

(a) XIII.

Allegro sostenuto. ♩ = 104.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 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 seines 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 selgen 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 Nüancierung 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 pösy 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♭* 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 became 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.

p

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

poco cresc.

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

p

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

p

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

p

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

p

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

riten.

cresc.

f

(b) 5 2 4

(c) 5 2 4

cresc.

scen

do

do

Die hier angegebene Fingersetzung, nach welcher der Daumen auf die höchste Note (gewissermassen untergesetzt) und der darauf folgende zweite Finger gewissermassen übergesetzt 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.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands. Above the first measure, there are fingering numbers: 1 4 over 2 3. Above the second measure, there are fingering numbers: 2 4. Above the third measure, there is a fingering number: 3. The dynamic marking *sf p* is placed above the first measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the eighth-note pattern. Above the final measure, there is a fingering number: 2 3. The dynamic marking *pp* is placed above the final measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

Third system of the musical score. Above the first measure, there is a fingering number: 3. The dynamic marking *dim.* is placed above the first measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

Fourth system of the musical score. The dynamic marking *smorz.* is placed above the first measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

Fifth system of the musical score. Above the first measure, there is a fingering number: 8. The dynamic marking *pp leggieriss.* is placed above the first measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

Sixth system of the musical score. Above the first measure, there is a fingering number: 8. Above the second measure, there are fingering numbers: 2 1. The dynamic marking *ppp* is placed above the first measure. Below the staff, there are several markings: *Red.*, ** Red.*, ** Red.*, and ***.

(a) XIV.

Presto. $\text{♩} = 112$.
molto legato

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 2.

(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 studiere daher die Etüde in folgender Weise:

(a) The Etude is rhythmically interesting. The metre is simple and even in species, the kind of metre $\frac{2}{2}$, fundamental form $\text{♩} \text{♩}$, the metrical parts half notes. These are articulated in the right hand as triplets of eighths, in the left as triplets of quarters. The division offers no intrinsic difficulty, for two triplets of eighth notes in the right hand fall to one triplet of quarters in the left. But the triplets must be made perceptible and effective as such in their double shape, and thus in the accentuation, though not in the division, there lies a difficulty for many. Hence, study the etude in the following way:

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 studiere 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 metrical 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, dämmrigen 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 Beraubenderes 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.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Fingerings:** Numerous numbers (1-5) are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. Some are grouped with brackets or slurs.
- Dynamic Markings:**
 - Ad.* (Ad libitum) appears multiple times, often accompanied by an asterisk (*).
 - dim.* (diminuendo) is used in the second system.
 - p* (piano) is used in the third and fourth systems.
 - poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo) is written in the sixth system.
 - cresc.* (crescendo) is written in the seventh system.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Asterisks (*) are placed below the staves to mark specific points in the music.
- Ornaments:** Some notes have small, decorative flourishes above them.

1 2 1 3 4 1 3 *f*
Red. *

1 4 3 2 1 4 *p* *smorz.*

sempre p
Red. *

poco rit. *a tempo*
Red. *

8 1 5 4 3 1 4 1 3 1 5 3 1 3 5 4
Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

2 3 1 2 4 3 1 3 1 2 *dim.* - *e* - *ritard.* - *pp*
Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 120$.

(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:

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

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

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 Schattierungen des *f* und *p* sind nicht zu übersehen.

(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:

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

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

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 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.

ritenuto

a tempo

mf

(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.*

8

p

dim.

ritenuto

cresc.

a tempo

(c)

sf

mf

p

pp

p

smorz.

p

pp

(d) Die Schlusspassage wie „hingehaucht.“ | (d) The closing passage as though “breathed” away.

(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 **Einzelnote** (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 (Seitenschlag), 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 rhythmic 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.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *poco riten.* (poco ritenuto). There are also markings for *Red.* (Reduction) and asterisks (*). The page number 55 is located in the top right corner. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a fast and technically demanding piece.

Musical notation for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a *Lento.* section and a final chord marked *pp*.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- dim.* (diminuendo)
- rall.* (rallentando)
- Lento.* (Lento)
- pp* (pianissimo)

The notation also features various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

(a) XVII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 5.

Vivace. ♩ = 184. (b)
scherzando e leggiero

(c)

- (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 Motiv-glied:  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



(e)

(f)

Più lento.

