

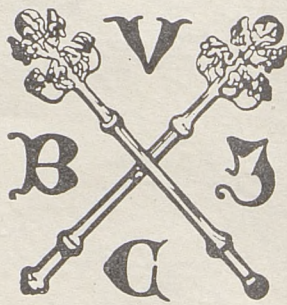


10681

BIBLIOTHECA
UNIVERSITATIS
JAGIELLONICAE
CRACOVENSIS

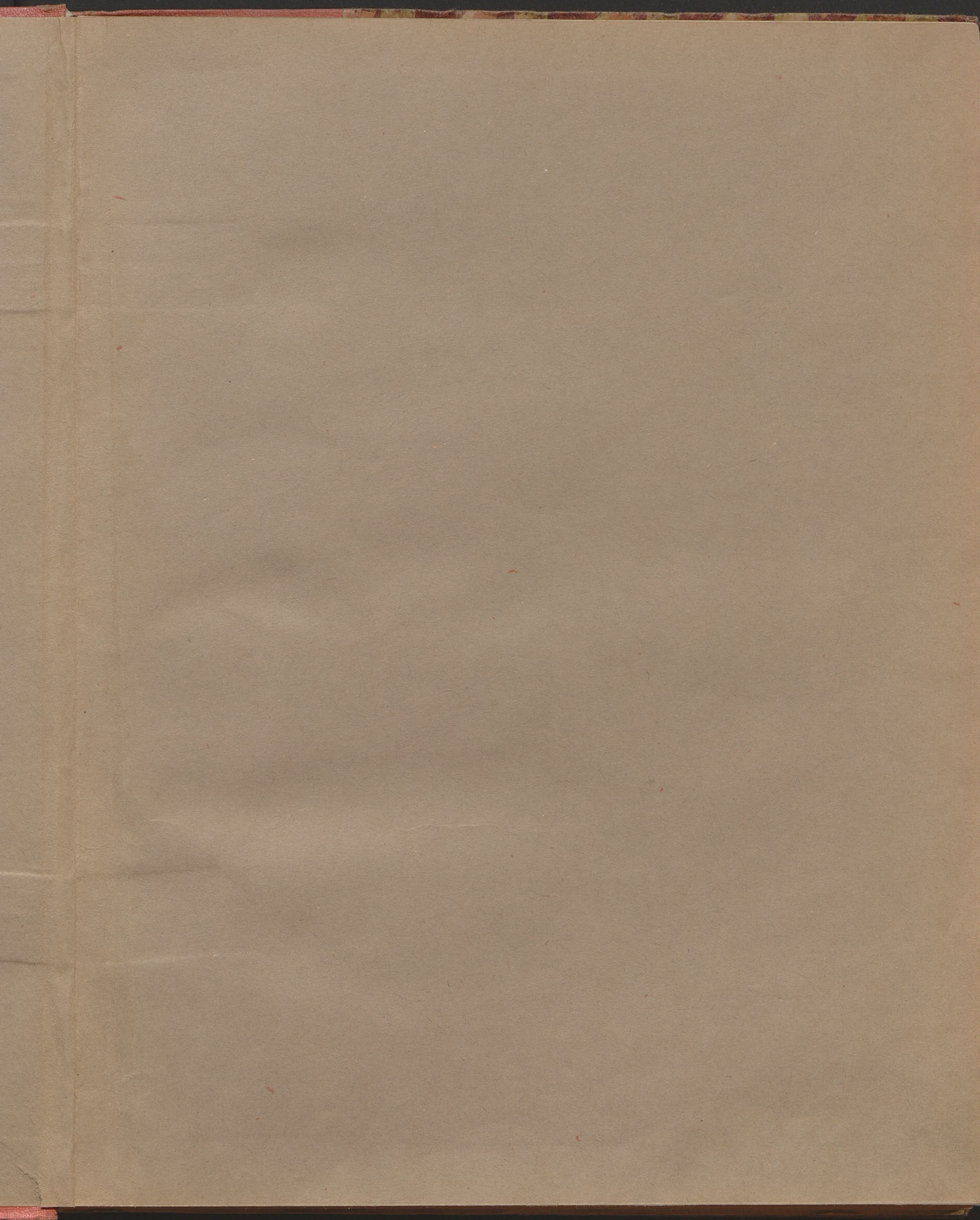
Am 2 musicalia

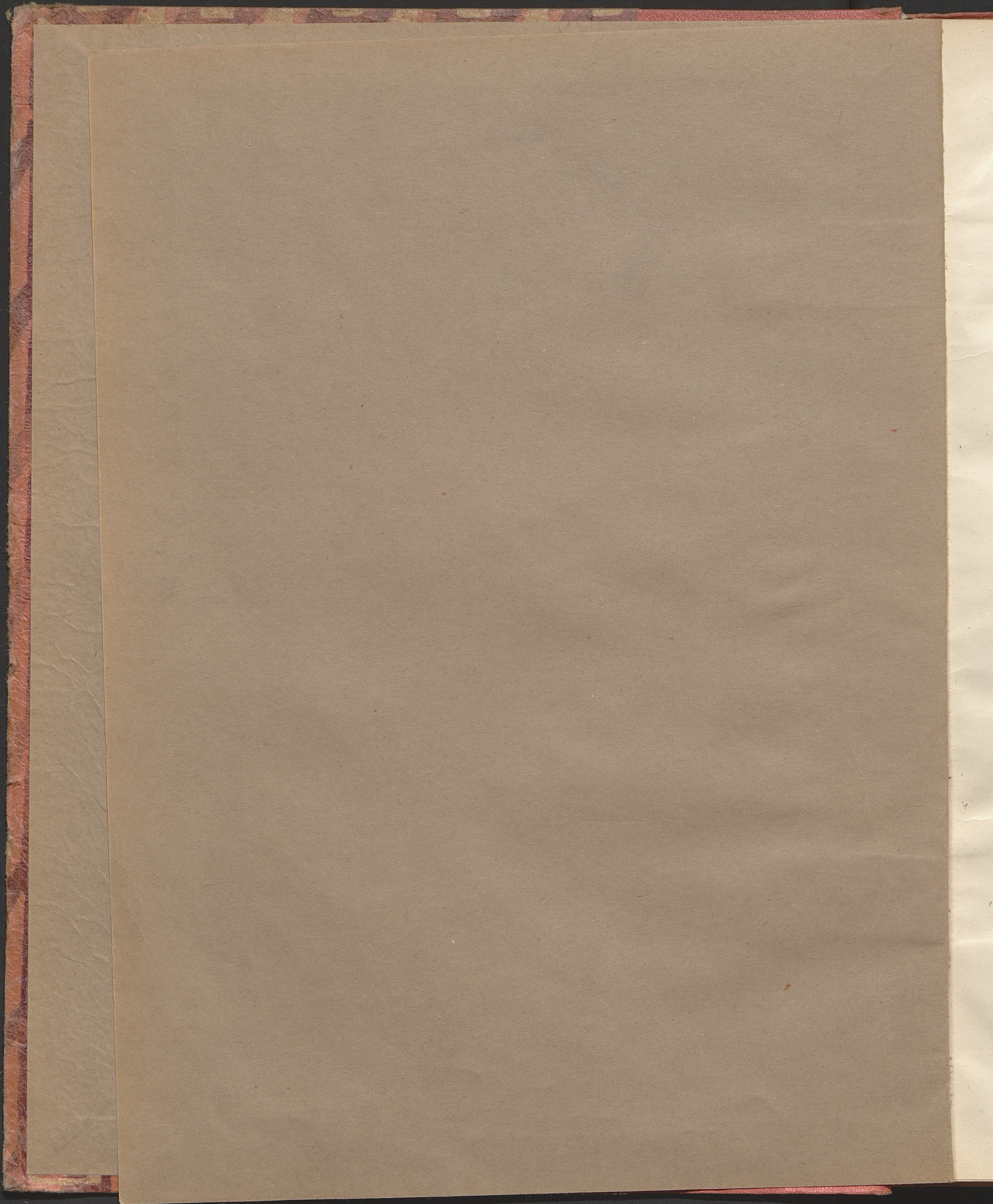




10681 III

musicalia





Instructive Ausgabe.

