

Liszt divided Chopin's works into three periods: the first, to which belong the Etudes is characterised by an exuberant youthful ardour.)

# 12 Etudes.

Franz Liszt gewidmet.

Herausgegeben von Ignaz Friedman.

Fr. Chopin, Op. 10. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 176.

*Known as the "Runaway Chopin"*

1. *legato* *f*

The musical score consists of six systems of piano and bass staves. The first system is marked '1.' and includes the tempo 'Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 176.' and the instruction 'legato'. The first measure of the piano part is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'simile'. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. There are several asterisks (\*) scattered throughout the score, likely indicating specific performance points or editorial changes.

Part II (relative minor)

Musical staff 1: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes a 'Ped.' marking and a dynamic '(mf)'.

Musical staff 2: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes 'Ped.' markings and a 'Ped. VI' marking.

Musical staff 3: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes a circled '8' and a 'Ped.' marking.

Musical staff 4: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes a circled '8' and a 'Ped.' marking.

Musical staff 5: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes a circled '8' and a 'Ped.' marking.

Musical staff 6: Treble and bass clefs with notes and fingerings. Includes a circled '8' and a 'Ped.' marking.

\*) Der Fingersatz in Klammern ist nur für Hände, die diese ausnehmlich breite und schwere Position nicht greifen können. Sonst gilt der Originalfingersatz.

Les doigtés placés entre parenthèses ne sont destinés qu'à ceux dont la main ne peut embrasser un espace aussi grand, dans une position aussi difficile, autrement, les doigtés originaux sont préférables.

The fingering in parentheses is only for hands that cannot grasp this exceptionally wide and difficult position; otherwise the original fingering holds good.

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

*cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

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

*f*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

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

*dim.*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

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

*cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

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

*cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

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

*f*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5), a *dim.* marking, and a *Ped.* marking. A dashed line with a circled '8' indicates an octave shift.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes a *Ped.* marking and a circled '8' indicating an octave shift.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes a *Ped.* marking and a circled '8' indicating an octave shift.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes a *Ped.* marking and a circled '8' indicating an octave shift.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5), a *Ped.* marking, and a circled '8' indicating an octave shift.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5), a *Ped.* marking, and a circled '8' indicating an octave shift.



Allegro. ♩ = 144.

*sempre legato*

2.

*p*

*cresc.*

*ped.* \*

*ped.* \*

*ped.* \*

This system continues the musical piece with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords with various fingerings indicated above the notes, such as 3 5 3 5, 4 3 5 4, 3 5 4 3 5 4, and (3 5 3 5 4 5) 3 5 4 5. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ped.* and *cresc.* markings.

*sempre legato*

*p*

*cresc.*

This system continues the musical piece with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords with various fingerings indicated above the notes, such as 5 4, 3 5 4 3 5 4, and 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 4. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ped.* and *cresc.* markings.

This system continues the musical piece with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords with various fingerings indicated above the notes, such as (3 4 5) 3 4 5 4 3, 5 4 5 4, 3 5 4 5 4, (3 4) 5 3 5, 4 5 3 5, 4 5 3 5, and 4 5 3 5. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* and *f ped.* markings.

This system continues the musical piece with a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords with various fingerings indicated above the notes, such as 4. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.* markings.







The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and slurs. The bass staff contains a simpler accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

The second system continues the musical piece. The treble staff features a dense melodic texture with frequent accidentals. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment pattern.

The third system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the middle of the treble staff. Above the treble staff, there are several groups of fingerings:  $3\ 4\ 5\ 3\ 8$ ,  $4\ 3\ 4\ 5$ ,  $4\ 5\ 4\ 5$ ,  $4\ 5\ 4\ 5$ , and  $(3\ 4\ 3\ 4\ 3\ 5)$ . The bass staff continues with its accompaniment.

The fourth system features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning of the treble staff. It contains numerous fingering numbers (1-5) above the notes. The treble staff has a very active melodic line, while the bass staff remains accompanimental.

The fifth system includes another *cresc.* marking. It contains several groups of fingerings:  $(4\ 5)$ ,  $2\ 3\ 4\ 5$ ,  $3\ 4\ 3\ 4$ ,  $5\ 3\ 4\ 3$ ,  $4\ 3\ 4\ 5$ ,  $4\ 3\ 4\ 5$ , and  $8$ . The bass staff has a few notes with fingerings  $1$  and  $1$ .

The sixth system includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *(senza rit.)* (senza ritardando) instruction. It contains fingerings  $5\ 4\ 3\ 5$ ,  $5\ 4\ 3\ 5$ ,  $4\ 5\ 4\ 3$ ,  $5\ 4\ 5\ 4$ ,  $5\ 4$ , and  $5\ 4\ 3\ 5$ . The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Franz Liszt gewidmet.

Op. 10. N° 3.

Lento, ma non troppo. ♩ = 100.

legatissimo

3.

*p*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

\*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

Ped. \*

\*

Ped.

*cresc.*

*stretto*

*crescendo e ritenuto*

*ff*

*ten.*

*rallent. pp*

*poco più animato.*

Ped.

\* Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

\*

Handwritten notes at the top: "A Rimsky-Korsakov considered this the most perfect melody in all music. He used to call it 'the very music of the Kingdom of Heaven'." and "opus himself said of the E major 'Study' (No. 3) have never written another melody so beautiful as this."

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

*Ped. Ped. Ped. \**

*cresc. f p*

*Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.*

*cresc. f p*

*Ped. \* Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.*

*cresc. cresc. cresc.*

*Ped. 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5 1/4 2/5*

*cresc. ff*

*Ped. Ped. Ped.*

con forza sempre più - con fuoco

This system contains the first two staves of music. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and rests. Pedal markings are indicated by asterisks and the word 'Ped.' below the bass staff.

con bravura

This system contains the next two staves. It continues the musical texture with similar complexity. Pedal markings are present throughout the system.

cresc. stretto

This system contains the next two staves. The tempo and dynamics change to 'cresc. stretto'. The music becomes more compressed and intense. Pedal markings continue.

legatissimo riten. e cresc. sf p

This system contains the next two staves. The tempo is 'riten. e cresc.' and the dynamics range from 'sf' to 'p'. The texture is 'legatissimo'. Pedal markings are present.

sempre p dim. simile

This system contains the final two staves. The dynamics are 'sempre p' and 'dim.'. The texture is 'simile'. Pedal markings are present.

\*) Als verkappter Orgelpunkt zu verstehen. | Doit être interprété comme une sorte de pédale dissimulée. | To be understood as a disguised organ-point.

*smorzando poco rallent.* *a tempo*

*Ped.* *Ped.*

*poco cresc.* *cresc.* *stretto* *cresc.*

*f* *dim.* *pp*

*rallent.* *smorz.*

*Ped.*

Known as "The Torment"

Presto.  $\text{♩} = 88.$

4.

*sf con fuoco* *sfp* *cresc.*

*sfp*

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Bass clef, same key signature. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with fingerings: 3, 2, 4, 3, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1. A *cresc.* marking is present in the treble staff.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Bass clef, same key signature. Treble staff contains chords and single notes with fingerings: (1 2) 2 1, (3 4) 2 3 2, 5 1, 3 2, 5 1, 3 2. Bass staff contains chords and single notes with fingerings: 1. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. A *Red.* marking is present in the bass staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Bass clef, same key signature. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with fingerings: 2 1 3 1, 4 2 3 1, 4 2 3. Dynamics include *sf*. A *Red.* marking is present in the bass staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). Bass clef, same key signature. Treble staff contains chords and single notes. Bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with fingerings: 3 4, 2 3 4, 5 2 3 4, 5 2 3, 5 4 2 3. Dynamics include *sf*. A *leggiero* marking is present in the treble staff. A *Red.* marking is present in the bass staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Bass clef, same key signature. Treble staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with fingerings: 3 4, 2 3 4, 5 2 3 4, 5 2 3, 5 4 2 3. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Dynamics include *sf*. A *Red.* marking is present in the bass staff.