(g)

leggero

ben tenuto

bei
(e) wird das erste Sechzehntel ein kurzer Vorschlag, und die Obertöne verbinden sich eng zu einer Melodie



(e) Here the first sixteenth becomes a short grace-note, and the upper tones are closely united to form a melody:

bei
(f) endlich verbinden sich auch die unter den Obertönen stehenden Achtel enger:



(f) Finally, the eighth notes underlying the melody are more closely united:

Trotz aller dieser kleinen Umgestaltungen des kernbildenden Motivgliedes wird seine Erkennbarkeit im Wesentlichen nicht beeinträchtigt, wohl aber entwickelt sich aus den kleinen Metamorphosen reiches, rhythmisches Leben, welches der Vortragende mit grosser Präcision zur Geltung bringen muss. Besitzt er dabei noch Feinfühligkeit des „Graziösen, Koketten, anmuthig Launenhaften,“ so wird er den Reiz des Hauptsatzes noch erhöhen, der, was den Charakter anbelangt, an Etüde XV (Op. 25 N° 3) erinnert.

bei

(g) beginnt der Seitensatz in *Dur*. Seinen Kern bildet eine schöne, breite Melodie, die innig empfunden und vorgetragen sich tief in's Herz des Hörers hinein singen wird. Zur Begleitung dienen in der rechten Hand ruhig auf- und absteigende Akkord-Arpeggien in Triolen, später in Sechzehnthteilen, welche die Melodie „schleierhaft“ umwallen und fast ohne Accentuation ausgeführt werden müssen. Vor (h) ersterben sie im feinsten *pp*.

Despite all these little transformations of the motive-member which forms the kernel, its recognisability remains essentially unimpaired. Meanwhile, out of these little metamorphoses there is developed a rich rhythmic life, which the performer must bring out with great precision. If in addition, he possesses a fine feeling for what is graceful, coquettish, or agreeably capricious, he will understand how to heighten still farther the charm of the chief part, which, as far as its character is concerned, reminds one of Etude XV (Op. 25 N° 3).

(g) Here the secondary part, in major, begins. Its kernel is formed of a beautiful broad melody, which, if soulfully conceived and delivered will sing its way deep into the heart of the listener. For the accompaniment in the right hand we find chord arpeggiations in triplets, afterwards in sixteenths, calmly ascending and descending, and surrounding the melody as with a veil. They are to be played almost without accentuation. Before (h) they die away in the finest *pp*.

51

The musical score consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note patterns and a bass line with quarter notes. Pedal markings (Ped.) are present under the first and third measures.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development with more complex sixteenth-note passages. Pedal markings are under the first, third, and fifth measures.
- System 3:** Shows a shift in the bass line with more active movement. Pedal markings are under the first and third measures.
- System 4:** The treble part has a more active role with eighth-note runs. Pedal markings are under the first and third measures.
- System 5:** Includes a section with a dotted half note in the bass, followed by a return to eighth-note patterns. Pedal markings are under the first, third, and fifth measures.
- System 6:** Features a melodic line with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking above the first measure. Pedal markings are under the first and third measures.
- System 7:** The final system on the page, ending with a 'leggieriss.' (very light) marking. It includes a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. Pedal markings are under the first, third, and fifth measures.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and slurs indicating phrasing. The notation is typical of 19th-century piano literature.

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 theilt sich am Rhythmus des Grundmotives.
The base participates in the rhythm of the fundamental motive.

The musical score is written for piano in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system features a treble staff with chords and arpeggios, and a bass staff with similar patterns, marked with 'Red.' and asterisks. The second system continues with similar patterns, including a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The third system features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth system includes a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking and a section labeled '(k)'. The fifth system concludes with a 'con forza' (with force) marking and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time.

(k) Es reiht sich eine kurze Coda an mit brillantem Triller und einem bis zum Schlussstone 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.

(a) XVIII.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 6.

The musical score for Chopin's Etude XVIII, Op. 25, No. 6, is presented in four systems. The first system is a single staff with a treble clef, marked 'sotto voce'. The second and third systems are grand staves with treble and bass clefs. The fourth system is also a grand staff. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, scales, and fingerings. There are also some performance markings like 'Ad.' and '*'.