Sämmtliche
Klavier-Etuden
von
FR. CHOPIN

Op. 10 und Op. 25.

Mit Anmerkungen und Fingersatz

herausgegeben

von

HANS VON BÜLOW.

Text in deutscher und englischer Sprache.

Englische Uebersetzung von Constance Bache.

Heft I. Op. 10.

U. E. N^o 1318.

Heft II. Op. 25.

U. E. N^o 1319.

Die Revision ist Eigenthum des Verlegers für alle Länder.

Eingetragen in das Vereinsarchiv. Ent^l Sta. Hall.

Uebersetzungsrecht vorbehalten.

JOS. AIBL VERLAG. G.m.b.H. LEIPZIG.

IN DIE „UNIVERSAL-EDITION“ AUFGENOMMEN.

Copyright for the United Kingdom owned by
Breitkopf & Härtel. London, W. 54.
Great Marlborough Street.

10681

III Mrs.

2



XIII. Etüde.

Allegro sostenuto. ♩ = 104.

Chopin, Op. 25. N^o 1.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

Allgemeine Bemerkungen: Die mit fetter Schrift gestochenen Noten sind (auch in der linken Hand) durch stärkere Betonung vor den übrigen auszuzeichnen. Das Studium der Figuren hat dem des melodischen Vortrags vorherzugehen. Für den letzteren ist häufiger Pedalgebrauch, nämlich häufiger Wechsel desselben, ziemlich unerlässlich, selbst innerhalb der gleichen Harmonie. Auch ist ein längeres Verweilen auf der ersten Note jeder Sextole (somit ein Beschleunigender übrigen) nicht bloß zulässig, sondern sogar erforderlich, um Trockenheit im Anschlag der melodieführenden Töne zu vermeiden.

Die erste Auftaktsnote ist von Wichtigkeit: dennoch darf ihre Wiederkehr niemals in aufdringlicher Weise den melodischen Fluss unterbrechen. Die Bögen in Takt 6. 7. 8. zeigen an, wo dieselbe beispielsweise in Erinnerung gebracht werden darf.

Die Figur selbst ist eigentlich als Doppeltriole aufzufassen (zweimal drei, ja nicht dreimal zwei) wie in den ersten beiden Takten notirt worden ist.

General remarks: The notes printed in large type in each hand are to be brought out more strongly than the others. The musical figures should be studied before the melodic execution. For the latter a frequent use and change of the pedal, even during one continuous harmony, is almost indispensable. A slight delay on the first note of each group (and consequently a slight quickening of the other notes) is not merely admissible but even requisite, to avoid a dryness in bringing out the melody.

The first note (the up beat) is of importance, yet at its recurrence it should never interrupt the flow of the melody in an obtrusive manner: The slurs in bars 6, 7, 8 give an instance of where it may be recalled to mind.

The figure must be treated as a double triplet (twice three, and not three times two), as indicated in the first two bars.

Op. 1. Jan

Takt 15. Die melodische Tonreihe in der Mittelstimme *e d f e* ist stärker hervorzuheben als die Oberstimme *g*.

Takt 18 u. 20. Die melodische Gegenbewegung in der linken Hand dürfte *f* vorzutragen sein, während die Oberstimme in der rechten Hand gleichzeitig *<f* spielen möchte.

Bar 15. The melody in the middle part, *e d f e*, should be brought out stronger than the upper part *g*.

Bars 18 and 20. The melody in the left hand, which moves in contrary motion to that in the right hand, might be played *f*, whilst the right hand melody could at the same time be played *<f*.

Takt 28. Der Daumen der linken Hand spielt bequemer oberhalb des Daumens der rechten Hand, als unterhalb.

Bar 28. The left thumb above the right is the more convenient here.

30

p *cresc.*

ff appassionato

35

sfz p

p

Takt 32-34. Die beiden Daumen können auf dem achten und zweiten Achtel die ihnen zugewiesenen Töne vertauschen, falls dem Spieler die Spannung zu mühevoll wäre.

Bars 32-34. The two thumbs can change notes on the eighth and second quaver, if the stretch is too tiring for the player.

40

pp
sempre dimin.

smorzando
pp
leggierissimo

45

ppp
poco espr.
rit.

Takt 40. Nach dem *pp* des vorhergehenden Taktes ist es allerdings kaum möglich, noch ein durch weitere vier Takte ausgedehntes *diminuendo* zu wege zu bringen. Der Spieler muss sich also mit Verzögerung der *Abschwellung* durch eingestreute diskrete *Anschwellungen* behelfen, deren richtige Vertheilung dem individuellen Geschmacke zu überlassen ist.

Bar 40. It would be hardly possible, after the *pp* of the preceding bar, to extend the *diminuendo* still four bars further: by very slight *crescendi* judiciously introduced here and there the *diminuendo* must therefore be protracted: this can be left to individual taste.

Takt 48 letztes Viertel, Ausführung:

Bar 48. Last crotchet thus:

Handwritten notes

XIV. Etüde.

Chopin, Op. 25. No 2.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

Presto. $\text{♩} = 112.$

Um die in der Verbindung zweier gegensätzlicher Rythmen liegende Schwierigkeit zu überwinden, bieten sich zwei Wege dar: der eine ist, jede Hand einzeln so lange zu üben (stets langsam und stark beginnend) bis durch die richtige Angewöhnung jede fehlerhafte Accentuirung zur Unmöglichkeit geworden ist; der andere, beim Zusammenspiel je eine Hand der anderen anzubehelmen, wie folgt:

There are two ways to overcome the difficulty arising from the combination of two opposing rhythms: the one is to exercise each hand singly (always beginning slowly and strongly), till, through habit, an incorrect accentuation would be impossible; the other consists in beginning with both hands, and accommodating the one to the other, as follows:

Im Zweifel möge der Spieler keinen der beiden Wege unversucht lassen.

Where a correct rendering is doubtful, neither of these two methods should be left untried.

Den Vortrag anlangend, so ist vor jeder Empfindsamkeit als vor einer Geschmackslosigkeit zu warnen. Den reizendsten Eindruck macht das Stück, wenn in deutlichster Zartheit, fast ohne jede Schattirung vortragen, gewissermassen landschaftlich-träumerisch. Dass ein ideales Pianissimo, eine accentlose Gleichmässigkeit nur Ergebniss kräftiger und accentuirter Anarbeitung sein können, versteht sich von selbst.

Touching the interpretation, the player is warned that all sentimentality would be bad taste. The piece produces its most charming effect when played almost entirely without shading clearly, delicately, and, to a certain extent, dreamily. That an ideal pianissimo, an accentless equality, can only be the result of loud and strongly accentuated practice, needs no explanation.