\*) Im Autograph x vor a; in den Ausgaben #. | L'autographe porte x devant la; dans les éditions #. | In the autograph x before a; in the editions #  
 \*\*) Im Autograph x vor e; in den Ausgaben #. | L'autographe porte x devant mi; dans les éditions #. | In the autograph x before e; in the editions #

The image displays five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system 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 signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature.

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and accents, and a bass line with chords. A *cresc.* marking is present. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and bass lines. Includes fingering numbers (e.g., 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 5) and dynamic markings like *Ped.* and *\*.*
- System 3:** Shows a transition with a *sf* (sforzando) marking and a *cresc.* marking. The bass line has a sequence of notes with the fingering 2 1 4 3 2. A *ff* (fortissimo) marking appears at the end of the system.
- System 4:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bass line includes the fingering 1 2 3 5. Pedal markings and asterisks are used.
- System 5:** Continues the piece with a *f* dynamic marking and a *Ped.* marking at the end.



System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a *cresc.* marking. The second measure has a *Ped.* marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are asterisks (\*) and 'x' marks on the notes.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a *cresc.* marking. The second measure has a *cresc.* marking. *Ped.* markings are present. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are asterisks (\*) and 'x' marks on the notes.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a *cresc.* marking. The second measure has a *ff* marking. *Ped.* markings are present. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are asterisks (\*) and 'x' marks on the notes.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a *con forza* marking. The second measure has a *sf* marking. *Ped.* markings are present. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are asterisks (\*) and 'x' marks on the notes.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble clef has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 3/4. The bass clef has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a time signature of 3/4. The system contains two measures. The first measure has a *sf* marking. The second measure has a *cresc.* marking. *Ped.* markings are present. There are asterisks (\*) and 'x' marks on the notes.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The bass clef staff has a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *Red.* is written below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *fp* is written below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a dynamic marking *ff*. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a dynamic marking *cresc.*. The bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes.

*ff*  
*fff*  
Ped. \*

*ff con più fuoco possibile*  
*f*  
Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*segue*  
Ped.

Ped. (1 2 1) Ped. 2 3 Ped. 2 3 1 Ped. Ped. simile

Ped.

*fff*  
Ped. *fff*

Vivace. ♩ = 116.

5.

5. *f brillante* *legato* *cresc.*

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

*f.* *p* *cresc.*

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

*poco rall.* *pp* *f* *p* *cresc.*

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

*a tempo*

*f.* *p*

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

*cresc.* *p*

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

*Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \** *Leg. \**

\*) Nur Kistner hat hier *des*, die anderen Ausgaben *es*, an den späteren Parallelstellen hat auch er in den ältesten Drucken *es*.

*Kistner seul a ici un ré bémol, - les autres éditions un mi bémol. Dans les passages correspondants qui survient, les plus anciens tirages de Kistner ont aussi le mi bémol.*

Only Kistner gives *db* here, the other editions give *eb*; in the later parallel passages he too gives *eb* in the oldest impressions.



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

*p* *marcato la melodia* *cresc.*

*ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \*

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

*ped.* \* *ped.* \*

8 *f* *p* *cresc.*

8 *f* *p* *cresc.*

1 3 2 5

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

*ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \*

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

*ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \*

8

*cresc.* *pp* *poco rallent.* *delicato smorz.*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

*p* *poco cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

*p* *poco cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

*f*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

*ff* *cresc.*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

8

*ff*

Ped. \* Ped. \*

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 69.

*con molto espressione*

6.

6/8

*p*

2 1 2 1 2 4

(3)

4-3

*sempre legato.*

*Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg.*

5

2

1 3 1 2 4

1 2 3 2 1 4 1 2 3 2

*f*

2 3 2 1 4 2 1 2 1 2

(2 1) 3 1 2 4

*Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \* Leg. \**

1 2 1 2 3

2 1 2

2 1 2 1

1 2 3 1 2 *1 cresc.*

2 3 1 2 1

*Leg. \* Leg. Leg. \* Leg. Leg. \* Leg. Leg. \* Leg. Leg. \* Leg. Leg. \* Leg. Leg. Leg.*



System 1: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with fingerings 1 2 1 2, 1 2 3 2 1 2, and 2 1 2 1 2 1. Bass clef contains a bass line with fingerings 5, 4 1 3 1 2 4, and 1. Dynamics include *pesante* and *cresc.*. Pedal markings: *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. Ped. \**.

System 2: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with fingerings 1 2 1 2 3, 4 1 3 2 1 5, and *cresc.*. Bass clef contains a bass line with fingerings 1 and 13. Dynamics include *cresc.*. Pedal markings: *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. Ped. \**, *Ped. Ped.*

System 3: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with fingerings 5 3 1, 4 2 4 3 1, 5 4 2, 3 1 3 2 1, 5 4 2, 3 4 3 2, 5 3 1, 2 1 2. Bass clef contains a bass line with *fp* and *legato*. Pedal markings: *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped.*, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**

System 4: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with fingerings 2 1 2 1. Bass clef contains a bass line with *p* and 13. Pedal markings: *Ped. \**, *Ped. \**, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, 13

System 5: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with fingerings 5 4 2, 1 2 1 2 1, 5 4 2, 1 2 1 2 1. Bass clef contains a bass line. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*

*cresc.* *stretto e cresc.*

*f*

*poco riten.*

*smorz.* *a tempo*

2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1

1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1

*p*

*sosten.* *dim.*

1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 1

*ped. ped. ped. ped.\* ped.\* ped.*

*smorz.* *rallent.*

1 2 1

2 3 1

*ped.\* ped.\* ped.\* ped.\* ped.\* ped.*

Vivace. ♩ = 84.

7.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. Bass staff contains a descending line with notes 4, 1, 2, 3. Includes markings *delicato*, *Ped.*, and asterisks.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has notes with *Ped.* and asterisks.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 4/2, 5/1, 4, 3/2, 3/2, 5. Bass staff has notes with fingerings 3/2, 4/1, 2, 1. Includes asterisks.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with *sf* and *Ped.* markings. Bass staff has notes with *sf* and *Ped.* markings. Includes asterisks.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 4/2, 5/1, 3/2, 5/1, 3/2, 5/1. Bass staff has notes with *cresc.* and *sf* markings. Includes asterisks.

*espress.*  
Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped.

*cresc.*  
Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. Ped. \*

First system of musical notation. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with fewer notes, including some rests. The dynamic marking *p* is present. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (\*) are placed below the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it has two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with some accidentals. The lower staff has a more active bass line. Dynamic markings *f* and *sf* are present. Pedal markings and asterisks are used throughout.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with melodic development. The lower staff features a bass line with some chords. Dynamic markings *f* and *sf* are present. Pedal markings and asterisks are used.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with melodic lines. The lower staff has a bass line with some chords. Dynamic markings *f* and *sf* are present. Pedal markings and asterisks are used.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a fingering sequence: **\*\*) 5 2 1 5 2 1**. The lower staff has a bass line. Dynamic markings *cresc.* and *ff* are present. Pedal markings and asterisks are used.

