

PIANO.

F2^S. P. 2 haec inscriptio legitur:



2. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

3. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

F2:

v. Comm.

5. F_2^S :

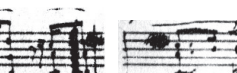
 $\mathbf{F}_2^D:$

Chopin corr.

ed. www.audacter.it.03

18 ÷ 19. F2:

(18÷19) $\mathcal{A}^1$:



*Ubi $\mathcal{A}^1$ connexiones
duas habet, F unam
facit (v. Comm.).*

21. F1:



22. F2:



Figure 10 shows two musical scores, F1 and F2, for the same piece. Both are in 3/4 time and B-flat major. F1 is a piano arrangement, while F2 is a guitar arrangement. The guitar score includes a 'Ped' (pedal) marking under the final chord.

22. F₂^D:

*conglutinationes fortasse Chopin
ipse add.*

40 *cres.* *legato.*

45 *p* *pp* *Spa-loco* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.*

50 *m.v.* *⟨ ⟩* *(F2^s F2^l: ⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *4* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩*

57 *2* *2* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩* *Ped.* *⟨ ⟩*

41. *Gres.* *Legato.*

E: punctum ad re^{b4} (D^{b4}) perperam add. et Tl.

42. F1 E: v. Intr. p. vb.

43÷44. V. Comm.

45÷46. A¹ G: v. Intr. pp. vb e viib.

46. F1 E: Error typographi (la^{b4}[A^{b4}]-do^s[C^s] loco do^s[C^s]-mi^b[E^b]) et in F2 permanet, v. Intr. p. vb.

46÷47. Ped.(ale) coniectura videtur addendum.

47÷49. V. Comm.

52. F1 E A¹: v. Intr. p. viiib (cf. Comm.).

52÷53. F2^J F2^S Ped. add. (v. Comm.).

60. A¹:

Secundum re³ (D³) errore additum Chopin ipse deleuit (cf. Comm. ad mis. 107).

79÷80. F1 E F2: v. Intr. p. va.

80. $\mathcal{A}^1$ accentus intentivos om.

82. F:

fa³ (F³) om.

83. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

v. Comm.

87. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

v. Comm.

88÷89. F1 E $\mathcal{A}^1$: v. Intr. p. IXa.

89. F1 F2: v. Intr. p. XIb.

93. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

sine do³ (C³).

94. F1 E: v. Intr. p. vb.

95. F1 E F2: v. Intr. p. vb.

95÷96. T1:

v. Comm.

97. A^1 :

F1:

F2:

*v. Comm.*101 ÷ 102. A^1 :

99. A^1 :

*v. Comm.*F2^{Sc}:

Tl:

99 ÷ 100. F2^D:

102. Mk:

Tl:

106. F1 E: *v. Intr. p. vb.*107. A^1 :

*cf. mis. 60 (v. Comm.).*108. F1 E: *v. Intr. p. Vla.*

140 *Gua... loco* *ten.* *cres.* *p*

145

151

142. F1 E: v. *Intr. p. via.*

145 ÷ 152. F2^{Sc}: v. *Comm.*

150 ÷ 152. F2^I:

Ad secundam vocem illustrandam Chopin connexionem add. et similiter fecit in F2^S, cf. miss. 109 ÷ 112.

152. F1 E: v. *Intr. p. via.*

157 *m.v.*
legato

161

165 *cres.*
Ped.

157. $\mathcal{A}^1$: — F I E: cf. *Intr. p. VIa.*



162. F_2^D :



*Chopin conglutinationes add.,
cf. miss. 157÷158. V. Comm.*

157÷158. F_2^D :



Chopin ipse conglutinationes add., cf. mis. 162.

163÷164. F I E: cf. *Intr. p. VIa.*

164. $\mathcal{A}^1$:



F_2^S :



158. F I E $\mathcal{A}^1$: cf. *Intr. p. IXb.*

161÷161. F:



conglutinato ad si³ om.

F_2^J :



v. Comm.

T1:

Example 10 shows two musical staves. The left staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It contains a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The right staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It contains a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. Both staves have a 'Ped.' marking with a diamond symbol below them, indicating a pedal point.

175÷180. F1 F2: *cf. Intr. p. VIIa.*

183÷185. F2: *v. Comm.*

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts on a whole note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter note B4. The bass line consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The melody includes a half note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The bass line continues with the same eighth-note pattern, ending on a G4. The score is written for a single melodic line and a continuous bass line.

186 *smorz.* *D5* *sotto voce*

191

195

199

187. F1 E: *cf. Intr. p. vib.*

189. F1 E: *cf. Intr. p. vib.*

196. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

197. F1 E: *cf. Intr. p. vib.*

200. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

F2:

v. Comm.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and a double bar line. The handwriting is somewhat stylized and appears to be a personal sketch or a working draft.

2II. *A*¹:

Pod:

v. Comm.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Little Boat'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, starting with a G4 note, followed by a dotted quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

v. Comm.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves. The top staff features a series of vertical strokes with horizontal lines, possibly representing a melodic line or a specific rhythmic pattern. The bottom staff shows a more complex notation with various symbols, including what appears to be a treble clef, a key signature, and a series of notes or rests connected by a line, suggesting a melodic phrase. The notation is written in ink on aged paper.

215

220

225

215. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

F2:

v. Comm.

219 (= 221). F2:

F2^D:

215÷217. *Connexiones coniectura restituiimus.*216. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

227. F1 E: cf. *Intr. p. vib.*228÷229. $\mathcal{A}^1$:

— *più mosso*

230

Ped.

8^{va}

tr

loco

235

Ped.

231. F₂^D: *piu mosso.*

Ped.

233. A¹:

232. F₁ E A¹: *cf. Intr. p. xa.*

234. F₁ E A¹: *cf. Intr. p. xa.*