Unser Fingersatz weicht von dem gewöhnlich gebrauchten ab. Er ist vornehmlich auf Beförderung ruhiger Handhaltung gerichtet.

Our fingering differs from that generally used, chiefly in order that the hand may be held as quietly as possible.

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-9. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (1, 4, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 5, 3). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Musical notation for the second system, measures 10-12. Measure 10 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a measure with a sharp sign (#) and fingerings (2, 4, 5, 4). The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 13-14. The right hand features a more complex melodic line with triplets and fingerings (3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1). The left hand accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 15-17. Measure 15 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a fast-moving melodic line with many ornaments and fingerings (2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5). The left hand accompaniment includes some slurs and accents.

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 18-19. Measure 18 is marked "1. volta". The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings (3, 2, 1, 3, 1). The left hand accompaniment includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

20

2. volta

poco a poco cresc.

25

f

30

p

smorz.

pp

35

sempre dolce

Von Takt 42 wäre bis etwa Takt 48 eine Beschleunigung des Tempos statthaft, in welchem Falle von da ab eine allmähliche Verzögerung bis zum Schlusse eintreten müsste. Geschmack- und auch wohl wirkungsvoller würde aber ein vollkommen leidenschaftsloser Vortrag ohne alles „*rubato*“ bleiben.

From bar 42 to about bar 48 an *accelerando* would be permissible, in which case there should be a gradual *ral-lentando* from the latter bar up to the end. But to play the piece completely without passion and without any “*rubato*” would be in better taste and would make a better effect

XV. Etüde.

Chopin, Op. 25. No 3.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.Allegro. $\text{♩} = 120.$

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro' and a metronome marking of $\text{♩} = 120$. The first system includes dynamics 'en. leggiero e dolce' and 'mfz'. The second system includes 'p cresc.', 'p', and 'cresc.'. The third system includes 'f dim.', 'pp', and '10'. The fourth system includes 'pp' and 'p'. The score features intricate piano textures with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic contrasts.

Um den Zweck dieser Übung zu erreichen, der in dem Erwerb eines leichten Handgelenks besteht, hat sich der Spieler zunächst der grösstmöglichen Ruhe des Oberkörpers zu versichern, da jede Hast der Bewegung diesem Zwecke entgegenwirken würde.

In order to attain the aim of this study the player must keep the upper part of the body as still as possible, as any haste of movement would destroy the object in view, which is the acquisition of a loose wrist.

15

cresc.

dim.

trquillo

p

20

mf

p

25

mf

ri - te - nu - to

poco cresc.

Takt 17 ff. in der Oberstimme werde die Melodie folgendermassen phrasirt.

Bar 17 and following bars. The melody in the upper part should be phrased as follows:

Takt 27, 28, desgleichen 47, 48, im Original mit *ritenuto* bezeichnet, müssen vom Spieler zunächst streng taktgemäss studirt werden.

Bars 27 and 28, and, similarly, bars 47 and 48, which in the original are marked *ritenuto*, must at first be practised in strict time.

151. 300. *a tempo* 30

f *mf*

35 *mf*

40 *cresc.*

45 *p* *8* *ri - te - nu - to*
di - mi - nu - en - do

a tempo

50

55

60

65

70

Takt 49 ff. Die vom Componisten auf die „leichten“ Achtel vorgezeichneten „sforzati“ dürfen niemals stechend schroff vorgetragen werden.

Bar 49 and following bars. The sforzati put by the composer on the light staccato quavers must never be played in a sharp cutting manner.

XVI. Etüde.

Chopin, Op. 25. No. 4.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.Agitato. $\text{♩} = 160.$

The musical score is presented in two systems of grand staves. The first system (measures 1-6) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings of 3 and 4. The second system (measures 7-12) features a mezzo-forte (*mfz*) dynamic and includes the markings *legato* and *cantando*. The third system (measures 13-15) includes dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *stacc.*, as well as the marking *legato*. The final system (measures 16-18) includes dynamics *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *menof*, along with fingerings of 4 and 5.

Die Bässe sind durchgehends (auch im *piano*) sehr fest zu markieren und wie z. B. Takt 5, 6, in imitatorischer Weise der Oberstimme gegenüber.

Takt 10 ff. Die gebundene Oberstimme in der rechten Hand ist stets stärker zu spielen, als die Staccato-Unterstimme.

The bass must throughout be strongly marked (even when *piano*), and brought out in imitation of the upper part, as for example in bars 5 and 6.

Bar 10 and following bars. The upper part with the slur over it in the right hand is always to be played stronger than the staccato lower part.

Musical notation for measures 20-24. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic markings: *p*, *f*, *meno f*, *p*. Measure numbers 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 are indicated.

Musical notation for measures 25-29. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic marking: *cresc.*. Measure number 25 is indicated.

Musical notation for measures 30-34. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic marking: *f*. Measure number 30 is indicated.

Musical notation for measures 35-39. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic markings: *dimin.*, *pp*. Tempo marking: *poco ritenuto*. Measure number 30 is indicated.

Musical notation for measures 40-44. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic markings: *f*, *p*. Tempo marking: *a tempo*. Measure number 35 is indicated.

Musical notation for measures 45-49. Treble and bass staves. Dynamic markings: *f*, *p*, *mf*. Measure number 45 is indicated.

Takt 39. Vor der Rückkehr in die Haupttonart muss eine gleichmässig straffere Bewegung eintreten.

Bar 39. At the return into the tonic a uniformly stricter tempo must begin.

40

mf *f*

45

p *mf*

50

mf *cresc.*

55

f *p* *mf* *ten.*

60

p *dim.* *pp* *f* *pp*

60

mf *dimin.* *pp* *rall.* *lento*

Takt 63. Nur die linke Hand soll arpeggiere, nicht die rechte, im Schlussakkorde sollen es beide.

Bar 63. The left hand only is to play arpeggio, and not the the right hand; in the final bar both hands are to do so.

XVII. Etüde.

Vivace. ♩ = 184.

Chopin, Op. 25. No 5.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

4 5
p scherzando 2 1
leggiere
mf
5
p mf p
10
15
dim. dolce
20
2 4 3 3
25
2 1 2 1 2 1
2 4 1 3 2 4 1 3 5 3

Der Fingersatz soll stets der nämliche bleiben, gleichviel ob eine größere oder geringere Spannung bezw. Zusammenziehung der rechten Hand dabei erfordert wird. In diesem Wechsel besteht gerade die zu lösende technische Aufgabe. Dritter und vierter Finger kommen somit zunächst gar nicht ins Spiel.

The fingering must always remain the same, no matter whether the stretch in the right hand be greater or smaller. The chief technical work of this study consists in this very point. The third and fourth fingers consequently are for the main part not used at all.

30 35

p

40

poco a poco cresc.

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

Più lento. ♩ = 168.

45

dolce leggiero

il canto sosten.

50

cresc.

dim.

mf

53

55

cresc.

legato

Takt 42 ff. Die buchstäblich genaue Ausführung verdient den Vorzug vor einem Arpeggiren auf der rechten Hand, oder beider Hände in entgegengesetzter Bewegung. Das Treffen der Endnoten im Sprunge ist eben Sache der Übung.

Takt 45 u. 47. Die Zuthat der Terz in der linken Hand (gemäss der Klindworth'schen Ausgabe) bedarf keiner besonderen Rechtfertigung.

