

FREDERICK CHOPIN'S WORKS.

Instructive Edition

with explanatory remarks and fingerings by

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Author's Edition in English by

ALBERT R. PARSONS.

Volume III.

BALLADS

for the pianoforte.

I. Ballad in G minor Op. 23.

II. " in F " 38.

III. Ballad in A flat Op. 47.

IV. " in F minor " 52.

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Wie Rob. Schumann mittheilt, ist Chopin zur Composition der Balladen durch Gedichte von Mickiewicz angeregt worden. Da eine Erzählung in Tönen sich nach andern Gesetzen als denen der Formlehre entwickelt, so haben wir sie nach Strophen eingetheilt, und bei der Angabe ihrer Gliederung musikalisch-technische Ausdrücke gemieden. Die doppelte Bezeichnung durch Buchstaben und römische Zahlen ist gelegentlich deshalb nöthig, weil sich eine Anzahl kleinerer Abschnitte zu einem grössern Ganzen abrundet.

TH. KULLAK.

As Robert Schumann states, the composition of the Ballads was suggested to Chopin by poems of Mickiewicz. Since a narrative in tones is developed in accordance with other laws than those of the Doctrine of Form, we have divided in strophes, and in showing their articulation, have avoided the use of music-technical terms. The double reference by letters and Roman numerals is occasionally necessary where a number of smaller sections are combined to form a larger whole.

TH. KULLAK.

1) BALLADE.

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Fr. Chopin. Op. 38.

Andantino. ♩ = 66.

1) Die Auffassung der F dur Ballade bedarf kaum einer Erläuterung. Ein Thema von idyllischer Anmuth beginnt (Strophe A). In unvermitteltem Contrast brechen gewaltige Klangmassen herein (B), wie ein plötzlicher Sturmwind die ländliche Festesfreude zerstört. In C werden Motive aus A benutzt. Aber eine andere Stimmung spiegelt sich in ihrer Bearbeitung; dort heitere Liebenswürdigkeit, hier bald träumerisches Sinnen, bald aufgewühlte Leidenschaft; die harmlose Klarheit des Anfangs kehrt nicht wieder. Strophe D nimmt das Thema von B auf, und Strophe E bringt zwar neue Motive, aber keinen Gegensatz, keinen Ruhepunkt. Einen melancholischen Abschluss bildet die kurze Reminiscenz an die erste Strophe in Moll.

1) The conception of the F-major Ballad hardly requires an elucidation. A theme of idyllic grace begins (Strophe A). In immediate contrast, mighty masses of sound break in (B) as a sudden stormwind destroys the joys of a rural festival. In C motives from A are used. But another mood is reflected in their transformation: there serene loveliness, here now dreamy meditation, and anon towering passion; the innocent simplicity of the beginning does not return. Strophe D takes up the theme of B, and Strophe E brings indeed new motives, but no contrast, no point of repose. A melancholy close is formed by the brief reminiscence in minor of the first strophe.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The piece includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system features a right-hand melody with a slur and a left-hand accompaniment. The second system includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The third system continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The fourth system includes a *ped.* (pedal) marking. The fifth system includes a *smorzando* (diminuendo) marking. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final chord and a *ped.* marking.

Other markings include *Ad.* (Andante), *Ad.* (Andante), and *Ad.* (Andante) at the bottom right. The page number 15 is visible in the bottom right corner.

B

Presto con fuoco. ♩ = 84.

B

(a) *ff*

Ped. *

cresc.

(b) *cresc.*

(meno *f*)

ff

Ped. *

2) Die vom Herausgeber hinzugefügten $\langle \rangle$ sind bis zum *ff* in jedem Tact statthaft.

2) The $\Leftarrow \Rightarrow$ added by the editor are permissible up to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{f}$ in every measure.

(c) *dim.* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

rallent. *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

C *Tempo I.* *slentando* *a tempo*

(a) *pp*

(b) *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

stretto *più mosso*

cresc. *f* *cresc.*

riten. *ff* *f* *p*

Tempo I. *riten.*

più mosso *cresc.*

ff *accl.*

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

3) Es ist ungewiss, ob der Autor *e* oder *es* gemeint hat; mit Rücksicht auf die vorangegangene Parallelstelle ist *e* vorzuziehen.

3) It is uncertain whether the author intended *e* or *e-flat*. In view of the parallel place above, *e* is preferable.

Presto con fuoco. ♩.=84.

D. Presto con fuoco. 7-84.

This musical score is for a piece in D major, marked 'Presto con fuoco' (Presto with fire) and numbered 7-84. It is a two-staff piano arrangement. The tempo is indicated by the title. The score is divided into two main sections, (a) and (b). Section (a) consists of the first five systems of music. Section (b) begins in the sixth system with the marking '(b) sempre f' (b) sempre forte. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). There are also performance instructions like 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'marcato' (marked). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the eighth system.

4) Andere Ausgaben haben *e* statt *f*. **Red.**

* 4) Other editions have e instead of f. 19

The musical score consists of seven systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble and bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 132, 312) and trills (tr) indicated. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *agitato e sempre forte*. There are also various ornaments and slurs throughout the piece. The key signature appears to be one flat (B-flat major or D minor).

5) Um das Handgelenk vor Ermüdung zu bewahren, empfiehlt es sich, dasselbe während der nächsten 8 Takte bei den Griffen, die den 5^{ten} Finger erfordern, etwas tiefer zu stellen, bei den übrigen dagegen ein wenig zu erheben.
 6) Nach Mikuli *d* statt *dis*.

5) In order to keep the wrist from becoming fatigued, it is advisable during the next 8 measures, to hold it somewhat lower in position for double-notes in which the 5th finger is employed, and on the contrary to raise it a little for the others.
 6) According to Mikuli *d* instead of *d* sharp.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is highly detailed, featuring complex chords, arpeggios, and intricate fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used to guide the performer's volume. The piece concludes with a *Tempo I.* marking and a final chord. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical manuscripts.