

24

PRÉLUDES

POUR

Le Piano,

dediés à son ami

CAMILLE PLEYEL,

PAR

FRÉD. CHOPIN

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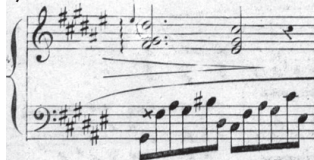
Gravé par A. Vialon.

Siglorum notarumque conspectus

(Vide Librum primum, p. 2.)

Lento

XIII

I. $\mathcal{A}$:6 ÷ 7. $C^{\mathcal{A}}$:9. F_2^D :4. $C^{\mathcal{A}}$:7. F_2^D :12. $C^{\mathcal{A}}$:

Tl:



19

più lento

(D) 4/3

sostenuto

ped

22

ped ϕ

ped ϕ

ped ϕ

[illegible][illegible]

Fr. Fr. Chopin, *Prélude op. 28 n. 14*

All^o

XIV

pesante

31. F2St:

32. F2St:

XIV

1. A:

A:

BH^{cw}:

F2St:

5. F2St:

7

10

13

16

cresc.

ff

p

14. C^A :

Scholtz:



Mk:



*Mikulius suo arbitrato textum
commutat, Bronarski consentit.
V. Comm.*

Postenuto

XV

Measures 15 to 29 of the main score. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and features a 'Postenuto' tempo marking. It includes piano (p) dynamics and various fingering and pedaling instructions.

1÷2. F2St:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 1÷2, F2St. The notation shows a piano (p) dynamic and a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

3. F2^D:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 3, F2^D. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

7. F2^D:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 7, F2^D. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

9. F2St:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 9, F2St. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

F2^D:

Measures 1-2 of exercise F2^D. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

14. F2^D:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 14, F2^D. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

4. F2St:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 4, F2St. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

5. WN:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 5, WN. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

6. F2St:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 6, F2St. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

11. F2^D:

Measures 1-2 of exercise 11, F2^D. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

F2St:

Measures 1-2 of exercise F2St. The notation shows a pedaling instruction (Ped:).

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The handwriting is somewhat stylized and appears to be a sketch or a first draft.

[illegible]

The musical notation for the 'Pedal' section of 'The Swan' is shown below. It consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melody with a dotted half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The lower staff contains a continuous eighth-note pedal point. The notation is in 3/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody in the upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note Bb4, and finally a quarter note A4. The bass line in the lower staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, Bb2, and C3, then a half note Bb2, and finally a quarter note A2.

Handwritten musical notation for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The music is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, in a key with four flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The notation is handwritten and appears to be a student exercise.

The musical notation for the 'Ped.' section shows a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The 'Ped.' marking indicates a pedal point or sustained notes in the left hand.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass line starts on a whole note G2, followed by a half note A2, and then a half note B2. The system ends with a double bar line.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a treble clef and a bass clef, both with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The treble staff contains a single note, G4. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes: G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4. A large brace on the left side groups the two staves together.

35 *cres (c).*

40 *ff*

45

50 *cres (c).*

55 *ff*

44. F2^D:49. F2^D:F2St:50. F2St:

63÷64. A:

65. A:

70. A:

F:

C^A:

(65) F² St:

68. C^A:

G:

G1:

G2:

75 *dim.* *p* *St.* *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ

79 *smorzando* *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ *slentando* *f* *ritenuto* *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ

84 *p* *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ *pp* *ritenuto* *ped* ϕ *ped* ϕ

75÷76. F2^{St.}:

dim. *p* *Ped:* ϕ

76. E2:

p *PKD.* ϕ

78. F2^{St.}:

Ped: ϕ *Ped:* ϕ

79. F2^{D.}:

smorzando *Ped:* ϕ *Ped:* ϕ *Ped:* ϕ

(79) F2^{St.}:

smorzando *Ped:* ϕ *Ped:* ϕ *Ped:* ϕ

81. F2^{D.}:

f ϕ

Presto con fuoco

XVI

f

ped

ϕ ped

loco 1

ped

loco

ped

ped

ped

ped

I. F:

f

Ped.

tempus ad arbitrium permutavit typographus.

6 ÷ 7. F₂^{Sc}:

V. Comm.

2. G:

Presto con fuoco.

Ped.