Takt 49. Die rechte Hand hüte sich vor Accentuirung der ersten Note mit dem Daumen, da dieselbe nicht wie Takt 45, 47, 53, 55 melodische Bedeutung hat, sondern nur als bescheidener Durchgangston in Betracht kommt.

Bar 42 and following bars. The literal execution, exactly as written, is preferable to arpeggio in the right hand, or in both hands in contrary motion. To hit the extreme notes is only a question of practice.

Bars 45 and 47. The addition of the third in the left hand (as in the Klindworth edition) needs no special justification.

Bar 49. The right hand should beware of accenting the first note with the thumb, as it does not form part of the melody but only comes in as an unimportant "passing note", whereas the first note in bars 45, 53 and 55 is one of the melody notes.

60

dimin.

65

70

cresc.

75

dim.

f

dim.

80

marcato

ten. leggierissimo

p

espr.

ten.

85

90

95

Tempo primo. ♩ = 184

100

105

mf

Takt 98 ff. Ungeachtet der hier hinzugekommenen Mittelnote, welche je nach Lage des Akkords mit dem dritten oder vierten Finger gespielt wird, muss der anfängliche Fingersatz 2,1 in der Unterstimme consequent beibehalten werden, als irgend möglich. Die statthaften Ausnahmen sind im Text bezeichnet.

Bar 98 and following bars. The original fingering 2,1 must here be adhered to as far as possible, without regard to the middle note which is added to the chords, and which may be played either with the third or fourth finger, according to position. Any exceptions to this fingering are given.

110

115

120

130

135

Takt 126. Wenn der Pedalgebrauch nicht hinreicht, die Zusammengehörigkeit des Bassganges zu veranschaulichen, so kann der Spieler rückwärts (von der oberen zur unteren Note) arpeggieren.

Takt 130. Die Vorschlagsnoten sind in beiden Händen, natürlich gleichzeitig mit den andren Stimmen anzuschlagen, desgleichen die Triller T. 134 ff. mit den oberen Nebentönen zu beginnen.

Takt 138. Das Crescendozeichen veranlasst diesen auf eine akustische Wirkung berechneten Gang piano zu beginnen. Eine ängstliche rhythmische Eintheilung wäre nicht am Platze. Doch würde es pathetisch schwerfällig sein, die Dauer desselben über acht Takte des beobachteten Zeitmaasses auszudehnen. Die letzten Noten müssen etwas breiter gespielt werden.

Bar 126. If the use of the pedal does not make it sufficiently clear how the notes in the bars hang together the arpeggio may be taken backwards (from top to bottom) instead of the more usual way.

Bar 130. The acciaccature (prefixes) are to be struck in both hands simultaneously with the other parts, as also the shake in bar 134 and following bars; this must begin with the upper auxiliary note.

Bar 138. The crescendo sign implies that this passage should begin piano, to make an acoustic effect. An over careful rhythmic division of the notes is not suitable here. Yet if extended beyond eight bars of the tempo of the piece it would make a heavy and sentimental effect. The final notes must be played somewhat broader (allargando).

XVIII. Etüde.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$.Chopin, Op. 25. N^o 6.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

XVIII.

Den eigenthümlichen Chopin'schen Fingersatz für chromatische Terzen - Scalas haben wir als die Erzielung des „*legatissimo*“ auf unseren heutigen Klavieren bis zur Unerreichbarkeit erschwerend, wo es nöthig erschien, in den älteren Hummel'schen abgeändert. Zwei der grössten Klaviertechniker moderner Zeit, Alexander Dreyschock und Carl Tausig hatten die nämliche Ansicht und Praxis. Wir vermuthen, dass Chopin durch sein Lieblings - Piano der Fabrik Pleyel und Wolff in Paris - welche, bevor sie das „*double échappement*“ adoptirte, allerdings die denkbar gefügigste Mechanik lieferte - veranlasst wurde, jenen Fingersatz, nämlich die Daumenverwendung auf den beiden Halbton - Untertasten in aufsteigender Bewegung, für praktisch zu erachten. Wir halten sie auf den heutigen Flügeln für unvereinbar mit den Bedingungen eines „*crescendo*“ im „*legato*“.

Der nöthige Fingerwechsel in der linken Hand z. B. Takt 3, 4, 7, 8. u. s. w. erlernt sich am besten, wenn er mit rhythmischer Bestimmtheit effectuirt wird. Man wiederhole zuerst die betreffende Note (a) und erst nach erlangter Sicherheit binde man sie bei stillem Ablösen (b).

Es bleibe dem individuellen Geschmacke überlassen, den melodischen Gang in Takt 5 u. 6 (9 u. 10 u. a. O.) durch Unterbrechung des *Legato* mit zwei *Halbstaccato* - Achteln auszuführen.

As the peculiar fingering adopted by Chopin for chromatic scales in thirds appears to us to render their performance in *legatissimo* utterly unattainable on our modern instruments, we have exchanged it, where necessary, for the older method of Hummel. Two of the greatest executive artists of modern times, Alexander Dreyschock and Carl Tausig, were, theoretically and practically, of the same opinion. It is to be conjectured that Chopin was influenced in his method of fingering by the pianofortes of his favourite makers Pleyel and Wolff of Paris (who, before they adopted the „*double échappement*“, certainly produced instruments with the most pliant touch possible), and therefore regarded the use of the thumb in the ascending scale on two white keys in succession (the semitones E F and B C) as practicable. On the grand pianofortes of the present day we regard it as irreconcilable with conditions of *crescendo legato*.

The change of fingers on the same note, necessary in the left hand in bars 3, 4, 7, 8, etc., will be best learnt by effecting it with rhythmical accuracy; at first repeating the note in question (a), and, after certainty has been thus obtained, binding it noiselessly (b).

We leave to individual taste the phrasing of the melodic progression in bars 5 and 6, 9 and 10 etc. by interrupting the *legato* with two *portamento quavers*.

35

Stellen wie Takt 27 u. f. übe man auf doppelte Weise:

Passages like bar 27 and following bars should be practised in two ways

Hiernach wird sich für den Spieler herausstellen, ob er statt des dritten, den vierten Finger gebrauchen will, oder umgekehrt.

The player will then have to decide whether he will use the third instead of the fourth finger or the reverse.

Musical notation for measures 35-40. Treble clef with a series of chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fp* (fortissimo piano). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 41-45. Treble clef with chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *fp* and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 46-50. Treble clef with chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *fp* and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 51-55. Treble clef with chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *fp* and *cresc.* Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 56-60. Treble clef with chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 61-65. Treble clef with chords and arpeggios. Bass clef with a melodic line. Dynamics include *fp* and *sotto voce* (softly). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex, rapid arpeggiated pattern with numerous fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The left hand plays a simple, slow-moving bass line with notes like G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with arpeggiated patterns, starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The left hand maintains the slow bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a section marked *55* with a circled *8* above it, indicating an eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a section marked *8* with a circled *8* above it, indicating an eighth-note pattern. The left hand continues. A *f* (forte) dynamic is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with arpeggiated patterns. The left hand continues. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a section marked *60*. The left hand continues. Dynamics include *pp*, *mp*, and *f*. The tempo is marked *Lento.* The system ends with *Ped. ** markings.

XIX. Etüde.

Lento. $\text{♩} = 66.$

Chopin, Op. 25. No 7.

Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

Quasi Recitativo.

p *mf* *pp* *f* *pp*

ten. *cresc. molto* *espr.* *dimin.* *poco marcato*

4 5 10 15

Im eigentlichen Wortsinne ist dieses poetische Musikstück eher ein zweistimmiges Notturmo (etwa für Violoncell und Flöte gedacht) zu nennen, als eine Etüde, da sie kein spezielles technisches Motiv verarbeitet. Um es nicht stümperhaft auszuführen, muss namentlich die linke Hand durch vielen anderweitigen Übungsstoff bereits erhebliche Selbständigkeit erworben haben.

Die Einleitung besteht, rhythmisch regulirt, aus zwei $\frac{3}{4}$ Takten, denen zwei $\frac{2}{4}$ Takte folgen, welche letztere ganz die nämliche Dauer beanspruchen: also die Sechzehnteile langsamer, als der $\frac{3}{4}$ Takt erfordern würde.

This poetical piece is, strictly speaking, a Nocturne (a duet, as it were, for violoncello and flute) rather than a Study, as it does not work up any special technical matter. In order to play it without awkwardness the left hand especially ought to have already attained considerable independence by much previous practice of other kinds.

The introduction, if divided rhythmically, consists of two $\frac{3}{4}$ bars, followed by two $\frac{2}{4}$ bars, and the two latter must be of the same length, i. e. the semiquavers slower than the $\frac{3}{4}$ time would seem to demand.

30 *cantabile*

sempre dolcissimo *legato*

sempre diminuendo

35 *ppp* *a tempo* *meno piano* *dr* *smorz.*

40 *pp* *ten.*

45 *mf* *poco riten.* *sf* *Ped.* *

50

Takt 35. Hier ist Pedalgebrauch unerlässlich, um die Septime in der Oberstimme nachklingen zu lassen. Ebenso soll Takt 45 die Tonika im Basse eine Zeitlang weitertönen lassen.

Bar 35. The pedal is essential here, to hold on the sound of the seventh in the upper part. In like manner the sound of the tonic in the bass of bar 45 should be kept on.

appassionato

mfz

55

fz

tr

ten.

4

5

3

3

1

4

3

1

4

60

pp (subito)

p

pp

12

31

cresc.

f

dimin.

ri - te - nu - to poco a poco

4

4

65

p

smorzando

a tempo

pp

Takt 52. Die chromatische Skalenpassage enthält 33 Noten, von denen je 8 den ersten drei Begleitungsachteln, 9 dem letzten zuertheilt werden mögen - ohne *ritardando*.
 Takt 62 ff. Der eigenthümliche Klangreiz der vierten (tiefsten) Violoncellsaite muss den Pianisten hier nach Möglichkeit „inspiriren.“

Bar 52. The chromatic passage contains 33 notes, 8 of which should go to each of the first three quavers, and 9 to the last, without *ritardando*.
 Bar 62 and following bars. The peculiar charm of the fourth or lowest violoncello string must be the player's inspiration here as far as possible.

XX. Etüde.

Vivace. $\text{♩} = 69.$
molto legato

Chopin, Op. 25. N^o 8.
 Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

XX.

Diese Sexten- und Terzen-Übung gehört mit N^o XVIII, der Terzen-Übung zu den nützlichsten Übungen in der gesamten Etüdenliteratur. Man könnte sie „l'indispensable du pianiste“ nennen, wenn das Wort nicht durch Missbrauch in Verruf gekommen wäre. Ein sechsmaliges Durchspielen derselben ist als Mittel gegen steife Finger und als Vorbereitung zum öffentlichen Concertspiel jedem noch so fertigen Klavierspieler anzupfehlen.

Die Fingersetzung haben wir für die „Normalhand“ gegenüber den etwas übertriebenen Forderungen des Originals theilweise erleichtert geändert.

Die linke Hand erheischt, wie überall, auch hier separates Studium, und zwar nicht sowohl durchgängig im „forte“, sondern auch mit Anwendung von *crescendo* und *diminuendo* in jeder Takt-
 hälfte, welche Schattirungen natürlich beim Zusammenspiel auf das bescheidenste Maass zu beschränken sind.

This study in sixths belongs, together with N^o XVIII the study in thirds, to the most useful exercises in the whole range of Etude-literature. It might truly be called "l'indispensable du pianiste" if the term, through misuse, had not fallen into disrepute. As a remedy for stiff fingers, and preparatory to performing in public, playing it six times through is recommended, even to the most expert pianist.

Our alterations in the somewhat too exacting original fingering will render it easier for the normal hand.

The separate study of the left hand is here especially necessary. It should not, indeed, be practised forte throughout, but with the alternation of *crescendo* and *diminuendo* in each half bar, a nuance which must of course be toned down when the two hands are played together.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1-5, 2-4, 3-5). The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a more rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) and a *poco rit.* marking.

The second system continues the piece. It features two staves. The upper staff has a measure rest marked with the number '10'. The lower staff has a measure rest marked with the number '5'. The tempo marking *a tempo* is present. Fingerings and slurs are used throughout the system.

The third system consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 2, 5, 2). The lower staff has a more active accompaniment with fingerings (5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 2) and slurs.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and ends with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The lower staff has fingerings (3, 4) and slurs.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-16. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. Measure 15 starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings (1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1). Measure 16 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the melodic and harmonic patterns.

Musical notation for measures 17-18. Measure 17 includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand accompaniment has fingerings (2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Measure 18 continues the piece with a fermata over the final note of the right hand.

Musical notation for measures 19-20. Measure 19 starts with a fortissimo (*fz*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Measure 20 includes a decrescendo and ritardando (*dim. e ritard.*) marking. The right hand continues with a melodic line and fingerings (5, 4, 5, 4).

Musical notation for measures 21-22. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The dynamics are *dolce*. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 4, 5). The left hand accompaniment has fingerings (1, 1, 1, 2).

Musical notation for measures 23-24. Measure 23 includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 4, 5, 4). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Measure 24 continues the piece with a fermata over the final note of the right hand.

25

f

fz

decresc.

p

f

30

dim.

p

mf

dim.

p

cresc.

poco

a

poco

35

fz

ff

Fin. *

152

XXI. Etüde.

Allegro assai. ♩ = 112.

Chopin, Op. 25. No 9.

Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

p leggiero

il Basso sempre un poco marcato

p

dim

Diese Etüde steht im Original in *Ges*; durch ihre Umschreibung nach *Fis* wurden die zahlreichen Doppel-Bee erspart, somit Deutlichkeit gewonnen.

Als Musikstück betrachtet von geringerem Werthe, da die „liebenswürdigen Gemeinplätze“ ihres melodischen Inhaltes an den Styl des sel. Charles Meyer gemahnen, ist sie doch so sauber gesetzt, dass bei sauberer Ausführung, unter Benutzung der von uns vorgeschlagenen Wiederholung der ersten 24 Takte zu einer ununterbrochenen Steigerung, zu deren Gunsten man sie *pianissimo* beginnen dürfte, mit ihrem Vortrag eine recht „brillante“ Wirkung noch heute erzielt werden kann. Auch ist ihre Nützlichkeit zur Entwicklung eines lockeren Handgelenks im Octavenspiel ganz unbestreitbar. Der Spieler achte sorglich darauf, die drei ersten Sechzehnthelle mit einander zu verbinden, so dass nur das vierte den freien leichten Staccato - Anschlag erhält, welcher allerdings durch ein rasches Absetzen vom dritten bedingt ist.