\*) Herausgeber spielt hier:  
 L'auteur de cette édition joue ici:  
 Here the editor plays:

A separate musical notation system showing the editor's playing. It includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above and below notes. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.





First system of musical notation. Treble clef with a 4-measure phrase under a slur. Bass clef with notes and rests, including a 'Ped.' marking and a flower symbol. Fingerings 12, 7, 1, 1 are indicated.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef with an 8-measure phrase under a slur. Bass clef with notes and rests, including a 'fz' marking and a flower symbol. Fingerings 7, 7 are indicated.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef with an 8-measure phrase under a slur. Bass clef with notes and rests, including a 'cresc.' marking, a 'fz' marking, and a flower symbol. Fingerings 7, 7 are indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef with an 8-measure phrase under a slur, featuring complex fingering numbers (1, 2, 1, 4, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 8). Bass clef with notes and rests, including a flower symbol.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef with an 8-measure phrase under a slur, featuring complex fingering numbers (4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2). Bass clef with notes and rests, including a 'Ped.' marking, a flower symbol, and a final fingering (3, 2, 4).

*meno f*  
*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \*

*f marcato*

*f* *dim.*

*Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *Ped.* \* *simile*

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

*cresc.* *cresc.*

Ped. \*

1 15 1 2 1 1 15 1 2 1 15 1 2

Ped. \* Ped. Ped. \* Ped.

*cresc*

Ped. \* Ped. 5 4

*cresc.* *dim.* *poco rallent*

\* Ped.

*pp* *poco* *a* *poco*

\* Ped. (Ped.) Ped. (Ped.) Ped. (Ped.) Ped.

cre - scen - do *f*

(Ped.) Ped. (Ped.) Ped. (Ped.) Ped. (Ped.) Ped. Ped.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music consists of flowing sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with a large slur encompassing the entire system.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the sixteenth-note passages. It includes a measure with a circled '8' above the staff, indicating an eighth-note triplet.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass line and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking in the treble line. The music continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with *ff* and *Ped.* (pedal). It includes several measures with fingerings (e.g., 8 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3) and a circled '8' above the staff. The system concludes with a *Ped.* marking and a circled '4' below the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, marked with *p* (piano) and *Ped.*. It features complex fingerings such as 2 4 3 (4 3), 3 1 2 4 3 1 2 4 3 4 1 5 4, and 5 4 1 2 1 2 1 2. The system ends with a *Ped.* marking and a circled '4' below the staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, marked with *Ped.* and *Ped.*. It includes a circled '8' above the staff and various fingerings such as \* 2 3 1 3 2 3 1, 1 2 4 1 # 2 4 1 2 3, 5 4 3, and (1 4 2). The system concludes with a *Ped.* marking and a circled '4' below the staff.

\*\*) \*)

*sempre legatissimo*

ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \*

*sempre legatissimo*

ped. \* ped. \* ped. \*

*p* *pp*

*f*

ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \*

*ff*

ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \*

\*) e in allen Originalausgaben, erst in späteren Kistnerschen Drucken ist  $\flat$  vor e hinzugefügt.

*Le mi naturel dans toutes les éditions originales. C'est seulement dans les tirages plus récents de Kistner qu'on trouve le mi bémol.*

e in all original editions, only in the later impressions of Kistner's edition a flat was placed before e.

\*\*) Hier wie bei allen Unisono-Passagen, auch in Oktaven möglich: *Ce passage, comme tous les passages à l'unisson, peut aussi être exécuté en octaves:* As in all unisono passages, also possible in octaves.

u.s.w.  
etc.  
etc.

Allegro molto agitato. J. = 96.

9.

The bringing out of a shadowy inner part in the upper notes of a widespread arpeggio accompaniment as here is peculiarly Chopinesque

The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro molto agitato' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score includes various performance instructions such as *p* *legatissimo*, *cresc*, *con forza*, *sf*, *ritenuto*, *a tempo*, *sotto voce*, and *sempre legatissimo*. It also features numerous ornaments (marked with asterisks) and pedaling instructions (marked 'Ped.'). The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing fermatas or other special markings.

\*) Im Autograph überall Pralltriller, die in sämtlichen Originalausgaben offenbar abichtlich fehlen.

L'autographe a partout des mordants qui, intentionnellement sans doute, ont tous été supprimés dans les éditions originales.

In the autograph there are all mordents, which have been left out in all original editions evidently with intention.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *fz*. The bass clef staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *f* and *p*. Trill markings (*Tr.*) are present in the bass staff, some with asterisks. The key signature has three flats.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has dynamics *f* and *pp*. The bass clef staff includes markings for *cresc*, *sempre più stretto*, and *e più*. Trill markings (*Tr.*) are present in the bass staff. The key signature has three flats.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has dynamics *f* and *pp*. The bass clef staff includes markings for *accelerando* and *cresc.*. Trill markings (*Tr.*) are present in the bass staff. The key signature has three flats.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has dynamics *ff* and *pp*. The bass clef staff includes markings for *Tr.* with various rhythmic values (e.g.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ). The key signature has three flats.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has dynamics *f* and *pp*. The bass clef staff includes markings for *f stretto*, *pp*, and *f appassionato*. Trill markings (*Tr.*) are present in the bass staff. The key signature has three flats.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has dynamics *pp* and *f*. The bass clef staff includes markings for *pp* and *poco rallent.*. Trill markings (*Tr.*) are present in the bass staff. The key signature has three flats.

a tempo

*sempre agitato*

*sempre legato*

*con forza*

*fz*

*cresc.*

*cre - scen - - do*

*ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \* *ped.* \*



stretto  
 sempre più cresc. ed accelerando  
 Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped.

f p sotto voce  
 \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

pp p ten. pp smorz.  
 Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

f pp ff riten.  
 Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

pp leggierissimo pp smorz.  
 Ped. \* Ped. \*

\*) Vorschlagsnote as nur im Autograph.

L'appoggiature la bémol ne se trouve que dans l'autographe.

The grace-note ab only in the autograph.

Vivace assai. ♩ = 152.

10.

*f*  
Ped. *legatissimo*

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

*segue* *cresc.* *f* *dim* *dolce*  
Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. Ped. Ped. \*

*p* *legatissimo*

*staccato* *cresc*  
*senza Ped.*

8

1 5

1

*f* *sf*

*Leg.* \* *Leg.* \* *Leg.* \*

*legatissimo*

*f* *cresc.*

*sotto voce*

*p*

*cresc.* *f*

*sotto voce*

*p* *dim.* *poco rallent.*

*\*)*

*1*

*Leg.* \* *Leg.* \*

a tempo

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, while the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

The second system continues the piece. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the bass staff. The treble staff features more complex chordal textures, and the bass staff maintains its accompaniment. The key signature remains three sharps.

The third system begins with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking is placed below the first measure. The treble staff shows a shift in chordal structure, and the bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature changes to three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab).

The fourth system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. An '8' marking is placed above the first measure of the treble staff. The treble staff has a more active melodic line, while the bass staff continues with accompaniment. The key signature remains three flats.

The fifth system concludes the page. It features various musical notations, including slurs and accents, across both staves. The key signature remains three flats.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including a first ending bracket. The left hand provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Performance markings include *f* and *Ped.* with asterisks.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and first ending brackets. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include *cresc.* and *Ped.* with asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and first ending brackets. The left hand features a more complex accompaniment with chords and slurs. Performance markings include *sf* and *Ped.* with asterisks.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and first ending brackets. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Performance markings include *legatissimo e dim.* and *Ped.* with asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and first ending brackets. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Performance markings include *dolcissimo*, *rallent.*, and *Ped.* with asterisks.

a tempo

*pp*

*cresc*

The first system of music features a treble staff with a complex melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The dynamics start at 'pp' (pianissimo) and include a 'cresc' (crescendo) marking over the first few measures.