(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° 2. Die wenigen *f* stellen und einige Accente abgerechnet, ist die Etüde fast durchgängig in jenem Chopin'schen Flüstern auszuführen, über das sich eine kleine Notiz unter den Anmerkungen zur XIV^{ten} Etüde Op. 25. N° 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 einhälsigen 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° 2. Apart from a few *f* places and some accents, the Etude is to be played almost throughout in that Chopin whisper to which brief allusion is made in the remarks to Etude XIV, Op. 25, N° 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 musical notation contains seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Fingerings:** Numbers 1-5 are placed above or below notes to indicate fingerings. Some notes have multiple fingerings indicated by 'x' marks.
- Articulation:** Slurs and ties are used to connect notes across measures.
- Dynamics:** The piece includes markings for *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte).
- Accents:** Asterisks (*) are placed above certain notes to indicate accents.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Symbols resembling a stylized 'L' or 'P' are placed below the bass staff in several measures.
- Repeat Signs:** Double bar lines with dots indicate the end of a section or phrase.

The notation is dense and complex, typical of advanced piano repertoire.

This page of a musical score, numbered 64 in the top left corner, contains six systems of music for a piano. The notation is primarily in treble and bass staves, with some systems featuring a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music is characterized by dense, complex chordal textures, often with multiple notes beamed together, suggesting a highly technical and expressive piece.

Key markings and features include:

- Tempo/Style:** *leggieriss.* (very light) is marked at the beginning of the first system.
- Dynamic Markings:** *p* (piano) is marked at the start of the first system, and *f* (forte) is marked in the second system. *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo) is marked in the fifth system.
- Technical Markings:** *Red.* (Reduction) is marked in several places, indicating simplified versions of the original music. Asterisks (*) are used to mark specific measures or sections.
- Measure Numbers:** The number 8 is repeated at the start of several systems, likely indicating the measure number or a section marker.
- Complex Chords:** The notation shows many chords with multiple notes, some of which are beamed together, creating a rich, textured sound.
- Staffing:** The first system uses a grand staff. The second system uses a grand staff. The third system uses a grand staff. The fourth system uses a grand staff. The fifth system uses a grand staff. The sixth system uses a grand staff.

The overall impression is one of a highly technical and expressive piano piece, with a focus on complex chordal textures and dynamic contrast.

8

dim.

sotto voce

pp

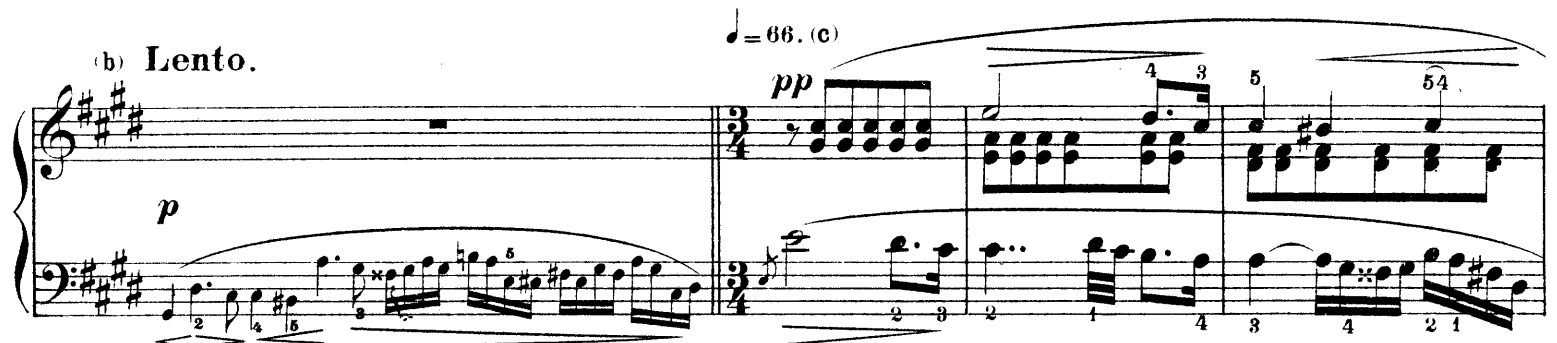
Lento.

dim.

p sotto voce

f

(a) XIX.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 7.

(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 psychologischer 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 Reproduciren 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 Schlusssatz (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.

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

*) So, for example, **Robert Schumann** names the 2^d movement of his Sonata in **F^{is} minor**.

67

The musical score consists of seven systems of piano and organ staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4.