3. F₂^{Sc}:

7. G:

*corrector perperam add. b
ad semicromam proxima
mam a postrema. Quam
lectionem Liszt probat! V.
Comm.*

cres<c.>

10

13

16

19

loco

ff

<φ ped>

10. F2^{Sc}:

Ped: φ Ped: φ P

12. F2^{Sc}:

Ped: φ Ped: φ P

(12) E:

PED. * PED. *

(12) A:

G:

Ped. φ Ped. φ

15. F2^{Sc}:

Ped: φ Ped: φ

17. G: vide Comm.

Ped. φ

22

8

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

1 1

ped

ped

[illegible]

28

stretto

22÷23. G: *vide Comm.*

The musical notation for the 'Ped.' section shows a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a series of chords, with the first chord marked with an '1' and the second with an '8va' and a dotted line, indicating an octave shift. The left hand plays a simple bass line with eighth notes and rests.

$(22 \div 23) BH^{CW}$:

sempre più animato

34

ped

37

ped

40

ped

43

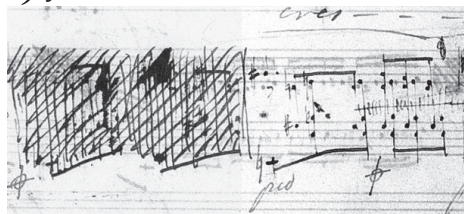
ped

41. *BH^{CW}*:

ped

[illegible]

19. *A*: v. *Comm.*



Mk, *edd.*:

 BH^{CW} :

21 *do* *dim.*

25

29

34 *cres<c.>* *ff*

36 3

38 (b)

40 2

42 1

24 & 25. *A*: secundum ϕ neglegenter om.

36÷42: ped add.

38. *A*: punctum ad mi^5/E^5 et fa^5/F^5 parum diligenter om.

39

44

48

52

p

dim.

p

f

ped

phi

43. *A: v. Comm.*44. *F2^D:*47. *A:*49. *F2^D:*53. *F2^D:*

56

61

sotto voce

pp

66

71

65. A: v. Comm.

sotto voce

pp

F2^D:

pp sotto voce.

Ped:

67. F2^D:

fz

Ped:

69. F2^D:

fz

Ped:

71. F2^D:

fz

Ped:

75. F2^D:

fz

Ped:

76

ped φ ped φ *fz* ped ped φ ped φ *fz* ped φ ped φ

81

fz ped φ ped φ ped φ *fz* ped *per d e n d o s i* φ ped φ ped φ ped φ

86

ped φ ped φ ped φ *fz* ped

78. F2^D:

Ped: φ Ped: φ

86. F2^D:

Ped: φ Ped: φ

All^o molto

XVIII

I. F2^D:*All^o molto.*

10 ÷ 11. F2^D:

8. V. Comm.

12 *loco* *cres<c.>*

14

17 *ff* *tr* *fff*

12. F2^D: v. *Comm.*

12÷13. F: in laeva manu aliquis conglutinationem add.

13. F: v. *ad mm.* 12÷13.

14. F: v. m. 13.

18. F2^D:

I. GI:

Vivace.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree' is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note Bb4. The bass line starts with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, then a quarter note Bb2. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, then a quarter note Bb4, then a quarter note A4. The bass line continues with a quarter note C3, then a quarter note Bb2, then a quarter note A2. The melody ends with a quarter note G4, then a quarter note F4, then a quarter note E4. The bass line ends with a quarter note G2, then a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2. The word 'legato.' is written below the melody.

G₂:

Vivace.

[illegible]Tl: v. *Comm.*

Vivace.

The image shows the beginning of a musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. It is written for piano in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, and A4. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment with quarter notes G3 and F3.

9-12. F2: *aliquis* Ped: /θ add.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Little Boat' consists of two staves. The upper staff is for the treble clef and contains a melody of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The lower staff is for the bass clef and contains a bass line of eighth notes: F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is located below the first measure of the bass staff.

12. *WN*: v. *Comm.*

17

5 4 5 5 4/3 5 3 5/4 2 2

ped phi ped phi ped phi ped phi

21

4 5 3 3 4

ped phi ped phi ped phi ped phi

25

3 4

ped phi ped phi ped phi ped phi

29

2 3 2 3 2 3

cres<c>

ped phi ped phi ped phi ped phi

33

Tl:

ped phi ped phi ped phi ped phi

53

57

61

66

53. F2:

G1:

