



CHOPIN

(KULLAK.)

VOLUME III.

Ballads.



Das Einbinder

FREDERICK CHOPIN'S WORKS.

Instructive Edition

with explanatory remarks and fingerings by

DR THEODORE KULLAK

Author's Edition in English by

ALBERT R. PARSONS.

Volume III.

BALLADS

for the pianoforte.

I. Ballad in G minor Op. 23.

III. Ballad in A flat Op. 47.

II. " in F " 38.

IV. " in F minor " 52.

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

TH. KULLAK.

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

TH. KULLAK.

'BALLADE.

°BALLAD.

Fr. Chopin, Op. 23.

1) Die G-moll Ballade ist die geniale Improvisation einer ungeordneten schweifenden Phantasie, welche eine Reihe farbenglänzender Bilder erzeugt... „in ungeordneter Folge“ müssen wir vom Standpunkt der musikalischen Formlehre sagen... doch nicht unlogisch, denn ihre Verknüpfung ist gegeben durch die Vorstellungen, Begebenheiten, welche zu der Conception jeder Strophe die Anregung boten. Das eben ist das Wesen einer Erzählung in Tönen, und deshalb will sie nicht nur in Einzelheiten nachempfunden, sondern als Ganzes nachgedichtet sein. Mit hoher poetischer Kraft ist der Märchentönen getroffen in der gesangvollen Strophe A. Dieses Thema und die träumerische Melodie der Strophe C mit ihrem sanft wogenden Nachspiel D bilden die Hauptmomente, auf welche die Phantasie des Autors immer wieder zurückgreift. Dazwischen tauchen theils walzerartige Motive, theils glänzende Passagen auf, wachet in der Bewegung, bald überstürzt in schwungvoller Steigerung, bald im *amoroso* verflüchtend. Den Schluss bildet eine breit ausgeführte Strophe L von dämonischer Leidenschaft und frei recitirendem Ausdruck.

2) Nach andern Ausgaben:



3) The G-minor Ballad is the genial improvisation of an unrestrained, roaming fancy, which creates a series of pictures in glowing colors... „in unsystematic succession“ we must say from the standpoint of musical form, yet not illogically, for their connection is supplied by the ideas and occurrences which suggested the composition of each strophe. This is precisely the nature of a narrative in tones, and for this reason the latter ought not merely to be felt out in detail, but instead, reproduced in its entirety. The legendary tone is struck with high poetic power in the songful Strophe A. This theme and the dreamy melody of Strophe C with its softly undulating postlude D, form the chief points to which the author's fancy ever and again resorts. Between them appear partly waltz-like motives and partly brilliant passages, untamed in movement, now precipitous in soaring climaxes, anon fading away in *amoroso*. A broadly constructed Strophe L, of demonic passionateness and free recitative expression, forms the close.

2) According to other editions:



This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the melodic development. The third system features a more complex texture with multiple voices. The fourth system is marked *riten.* (ritardando) and shows a gradual slowing down. The fifth system is marked *agitato* (agitato) and shows a more active, faster tempo. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The page is numbered 4 in the top left corner.

5

sempre più mosso

dim. *meno forte*

(p) *(più p)*

calendo amor. *rifer.*

8) Aeltere Drucke geben für statt / an.

3) Earlier editions have f-sharp instead of f.
S. ZERN (1)

meno mosso 6-54.

sotto voce

pp

sempre pp

rallent.

E pp

7

23

p

pp

cresc.

ff

ff



sempre più animato





meno mosso

con forza *ten.*

sempre forte

meno mosso
pp sempre sotto voce
cresc.
poco riten.
Presto con fuoco, c.atto
il più forte possibile
passionato

4) Kleine Hände mögen für die hohen Töne der Sexten den fünften Finger auf weissen, den vierten auf schwarzen Tasten nehmen, für die tiefen Töne stets den Daumen.