- System 1 (Measures 67-70):** The piano part features a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The organ part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *pp* and *tr*.
- System 2 (Measures 71-74):** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Includes *pp* and *tr* markings.
- System 3 (Measures 75-78):** The piano part has a more active role with slurs and grace notes. The organ part continues with chords. Dynamics include *dim.* and *pp*.
- System 4 (Measures 79-82):** Features a *ten.* (tension) marking in the piano part. The organ part has a *pp* marking. Includes a *tr* marking.
- System 5 (Measures 83-86):** The piano part has a *f* (forte) marking. The organ part has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Includes a *tr* marking.
- System 6 (Measures 87-90):** The piano part has a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The organ part has a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. Includes a *tr* marking.
- System 7 (Measures 91-94):** The piano part has a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking. The organ part has a *sf* (sforzando) marking. Includes a *tr* marking.

Musical score for piano, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (three sharps), and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Performance instructions like *dim.*, *poco rit.*, *pp*, *doler*, *ten.*, and *poco riten.* are present. The page number 68 is in the top left, and the number S. 7286 is at the bottom center.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords, with a 5 3 2 fingering indicated above the second measure. The bass clef staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (1 2 3) marked with a * and a *ped.* (pedal) marking. It then features a trill (tr) and a long, ascending scale-like passage marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic and ending with a 1 4 3 2 fingering.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with chords, including a 4 1 fingering. The bass clef staff starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic, followed by chords with 2 3 and 2 1 fingerings, a trill (tr), and a final chord marked with a 5 *ped.* and a *.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords. The bass clef staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern, with a 4 2 fingering indicated above the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, followed by chords, and ends with a *riten.* (ritardando) marking and a (8) measure rest. The bass clef staff starts with a *pp* dynamic, followed by chords, and ends with a *f* (forte) dynamic, a *ten.* (tension) marking, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff begins with a *pp* dynamic, followed by chords, and ends with a *pp* dynamic, a *ped.* (pedal) marking, and a *.

(a) XX.

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

Vivace legato. $\text{♩} = 69$.

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

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

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

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

(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 weiteren Commentars. Spielern, deren Finger die zugemutheten Spannungen nur mit Mühe ausführen können — und dabei leicht steif und müde werden, ist das Studium dieser Etude 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.

This page of musical notation contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a similar rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.

System 2: The second system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system concludes with a *dim.* marking.

System 3: The third system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.

System 4: The fourth system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system concludes with a *decresc.* marking.

System 5: The fifth system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. The system concludes with a *cresc.* marking.

System 6: The sixth system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a similar pattern. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. The system concludes with a *sf* marking.

The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulations (e.g., accents, slurs). The page is numbered 71 in the top right corner.

(a) XXI.

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

notiert ist. Die erstere Notation (*Chopin's eigene*) ist einfacher,
leichter zu übersehen, die letztere komplizierter, *präcisirt* a-
ber 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).

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

System 1: Features a series of chords and single notes. The bass line includes a sequence of notes marked with a double bar line and a star symbol.

System 2: Starts with a *f marcato* marking. The right hand has a series of chords, and the left hand has a sequence of notes. A *cresc.* marking is present at the end of the system.

System 3: Features a series of chords and single notes. The right hand has a sequence of notes marked with a double bar line and a star symbol. A *ff appassionato* marking is present in the middle of the system.

System 4: Starts with a *riten.* marking. The right hand has a series of chords, and the left hand has a sequence of notes. A *a tempo* marking is present in the middle of the system.

System 5: Features a series of chords and single notes. The right hand has a sequence of notes marked with a double bar line and a star symbol. A *più p* marking is present in the middle of the system.

System 6: Features a series of chords and single notes. The right hand has a sequence of notes marked with a double bar line and a star symbol. A *dim.* marking is present in the middle of the system, and a *pp* marking is present at the end of the system.

System 7: Features a series of chords and single notes. The right hand has a sequence of notes marked with a double bar line and a star symbol. A *leggeriss.* marking is present at the end of the system.