The second system continues the musical piece with similar notation and dynamics. The melodic line in the treble staff shows some chromatic movement.

The third system shows the continuation of the piece. The bass staff has a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

The fourth system includes a dynamic marking of '(f)' (forte) in the bass staff. There is also a circled '8' above the treble staff in the second measure of the second half.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

The fifth system continues the piece. The bass staff has a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \* Ped. \*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The bass staff has a 'Ped.' marking under the first measure, followed by asterisks and 'Ped.' under the second and fourth measures. A 'rall.' marking is present in the second measure of the bass staff. A dashed line with an '8' above it spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has 'dolcissimo' in the first measure and 'sempre' in the second measure. The bass staff has 'Ped.' markings under the first, third, and fifth measures, with asterisks between them.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has 'dim.' in the first measure and 'e' in the second measure. The bass staff has 'Ped.' markings under the first and third measures, with asterisks between them. A dashed line with an '8' above it spans the first two measures of the treble staff. The word 'leggierissimo' is written in the second measure of the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has 'dim.' in the first measure. The bass staff has 'smorz.' in the second measure. A hairpin symbol is present in the second measure of the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has 'f' in the first measure. The bass staff has 'rit.' in the second measure. Fingerings are indicated: '1' and '5 4 2' in the first measure, '1' in the second measure, and '3 2 1 2' and '4 2' in the third measure. A hairpin symbol is present in the second measure of the bass staff.

\*) ces steht im Autograph; in den Ausgaben ist das b vor c offenbar aus Versehen fortgelassen worden.

ut bémol est conforme à l'autographe; c'est évidemment par inadvertance que le bémol a été oublié devant l'ut, dans les éditions.

The autograph gives *cb*, in the editions the *b* before the *c* was evidently omitted by mistake.

The tremendous spread chords in both hands of this Etude were as completely new technically in 1831-32, as were the profound tragic power of no. 12 and the sheer melodious loveliness of no. 3 musically. G. Abraham in "Chopin's Musical Style" - Page 39.

Franz Liszt gewidmet.

Op. 10. N° 11.

Allegretto.  $\text{♩} = 76$ .

11.

*fz p*  
*armonioso*

*cresc.*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* *Red.*

*cresc.*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* *Red.*

*cresc.*

*Red.* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* *Red.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*



*sf p*  
*sf p*  
*cresc.*  
*con forza*  
*sf p dolce*  
*pp poco ritenuto*  
*pp dolcissimo*  
*p*  
*a tempo*  
*do*  
*ritenuto pp*

\*) Das Autograph hat statt der obersten Note *c* das höhere *f*. Offenbar ist *c*, das in sämtlichen Ausgaben steht, auf Chopins Willen zurückzuführen.

L'autographe porte, au lieu de *l'ut* d'en haut, un *fa* plus aigu. Cependant il est évident que *l'ut*, qui se trouve dans toutes les éditions a bien été voulu par Chopin.

Instead of the upper note *c* the autograph gives the higher *f*. Evidently the *c*, which is to be found in all editions, was placed there by Chopin's express will.

\*\*) Ausführung ungefähr:  
Execution approximative:  
To be played about as follows:

\*\*\*)

ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* ped. \* simile

\*)  
ossia:

*p* *dolcissimo*

ped. ped. \* ped. \* ped. ped. \* ped. ped. \*

ped. ped. \* ped. ped. \* ped. ped. \* ped. \* ped. ped. \*

*sf p* *smorz.* *f* *sfz* *fff*  
ped. \* ped. ped. ped. ped. ped. ped. \*

\*) Das „ossia“ eine Variante, die Chopin in das Exemplar der Frau Dubois eingetragen hat.  
\*\*) Die eingeklammerten Noten fehlen im Autograph.

*L' ossia est une variante notée par Chopin dans l'exemplaire de Mme. Dubois.  
Les notes placées entre parenthèses manquent dans l'autographe.*

The "ossia" is a reading written by Chopin in Madame Dubois' copy.  
The notes in parentheses are not in the autograph.

"The great C minor, so called 'Revolutionary Study' represents Chopin's supreme formal achievement up to the date (September 8-10, 1837) at which it was written." G. Abraham

Franz Liszt gewidmet.

Allegro con fuoco. ♩ = 160.

Op. 10. N<sup>o</sup> 12.

12.

*A.* *energico*  
*sf* *legatissimo* *cresc.* *f*

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

*f* *sempre legato* *sf con forza* *ped.* \*

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

*cresc.* *ped.* \*

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

*f appassionato* *p* *f* *ped.* \*

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

*ten.* *fz* *con forza* *ped.* \*

1 4 2 1 4 1 4  
1 4 1 4 1 4

*dimin.* *ped.* \*

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

musical notation system 1: Treble and bass clefs with notes and dynamics. Dynamics include *sotto voce* and *p*.

musical notation system 2: Treble and bass clefs with notes and dynamics. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *sfz*.

musical notation system 3: Treble and bass clefs with notes, dynamics, and fingerings. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *stretto*, and *sf*. Fingerings include (3), (4), and (5). Pedal markings are present.

musical notation system 4: Treble and bass clefs with notes, dynamics, and fingerings. Dynamics include *f*. Fingerings include 2, 1, 3, 3, 4, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 1. Pedal markings are present.

musical notation system 5: Treble and bass clefs with notes, dynamics, and fingerings. Dynamics include *f*. Fingerings include 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, (4), 5, 1, 5, 5, 1, 1, 1. Pedal markings are present.

musical notation system 6: Treble and bass clefs with notes, dynamics, and fingerings. Dynamics include *cresc.*. Fingerings include 5, 1, 3, (4), 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 2. Pedal markings are present.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece begins with a *cresc.* marking in the first system. The second system features a *f* dynamic marking. The third system includes a *ff* marking. The fourth system has a *ff* marking and a fermata over the first measure. The fifth system has a *ff* marking and a fermata over the first measure. The sixth system has a *ff* marking and a fermata over the first measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'f', and 'ff'. Fingerings and articulation marks are also present throughout the score.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble and piano (*p*) in the bass. Includes triplet markings and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble and fortissimo (*ff*) in the bass. Includes fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and triplet markings.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble and fortissimo (*ff*) in the bass. Includes triplet markings and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble and piano (*p*) in the bass. Includes triplet markings and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble and fortissimo (*ff*) in the bass. Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats. Features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the treble and forte (*f*) in the bass. Includes slurs and fingering numbers.

Coda

First system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole note chord. Bass clef has a melodic line with fingerings: 1 3 2 1, 1, 1 3 2, 1 4 2 1. Dynamics include *fz p*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole note chord. Bass clef has a melodic line with fingerings: 2 1 4, 3 2 1 3, 2 3 1 4 2 3, 1 3 2 3, 1 3 2 3, 1 3 2 3. Dynamics include *p* and *Red.*

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole note chord. Bass clef has a melodic line with fingerings: 1 3 1 4 2 3 1 3, 2 3 1 3 1 4 2 3, 1 3 2 4 2, 2 1 1, 1 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 3 2 4 3. Dynamics include *smorz.* and *Red.*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole note chord. Bass clef has a melodic line with fingerings: 4 3 2 1 b 4. Dynamics include *sotto voce*, *poco*, *pp*, and *Red.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef has a whole note chord. Bass clef has a melodic line with fingerings: 2 1, 2 4 3 1. Dynamics include *p ff ed appassionato*, *fff*, and *Red.*

\*) Oder auch:  
Ou aussi:  
Or also:

u.s.w. etc.  
 Noch besser, weil links kein klangliches Uebergewicht:  
 Mieux encore, parce qu'il n'y a pas de sonorité  
 prépondérante à la main gauche:  
 Still better, because of the absence of tonal pre-  
 ponderance in the left hand:

u.s.w. etc.  
 etc.