The original key of this study is *Gb*; by transposing it into *F#* the numerous double flats are avoided, and greater clearness is thereby gained.

Though musically of little worth, for the amiable commonplaceness of its melodic contents reminds one of the style of the late Charles Meyer, it is however, so deftly put together that, by a neat performance (beginning *pianissimo* and repeating the first 24 bars, according to our suggestion, in an uninterrupted crescendo) it can still make a brilliant effect. It is also of great use in developing a light and easy wrist-action in octave playing. Care must be taken to bind the first three semiquavers together, so that the fourth only is played with the light and free staccato touch, to obtain which the third semiquaver must be taken off rapidly.

Musical notation for measures 1-15. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and some moving lines. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *mfz*, and *dim.*. Measure numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, and 15 are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various articulations. The lower staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. Measure numbers 4, 3, 4, and 3 are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff features intricate melodic patterns. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*. Measure numbers 4, 5, 4, 8, 4, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The lower staff provides accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*. Measure numbers 8, 4, 4, 25, and 4 are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic development. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *più f*. Measure numbers 3, 3, 3, 3, and 3 are indicated above the notes.

30

cresc.

sfz

ff

35

fz

riten.

a tempo

ff *mp*

p

40

p

pp e leggerissimo

45

50

senza rit.

dimin.

morendo

Takt 37 ff. Das Nachspiel, eine sogenannte „Stretta“ kann demgemäss bis zum Schlusse auch stets „stringendo“ gespielt werden – wenn mit grosser Zartheit und Deutlichkeit verbunden.

Bar 37 and following bars. The postlude or “Stretta” may be played stringendo up to the end, if this be combined with great delicacy and clearness.

XXII. Etüde.

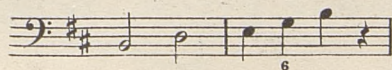
Chopin, Op. 25. No 10.

Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

Allegro con fuoco. $\text{♩} = 72$.

Dass es bei gebundenem Octavenspiel erspriesslich, ja erforderlich ist, möglichst häufig den vierten, auch den dritten Finger und zwar nicht bloss auf Obertasten zur Mitwirkung hinzuzuziehn, ist bekannt; doch ist es räthlich, diese Mitwirkung von der Rücksicht auf die gewissenhaft nach ihrer vorgeschriebenen Dauer auszuhaltenden ruhenden Mittel-töne abhängig zu machen, welche übrigens der *Legato*-Bewegung sich sehr förderlich erweisen, nämlich durch Fesselung des Armgelenks.

Es lässt sich zu dem Hauptmotive sehr wohl eine latente Harmoniefolge hinzudenken, die z. B. in Takt 5 und 6 durch folgenden Bass gebildet werden könnte:



Doch ist dies zum verständnis- und somit ausdrucksvollen Vortrage nicht nöthig. Dem Charakter einer gewissermaassen „asiatischen“ Wildheit – ähnlich wie in Beethovens berühmtem *Derwischchore* aus den „Ruinen von Athen“ – entspricht die vorwiegend homophone Satzweise hier ganz vorzüglich.

Everyone knows that for *legato* octave passages the fourth and also the third, finger should be used as often as possible, and not on the black keys only; yet this of course depends on the middle notes, which must be held down for their full value. These, moreover, are an assistance to the *legato* movement, by keeping the wrist quite still.

One can quite well picture to oneself a hidden harmony accompanying the principal subject; thus, in bars 5 and 6, for instance, it would be formed on the following basses:

Still this is not necessary in order to play the piece with intelligence and feeling. The homophonous (one-voiced) subject which prevails here stamps the piece with a certain Asiatic wildness (similar to the chorus of *Dervishes* in Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens").

The first system of music consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 1 through 8. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. There are dynamic markings of accents (>) above several notes.

The second system of music consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 9 through 16. Measure 10 is explicitly labeled with the number '10'. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and accents.

The third system of music consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 17 through 24. The notation includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) with a *cresc.* (crescendo) hairpin. There are also accents (>) and a fermata over a note in measure 24.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 25 through 32. Measure 25 is explicitly labeled with the number '15'. The notation features a dynamic marking of *ffz* (fortissimo) with a hairpin. There are accents (>) and a fermata over a note in measure 32.

The fifth system of music consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. It contains measures 33 through 40. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and accents.

20

25

Takt 28. Die Achteltriolen im Originale halten wir für ein Versehen, in welcher Annahme uns die Lücke in der Takteintheilung—eine Viertelpause fehlt—bestärkt. Vierteltriolen scheinen uns der jähen Modulation—plötzliches Stillstehen vor einem Abgrunde—angemessener.

Bar 28. The quaver triplets in the original appear to be an oversight. We are strengthened in this opinion by the fact that there would be a crotchet rest missing if the triplets were quavers. Crotchet triplets seem to us more suitable to the abrupt modulation,— a sudden standstill before a precipice.

Lento. $\text{♩} = 42.$

30

mf *dim.* *p ben legato*

4 5 4 3 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 5 4 3 5 4 3 2 35

40

ten. *sempre piano*

4 45 45 45 45 4 5 45 45

45

cresc. *ritard.* *a tempo* *dim.*

45 1 2 1 2 3 3 4 5 4 5

50

cresc.

5 3 4 3 5 4

1 4 2 3 1 4 2 1 5

55

ten. *f* *ten.* *dim.*

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

Takt 31 - 37. Der Fingersatz ist der vom Autor selbst vorgezeichnete.
Takt 46. Diese Fermate hat recht eigentlich den Sinn eines Fragezeichens.

Bars 31 - 37. The fingering is Chopin's.
Bar 46. This pause has precisely the meaning of a note of interrogation.

60

65

65

70

75

80

85

In Takt 59 u. 60 (wie später in 79 u. 80) ist die Mittelstimme der rechten Hand — ohne Härte natürlich — ausdrucksvoll gehalten hervorzuheben.

In bars 59 and 60 (and later on, in bars 79 and 80) the middle part in the right hand, which must be sustained with expression, should be brought into prominence without being played hard.

a tempo *poco rit.* 90 *a tempo*

dimin. *sotto voce e sempre legato*

95

p

100

cresc. *accelerando*

Tempo primo. 105

f *cresc.*

ff

v 4 3 4 3 4 5

Takt 97. Der Spieler lasse sich nicht durch die schnell vorübergehende harte Collision von dem melodischen *d* der rechten Hand mit dem durchgehenden *dis* der *Ostinato*-Figur in der linken Hand zu einem Abänderungsversuche verleiten. Beide Stimmen gehen einander nichts an.

In bar 97, where the melody note *d* in the right hand comes into collision with the passing note *d*[#] in the "ostinato" figure of the left hand, it is better not to attempt to make any alteration of the passage, as the discordant sound is only momentary.

110

115

Takt 115-117. Eine Verstärkung der ersten und siebten Achtel jeden Taktes durch accordliche Füllstimmen in der linken Hand, wie sie Herr Professor Klindworth in seiner Ausgabe vorschreibt, scheint uns beim öffentlichen Vortrage sehr angemessen.

Bars 115-117. For public performance it would be a good plan to strengthen the first and seventh quavers of each bar by filling in the harmonies in the left hand, as Professor Klindworth has done in his edition.

XXIII. Etüde.

Chopin, Op. 25. N^o 11.
Bearb. von H.v. Bülow.