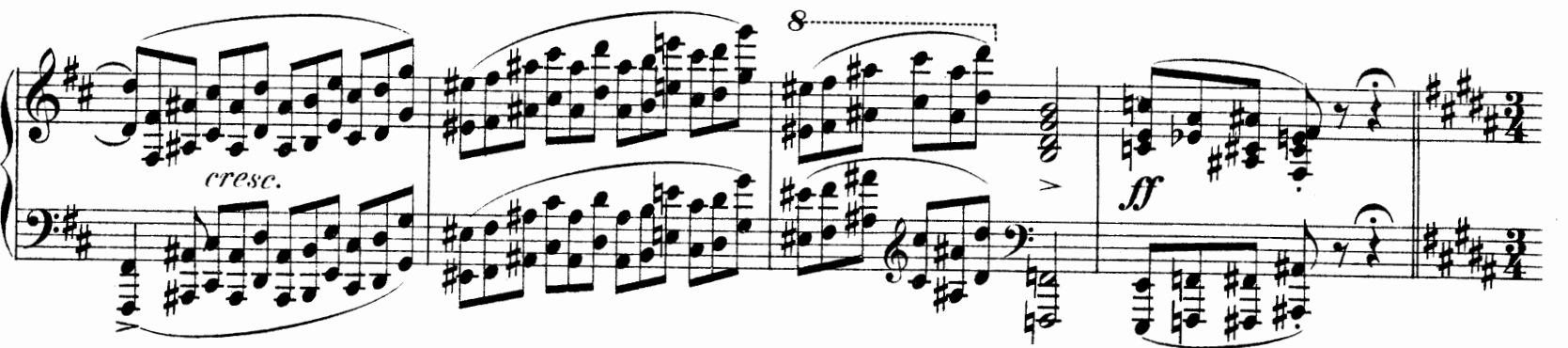
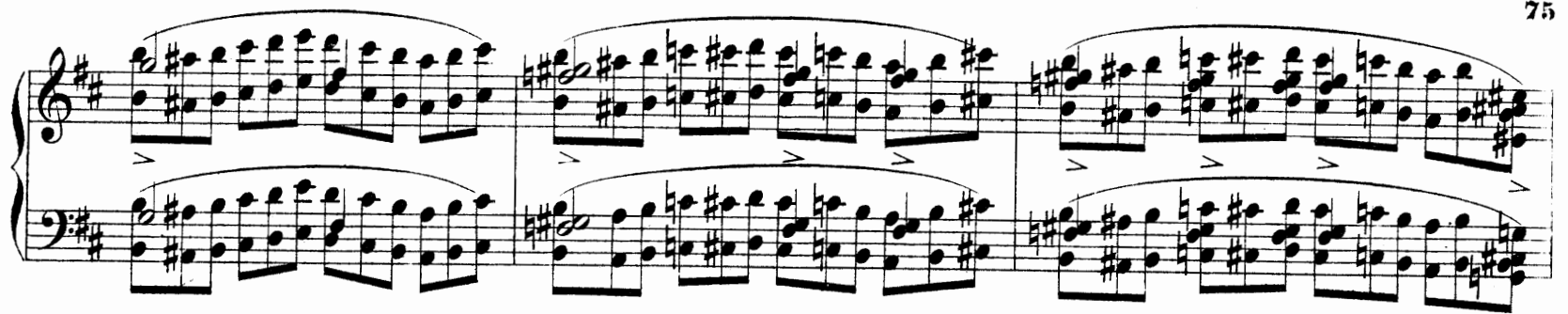
XXII.

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 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° 5), and divides likewise into a chief part (*minor*) and a secondary part (*major*). After the latter, the chief part re- turns.