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# CHOPIN

## ETÜDEN

Studies \* Etudes

Piano solo



Friedman

T



The Opus 10 Etudes enable me to see at a glance how far Chopin's technique had advanced beyond his predecessors by comparing study with a slightly older one dealing with the same technical problem.  
no 1 with Cramer's Etude in D minor (no 19 in the von Bülow edition)  
no 9 with Cramer's Etude in D major (no 53)  
no 7 and no 10 with Cramer's no 52 and Clementi's Etude no 23 (Samsig)  
no 2 with Moscheles Etude in G (op. 70, no 3)

(Chopin's basic principle will be found to be the almost invariable use of the third finger (continental style) for all black keys.)

No Etude demonstrates more clearly than the second (a minor), the importance of following the composer's own fingering and not that of his ingenious editors.

The technical purpose of an Étude can best be achieved by embodying the particular problem in a single motive or pattern which is persistently worked out through the piece. And this basing of the whole composition on one motive, which has always been a peculiarity of the étude, solved for Chopin the real problem of miniature form: contrast and variety within a small unity. Even the purely melodic studies, nos. 3 and 6, are based mainly on 'motive-generated' melodies with regular patterned accompaniments, and the all-pervading figure unifies each piece as do the dance-rhythms of the polonaise or mazurka, and does it much more organically. (Exactly as such Schubert songs as "Singing over the Water" and "Gretchen at the Spinningwheel" are held together by the accompaniment figures) and whereas the clear-cut phrases of the dance and the alternations of its contrasting melodic ideas draw attention to joints and to the inevitable squareness of the structure, the plastic nature of the single motive and the moto perpetuo character of most of the patterns in an étude conceal the joints and enormously simplify that business of transition which is one of the subtlest problems of the art of musical composition.

Harmonically, several of the Opus 10 Etudes announce Chopin's arrival at full mastery. Gerald Abraham in "Chopin's Musical Style" Pages 37-38, 39.

"Under Chopin's spell even the display of technical difficulty acquires life and significance. His Etudes (Studies), avowedly classed as exercises of dexterity, stand to those of other writers as great pictures to freehand drawing. His 'virtuoso passages' differ from those of Herz, and Hummel, and even Thalberg, as a pianoforte differs from a barrel-organ. In his lightest moment he is a poet; graceful in fancy, felicitous in expression, and instinct with the living spirit of romance."

W. H. Hadow

Studies in Modern Music - Second Series

"Chopin's harmonic system in short, is like a broad river - its surface windswept into a thousand variable crests and eddies, its current moving onward, full, steadfast and inevitable, bearing the whole volume of its waters by sheer force of depth and impetus"

W. H. Hadow

Studies in Modern Music - Second Series

All. sostenuto 1 = 104

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for Chopin's Etude Op. 25 No. 1. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several instances of heavy blacked-out passages, likely representing corrections or deletions. Dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *sfz* (sforzando) are used throughout. The piece is marked *All. sostenuto* with a tempo of 104. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

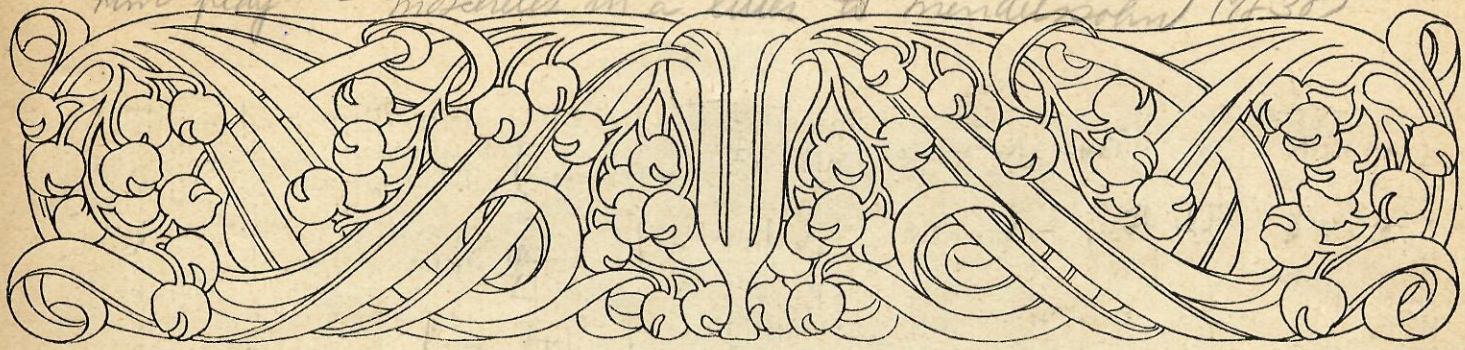
Chopin, Etüde Op. 25 Nr. 1

Originalhandschrift. Eigentum der Originalverleger Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig

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Nota pour le graveur. Il faut avoir bien distinctement les grande et les petite notes

*"Chopin's Studies" have much charm for me, although there is a good deal in them that appears unscholarlike to me, & the new set (op 25) better than the former ones; so far I haven't had time to play" - Mendelssohn in a letter to Moscheles (1839)*



# FR. CHOPIN

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*(The Twelve Etudes by Claude Debussy, his last works are dedicated to Chopin in memory)*



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*Mendelssohn to Moscheles  
 in 1839.*

Printed in Germany

*"I am very glad you improved your acquaintance and friendship with Chopin. He is certainly the most gifted of them and his playing has real charm. They say, first is coming"*

## PREFACE

THE present new Complete Edition of Chopin's works has at the request of the publishers, Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel, been revised by me, — mainly from the original Mss., and wherever these were not available, on the basis of the earlier and earliest editions, and from original editions.

I approached this task with a certain amount of diffidence; there are so many editions already in existence, and among them so many excellent ones. But most of these, in my opinion, cling too closely to obsolete directions for pedalling and fingering, and also to erroneous phrasing. Since Chopin's time the most enormous progress has been achieved in the construction of the piano-forte — yet this is scarcely noticeable in the pedallings indicated in most of these editions. Chopin's system of fingering, although in many ways new ground at the time, is now in many respects quite superseded. Legato-ties have been only too often mistaken for phrasing-bows, and vice versa.

In all this I saw sufficient grounds for undertaking the present difficult task, after all. Far from wishing to designate my work as "excellent", or, as is so often done, as "the" edition, I nevertheless flatter myself that it marks a step forward.

For various reasons this complete edition was not to exceed a certain limit. It is meant to be an edition for the music-loving masses, with whom love and admiration for Chopin are daily on the increase. For this very reason only a few of Chopin's hitherto unpublished, or less-known compositions have been included. I refrained from the pseudo-piety of publishing everything that has come from Chopin's hand. Early indiscretions, school-boy achievements, works which reposed all his life long in their portfolios, most probably to be re-modelled later on, or even consigned to the flames — matter of this kind should not blur the general impression of Chopin's creative genius. And yet this edition has become the most extensive of all.

