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## Frederic chopin best known for

What is frederic chopin known for. What was frederic chopin famous for.

warsaw, polonia (ap) — a gala concert on Saturday opened the 18th edition of the prestigious international piano contest frederic chopin, which was postponed one year due to the coronavirus pandemic. The Oct.2-23 competition was scheduled for October 2020, but the authorities have put out the popular event, waiting for the requirements of social space forbidding fans to participate in auditions in the national philharmonic of varsavia. the contest where only chopin works are played is known for launching world careers for its winners and finalists, includes three stages of solo piano performance, the best of which leads to promotion at a higher stage, and the final stage in which the few finalists play one of the two chopin concerts with the orchestra. the winner gets a gold medal and a prize of 40,000 euros (\$45,000) and prestigious recording contracts and concerts, the winner's announcement is scheduled 20 October. concerts of 87 participants from all over the world — from the South Korean to the United States — begin on Sunday morning with the execution of xuanyi mao from the wool. the international jury of 17 members includes the winners and finalists of the past. missed by the jury this year will be the nelson freire of brasile and Argentina martha argerich, among the previous winners are argerich, garrick ohlsson of the United States, krystian zimerman and artur blechacz and Seong-jin cho of the South Korean. the inaugural concert on Saturday characterized cho and other finalists and winners of the past — avdeeva julianna, julian philippe, kevin kenner and dang thai are — in the piano works of johan sebastian bach, ludwig van beethoven and robert schumann. the first edition was held in 1927 and then every five years, but the Second World War forced a postponement of the fourth edition until 1949. chopin, the most famous and beloved composer and pianist of classical music of the lung, was born in 1810 in zelazowa wola near varsavia for a Polish mother and a French father. He left the poon at 7 pm to expand his musical formation in Vietnamese and then in Paris, where he settled, composing, giving concerts and educational piano. He died in Paris in 1849 and was buried in the cemetery of lachaise pears. his heart is at the church of the holy cross of the road. There will be no competition hearings 17 October to allow participants and the jury to attend the traditional observances of the anniversary of death of chopin which include a version of the "Requiem" of wolfgang amadeus moztart in the church of the holy cross. auditions can be followed live on the youtube channel of chopin institute and on the Polish state radio channel. Polish composer and pianist chopin redirects here, for others, see chopin (disambiguation.) chopin, daguerreotype di bisson, c. 1849 frédéric françois chopin[n 1] (fryderyk franciszek chopin;[n 2] 1 March 1810 – 17 October 1849) was a Polish composer and virtuoso pianist of the romantic period that he wrote mainly for solo piano. [2] Chopin was born in zelazowa wola in the Duchy of Varsavia and created varsavia, which in 1815 became part of the Congress of the Poleonia. a prodigy child, completed his musical formation and composed his previous works in the varsavia before leaving the poon at 20 years, less than a month before the outbreak of the revolt of November 1830. at 21 he settled in Paris. since then – in the last 18 years of his life – he has given only 30 public shows, preferring the most intimate atmosphere of the salon. he supported selling his compositions and giving piano lessons, for which he was very required. chopin formed a friendship with franz liszt and was admired byf his other musical contemporaries, including Robert Schumann. After a failed engagement with Maria Wodzńska from 1836 to 1837, she maintained a often troubled relationshipThe French writer Amantine Dupin (known by his name of the pen, George Sand). A short and unhappy visit to Mallorca with sand in 1838 - 39 would demonstrate one of its most productive periods of composition. In his last years, he was supported financially by him admirer Jane Stirling, who also organized for him to visit Scotland in 1848. For most of him's life, Chopin was in bad health. He died in Paris in 1849 at the age of 39, probably of pericarditis aggravated by tuberculosis. All Chopin compositions include the piano. Most are for the solo piano, although he also wrote two piano concerts, some room pieces and about 19 songs set the Polish texts. His writing of the piano was technically demanding and expanded the limits of the instrument, his performances noted for their nuance and sensitivity. Its major piano works also include Mazurkas, Waltzes, Nocturnes, Polonaises, the instrumental ballad (which Chopin has created as instrumental genus), Af Tudes, Impremplus, Scherzos, Preludi, and Sonata, some only posted. Among the influences of him composition style of him were Polish folk music, the classical tradition of J. S. Bach, Mozart and Schubert, and the atmosphere of Paris salons of which was a frequent guest. Its innovations of style, harmony and musical form, and its musical association with nationalism, were influential throughout and after the late romantic period. Chopin's music, his status of one of the first celebrities of music, his indirect association with political insurrection, his high-profile love life and the initial death of him made him a main symbol of the era Romantic. The works of him remain popular, and has been the subject of numerous films and biographies of various historical fidelity. Among the numerous memorials of him is the Fryderyk Chopin Institute, created by the Parliament of Poland to research and promote his life and works of him. It houses the International Chopin Piano Competition, a prestigious competition dedicated entirely to the works of him. Early life Chophood Chopin's Plaks Births