

# Felix Mendelssohn

## Prelude · Prélude

MWV U 123  
Op. 104a, No. 2

Performance Edition · Édition pratique  
Edited by · préparée par Benjamin Geer

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# Preface • Préface

Footnotes in the music text point out editorial choices that are worth your attention, especially where you may prefer a different option. For explanations of these choices, please see the critical edition, which can be found on the project web site, <https://tondauer.art>.

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Les notes de base de page dans la partition signalent des choix éditoriaux qui méritent votre attention, surtout dans des cas où vous pourriez préférer une autre option. Vous trouverez des explications de ces choix dans l'édition critique, qui est disponible sur le site Internet du projet, <https://tondauer.art>.

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## About the Piece • À propos de la pièce

Mendelssohn composed this prelude in 1836, intending at first to include it in Op. 35, a set of preludes (originally études) and fugues. He then chose a different prelude for Op. 35, and this one was published posthumously in 1868.<sup>5</sup>

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Mendelssohn a composé ce prélude en 1836, dans un premier temps pour son op. 35, qui est un ensemble de préludes (qu'il a d'abord appelé des études) et de

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2. See <https://github.com/benjamingeer/Tondauer>.

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4. Voir <https://github.com/benjamingeer/Tondauer>.

5. R. Larry Todd, *Mendelssohn Essays* (New York: Routledge, 2008), 188–198.

fugues. Ensuite il a préféré un autre prélude pour l'op. 35. Celui qui est présenté ici a été publié en 1868 après la mort du compositeur.

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# Prelude

Felix Mendelssohn  
MWV U 123 (Op. 104a, No. 2)

**Allegro agitato**

**f**

**cresc.**

<sup>1</sup>G # or G b? See the critical edition. • Sol # ou sol b? Voir l'édition critique.



12

13

14

15

16

17

<sup>1</sup>E  $\flat$  or E  $\sharp$ ? See the critical edition. • Mi  $\flat$  ou mi  $\sharp$ ? Voir l'édition critique.

4  
18

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a whole note. The accompaniment is a continuous eighth-note pattern. The score is marked with a '4' and a '18' at the beginning.

19

1

5 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

21

Example 10 (continued)

Measures 21-24. The score continues with a piano (p) and forte (sf) dynamic. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

22

*p*

*sf*

*f*

*cresc.*

1 4 5 3 2 1

2 3 1 2 5 2 1 3 2

1 2 3

23

2

2 3 1 2

3 4 1 2 4

2 1 4

<sup>1</sup>Staccato? See the critical edition. • Staccato ? Voir l'édition critique.



24

Measures 24-25 of a piano piece in D major. Measure 24 features a treble clef staff with a series of eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note runs, accompanied by a bass clef staff with a single note. Measure 25 continues the treble staff with more complex runs and includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. Fingering numbers 1-5 are indicated throughout.

25

Measures 25-26 of the piano piece. Measure 25 shows a continuation of the treble staff with intricate fingerings and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking in the bass staff. Measure 26 features a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Fingering numbers 1-5 are indicated throughout.

26

Measures 26-27 of the piano piece. Measure 26 shows a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Measure 27 features a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Fingering numbers 1-5 are indicated throughout.

27

Measures 27-28 of the piano piece. Measure 27 shows a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Measure 28 features a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Fingering numbers 1-5 are indicated throughout.

28

Measures 28-29 of the piano piece. Measure 28 shows a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Measure 29 features a treble staff with a triplet and a bass staff with a single note. Fingering numbers 1-5 are indicated throughout.

29

This musical score segment contains measures 29 through 32 in the key of D major (two sharps). The notation is as follows:

- Measure 29:** Treble clef has a half note D5 with a fingering of 5. Bass clef has a half note D3 with a fingering of 1, followed by a half note E3 with a fingering of 2.
- Measure 30:** Treble clef has a half note E5 with a fingering of 4, followed by a half note D5 with a fingering of 2, and a half note C5 with a fingering of 1. Bass clef has a half note D3 with a fingering of 1, followed by a half note E3 with a fingering of 2.
- Measure 31:** Treble clef has a half note D5 with a fingering of 2, followed by a half note E5 with a fingering of 4, and a half note D5 with a fingering of 2. Bass clef has a half note D3 with a fingering of 1, followed by a half note E3 with a fingering of 2.
- Measure 32:** Treble clef has a half note C5 with a fingering of 1, followed by a half note B4 with a fingering of 2, and a half note A4 with a fingering of 4. Bass clef has a half note G4 with a fingering of 2, followed by a half note F4 with a fingering of 3, and a half note E4 with a fingering of 1. The measure concludes with a half note D4 with a fingering of 2.

The piece concludes with a final measure (measure 32) featuring a whole note D4 in both staves, marked with a fermata.