For the use of specialists, advanced pianists, connoisseurs and amateurs of Chopin's technique and pianistic style etc. Messrs. Breitkopf and Härtel — with my modest assistance — have undertaken the publication of a separate edition on a larger scale, of his *Études*.

As regards the text, it is universally known, that the most divergent variants occur in corresponding passages of different editions. These discrepancies have arisen either from the alterations Chopin so often made during the printing and correcting of the proofs, without noting them down in the Ms., or from the copies made from the first original Ms. (many compositions appeared simultaneously in Leipzig, Paris and London, and a special copy was made for each city), or even from such improvements and ornaments as were indicated differently by Chopin to different pupils (not always to the advantage of the work in question). Partly, however, these alternative versions have been disseminated by pupils — and *their* pupils, — as "original variants", under false pretences, and without any legitimate authority whatever.

It was a case of choosing one thing, and then adhering to it. Wherever differing interpretations or ornaments are as good as the original text, or wherever Chopin's Ms. has been enriched by a well-established, traditional variant, which reappears in all editions, I have made a note of this, or retained it at discretion. In the same way sundry alterations of a technical nature have been indicated by pre-eminent students and interpreters of Chopin.<sup>1)</sup>

Be it yet finally permitted to the editor, on this occasion briefly to protest against the foolish assumption that Chopin was only a drawing-room composer, an interpreter of feminine thrills and emotions, a tone-poet who could only fully appreciate the rhythms of his native country. There are not many composers, whose palette is as rich as Chopin's, — not many in whose work the balance between lyric, dramatic, and even epic elements is maintained in such artistic perfection of style, — not many, who have exercised so great an influence, or had such a revolutionizing effect regarding the treatment of harmony, upon the composers of the whole of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, even to the present day<sup>2)</sup>, not many who knew how to sing their country's woes, or the hymns of highest love and passion with such force, tenderness, and earnestness . . . . . Besides this, and over and above all this Chopin was a drawing-room composer of the most charming, witty, and elegant type an *arbiter elegantiae* — as there has been none before him or since. This cannot, shall not, and must not be considered a depreciation — it is an added merit.

May this new Complete Edition gain new friends, and continue to do so, for the greatest of the Polish composers, the poet of liberty, of manly strength and chivalry, of womanly tenderness and grace, — the interpreter of the highest, noblest, and most refined impulses and emotions.

IGLS i. Tirol, July 1912.

IGNAZ FRIEDMAN

<sup>1)</sup> These include, besides Liszt, Rubinstein, Princess Czartoryska, and Mikuli of the last generation, the following artists of our own: d'Albert, Essipoff, Godowski, Jos. Hofmann, Leschetizky, Michałowski, Pachmann, Paderewski, Rosenthal, and Sauer.

<sup>2)</sup> It would be most instructive to make an exhaustive study of Chopin's harmonic style, and its influence on Schumann, Liszt, and Wagner in particular, and also on the whole Russian school.

# VORWORT

**D**IESE neue Gesamtausgabe von Chopins Werken wurde von mir auf Wunsch des Verlages Breitkopf & Härtel, größtenteils auf Grund von Original-Manuskripten, und wo diese nicht zu erlangen waren, auf Grund der älteren und ältesten Ausgaben, auch Urtextausgaben redigiert.

Ich trat mit einer gewissen Beklemmung dieser Aufgabe entgegen; es gibt ja schon so viele und von denen manche ausgezeichnete Editionen. Aber die meisten haften, meiner Ansicht nach, zu sehr an den veralteten Pedalbezeichnungen, Fingersätzen, auch falscher Phrasierung. Es wurden im Klavierbau seit Chopins Zeiten ganz enorme Fortschritte erzielt —, an der Pedalisation der meisten Ausgaben merkt man es kaum. Chopins Fingersatz, in vielen Beziehungen Neuland, ist in mancher Hinsicht doch längst überwunden. Legatobogen wurde nur zu oft mit Phrasierungsbogen verwechselt und umgekehrt.

Dies alles war für mich Grund genug, um die schwere Aufgabe doch zu unternehmen. Weit entfernt davon, dieselbe als „ausgezeichnet“, oder wie man es so oft hört, als „die“ Ausgabe zu bezeichnen, schmeichle ich mir doch einen Schritt vorwärts getan zu haben.

Die Gesamtausgabe durfte einen gewissen Umfang aus verschiedenen Gründen nicht überschreiten. Es soll die Ausgabe für musikliebende Massen sein, in denen Chopin von Tag zu Tag an Liebe und Bewunderung gewinnt. Deshalb wurden auch nur einige neue, oder weniger bekannte Kompositionen Chopins hinzugefügt. Von der falschen Pietät, alles, was von Chopins Hand stammt, zu veröffentlichen, sah ich ab. Jugendsünden, Schülerzeugnisse, Werke, die lebenslang in der Mappe lagen, um später höchstwahrscheinlich umgearbeitet oder auch verbrannt zu werden . . . , dies alles darf das Gesamtbild Chopins Schaffen nicht trüben. Und doch wurde diese Ausgabe zur umfangreichsten.

Für Spezialisten, vorgeschrittene Pianisten, Kenner und Liebhaber von Chopins Technik, Klaviersatz, usw. unternahm der Verlag Breitkopf & Härtel mit meiner bescheidenen Hilfe eine größer angelegte Separatausgabe der Etüden.

Was den Text betrifft, so sind, wie allgemein bekannt, die auseinandergehendsten Varianten in übereinstimmenden Stellen der verschiedenen Ausgaben zu finden. Die Verschiedenheiten stammen entweder von Änderungen, die Chopin so oft während des Stiches und der Korrektur vornahm, ohne sie im Manuskripte zu vermerken, oder in Kopien des ersten Manuskriptes (es erschienen viele Kompositionen zugleich in Leipzig, Paris und London; für jede dieser Städte wurde eine Kopie angefertigt), oder auch in Verbesserungen, Verzierungen, die Chopin verschiedenen Schülern während des Unterrichts verschieden angab (nicht immer zum Vorteil des Werkes). Teilweise wurden die Änderungen aber auch von Schülern und deren Schülern, ohne jedwede Autorisation, als „Originalvarianten“ in die Welt, unter falscher Flagge, gesandt.

Hier hieß es, eins zu wählen und dabei zu bleiben. In Fällen, wo verschiedene Deutungen, Ornamente ebenso gut als der Urtext sind, oder wo Chopins Manuskript durch eine feststehende, traditionelle Variante, die sich in allen Ausgaben wiederholt, bereichert wurde, habe ich dies angegeben, bzw. beibehalten. Ebenso wurden einzelne Änderungen technischer Natur, von ausgezeichneten Chopinkennern und -Spielern angezeigt.<sup>1)</sup>

Es sei endlich auch dem Herausgeber erlaubt, hier noch in Kürze sich gegen die törichte Auffassung aussprechen zu dürfen, Chopin sei nur ein Salonkomponist, ein Übersetzer femininer, sensitiver Gefühle, ein Tonsetzer, der nur die Rhythmen seines Vaterlandes zu Ehren brachte. Es gibt nicht viele Komponisten, deren Palette so reich wäre, wie die Chopins, — nicht viele, wo das Gleichgewicht zwischen lyrischen, dramatischen und sogar epischen Elementen in so vollendeter, künstlerischer Art erhalten wäre —, nicht viele, die von solcher Wirkung und umstürzenden Folgen in harmonischer Hinsicht bis heute auf die Tonsetzer des ganzen 19. Jahrhunderts gewesen sind,<sup>2)</sup> — nicht viele, die die Leiden ihres Vaterlandes, die Hymnen der höchsten Liebe und Leidenschaft mit solcher Wucht, Innigkeit, Eindringlichkeit zu singen wußten . . . . . Dabei und zugleich war Chopin ein Salonkomponist der entzückendsten, geistreichsten, elegantesten Art, ein Arbiter elegantiae, wie es keinen vor ihm, keinen nach ihm gab. Dies kann, soll und darf nie eine Minderung bedeuten — es ist ein Vorzug mehr.

