

Nº 1

## Fr. Chopin

Op. 10 Nº 1

Erste Bearbeitung

First Version

Première Version

Allegro maestoso ( $\text{♩} = 144\text{--}176$ )

Sheet music for the first version of Chopin's Op. 10, No. 1, Allegro maestoso. The music is in 2/4 time, treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking 'f'.

Leopold Godowsky

Sheet music for Leopold Godowsky's arrangement of Chopin's Op. 10, No. 1, Allegro maestoso. The music is in 2/4 time, treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking 'f'.

Sheet music for the first version of Chopin's Op. 10, No. 1, Allegro maestoso, continuing from the previous page. The music is in 2/4 time, treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking 'f'.

Sheet music for Leopold Godowsky's arrangement of Chopin's Op. 10, No. 1, Allegro maestoso, continuing from the previous page. The music is in 2/4 time, treble and bass staves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes. The bass staff includes a dynamic marking 'f'.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a bass clef, the third staff a treble clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Each staff consists of two measures. Measure 1 of each staff contains sixteenth-note patterns with various fingerings (e.g., 1-2-4-5, 5-4-2-1, 1-2-3-5) and dynamic markings like  $\text{p}$  (piano). Measure 2 continues the sixteenth-note patterns, often starting with a different finger than the previous measure. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests per measure. The overall style is technical and requires precise finger control.

The musical score consists of three systems of piano music. The top system starts with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The middle system starts with a bass clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom system starts with a bass clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. All systems feature complex sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1 5' or '2 4 1'. Dynamic markings include 'f' (fortissimo) and 'fff' (ffff). The music is divided into three systems by vertical dashed lines. The first system ends with a repeat sign and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. The second system begins with a dynamic 'f' and a 'Ped.' instruction. The third system begins with a dynamic 'fff' and a 'Ped.' instruction. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with various accidentals and rests.

\*) Hier beginnt ein *Crescendo*, das allmählich und ununterbrochen bis zu dem gewaltigen *fff* des Schlusses anwächst.

\*) Here commences an uninterrupted and gradual crescendo leading to a tremendous *fff*.

\*) Ici commence un crescendo qui s'étend sans interruption jusqu'à l'imposant *fff* final.

Piano sheet music page 6, featuring four staves of musical notation. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicated above the notes. The first staff begins with a dynamic of  $b\ddot{b}\ddot{b}\ddot{b}$ . The second staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{c}.\ddot{\text{c}}\ddot{\text{c}}$ . The third staff begins with a dynamic of  $b\ddot{b}\ddot{b}\ddot{b}$ . The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of  $b\ddot{b}\ddot{b}\ddot{b}$ . The music includes several "Ped." (pedal) markings. The key signature changes from one staff to another, with some staves having sharps and others having flats.

\*) Es ist bequemer, in diesem und den folgenden 4 Taktten das achte Sechzehntel der rechten Hand mit der linken und das achte Sechzehntel der linken Hand mit der rechten zu greifen.

\*) It is more convenient to play the eighth sixteenth of the right hand with the left hand and the eighth sixteenth of the left with the right hand in this and the following four measures.

\*) Il est plus facile de jouer dans cette mesure et dans les quatre suivantes la huitième double croche de la main droite avec la gauche et vice versa.

\*) Die Sechzehntel des zweiten und dritten Viertels in diesem und in den folgenden ähnlichen Takten klingen in Oktaven brillanter, eine Verlangsamung darf aber dann durch Überanstrengung des Handgelenkes nicht eintreten.

\*) All the sixteenths of the second and third quarters of this and similar measures on this page would sound more brilliant in octaves, provided no retardation results from the strain on the wrist.

\*) Les doubles croches du second et troisième temps dans cette mesure et les suivantes qui lui sont semblables produiront un plus brillant effet en octaves; mais on veillera à ce qu'il ne se produise pas un ralentissement du mouvement par suite de la fatigue du poignet.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, divided into six horizontal staves. The music is written in common time. The first two staves begin with a treble clef and a bass clef respectively. The third staff starts with a bass clef. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef. The fifth staff starts with a bass clef. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef. Various musical elements are present throughout the page, including:

- Dynamics:** The word "Ped." appears multiple times, indicating pedal points or sustained notes.
- Fingerings:** Finger numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are placed above or below specific notes and chords to guide the performer.
- Performance Instructions:** The instruction "Ped." is repeated several times across the staves.
- Measure Numbers:** Measure numbers 8, 4, 8, 78, 13, and 24 are indicated at the beginning of certain measures.
- Tempo Markers:** The instruction "sf" (sforzando) is shown in the lower staff.
- Articulation:** Small vertical dashes and dots are used to indicate specific articulations like staccato or accents.

The music consists of a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with occasional sustained notes and harmonic changes indicated by key signature shifts.

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The top staff is in treble clef, the second in bass clef, the third in treble clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music is in common time. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{f}$ , and  $\text{ff}$ . There are also performance instructions like "poco più animato" and "Rit." (ritardando). Fingerings are indicated above some notes, such as "1 2 5 4" and "1 5 3 2". The music concludes with a coda section, indicated by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

<sup>\*)</sup> In der Coda darf der Spieler nicht die geringste Ermattung zeigen!

<sup>\*)</sup> In the Coda the player must not show the slightest sign of fatigue.

<sup>\*)</sup> L'exécutant ne doit pas trahir la moindre trace de fatigue dans la coda.