

887
1032 To M^{me}. HELENA MODJESKA,

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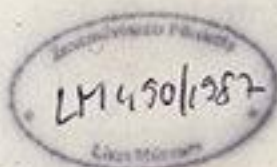
CHOPIN'S

INTRODUCTION AND VARIATIONS.

OPUS 2.

(La ci darem la mano.)

Adapted for the Piano Forte Alone.



BY



JULIA RIVE-KING.

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Of the many letters in our possession, testifying to the value of this edition, and its excellent features, we give a few criticisms by the ablest and best known musicians of the country.

EXTRACT FROM "CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR."

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS., of St. Louis, have issued a very noteworthy publication, in the shape of Czerny's "Velocity" studies, edited by Franz Bausemer and Charles Kunkel. The distinguishing features of this edition of a well-known work, already in the catalogues of most large publishers, are—new fingerings, original notes and explanations, and copious additions to the original text, in the form of "ossias," designed to widen the scope of the system for mechanical development embraced by the original work. The use of annotated editions of standard musical works is undoubtedly great. Very few music teachers are philosophers, and nearly all of the thousands using these works are better off for constant reminding of even such elementary philosophical considerations as those set forth in the studies before us. In the case of pupils, the utility of these printed admonitions, is even more striking. The moral force of typography is considerable, and it is more than likely that the average piano student would consider an injunction to keep the wrist still in finger passages, or to accent such and such notes, doubly weighty if printed on the page before her. The task of getting up such a work as the one now under consideration is by no means small. In the first place, it often happens that in the fingering of a passage, what would be right for one pupil would not be best for another. In meeting this point Messrs. Bausemer and Kunkel have been very judicious; in troublesome places they give two fingerings, one for small and one for large hands. Their plan of using the thumb and fourth finger upon black keys, whenever convenient, is in accordance with modern schools of technique, and, of course, commends itself to us.

In our glances through the music we have detected no error of typography, and we desire to give this fact prominence, in view of the disgracefully "botched" editions of studies and classics so often given to the American public. The constant hints concerning the virtue of slow practice, practice of the hands separately, etc., the reminders concerning wrist and finger motion, and striking with both hands exactly together, the instructions for anticipating certain positions of hand, and, prominently, the many directions tending toward elasticity of muscles—freedom from the nervously constrained condition of arm and hand—so apt to be engendered in practice—all these must be very useful to teachers, and very potent in holding pupils in the way in which they should go.

F. W. ROOT.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—DEAR SIRS: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your edition of Czerny's Velocity Studies. It seems to me the best and most useful edition of these world-renowned studies I have yet seen. The "ossia" arrangement for the left hand must be of special benefit; for, as you say in your preface, the left hand is altogether too much neglected. I wish all the students of the Piano and Organ in our country could be brought to realize the great advantage and benefit which would result if they were to give more attention to studies of this kind. I wish you much success with your beautiful edition.

Very truly,
EUGENE THAYER.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for the publications you sent, which, after considerable delay, reached me safely at last. You ask my opinion of the edition of Czerny's "Etudes de la Velocite." I have examined it with interest, and think your suggestions and additions both practical and useful.

Very truly, yours,
WM. MASON.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—ST. LOUIS: Your edition of "Czerny's Studies of Velocity" is received with thanks. I always have considered them very valuable and even indispensable for teacher and pupil. The revised fingering and the explanatory notes of Messrs. Bausemer and Kunkel add to the usefulness of the work and thus modified, it forms an excellent introduction to Cramer-Bulow.

Yours, very respectfully,
KARL KLAUSER.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—GENTLEMEN: Your new edition of the celebrated "Etudes de la Velocite" commends itself to the musical profession and public at large, not merely by the subordinate merits of its unsurpassed cheapness, correctness and legibility, but also by the thoroughness and excellence of its fingering, while, as an edition of Czerny, it is unrivaled and unique, in respect both to the additional material which it affords for the training of the left hand, and to the copious and instructive annotations with which it is supplied; hence it would seem impossible for any teacher, who once glances through its pages, to be willing, thereafter, in teaching, to take the trouble to use any other edition, and thus needlessly foregoes the advantage of the valuable assistance which its editors have painstakingly adapted it to render, at least in the capacity of a monitor for pupils in the interval between lessons, if in no other way; while, doubtless, the majority of the profession will gladly extend to it an appreciative welcome, as a compilation well calculated, by virtue of its varied suggestions, at once to stimulate to, and, at the same time, indicate manifold means of insuring increased thoughtfulness and proportionately increased efficiency in their work.

Yours, truly,
A. R. PARSONS.

New York, Oct. 18, 1876.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your edition of Czerny's "Etudes de la Velocite." The work certainly should have a large sale, and reflects great credit to the compilers.

Respectfully,
CARLYLE PETERSILEA.