Möge auch diese neue Gesamtausgabe dem größten polnischen Tonsetzer, dem Dichter der Freiheit, männlichen Kraft und Ritterlichkeit, weiblicher Zartheit, Grazie, dem musikalischen Dolmetscher höchster, edelster und vornehmster Regungen und Gefühle, neue Freunde werben und weiterhin gewinnen.

IGLS i. Tirol, Juli 1912.

IGNAZ FRIEDMAN

<sup>1)</sup> Zu diesen gehören außer Liszt, Rubinstein, Fürstin Czartoryska, Mikuli der vergangenen Generation, der heutigen: d'Albert, Essipoff, Godowski, Jos. Hofmann, Leschetizky, Michałowski, Pachmann, Paderewski, Rosenthal und Sauer an.

<sup>2)</sup> Es wäre sehr nützlich, eine ausführliche Studie über die Harmonik Chopins und deren Einfluß auf Schumann, Liszt, Wagner insbesondere, wie auch auf die ganze russische Schule zu unternehmen.

## AVANT-PROPOS

À la demande des éditeurs Breitkopf & Härtel, j'ai rédigé cette nouvelle édition de l'ensemble des œuvres de Chopin, en majeure partie d'après les manuscrits autographes et, à défaut de ceux-ci, d'après les éditions originales ou les plus anciennes.

Ce n'est pas sans quelque anxiété que j'ai entrepris cette tâche: il y a déjà tant d'éditions de ces œuvres et parmi elles plus d'une vraiment excellente. Mais presque toutes, selon moi, s'en tiennent trop à des indications vieillies de pédale, de doigté, même de phrasé défectueux. La fabrication des pianos a fait, depuis Chopin, d'énormes progrès, — et c'est à peine qu'on le remarque aux indications de pédale de la plupart des éditions. Les doigtés de Chopin, si souvent nouveaux pour leur époque, n'en sont pas moins depuis longtemps en partie vieillies. De même, on n'a confondu que trop souvent signes de legato et signes de phrasé.

Ces considérations ont suffi pour m'engager à ce travail difficile. Bien loin de vouloir prétendre à donner ici une édition „remarquable“ ou, comme on l'entend dire si fréquemment, l'édition „par excellence“, je me flatte cependant d'avoir fait un pas en avant.

Cette édition d'ensemble ne devait pas, pour différentes raisons, dépasser certaines dimensions. Elle sera l'édition du peuple des amateurs pour lesquels Chopin devient, chaque jour davantage, un objet d'admiration et d'amour. C'est pourquoi je n'y ai fait entrer que quelques unes des œuvres nouvellement mises au jour ou peu connues du maître. J'ai fait abstraction de cette fausse piété qui aurait consisté à publier tout ce qu'a tracé la main de Chopin. Péchés de jeunesse, travaux d'école, œuvres qu'il garda toute sa vie en portefeuille avec l'idée, peut-être, de les retravailler ou de les brûler un jour . . . , tout cela ne pourrait que nuire à la beauté de l'ensemble des créations de Chopin. Et malgré tout, cette édition est devenue l'une des plus volumineuses.

Pour les spécialistes, les pianistes avancés, les connaisseurs et les fervents de la technique de Chopin ou de l'écriture pianistique, les éditeurs Breitkopf & Härtel ont entrepris avec mon aide une édition spéciale, plus détaillée, des „Etudes“.

Pour ce qui est du texte, on sait combien de variantes diverses les différentes éditions offrent souvent d'un seul et même passage.

Ces différences proviennent tantôt des changements que l'auteur apportait à ses œuvres au cours de la gravure, sans les reporter sur l'autographe ou sur ses copies (un grand nombre d'œuvres paraissent simultanément à Leipzig, à Paris et à Londres, et l'on établissait une copie pour chacune de ces villes), tantôt de corrections, d'ornements que Chopin indiquait différemment à différents élèves, au cours de ses leçons (et pas toujours pour le plus grand bien des œuvres). Mais les variantes sont aussi le fait d'élèves directs ou indirects de Chopin qui, sans la moindre autorisation, les lancèrent comme autant de „variantes de l'auteur“.

Il s'agissait ici de choisir un texte et de s'y tenir. J'ai indiqué tous les cas dans lesquels différentes interprétations, différents ornements sont aussi bons que le texte primitif, ou ceux dans lesquels le manuscrit de Chopin a été enrichi par quelque variante bien établie, traditionnelle et que l'on retrouve dans toutes les éditions. Enfin j'ai noté quelques changements de procédés techniques, proposés par les interprètes les plus distingués de Chopin<sup>1)</sup>.

Qu'il me soit permis, en terminant, de protester brièvement contre ceux qui voudraient ne voir en Chopin qu'un compositeur de salon, un interprète de sensibleries féminines, un musicien glorifiant les rythmes seuls de sa patrie. Ils sont bien peu nombreux les compositeurs dont la palette sonore soit aussi riche que celle de Chopin, — bien peu ceux dont l'art ait mis en équilibre aussi parfait les éléments lyriques, dramatiques, voire même épiques, — bien peu ceux qui exercèrent une influence aussi profondément révolutionnaire dans le domaine de l'harmonie, sur tous les compositeurs du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle<sup>2)</sup>, — bien peu, enfin, ceux qui surent chanter avec une telle tendresse, une telle ferveur, un tel emportement les malheurs de leur patrie, les hymnes de l'amour le plus intense et le plus passionné . . . . Certes Chopin fut aussi le plus exquis, le plus spirituel, le plus élégant des compositeurs de salon, un „arbitre des élégances“ tel qu'il n'y en eut ni avant, ni après lui. Il n'en est pas pour autant diminué, au contraire.