69. F:

Largo

XX *ff*

p

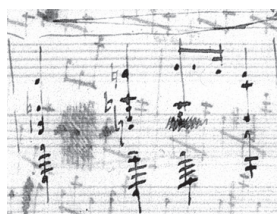
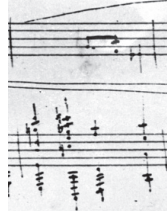
pp

ritenuto

ritenuto

cres<c.>

ped

1. $\mathcal{A}^3$: loco *ff* habet *f*.3. $\mathcal{A}$:(3.) E_2 : C^S :(3.) F_2^{St} : $\mathcal{A}^3$:ubi vero in signo $\flat$ Chopinii manum non agnoscimus. $\mathcal{A}^2$: sine $\flat$ ante secundum mi^4/E^4 . V. Comm.12. F_2^D :8.(=12). $\mathcal{A}^2$:13. $\mathcal{A}^2$:

Cantabile

[illegible]

4. $C^{\mathcal{A}}$:

G:

F2^J: v. *Comm.* 4÷5. **F2St:**

5. F_2^D :

12. F_2^{St} :

13. F2St:

Ped: 

Ped:
 Musical notation for the 'Ped.' section of 'The Swan'. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a large, bold '2' indicating a second ending or a specific measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical notation for the 'Ped.' section shows a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a series of chords. The notation is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a single eighth note followed by a beamed eighth-note triplet. The bass staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a single eighth note followed by a beamed eighth-note triplet. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style.

21

pp

26

31

cres<c.>

36

ff

41

dim.

49. F2St:

50. F2^D:

57. F2St:

Molto agitato

XXII

5

5

10

15

f

ff

cres<c.>

ped

ϕ

ped

ϕ

ped

ϕ

8. A:



20

ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ

25

ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ

più animato - - - - -

30

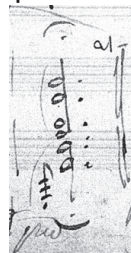
ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ

35

cres<c.> *ff*

ped ϕ ped ϕ ped ϕ

41. A:



F:

C^A:

G:



Moderato
delicatiss.

XXIII

The main score consists of 10 measures. Measures 1-4 are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 5-10 are marked with a *poco ritenuto* instruction. The score includes various fingering numbers (1-5) and pedal markings (*ped*). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

I÷2. F2^D:

Moderato
p delicatiss.

5. F2^D:

9. F2^D:

[illegible]

All^o appassionato

XXIV

5 3 1 1 5 5

f

ped

5

ped

φ ped

4 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 3

9

tr

4

tr

φ ped φ ped φ ped φ ped

5 ÷ 6. C^A:

G:

(5 ÷ 6.) Mk:

7. G:

BH^{CW}:

12 ÷ 13. A:

14

8^{va} loco

tr

ped

17

(D) 4

(E) 4 3 2 1 4

ped

19

sempre forte

ped

24

4 3

1 2 3 1

ped

23 ÷ 24. C^A:

Mk:

BH^{CW}:

17. C^A:

F2^D:

Ped:

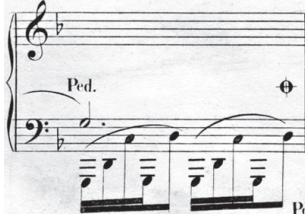
This section of the musical score for 'The Wind' by Maurice Strakosky covers measures 28 to 41. It is written for piano and features a complex interplay between the right and left hands. The right hand often plays melodic lines with trills and grace notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. Pedal points are indicated throughout, and there are several trills in the right hand. The score includes dynamic markings like 'tr' for trill and 'ped' for pedal. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

34. *Sec. Bronarski fortasse aliter legendum* (v. *Comm.*).

31. $\mathcal{A}$:

 $C^{\mathcal{A}}:$ 

G:



35. F_2^{St} :



36÷37. F2St:



42 *con forza*

46 *p*

51 *f*

55 *ff* *loco*

ped

42. E: *inexplicabile mendum!*50. F2st: v. Comm.

51. A: v. Comm.

55. F2^D: v. Comm.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a complex melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and it includes fingering numbers (1-5) and a '5 3' marking. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff, which now includes a '4 3' marking and a '7' below a group of notes. The bass staff continues with a similar accompaniment pattern. A 'ped' (pedal) marking is placed below the bass staff in the second system, indicating a sustained pedal point.

[illegible]

56÷57. F_2^{St} :

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the vocal melody in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second system shows the piano accompaniment in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a simple harmonic accompaniment, while the left hand plays a more complex pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present under the left hand in the second system.

66. F_2^D :

71 *stretto* *fff* *loco*

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

ped *φ ped* *φ ped* *φ ped*

74. F₂^D:

fff *loco*