* (Op. 22); i. e. quiet, and smoothly gliding on. In respect to poetic contents and magical effect the etude is a worthy companion piece, to N^o XIV (*F minor*, Op. 25 N^o 2.)*

XXVI.

FR. CHOPIN.
Trois nouvelles Etudes N^o 2.

(a) Allegretto. ♩ = 100-104.

- (a) Allegretto ist nicht nur Tempo- sondern gleichzeitig Character-Bezeichnung. Komponisten wenden das Wort für Tonstücke an, in denen Leidenschaftlichkeit, grelle Gegensätze, tieferes Empfinden nicht zum Austrag kommen sollen, wohl aber Anmuth, Naivität, harmloses idyllisches Leben, selbst leicht Elegisches. Tonstücke dieses Genre sind wie zarte Pflanzen zu behandeln, nicht mit rohen Händen anzufassen. So die vorstehende Etüde.
- (b) Metronombezeichnung nicht von Chopin, sondern nach meiner Auffassung.
- (c) Hauptzweck der Etüde ist die Ueberwindung einer Eintheilungsschwierigkeit: Dreitheiligkeit in der Zweitheiligkeit. (Achtel im Basse gegenüber Achteltriolen in der rechten Hand.) Die Ausführung ist hier nicht so schwierig wie in der vorigen Etüde, denn die zeitliche Folge der Töne in den combinirten Figuren lässt sich absolut anschaulich machen:

- (a) Allegretto designates not merely the tempo, but at the same time, the character of a piece. Composers use the word for compositions in which passion, dazzling antitheses, and deep emotion, are not to find a place, but instead, cheerfulness, naiveté, harmless idyllic life or even a light elegaic mood. Compositions of this genre are to be treated like tender plants, and not grasped with rude hands. Thus it is with the present etude.
- (b) The metronome sign is not by Chopin, but according to my conception.
- (c) The chief purpose of the etude is to overcome a difficulty in the division of the notes: triplicity in biplicity. (Eighths in the right hand. The execution is not so difficult here as in the preceeding etude, for the time in which the tones follow each other in the combined figures, may be shown with absolute accuracy:

Vergleiche L. Köhler: Systematische Lehrmethode II^{ter} Band, Seite 551 und 552.

See L. Köhler; Systematic method of instruction, Vol. II, pp. 551 and 552.

Aufgabe { Rechte Hand
Linke Hand

Problem { right hand:
left hand:

1^{ste} Vorübung.
Rechte Hand allein

1st Preliminary exercise.
Right hand alone;

2^{te} Vorübung.
Rechte Hand allein
Zähle: 1 2 3
und und

2^d Preliminary exercise.
Right hand alone:
Count: 1 2 3
and and

3^{te} Vorübung.
R. H.
L. H.

3^d Preliminary exercise.
R. H.
L. H.

Auf vorstehende Etüde angewendet:
Applied to the present etude: etc.

Die Etüde ist gleichzeitig eine vortreffliche Studie für legato-Accordspiel; strengste Bindung nothwendig, und darum genaue Beachtung der gebotenen Fingersetzung.

The etude is at the same time an excellent study for legato chord-playing. The strictest connection of tones is necessary, and accordingly an exact observance of the prescribed fingering.

(d) } Varianten der Tellefsen'schen Ausgabe.
(e) } Variations in Tellefsen's edition.

XXVII.

FR. CHOPIN.

Trois nouvelles Etudes N^o 3.

(a) **Allegretto. M.M. ♩ = 104.** *legato*

(b) *dolce* *staccato* *p*

(a) Metronombezeichnung nach meiner Annahme.

(b)  (Variante Klindworth.)

Legato und *staccato* in einer und derselben Hand gleichzeitig — das ist die Devise dieser Etude. Die Aufgabe ist nicht leicht, *Chopin's* Arbeit aber eine sehr dankenswerthe, denn die Kombination zwei entgegengesetzter Spielweisen (Anschlagsgattungen) in einer und derselben Hand findet sich überaus häufig in den Werken älterer und neuerer Komponisten vertreten, (beispielsweise *C. M. v. Weber*: Sonate *As dur*, *Adagio in C moll*; *Robert Schumann*: *Nachtstücke N^o 1* etc.)

(a) *Metronome sign according to my idea.*

(b)  (*Klindworth's version.*)

Legato and *staccato* simultaneously in one and the same hand is the device of this etude. The problem is not easy, but *Chopin's* labor is well-deserving of thanks, for the combination of two opposite modes of playing (species of touch) in one and the same hand occurs very frequently in the works of older and more recent composers; for instance, *C. M. v. Weber*: *Sonata A flat, Adagio in C minor*; *Robert Schumann*: *Nachtstücke N^o 1* etc.