MESSRS. KUNKEL BROS.—GENTLEMEN: I have examined your edition of "Czerny's Etudes de la Velocite," and must say I find it to be the best and most correct that I have ever perused. The annotations to every study, and the additions for the practice of the much neglected left hand, as introduced by the editors, can but recommend this new issue to every intelligent teacher.

The mode of fingering which is systematically employed throughout the work—the same which is now exclusively adopted at the Leipzig and Berlin Conservatories, and pronounced the only correct method by such authorities as Dr. Franz Liszt, Carl Reinecke, Dr. Hans von Bulow, Carl Klindworth, Carl Tausig and others, is a feature which adds no little to the worth of the edition.

Very respectfully, yours,
M. I. EPSTEIN.

Sample Sheets containing the first two studies mailed free of charge to any address on application.

Musical score for piano and violin, featuring various technical exercises and performance instructions. The score is divided into several systems, each with piano (p) and violin (v) staves.

System 1: The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of sixteenth-note runs. The violin part starts with a *leggiere.* (light) instruction and a *ten:* (tenuto) marking. A *poco cres:* (poco crescendo) instruction is present.

System 2: The piano part is marked *legato assai.* (very legato). The violin part includes *espress:* (expressive) and *ten:* markings. A *cres:* (crescendo) instruction is also present. The instruction *sempre legato e tenuto.* (always legato and tenuto) is written below the violin staff.

System 3: The piano part is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The violin part continues with *legatiss: e dim:* (very legato and decrescendo) instructions.

The score includes numerous fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings throughout. A large watermark "AKADEMIA" is visible across the middle of the page.

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for Liszt's 'Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1'. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a large, stylized watermark in the center that reads 'ZENAKADÉMI LISZT MÚZEUM'. The music is in 2/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The second system includes a 'ben marcato il canto.' (in marked cantabile) marking and a 'cres:' (crescendo) marking. The page is numbered '8' in the top left corner.

The image shows a page from a musical score for the piece 'L'Espresso' by Debussy. The score is written for piano (p) and violin (v). The piano part is in the upper system, and the violin part is in the lower system. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part includes complex chords and arpeggios, while the violin part features a melodic line with various fingerings and a final flourish. The score is marked with 'p' for piano and 'v' for violin. The page is numbered 20 in the bottom right corner.

To shorten the Introduction
play this passage and go to
page 8.



con forza. *rit:* *poco più mosso.* *sf risoluto.*

energico. *sf* *sempre legato.* *sf*

360. 25.

8^a

*sempre **sf** ben marcato.*

cres:

8^a

ff

dim:

calando.

p

pp

poco

a

poco

cres

il basso legato.

cen

do

al

dim:

Red.

[illegible]

Allegretto. ♩ - 48.

9

Semplice.
Thema.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf* and *ten:*. A watermark is visible across the middle of the page.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ten:*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ten:*. A watermark is visible across the middle of the page.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ten:*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ten: leggiero.*

marcato.

f

sempre legato.

mf

dim

sf

fp

cres - cen -

do

p

cres -

cen - do

360. 25.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of three systems of staves. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano), *cres:* (crescendo), *dim:* (diminuendo), and *sf* (sforzando). There are also markings for *8a* (octave up) and *Red.* (Reduction). The score is marked with asterisks (*) at several points. A large watermark is visible across the center of the page, reading "ZENEAKADEMIA LISZT MŰZEUM".

63. *sempre sostenuto*

p *m.v.* *preciso.* 25 1 3 5 1 2 1 2 4

cres: *cres:*

f dim: *p*

cres: *sf* *cres:* *f* *p*

sf *sf*

360. 25.

ben marcato.

sf

legatiss: e cres:

cres:

cres: 1

dim:

f

cres:

sf

sf

p

15421231

staccato.

Con bravura. ♩ = 92.

sempre staccato e f.

This system contains the first eight measures of the piece. It features a treble and bass staff for the piano accompaniment and a single staff for the melody. The melody is marked 'staccato.' and the piano accompaniment is marked 'sempre staccato e f.'. The tempo is 'Con bravura' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes.

This system contains measures 9 through 16. The musical notation continues with the same instruments and markings as the first system. A large, semi-transparent watermark is visible across the middle of the page, reading 'ZENEA KADÉMIA' and 'LISZT MŰZSEUM'.

This system contains measures 17 through 24. The musical notation continues with the same instruments and markings as the first system. The watermark 'ZENEA KADÉMIA' and 'LISZT MŰZSEUM' is still visible.



15

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1:

- Staff 1 (Right): Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above the notes.
- Staff 2 (Left): Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated below the notes.
- Staff 3 (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above and below the notes. The instruction *sempre stacc:* is written above the first measure.

