

FRIEDRICH CHOPIN'S WERKE.

Instructive Ausgabe

mit erläuternden Anmerkungen und Fingersatz von

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unter Mitarbeit des DR. Hans Bischoff.

Band XIII.

VERSCHIEDENE WERKE

für das Pianoforte.

Bolero	A-moll Op. 19.	Berceuse	Des-dur Op. 57.
Trauermarsch	B-moll aus Op. 35.	Barcarolle	Fis-dur , 60.
Tarantelle	As-dur , 43.	Trauermarsch	C-moll Op. 72.Nº2.
Allegro de Concert	A-dur , 46.	Drei Ecoſaisen	Op. 72.Nº3. 4.u.5.

Eingetragen laut der internationalen Verträge.

BERLIN,

Verlag und Eigenthum der Schlesinger'schen Buch u. Musikhandlung
(Rob. Lienau.)

Wien, Carl Haslinger qd Tobias.

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1) Bolero.

Th. Kullak.

Fr. Chopin, Op. 19.

Introduzione.

Allegro molto. $\text{♩} = 88$.

- 1) Der **Bolero** ist ein spanischer Nationaltanz. In seiner künstlerischen Ausgestaltung wird er mit Vorliebe bei Musikstücken angewandt, welche auf maurische Situationen hinweisen. Seinem Ursprung aus dem Tanzlied entspricht sein lyrischer, theils graziöser, theils leidenschaftlicher Charakter. Der fast stereotype Castagnettentypus $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ beherrscht auch den Chopin'schen **Bolero** mit Ausnahme einiger Stellen des Seitensatzes. Dem eigentlichen Tanz geht hier eine im Styl einer freien Phantasie gehaltene Einleitung voraus. Dann folgt Hauptsatz, (**H.S.**) Seitensatz (**S.S.**), Wiederholung des ersten, und **Coda**.

- 1) *The Bolero is a Spanish national dance. In its artistic elaboration it is used with preference for pieces of music which suggest Moorish situations. To its origin in a song with dance corresponds its lyric, partly graceful, partly passionate character. The almost stereotyped castanet rhythm $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ predominates also in the Bolero of Chopin except in some parts of the Secondary Subject. The dance, proper, is preceded here by an introduction treated in the style of a free fantasia. Then follows Chief Subject, (H.S.) Secondary Subject (S.S.) the repetition of the former, and Coda.*



Più lento. $\text{♩} = 104.$

e
poco rallent.

con anima

*

2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. *

2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. *

2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. *

cresc.
p

2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. *

acceler.

2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. * 2ed. *

molto acceler.

e dim.

*

A horizontal strip of sheet music for piano, showing a single melodic line across five staves. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5 3 2, 5 3, 5 2, 4, 5 3, 2 4, 2 4, 2 4, 2, 4, 4 1, 4, 1 3, 4 2, 4 1, 2. Dynamic markings include a forte sign (f) and a piano sign (p). The music concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Allegro vivace. ♦ = 88.

The image shows two staves of a musical score for piano. The top staff is in treble clef and 3/4 time, with a dynamic of *H.S.* and a tempo of *vivace*. It features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 3/4 time, with a dynamic of *sfp*. Both staves include performance instructions like *ten.*, *Led.*, and ** * **. The score is numbered 10 at the bottom right.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom is bass clef. Measure 21 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 22 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 23 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 24 starts with a piano dynamic. Measure 25 starts with a forte dynamic. The score includes various dynamics, articulations like staccato dots, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 21, 51, 8, 4, 4, 2, 2, 2. Pedal markings are shown at the beginning of measure 22 and measure 24. Measures 22, 24, and 25 end with repeat signs and endings. The first ending leads back to the previous section, while the second ending leads to a new section.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom is bass clef. Measure 200 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff. Measure 201 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 202 continues the bass line. Measure 203 begins with a treble line of eighth-note chords. Measure 204 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 205 begins with a treble line of eighth-note chords. Measure 206 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 207 begins with a treble line of eighth-note chords. Measure 208 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 209 begins with a treble line of eighth-note chords. Measure 210 shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measure 211 begins with a treble line of eighth-note chords.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom is bass clef. Measure 2 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 3 begins with a piano dynamic, followed by tenuto markings and a crescendo. Measure 4 shows a decrescendo. Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 6 begins with a piano dynamic, followed by a crescendo. Measure 7 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 8 concludes with a piano dynamic.

A musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time and includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *dol.*, *poco riten.*, *a tempo*, and *dim.*. Articulations include slurs, grace notes, and accents. Performance instructions like "21", "32", and "51" are placed above certain notes. The score features a mix of treble and bass clefs, with some staves using both simultaneously. The piano's right hand is primarily responsible for melodic lines and chords, while the left hand provides harmonic support and bass lines. The overall style is complex and dynamic, typical of late 19th-century piano music.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is written in common time and includes various dynamics such as ff (fortissimo), s.s. (sforzando), and f (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. Performance instructions like "risoluto" and "con anima" are present. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures have horizontal bar lines separating them. The piano keys are represented by black and white squares on the staff lines.

The image displays a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of five staves of musical notation. The music is written in a variety of styles, including classical and impressionistic elements. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *dolce*, followed by a section marked *con forza* with fingerings 4-3-2-5-4-3. The second staff features a dynamic of *dolciss.* The third staff includes a dynamic of *a tempo*. The fourth staff shows a dynamic of *dim.* The fifth staff concludes with a dynamic of *p.* The music is annotated with various performance instructions such as *Rit.*, *ten.*, *v.*, and ***.

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S. 7346 (1)

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is written in a variety of styles, including fast eighth-note patterns, sustained notes with grace notes, and more melodic sections. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are used throughout. Performance instructions such as "Rit.", "a tempo", "sf", "p", "f", "cresc.", "dolce", and "dim." are placed at specific points. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. The music is set against a background of horizontal dashed lines.