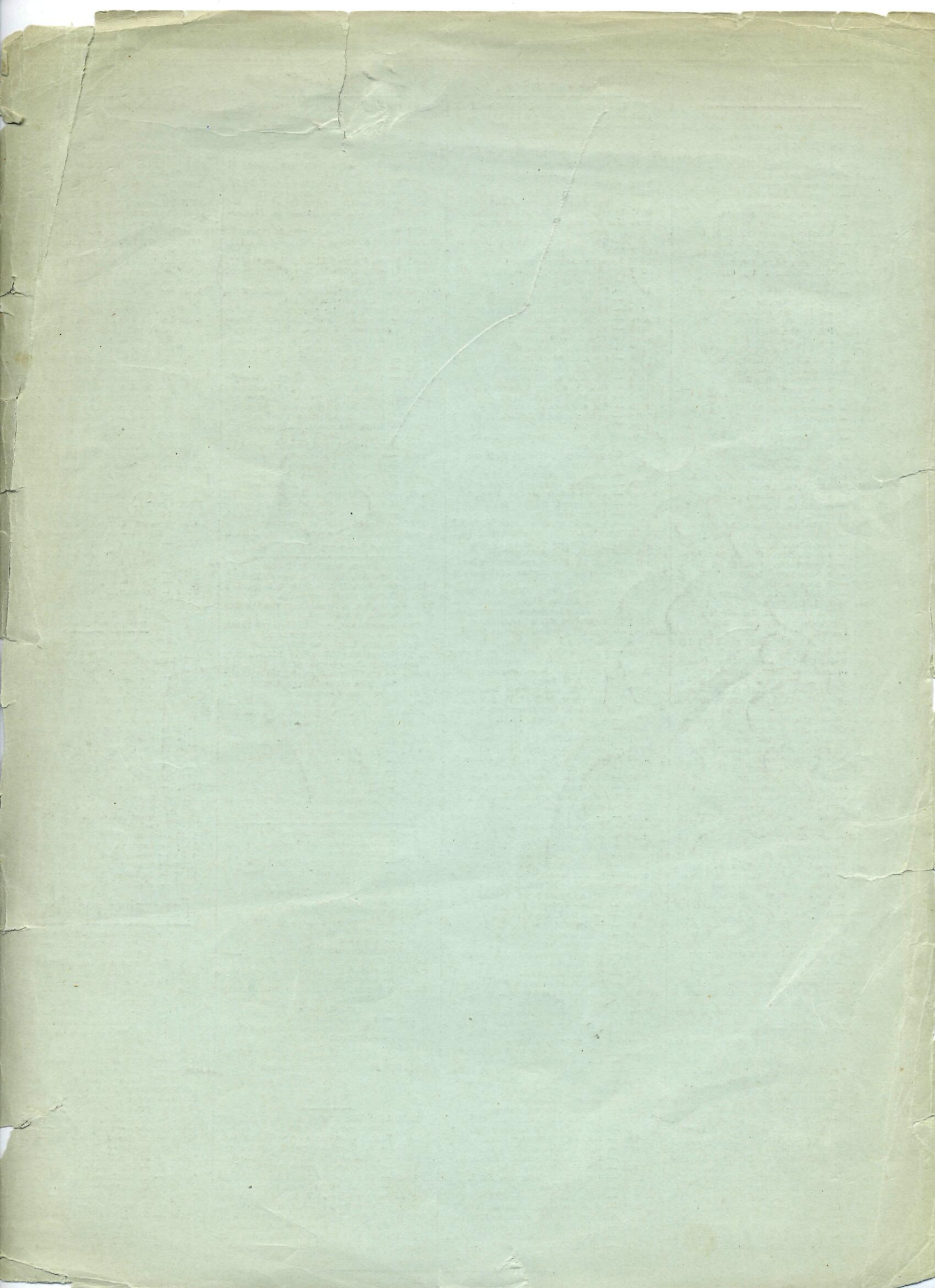
Puisse cette édition susciter de nouveaux admirateurs et amis au plus grand des musiciens polonais, au chantre de la liberté, de la force virile et chevaleresque, de la douceur et de la grâce féminines, à l'interprète musical des sentiments les plus élevés, les plus nobles et les plus distingués.

IGLS (Tyrol), Juillet 1912

IGNAZ FRIEDMAN

<sup>1)</sup> Parmi eux mentionnons dans la génération précédente, à côté de Liszt, Rubinstein, la Princesse Czartoryska, Mikuli, et, dans la génération actuelle, d'Albert, Mme. Essipoff, Godowski, Joseph Hofmann, Leschetizky, Michalowski, Pachmann, Paderewski, Rosenthal et Sauer.

<sup>2)</sup> Il serait très utile de faire une étude détaillée de l'harmonie de Chopin et de son influence sur Schumann, Liszt, Wagner, comme aussi sur toute l'école des musiciens russes.





Klavier zu 4 Händen.

- Nr. 2376 Armand, Op. 9. 6 leichte Stücke.
2069/70 Op. 20. 10 Phantasie-Stücke I/II.
2888 Arnee-Märsche, Berühmte.
2197 Bach, C. Ph. Em., Symphonie D dur.
3741/43 Bach, J. S. 6 Klav.-Konzerte I/III
3557/59 — 6 Brandenburg. Konz. I/III.
2434 — Chaconne D moll (Reinecke).

Klavier zu 4 Händen.

- Nr. 506/7 Liszt, Symphonische Dichtungen. I/II.
2481 — Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne.
2482/83 — Ta-so, Les Préludes.
2484/85 — Orpheus, Prometheus.
2486 — Maza-pa.
2487/88 — Festklinge. Hérode funèbre.
2489/90 — Hungaia. Hamlet.
2491 — Hunnerschlacht.
2492 — Ideale.
2493 — Triomphe funèbre.
2057 Lumbye, Traumbilder. Phantasie.
3945 Mac Dowell, Op. 30. Sarazenen. —

Klavier zu 4 Händen.

- Nr. 3056 Sibelius, Op. 28. Finlandia.
3121 — Op. 42. Romantze in C.
2273 — Op. 44. Valse triste a. «Kuolema».
3647 — Op. 62a. Canzonetta.
3650 — Op. 62b. Valse romantique.
2398/2400 — König Kristian Suite. I/III.
3002/3 Sinding, Op. 98. Nordische Tänze und Weisen. I/II.

Orgel.

- Nr. 2883/84 Clemens, Mod. Pedal-Techn. I/II.
3404 Elgar, Op. 28. Sonate G dur.
Eykens, Op. 25. Orgel-Sonate Nr. 3.
3939 Fieflitz, Op. 37 Nr. 3. Hymnus.
Fischer, Op. 4. 12 Orgelstücke.
4357/58 Frescobaldi, Ausgew. Orgelstücke. Neue Ausg. (B. Fr. Richter). Bd. I/II.
Froberger, 4 auserles. Stücke (Niemann).

Ouvertüren zu 4 Händen.

- Nr. 32 Beethoven, Sämtl. 11 Ouvertüren.
279 Cherubini, Sämtliche Ouvertüren.
2086 Cornelius, Der Barber v. Bagdad.
3897 Flotow, Martha-Stradella.
3624 Gade, Op. 1. Nachklänge von Ossian.
99 Glück, Ouvertüren.
166 Mendelssohn, Sämtl. 11 Ouvertüren.

Klavieransätze zu 4 Händen.

- Nr. 359 Boieldieu, Weiße Dame.
109 Donizetti, Lucretia Borga.
2557 Glück, Alceste.
3136/37 — Armida, Iphigenie in Aulis.
3138/39 — Iphigenie auf Tauris, Orpheus.
3140 Händel, Messias.
2558/59 Haydn, Schöpfung, Jahreszeiten.
1513 Herold, Marie.
28. 43 Lortzing, Zar, Udine.
393 Mendelssohn, Athalia.

Harmonium.

- Nr. Grieg, Menuett a. Op. 7.
— Allegretto tranquillo a. Op. 13.
476/77 Harmonium, Sammlung von Tonstücken berühmter Meister. I/III.
1482 Haydn, Mich., Album (Schmidl). I/III.
1538 Lieblich, Unsre. Die schönst. Melodien leicht v. Reinhard. I/II.
1024 (Musikalische Jugendbibliothek).
3638 Liszt, Consolations (Skiva).

Harmonium und Klavier.

- Nr. \* Zur Aufführung 2 Expl. erforderl.
Bach, Brandenburg. Konzert Nr. 1. —
Konzert F moll.
Beethoven, Op. 60. Adagio Cm. a. d. 4. Symphonie.
Gade, Op. 59. Romantze a. d. Violinsonate Nr. 3.
Grieg, Op. 7. Menuett.
— Op. 13. Allegretto tranquillo.
Händel, Orgel-Konzerte Nr. 1—6.
Liszt, Elsas Traum u. Lohengrins Verweils.
2566 — Les Préludes (Reinhard).
— Les Préludes mit Klavier 4Hd.