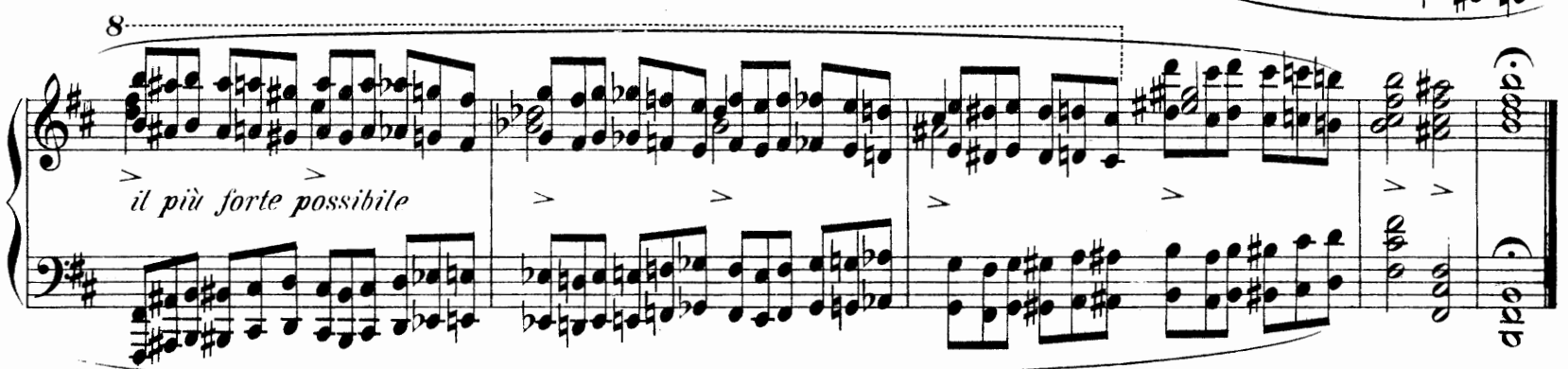
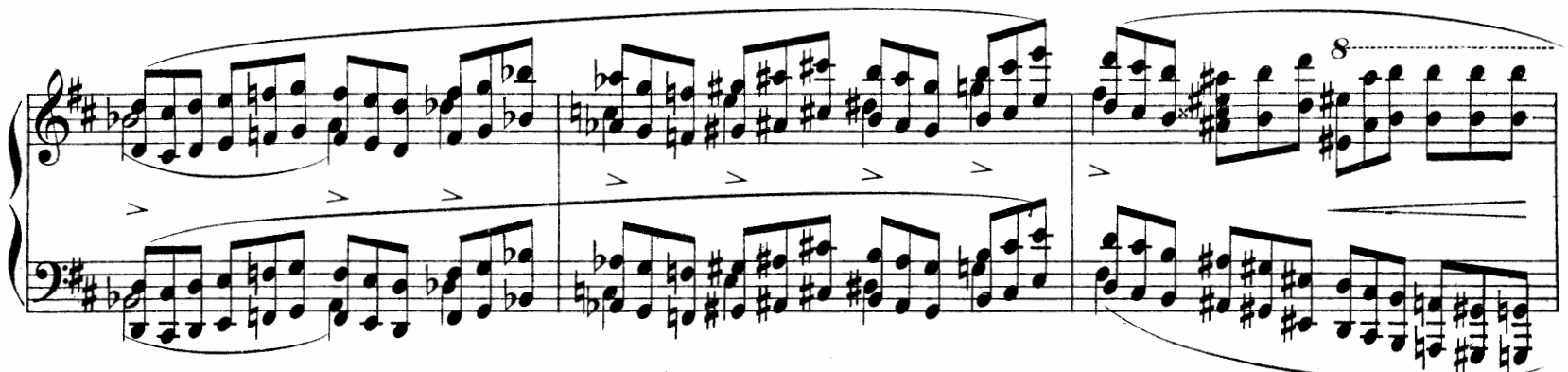
The chief part is wild and agitated; the secondary part should exercise a tranquillizing influence. Aside from their similarity of form, the two etudes have nothing in common. N° XVII is full of poesie and its interest is sustained to the end by reason of its pleasant, piquant motive, and especially its soulful cantilene in the sec- ondary part. The present one N° 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.



The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 1, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *dim.* and *cresc.*
- System 2:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *dim.*
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *cresc.* and *rit.*
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *cresc.*
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *dim.*
- System 6:** Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3). Dynamics: *cresc.* and *rit.*

Articulation marks include accents, slurs, and dynamic markings (*dim.*, *cresc.*, *rit.*). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



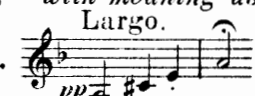
FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N^o 11.(a) **XXIII. Allegro con brio.** $\text{♩} = 69$.

Lento.

(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 Himmelsgegenden zerstäuben. Dies kleine Thema, eigentlich nur eine zweitaktige Phrase, ist trotz seiner Einfachheit und Kürze bedeutungsschwer wie

Beethoven's  5^{te} Symph. oder
Beethoven's (5th symphony), or

(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*

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, kecker 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:

(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:*

The page contains seven systems of piano music. Each system is composed of a treble and bass staff. The music is characterized by complex fingerings, slurs, and various dynamic markings. The first system includes a 'cresc.' marking. The second system features a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking. The third system has a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system includes a 'p' (piano) marking. The fifth system has a 'cresc.' marking. The sixth system starts with a 'f' (forte) marking. The seventh system also begins with a 'f' marking. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks (*) throughout the piece.

