

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 XII.

Variations and Fantasias for the Pianoforte.

Variations on: La ci darem la mano B-flat major Op.2.

Variations brillantes. B-flat major Op.12.

Variations on a German national air E-major Op.posth.

Grande Fantaisie A-major Op.13.

Fantaisie brillante F-minor Op.49.

Entered according to international treaty.

NEW-YORK,
G. SCHIRMER.
Copyright G.Schirmer 1883.

BERLIN,
Schlesinger'sche Buch-u.Mus.Handl.
(ROB. LIENAU.)

LONDON,
WEEKES & CO
14, Hanover Street.

PHANTASIE.

Fr. Chopin, Op. 49.

Marcia.
Grave.

Marcia. Grave.

Fr. Chopin, Op. 49.

p

ten.

cresc.

ff

p

52

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex texture with many notes and rests. The second system includes markings for 'poco', 'doppio movimento', and 'cresc.'. The third system features 'ff' and 'p'. The fourth system has '(tranquillo)', '(accelerando)', and 'cresc.'. The fifth system is marked 'Allegro con brio' and 'cresc.'. The sixth system is marked 'ff' and 'm.s.'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

1) Bis hierher ist das Tempo in jeder einzelnen Figur zu steigern. Jetzt erst dürfte die Bezeichnung *doppio movimento* voll in Kraft treten. Nach der *Fermate* beginne man abermals ruhiger und bringe ein ähnliches *accelerando* bis zu unserer Tempovorschrift *Allegro con brio*.

1) Up to this point the tempo is to be accelerated in every single figure. Only now should the *doppio-movimento* apply in full force. After the pause, begin again more tranquilly and make a similar *accelerando* up to our tempo-prescription *Allegro con brio*.

agitato

p *cresc.*

sf *p*

sempre f

2) Manche Ausgaben schreiben für dieses Thema, desgleichen für seine Wiederholungen im Verlauf des Stücks „dolce“ vor. Dies ist meines Wissens weder beglaubigt, noch dürfte es dem heroischen, hochdramatischen Charakter des Satzes entsprechen.

3) Andere Ausgaben haben statt des punktierten Rhythmus der Mittelstimme einfache Achtel. Herausgeber hält dafür, dass die betreffende Schlussnote mit der letzten Triolenote der Oberstimme zugleich anzuschlagen ist.

2) Many editions prescribe for this theme, as well as for its repetitions in the course of the piece, „dolce“. To my knowledge neither is this authentic, nor does it correspond to the heroic, highly dramatic character of the Subject.

3) Other editions have, instead of the dotted rhythm of the middle-voice, simple eighth-notes. The editor holds that the final note in question is to be struck simultaneously with the last triplet-note of the upper voice.

f

(più leggero)

f

(più leggero)

mf cresc.

ff

sf

4) Nach Klindworth in Übereinstimmung mit der Parallelstelle auf Seite 12

4) According to Klindworth, in conformity with the parallel place on page 12.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a grand staff with complex chords and arpeggios, marked with *sf*. The second system includes a *p* (piano) marking and a '5)' fingering instruction. The third system features a *(poco a poco più f)* marking. The fourth system has a *f* (forte) marking and a '6)' fingering instruction. The fifth and sixth systems continue the complex melodic and harmonic development, ending with a *stringendo* section in the final 26 measures.

5) Zur Steigerung der Bravour ist ein *stringendo* in den letzten 26 Takten wohl zulässig. Das erste Tempo muss dann hier wieder aufgenommen werden.

6) Der untere Fingersatz empfiehlt sich für diejenigen, welche schlecht zwischen den Obertasten spielen.

5) To increase the bravura, a *stringendo* in the last 26 measures is probably admissible. The first tempo must then be taken up again.

6) The lower fingering commends itself to those who cannot play well between the black keys.

poco a poco più p

slentando.

p

acceler.

dim.

pp calando

Lento, sostenuto.

rall. pp

p dolce

p sempre legato

riten.

58

S. 7315 (5)

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 20th-century repertoire. The score is written for piano and includes multiple systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of melodic and harmonic textures. Key elements include:

- Staffing:** The score is organized into systems, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single treble staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).
- Dynamics and Articulation:** Dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used throughout. Articulation marks like accents, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present to guide the performer.
- Complexity:** The music features intricate passages, including rapid runs, chords, and complex rhythmic patterns. Some measures include asterisks (*) and other markings that may indicate specific performance techniques or editorial changes.
- Page Information:** The page is numbered "S. 7315 (5)" at the bottom center, indicating it is the fifth page of a set of five.

Tempo I.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of eight systems of staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I.' at the beginning. The notation includes various musical elements such as:

- Dynamic markings:** *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Articulation and phrasing:** Slurs, accents, and breath marks (marked with a star symbol) are used throughout the piece.
- Fingerings:** Numbers 1-5 are placed above or below notes to indicate specific fingerings for both hands.
- Performance instructions:** 'Red.' (likely 'Reduction' or 'Reduction') is written below several measures, and 'ten.' (likely 'tension' or 'tension') appears above a measure in the third system.
- Complex passages:** The score features intricate passages with rapid sixteenth-note runs, triplets, and complex chordal structures.

[illegible]

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand has complex chordal textures with many accidentals. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings (4, 5) are indicated.
- System 2:** Continues the texture. Fingerings (4, 5) and articulation marks (accents) are present.
- System 3:** The right hand features a series of chords with a crescendo leading to a *stretto* section. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *sf* and *Red.* (reduction) marks.
- System 4:** Marked *più mosso* (faster). The right hand has a melodic line with a *sempre f* (always forte) dynamic. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 5:** Features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a *sempre più mosso* (always faster) marking. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 6:** The right hand has a melodic line with a *ff* dynamic. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a *sf* (sforzando) marking.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous fingerings (e.g., 4, 5, 3, 2, 1) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The notation is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system shows the voice entering with a melody, followed by the piano accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The piano part includes various chords and arpeggios, with some notes marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a prominent bass line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, and a treble part with chords and single notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are some markings that look like 'Ped.' (pedal) and a '*' symbol. The overall style is that of a vintage sheet music publication.

Adagio.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The treble staff contains a melody with various ornaments (flourishes) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *Red.* (Reduction) marking. The piece concludes with a final flourish.