4) Small hands may use the fifth finger on white keys and the fourth finger on black keys for the upper notes in the sixths, for the lower notes always the thumb.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Features a complex arpeggiated figure in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.
- System 2:** Continues the arpeggiated pattern with increasing complexity. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.
- System 3:** The right hand continues with arpeggios, while the left hand has more active bass lines. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.
- System 4:** The right hand has a more melodic line with arpeggios, and the left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.
- System 5:** The right hand has a melodic line with arpeggios, and the left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.
- System 6:** The right hand has a melodic line with arpeggios, and the left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamic markings include *ff* and *cresc.*.

[illegible]

"BALLADE.

°BALLAD.

Fr. Chopin. Op. 28.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 66$.

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

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

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The third system features a *pp* marking. The fourth system includes a *pp* marking. The fifth system includes a *pp* marking. The sixth system includes a *pp* marking and a *amorrendo* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

4 **Presto con fuoco.** $\text{♩} = 184.$

B

(a) *f*

(b) *cresc.*
(*meno f*)

f

18 *) Die vom Herausgeber hinzugefügten $\ll$ sind bis zum *f* in jedem Tact statthaft.

2) The $\ll$ added by the editor are permissible up to *f* in every measure.

(e)

dim.

rallent.

Tempo I.

pp

allentando

a tempo

(a)

(b)

6

stretto più mosso

cresc. cresc.

riten.

Tempo I. riten.

(d)

stretto più mosso

ff accr.

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

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

Presto con fuoco. 2. ed.

D

(a)

f

cresc.

sempre f

marcato

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

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

mod. *f* *agilato e sempre forte*

mod. *f*

mod. *f*

mod. *f*

mod. *f*

mod. *f*

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

6) Nach Mikuli *d* statt *dis*.

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

6) According to Mikuli *d* instead of *d* sharp.

9

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first five systems are in a single key signature (three flats) and 3/4 time. The sixth system begins with a key signature change to two flats and a tempo change to 'Tempo I.'. The notation is dense, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and complex chordal structures. Performance markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'f' (forte), and 'pp' (pianissimo). There are also various ornaments and slurs throughout the piece.

1) BALLADE.

1) BALLAD.

Fr. Chopin Op. 47.

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 70-80$.

a) Rob. Schumann sagt: „Der feine, geistreiche Pole, der sich in den vornehmsten Kreisen der französischen Hauptstadt zu bewegen gewohnt ist, dürfte in dieser Ballade vorzugsweise zu erkennen sein.“ Die ersten Strophen sind von aristokratischer Liebesswürdigkeit, annehmlich zum Theil pikant, ohne dass es jedoch an ernsteren Stimmungsmomenten fehle, man denke nur an die legendenhaften Anfangstacte. Gegen den Schluss hin erscheint der Charakter des Werks verändert. Schon in Strophe D erhält das Thema Bb durch eine ebenso elegant als ausdrucks-voll geführte Bassstimme erhöhte Bedeutung. Strophe E bringt eine Steigerung im grössten Styl, nach welcher das erste Thema wie ein begeisterter Triumphgesang durchbricht. Wir hören dieselben Motive wie anfangs, und müssen uns fast besinnen, ob es die gleichen sind: so sehr schellen durch das hochdramatische Pathos der Schlussstrophen ihre Dimensionen gewachsen zu sein.

2) Andere Ausgaben haben statt des Pralltrillers den Vorschlag c.

3) Der Bogen im obern System gilt nicht als Haltebogen. Vgl. Rudorff's Revisions-Bericht (Breitkopf's Hefte) „Allgemeine Bemerkungen b.“

4) Die ersten sechs Octaven kann man auf beide Hände vertheilen.

5) Wegen des Bogens im ♪ vgl. Anm. 3.

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1) Robt. Schumann says: "The refined, gifted Pole, who is accustomed to move in the most distinguished circles of the French capital, is preeminently to be recognised in this Ballad." The first strophes are of aristocratic amiability, graceful, in part piquant, without, however, any lack of more earnest moods — as witness the legend-like opening measures. Towards the end the character of the work appears changed. In strophe D, already, the theme Bb receives enhanced importance through the addition of a bass-part as elegant as it is expressive. Strophe E brings a climax in the grandest style, after which the first theme bursts out like an inspired triumphal song. We hear the same motives as at first, and yet are almost compelled to reflect whether they are the same, so greatly do their dimensions seem enlarged by the highly dramatic pathos of the closing strophes.