System 2:

- Staff 1 (Right): Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above the notes.
- Staff 2 (Left): Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated below the notes.
- Staff 3 (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above and below the notes. The instruction *cres:* is written above the first measure, and *fp* is written above the second measure.

System 3:

- Staff 1 (Right): Treble clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above the notes.
- Staff 2 (Left): Bass clef, key signature of one flat. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated below the notes.
- Staff 3 (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains several measures of sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings (1-5) indicated above and below the notes. The instruction *cres:* is written above the first measure, and *f* is written above the second measure.

Adagio $\text{♩} = 69$.

sf *espressivo.* *ff* *cres:* *p* *pp* *ff*

*con forza.**Cantabile.*

risoluto. *pp* *p* *sf* *p leggiero e legato.* *pesante.*

Cantabile e molto legato.

2^a *espress:* *pp* *ppp* *sf*

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written for piano (p) and includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions.

Key Features:

- First System:** Features a complex passage with triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *cres:* (crescendo). A *ten:* (tension) marking is present in the right hand.
- Second System:** Continues the complex passage with *sf* and *cres:* markings. A *dim:* (decrescendo) marking appears towards the end of the system.
- Third System:** Includes a *stretto e con forza.* (narrow and with force) instruction. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Fourth System:** Features a *delicato.* (delicate) instruction. Dynamics include *cres:*, *p* (piano), and *smorz.* (smorzando, or fading).

The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks, indicating a technically demanding piece. The watermark "ZENEA KADÉM" is visible across the middle of the page.

Alla Polacca. ♩ = 96.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked "Alla Polacca." with a tempo of ♩ = 96. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score is divided into two main sections: a piano section and a scherzo section. The piano section begins with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (p) section. The scherzo section is marked "scherz:" and includes a "sf" (sforzando) marking. The score concludes with a final cadence marked with an asterisk (*). A large watermark "ZENAKADÉMIA LISZT MŰZÉUM" is visible across the middle of the page.

f sf

p

scherz:

sf p

8a

8a

First system of musical notation. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand contains complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) symbol and an asterisk are present below the staff.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with similar complex textures. The right hand has rapid runs and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A 'legato.' marking is placed above the right hand. The word 'ten:' appears twice below the staff, indicating a tenor part or a specific performance instruction.

Third system of musical notation. It shows further development of the musical themes. The right hand features more intricate melodic patterns. The left hand continues with harmonic support. A 'cres.' (crescendo) marking is visible. The system concludes with a 'Red.' symbol and an asterisk.

8^a

f p molto legato. cres: -

cen - do.

8^a

8^a

f cres:

ZENEAKADÉMIA
ISZT. MÚZEUM

leggero.

f

*Red. **

*Red. **

*Red. **

This image shows a page of musical notation for Franz Liszt's 'Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11'. The score is written for piano (left hand) and violin (right hand). The music is in G major and 2/4 time. The page contains several systems of music, each with a piano part on the left and a violin part on the right. The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures, while the violin part has melodic lines with various ornaments and trills. The score includes numerous musical markings such as 'cres:', 'dim:', 'f', 'legato', and 'Red.'. There are also asterisks (*) and 'Red.' markings. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'ZENAKADÉM' is visible across the center of the page. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

Musical score for piano and voice. The score is written in G major and 4/4 time. It consists of several systems of staves. The piano part is written for the left and right hands, and the voice part is written for the soprano. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando), *dim:* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cres-* (crescendo), and *ben attaccato.* (well connected). The score also includes fingerings and articulation marks. A large watermark "ZENAKADÉMIA LISZT MÚZEUM" is visible across the middle of the page.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff, followed by a vocal line. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The third system shows the piano accompaniment and the vocal line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A large watermark of the Zeneakadémia logo is visible in the center of the page, with the text 'ZENEAkadémia SZEMLE' overlaid on it.

8^a
sf *f* *dim:*
sf *dim:* *p*
p
8^a *sf* *f* *dim:*
8^a *sf* *f* *dim:*

Musical score for piano and voice, page 24. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first five systems each have a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The sixth system has a piano accompaniment (grand staff) and a vocal line (treble clef). The music is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dynamics and markings include: *cres:* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), *dim:* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *tr* (trill).

Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

A large watermark "ZENAKADEMIA LISZT MŰZSEUM" is visible across the middle of the page.

sempre legato.

p

sempre ben marcato.

cres:

fz

l.h.

sf

8a

sempre legato.

p

sf

8a

sempre legato.

f

energico.

cres

cen.

do.

ff

con forza

mf

8a

sempre legato

p *ben marcato.* *sf* *fz*

molto con energico.

cres: *sempre ben marcato.*

8^a

legatissimo leggerissimo e dim:

p

Ad. *p*

27

8^a

p

sempre più piano

martellato.

cres.

ff

fff

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