Lento. ♩ = 69.

Allegro con brio. ♩ = 69.

Als ein besonderer Vorzug dieser längsten und in jeder Beziehung grossartigsten der Chopinschen Studien ist hervorzuheben, dass sie bei Kundgebung der erdenklichsten Klangfülle des Instrumentes sich so ganz und gar nicht orchestral gebahren will, sondern nur Klaviermusik im eigentlichsten Wortsinne bietet, wie man Chopin überhaupt das grosse Verdienst vindizieren muss, in seinen Werken die Grenzen von Klavier- und Orchestermusik festgestellt zu haben, welche durch andere Romantiker, namentlich Robert Schumann, zum verderblichsten Nachtheile beider Gebiete verwischt worden sind.

Durch unsere Textdarstellung, Fingersatzerleichterung, Berichtigung unzweifelhaft corrupter Stellen wie z. B. Takt 15 des Originals nach Analogie von Takt 33, hoffen wir dem Spieler gar manche Steine des Anstosses aus dem Wege geräumt zu haben, welche früher vom Studium dieser „Etüdenkönigin“ entmuthigt oder dasselbe nicht zum wünschenswerthen Ziele geführt haben. Mit Berufung auf das bei N^o 4 u. 5 von Op. 10 Bemerkte können wir dem Spieler die der Praxis vorübergehende mühsame Arbeit der Auseinanderlegung der Figuren überlassen, die Untersuchung, wie die Hauptfigur nur aus vier Noten besteht, wie die Oberstimme durch die absteigende chromatische Scala, die Unterstimme durch Bestandtheile der jeweiligen Harmonie gebildet wird u. s. w. „Erkenntniss der Schwierigkeiten einer Aufgabe ist schon die halbe Lösung derselben“ hat ein berühmter Philosoph gesagt.

It must be mentioned as a particular merit of this, the longest and, in every respect, the grandest of Chopin's studies, that, while producing the greatest fullness of sound imaginable, it keeps itself so entirely and utterly unorchestral, and represents pianoforte music in the most accurate sense of the word. To Chopin is due the honour and credit of having set fast the boundary between pianoforte and orchestral music, which, through other composers of the romantic school, especially Robert Schumann, has been defaced and blotted out, to the prejudice and damage of both species.

By our rendering of the text, facilitating the fingering, and correcting undoubted misprints, as, for example, in bar 15 of the original by analogy to bar 33, we hope to have cleared away many impediments which may have previously discouraged the student from attempting this queen of studies, or caused him to fail in reaching the desired goal. Referring only to what has been remarked in regard to N^o IV and V of Op. X we leave to the reader the carrying out of the necessary preliminary work: the analysis of the passages; the examination of how the principal figure consists of but four notes; how the upper voice is formed from the descending chromatic scale, the under one from the harmony prevailing at the moment etc., etc. A celebrated philosopher has said, "A knowledge of the difficulties of a task is already half way towards its accomplishment."

10

mf
marcato e tenuto

This system contains measures 10 and 11. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 2 4 1, 5 2 4 1, 4 3 2 1, 4 3 2 1, 5 2 4 1, 5 2 4 1). The left hand has a bass line with notes and fingerings (1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

cresc. - *f* *ffz*

This system contains measures 12 and 13. The right hand continues with slurred melodic phrases and fingerings. The left hand has chords and moving bass lines. The dynamic markings *cresc.*, *f*, and *ffz* are present. The key signature has two sharps (F#, C#).

f

This system contains measures 14 and 15. The right hand has a very active melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and moving bass lines. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

15

dimin. -

21
53

This system contains measures 16 and 17. The right hand has a melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and moving bass lines. The dynamic marking *dimin.* is present. The system number 21 and page number 53 are indicated.

mf *fz* *fz*

This system contains measures 18 and 19. The right hand has a melodic line with many slurs and fingerings. The left hand has chords and moving bass lines. The dynamic markings *mf*, *fz*, and *fz* are present.

Takt 23 ff. Um der Gefahr der Verflüchtigung und Verwischung einzelner Töne zu begegnen, zu welcher bei zunehmender Fertigkeit die im raschen Fortespiel leicht eintretende Klangberauschung (deshalb ist es empfehlenswerth, nie mit Pedalgebrauch und stets bei geschlossenem Instrumente zu üben) hinreissen mag, sollte der Spieler gelegentlich die chromatische Oberstimme *quasi staccato* accentuiren.

Bar 23 and following bars. The player had better occasionally mark the chromatic passages *quasi staccato*, in order to avert the danger of missing over and obliterating individual notes, a danger into which, as the piece becomes easier, we are easily betrayed by the intoxication of sound in rapid forte playing: it is therefore advisable to practise it entirely without pedal and with the lid of the Piano closed.

30

cresc. *f* *ffz*

This system contains measures 30 and 31. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings (1-5). The left hand has a bass line with chords and some triplets. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *ffz*.

f

This system contains measures 32 and 33. The right hand continues with a fast, intricate melodic passage. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and some sustained notes.

dimin.

53

This system contains measures 34 and 35. The right hand has a descending melodic line with many accidentals. The left hand has a simple bass line with some triplets. Dynamics include *dimin.* and a measure number 53.

35

mf *fz* *fz*

This system contains measures 36 and 37. The right hand has a melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with chords and triplets. Dynamics include *mf* and *fz*.

dolce *mf*

This system contains measures 38 and 39. The right hand has a melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with chords and triplets. Dynamics include *dolce* and *mf*.

50

f *cresc.* *ten.*

This system contains measures 50 and 51. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand has a bass line with triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, and *ten.*

f *cresc.*

This system contains measures 52 and 53. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a steady bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *f* and *cresc.*

f

This system contains measures 54 and 55. The right hand has a very active melodic line. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *f*.

55

con forza *ten.* *fz* *ten.*

This system contains measures 56 and 57. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *con forza*, *ten.*, *fz*, and *ten.*

meno f *ten.* 15

This system contains measures 58 and 59. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs. Dynamics include *meno f* and *ten.*

60

molto cresc.

Measures 58-60: This system contains the first three measures of the piece. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand has a simpler accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *molto cresc.* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 58 and 59.

ff *meno f* *ffz*

Measures 61-63: This system contains measures 61-63. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics are marked as *ff*, *meno f*, and *ffz*. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 61 and 62.

ff *meno f* *ffz*

Measures 64-66: This system contains measures 64-66. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics are marked as *ff*, *meno f*, and *ffz*. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 64 and 65.

65

p *cresc.*

Measures 67-69: This system contains measures 67-69. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics are marked as *p* and *cresc.*

molto cresc.

Measures 70-72: This system contains measures 70-72. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *molto cresc.* is present. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 70 and 71.

8 70

ff
marc. *ten.*

dimin. *p*

mf
ten.

75

cresc. *f* *ff*
ten.

8

f

80

dimin. *p*

This system contains measures 80 and 81. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand has a bass line with a long note in measure 80 and a more active line in measure 81. Dynamics include *dimin.* and *p*.

cresc. *ff*

This system contains measures 82 and 83. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a more rhythmic bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *ff*.

ff *marcatissimo sostenuto*

This system contains measures 84 and 85. The right hand has a very active melodic line. The left hand has a heavy, sustained bass line. Dynamics include *ff* and *marcatissimo sostenuto*.