2) Other editions have instead of the beat or transient-shake (♩) the appoggiatura c.

3) The bows in the upper staff are not ties. See Rudorff's Report on Revision (Breitkopf and Härtel) "General Remarks, b."

4) The first six octaves may be divided between the two hands.

5) Concerning the bows in the ♪ see Remark 3.

S. 2200 (2)

This page of musical notation contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Performance instructions are written above or below the staves.

- System 1:** Features a *ten.* (tension) marking above the first staff.
- System 2:** Includes a *crisp* marking above the second staff and a *ten.* marking above the third staff.
- System 3:** Includes a *div.* (divisi) marking above the first staff, a *(p)* (piano) marking above the third staff, and an *espressivo* marking below the fourth staff.
- System 4:** Includes a *(d)* (diminuendo) marking above the second staff.
- System 5:** Includes a *credo. legato* (credo, legato) marking above the first staff.
- System 6:** Includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking below the first staff, a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking below the second staff, and a *(a) mezza voce* (mezza voce) marking above the third staff.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, with numerous accidentals, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature.

Key performance markings include:

- 2da* (second time) repeated throughout the first four systems.
- crec.* (crescendo) in the second system.
- (p)* (piano) in the third system.
- ff* (fortissimo) in the fourth system.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the fifth system.
- sempre dim.* (always diminuendo) in the sixth system.
- (p) crec.* in the sixth system.

The notation includes many slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the right hand. The left hand often provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

6) Nach Andern nicht *e* sondern *ex*, und zwar an das *ex* des vorigen Tacts gebunden.

7) Die Arpeggien beginnen gleichzeitig mit dem Einsatz des Basses.

8) Zur Erleichterung für kleine Hände:



h. 7288 (15)

6) According to others, not *e* but *ex*-flat, and tied moreover, to the *ex*-flat of the foregoing measure.

7) The arpeggios begin simultaneously with the entrance of the bass.

8) Facilitation for small hands:

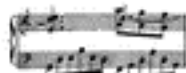


25

6

Measures 1-12 of the musical score. The piano part is highly rhythmic with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The vocal part includes various ornaments and dynamics. Markings include *cresc.*, *sottenuovo*, *p*, *D*, *meno voce*, and *legato*. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are indicated above the staves.

*) Einigen Ausgaben zufolge ist hier der Tact
 *) According to some editions the measure



einzuschalten.
 to be inserted here.

7

10) Variante

10) Variante



8 12)

9

stretto
crec.

più mosso (♩ = 100.)
sempre ff

12) Variante

5. 1908 (2)

BALLADE.

BALLAD.

Andante con moto. (♩ = 114.)

Fr. Chopin, Op. 52.

1) Dieses Werk unterscheidet sich nach Form und Inhalt wesentlich von den früheren Balladen. In ersterer Hinsicht fällt die strengere motivische Entwicklung und die ebenmäßige Anordnung der Strophen auf. Was die Themen betrifft, so haften ihnen ein in sich gekehrtes, gedämpftes Wesen an. Es ist, als ob der Dichter mehr für sich als für den Hörer spräche. Es fehlt nicht an leidenschaftlichen Momenten, aber sie treten nicht mit dem Schwung und trotz der pianistischen Schwierigkeit nicht mit dem Glanz zu Tage, als in den übrigen Werken der gleichen Gattung. Der erzählende Stil tritt gegen den lyrischen zurück. Im Beginn der ersten Strophe A wird freilich der Balladenton angeschlagen. Dann aber folgt ein tiefsehwermüthiges Stimmungsbild, von dem sich der Autor gar nicht trennen kann. Weder die sanft wogende Begleitung in der Variation A(d), noch die graziösen Fiorituren in C(e), noch der geheimnisvoll flüsternde Zwischensatz A(c) vermögen den melancholischen Grundton der Hauptstrophe wesentlich umzustimmen. Einen freundlicheren Ausdruck hat das erste Thema der zweiten Strophe B, das in der vierten D paraphrasirt wird, ebenso die ihm folgenden lebenswürdigen Tonarabesken. Der feinsinnige Spieler wird an dieser Ballade im engsten Kreise eine dankbarere Aufgabe finden als im Concertsaal.