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



desgleichen alle ähnlichen Figuren.
and all similar figures likewise.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as melodic lines, harmonic accompaniment, and performance markings.

System 1: The treble staff begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The bass staff has a *Red.* (Reduction) marking. A *p.* (piano) marking is present in the bass staff.

System 2: The treble staff features a complex melodic line with fingerings (1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 1). The bass staff has a *Red.* marking and a *p.* marking.

System 3: The treble staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The bass staff has a *Red.* marking and a *p.* marking.

System 4: The treble staff has a *dim.* marking. The bass staff has a *p.* marking.

System 5: The treble staff has a *Red.* marking. The bass staff has a *p.* marking.

System 6: The treble staff has a *Red.* marking. The bass staff has a *p.* marking.

The page concludes with the number **S. 7286** at the bottom center.

(f) u. (g) Mit zunehmender Kraft und Energie. | (f) and (g) *With increasing power and energy.*
S. 7286

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *And.* (Andante) are present. Performance markings include accents (>), breath marks (*), and various articulation symbols. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and complex intervals. Some systems have a '54' marking in the bass staff, possibly indicating a measure number or a specific fingering. The overall style is that of a classical piano score, likely for a solo instrument.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present. A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and supporting lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.
- System 3:** Includes the instruction *cresc.* (crescendo) and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.
- System 4:** Includes the instruction *a tempo* and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.
- System 5:** Includes the instruction *dim.* (diminuendo). A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.
- System 6:** Continues the melodic and supporting lines. A first ending bracket is marked with an 8.

Throughout the score, there are several asterisks (*) and first ending brackets marked with an 8, indicating specific performance instructions or repeat signs.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sharps and flats, suggesting a chromatic or highly modulating key signature. The first system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The second system features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The third system includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The fourth system includes a *p* (piano) marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and performance instructions like "Ped." (pedal) and "Ped." with asterisks. The music is written in a complex, possibly chromatic, style with many sharps and flats.

This image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano, featuring multiple systems of staves. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and dynamic markings. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic lines with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The third system shows a continuation of the piece with various performance instructions like 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'Red.' (redaction or reduction). The fourth system features a grand staff with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The fifth system includes a large, sweeping melodic line in the treble staff. The notation is dense and detailed, with many accidentals and dynamic markings.

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

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef. It consists of a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The melody is simple and rhythmic, typical of a folk song accompaniment.

(a) XXIV.

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

FR. CHOPIN, Op. 25. N° 12.

(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.

87

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and eighth notes, often beamed together. Phrasing slurs are used throughout. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 3/4 or 3/8 based on the note values. Various musical markings are present: 'poco' (poco) appears in the final system, 'a' (accelerando) appears in the final system, and 'f' (forte) appears in the third system. There are also many asterisks and 'Ped.' (pedal) markings. The page number '87' is in the top right corner. The publisher's number 'S. 7286' is at the bottom center.

poco *a* *poco*

S. 7286

The page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a minor key, indicated by the key signature (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with the instruction *crese.* (crescendo). The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and slurs. The page is marked with numerous asterisks (*) and the word *Red.* (likely indicating a reduction or a specific performance instruction). The bottom of the page features the number 5. 7286.

crese.

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

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

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

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

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

5. 7286

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is characterized by rapid, intricate patterns, primarily using sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in beams. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and accents.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings:** *cresc.* (crescendo) appears in the third system. *il più forte possibile* (as loud as possible) appears in the sixth system.
- Rehearsal marks:** Asterisks (*) are placed below the staves at various points, likely indicating rehearsal or section boundaries.
- Tempo/Character:** The notation suggests a fast tempo, possibly marked with a 'P' (Presto) or similar.
- Technical elements:** The piece includes complex rhythmic figures, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, and uses various articulation marks like accents and slurs.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Phrasing slurs are used to group notes across measures. Pedal markings ('Ped.') are placed below the bass staff in several measures. An '8' with a dashed line indicates an eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) appears in the fourth system. The piece concludes with a final chord in the fifth system, marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.