85 *p* *cresc.* *legato*

This system contains measures 86 and 87. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a more active bass line. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *legato*.

ff *sempre f*

This system contains measures 88 and 89. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a very active bass line. Dynamics include *ff* and *sempre f*.

85 86 87 88

fz *f*

89 90 91 92

poco a poco dimin.

ff subito

93 94

staccatissimo

95 96

fff e sostenuto

97 98 99 100

mf veloce *molto cresc.* *ffz*

Takt 95 u. 96. Dass der Componist solche Skalen-Raketen mit abwechselnder Accentuirung der Dreiklangsintervalle ausgeführt wissen wollte, zeigt die rhythmische Eintheilung am Schlusse des vierten Scherzo's Op. 54 E dur.

Bars 95 and 96. It may be seen, by the rhythmic division at the end of the fourth Scherzo, Op. 54, E major, that the composer intended similar scale-fireworks to be played with an alternate accent on the different intervals of the common chord.

XXIV. Etüde.

Allegro molto e con fuoco. $\text{♩} = 80$.Chopin, Op. 25, N^o 12.
Bearb. von H. v. Bülow.

Die zu dieser grandiosen Bravourstudie erforderliche Kraft lässt sich nur auf Grundlage sorgfältigster Deutlichkeit – also nur durch erst allmählig gesteigerte Geschwindigkeit erringen. Es ist deshalb sehr zu empfehlen, dieselbe zur Abwechslung auch *piano* zu üben; sonst würde die Stärke der Tongebung leicht in unschöne Härte ausarten und in dem einseitigen „poetischen“ Streben nach realistischer Schilderung eines Seesturmes auf dem Klaviere, das Instrument wie andererseits auch das Musikstück schiffbrüchig werden. –

Pedagebrauch (mit jeder neuen Harmonie wechselnd) ist für die beabsichtigte sinnliche Wirkung erforderlich, jedoch erst in den letzten Stadien der Schwierigkeitsbemeisterung zulässig.

The requisite strength for this grandiose bravura study can only be attained by the utmost clearness, and thus only by a gradually increasing speed. It is therefore most desirable to practise it *piano* also by way of variety, for otherwise the strength of tone might easily degenerate into hardness; and in the poetic striving after a realistic portrayal of a storm on the Piano the instrument as well as the piece would come to grief.

The pedal is needful to give the requisite effect, and must change with every new harmony; but it should only be used in the latter stages of study when the difficulties are nearly mastered.

15

20

dimin.

25

Takt 15 *ff*. Die rechte Hand hat Ober- und Unterstimme scharf zu accentuiren, letztere > weniger gewichtig als erstere ^.

Bar 15. *ff*. The right hand must give a sharp accent to the upper and under parts, the latter > less strong than the former ^.

27

30

35

40

dimin.

p

poco a poco crescendo

sfz

mp

poco

a poco cresc.

mf

crescendo

Takt 31 ff. Bei der ungewöhnlich langen Dauer des hier beginnenden *crescendo* – erst Takt 47 darf die Explosion des *fortissimo* statthaben – ist es sehr rathsam, je nach einer Periode von vier Takten einen Schritt rückwärts zu thun und die Steigerung von Neuem zu beginnen. Innerhalb dieser – sozusagen – verschiedenen „Beschwichtigungstationen“ muss freilich ebenfalls eine Klimax kenntlich sein. Wir haben deshalb uotirt: Takt 31 *piano*, 35 *mezzo piano*, 39 *mezzo forte*, 43 *forte*, als Ausgangspunkte des *crescendo*.

Takt 36 ff. Ausser der allgemeinen dynamischen Steigerung in den viertaktigen Perioden soll in jedem einzelnen Takte noch ein Auf- und Ab-Wogen veranschaulicht werden, das im höchsten Tone – auf dem neunten Sechzehntel – mehr sprühend als pfeifend, seinen jedesmaligen Gipfel findet. Von einer Beschleunigung ist – bei dem ohnehin sehr lebhaften Tempo – Abstand zu nehmen.

Bar 31 and following bars. Considering the unusual length of time this *crescendo* lasts, for only in bar 47 does it culminate in the *fortissimo*, it would be advisable to take a step backwards, so to speak, and begin the *crescendo* afresh after each four-part period. But the climax must nevertheless be apparent within these different points of *diminuendo*, as we may call them. We have therefore made the following notes, – bar 35 *mezzo piano*, bar 39 *mezzo forte*, and bar 43 *forte*, – as starting points in the *cresc.*

Bar 36 and following bars. In addition to the general *crescendo* in the four-bar period there should also be a slight *crescendo* and *diminuendo* in each bar taken singly, which reaches its climax each time on the top note (the ninth semiquaver), sparkling rather than shrill. Any *accelerando* is to be avoided, as the tempo is of itself very quick.

45 *p cresc. mf f piu f ff*

50 *tenuto e marcato sfz dimin.*

55 *mf*

Takt 47 ff. Die in kleinen Noten hinzugefügten Octavenverdopp-
lungen auf Eintritten des ersten und dritten Viertels können nach
Belieben als Erleichterung zu kräftiger Accentuation benutzt wer-
den.

Bar 47 and following bars. The octaves may be doubled, if
liked, at the beginning of the first and third crotchets, by way of
making the accentuation easier: (these are added in small type).

60

cresc.

sempre più forte

65

il più forte possibile

Takt 58 u. 62. Die angebundenen Intervalle (aus der letzten Note des vorangehenden Taktes) sind vom Autor ausdrücklich vorgeschrieben. Im ersten Falle sollte vermuthlich die Quintenparallele im Basse hierdurch gemildert werden.

Takt 67 schreibt der Componist „*il più forte possibile*“ vor, was in so fern nicht ganz ausführbar ist, als die höchste Steigerung erst in Takt 71 triumphiren darf.

Takt 72, 74, 76. Franz Liszt, unter vielem Anderen auch der authentischste, wie unerreichbar genialste Chopin-Interpret, pflegte zur Steigerung der dynamischen Wirkung hier Triolen zu spielen, wie folgt:

Bars 58 and 62. The intervals which are tied from the last note of the previous bar are expressly so marked by the author, in the first instance doubtless to soften the effect of the parallel fifths in the bass.

To bar 67 the composer adds “*il più forte possibile*”, which is not quite practicable, seeing that the climax is reached only in bar 71.

Bars 72, 74, 76. Franz Liszt, who is the most authentic, and far beyond all others the most genial, interpreter of Chopin, used to work up to the climax in triplets, as follows:

ähnlich Takt 78 u. 80.
and the same in bars
78 and 80.

70

Musical score for measures 70-71. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 70 is marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 71 is marked with a dynamic of *ff* and includes a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Musical score for measures 72-74. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 72 is marked with a dynamic of *fff*. Measures 73-74 are marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 72 includes an accent (^) and an eighth-note slur labeled '8'.

75

Musical score for measures 75-77. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 75 is marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 76 is marked with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 77 is marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 75 includes an accent (^) and an eighth-note slur labeled '8'.

Musical score for measures 78-80. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 78 is marked with a dynamic of *f*. Measures 79-80 are marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 78 includes an accent (^).

80

Musical score for measures 80-83. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. Measure 80 is marked with a dynamic of *sf*. Measure 81 is marked with a dynamic of *fp* and the instruction *molto crescendo*. Measure 82 is marked with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 83 is marked with a dynamic of *ff*. Measure 80 includes an accent (^).