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1) This work differs essentially in form and contents from the earlier Ballads. In the first respect, the stricter development of the motives and the symmetrical arrangement of the strophes are striking. As regards the themes, they are permeated by a self-absorbed, subdued nature. It is as if the poet spoke more for himself than for the hearer. Impassioned moments are not wanting, but they do not appear with the same swing, nor, in spite of the pianistic difficulties, with the same brilliancy, as in the other works of the same species. The narrative style recedes, before the lyrical. In the beginning of the first strophe, to be sure, the ballad-tone is struck. But then follows a deeply melancholy mood-picture from which the author is wholly unable to turn away. Neither the softly undulating accompaniment in the variation A (b), nor the graceful embellishments in C (b), nor yet the mysteriously whispering interlude A (c), are able to essentially modify the melancholy fundamental tone of the chief strophe. A more genial expression appears in the first theme of the second strophe B, which is paraphrased in the fourth, D, as also in the charming tone-arabesques which follow it. The discreet player will find this Ballad a more grateful task in a small circle than in the concert-room.

S. 7248 (A)

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast and intricate piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'legato'. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata. Below the sixth system, the text 'S. 7288 (4)' is printed.

S. 7288 (4)

mezzo voce

cresc.

riten.

ff

in tempo

fz

dim. - accel.

leggierissimo

rile.

B(a)
in tempo

p

mol.

riferd.

a tempo

cresc.

(b)

5

2) Hier beginnt das Thema der Strophe B, zu dem die vorhergehenden vier Takte die Einleitung bilden. Vgl. Strophe D.

2) Here begins the theme of Strophe B, to which the preceding four measures form the introduction. See Strophe D.

Musical score for piano, featuring complex chords and arpeggios. The notation includes various markings such as *cresc.*, *rilev.*, *ten.*, *leggero*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 3/4.

4) Variante:



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets and slurs. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *(p)* at the start, *cresc.* later.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f* (forte) at the start of the second measure, *ten.* (tenu) later.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *ritard.* (ritardando) at the start, *ten.* (tenu) later, *dim.* (diminuendo) later, *pp* (pianissimo) at the end. A tempo change is indicated: *Al tempo*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) at the start.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *smorz.* (smorzando) at the start, *delic.* (delicately) later, *reflet.* (reflected) later, *legato* at the end. A tempo change is indicated: *Allegro*.

a tempo

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The notation is dense with many notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. There are several instances of 'Ta.' or 'Ta.' with a circled 'a' below notes, which might be a specific articulation or a breath mark. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The first system starts with a piano 'p' dynamic marking.

4) Beim Einstudiren kann man die folgende Stelle in die- 4) In practising, the following place may be grouped in
ser Weise eintheilen: this way:

A single line of musical notation showing a specific passage of music, likely the one referred to in the text above. It includes notes, rests, and fingerings.







a) Die obere Fingersetzung schliesst sich den Grundsätzen an, nach denen Chopin chromatische Scales in Doppelgriffen spielte. Die untere beruht im Wesentlichen auf Czerny'schen Prinzipien. Vgl. die Anmerkung zur Etüde Op. 10, N^o 2 in Band I dieser Ausgabe.

b) The upper fingering conforms to the principles according to which Chopin played chromatic scales in double notes. The lower follows essentially the principles of Czerny. See Remark to Etude Op. 10 N^o 2 in Vol. I of this edition.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *p*, *ff*). The score is written in a key with three flats and a 3/4 time signature. The first system has a large slur over the right hand. The second system also has a large slur. The third system includes the instruction "accet. viv' al fine" and "cresc.". The fourth system has a "ff" marking. The fifth system has a "f" marking. The sixth system ends with a double bar line and a "fine" marking.