in Ą Ż Ą »Elazowa Wola Fryderyk Chopin was born in ... Ą» Elazowa Wola, 46 kilometers (29 miles) west of Warsaw, in what was the Duchy of Warsaw, a set Polish state From Napoleon. The parish baptismal record, dated from April 23, 1810, gives him the birthday of him on February 22, 1810 and quotes the straight names of him in the Latin form Fridericus Franciscus (in Polish, was Fryderyk Franciszek). [3] [4] [5]. However, the composer and family of him used the date of birth March 1, [n 3] [4] which is now generally accepted as the correct date. [5] Father of him, Nicolas Chopin, was a French of Lorraine who had emigrated to Poland in 1787 at the age of sixteen. [7] [8] He married Justyna Krzyż Ą /anowska, a poor relative of the skarbeks, one of the families for which he worked. [9] Chopin was baptized in the same church where his parents had married, in Broch Ą w. His 18-year old godfather, for which he was named, was Fryderyk Skarbek, a student by Nicolas Chopin. [4] Chopin was Nicholas and Justyna's second son and their only child; He had a greater sister, Ludwika (1807 "1855), and two younger sisters, Izabela (1811 " 1881) and Emilia (1812 "1827), whose death at age of 14 was probably from tuberculosis. [10] [ 11] Nicolas Chopin was dedicated to his homeland adopted, and insisted on the use of Polish family language. [4] Chopin's father, Nicolas Chopin, by Myszezewski, 1829 in October 1810, six months after the Birth of Chopin, the family moved to Warsaw, where his father acquired a post by teaching French in Warsaw Lyceum, then housed in the Saxon Palace. Chopin lived with his family in the lands of the building, father interpreted the flute and violin. [12] the mother played the piano and gave lessons to the boys in the boarding house that the chopins held. [13] chopin was of light construction, and even in early childhood he was prone to diseases. [12] chopin may have had some piano instructions from his mother, but his first professional musicFrom 1816 to 1821, he was the Czech pianist wojciech Ą ywny. [14] His older sister Ludwika also took lessons from Ą ywny, and occasionally played duets with his brother. [15] It quickly became apparent that he was a prodigy child. At the age of seven he had begun to give public concerts, in G bigger and b-flat major. [16] His next work, a Polonaise in A-flat Major of 1821, dedicated to Ą ywny, is the first surviving musical manuscript [14]. In 1817, the Saxon Palace was requisite by the Russian governor of Warsaw for military use, and the Warsaw Lyceum was re-established in the Kazimierz Palace (now the Warsaw University Rectorate). Chopin and his family moved to a building, which still survives, adjacent to the Kazimierz Palace. During this period, he was sometimes invited to the Belvedere Palace as a playmate to the son of the Russian ruler of Poland, Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich of Russia; He played the piano for Konstantin Pavlovich and composed a march for him. Julian Uсын Niemcewicz, in his dramatic eclogue, "Nasze Przebiegi" ("Our Discourses", 1818), attested to "Popularity of Little Chopin". [17] Education J Ą zef Elsnr (After 1853) From 1823 September to 1826, Chopin attended the Lyceum in Warsaw, where he received organ lessons from Czech musician Wilhelm Wurfel during his first year. In the autumn of 1826 he began a three-year course under Silesia composer J Ą zef Elsnr at the Warsaw Conservatory, studying the theory of music, the figure five bass and composition. [18] [N 4] During this period he continued to compose and give to considering concerts and exhibitions in Warsaw. He was engaged by the inventors of the "Aeolomelodicon" (a combination of a piano and mechanical organ), and on this instrument in May 1825 he performed his improvisation and part of a concert in Moscholes. The success of this concert led to an invitation to give a recital on a similar instrument (the "Aeolopantaleon") before the Tsar Alexander I, who was visiting Warsaw; The tsar presented it with a diamond ring. In a concert of Aeolopantaleon following June 10, 1825, Chopin performed his Rondo op. 1. This was the first of his works to be published commercially and he received his first mention in the foreign press, when Leipzig Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung praised his "richness of musical ideas". [19] From 1824 to 1828, Chopin spent his vacation away from Warsaw, in a number of locations. [N 5] In 1824 and 1825, in Szafarnia, he was a guest of Dominik Dżewanowski, the father of a schoolmate. Here, for the first time, found Polish rural folk music. [21] His letters at home from Szafarnia (which he gave the title "The Courier of Szafarnia"), written in a very modern and lively gloss, entertained his family with their spoofing of Warsaw newspapers and demonstrated the literary gift of the young man. [22] In 1827, immediately after the death of Chopin's younger sister, the family moved from the building of the University of Warsaw, adjacent to the Kazimierz Palace, to the accommodation just across the street from the university, in the south annex of Krasia Ą "Ski palace on Krakowskie PRZEDMIE Ą CIE. [N 6] where Chopin lived until he left Warsaw in 1830. [N 7] His parents continued to run their retirement for male students. Four frontiers to his parents' apartments have become close to Chopin: Tytus Wojciechowski, Jan Nepomucen Bia Ą Ob Ą Dalutii, Jan Matuszy Ą "Ski and Julian Fontana. The latter two would become part of his Milieu in Paris. [25] Letters from Chopin to Wojciechowski in the period 1829 - 30 (when Chopin was about twenty) contain erotic references to dreams and to offer kisses and hugs. SecondZamoyiski, these expressions "were, and to some extent are still common currency in Polish and do not involve greater implication compared to love" Concluding letters today. "The spirit of the times, pervaded by the romantic movement in art and art and literature, has favored the expression of the feeling of ... while the possibility possibilities being excluded, it is unlikely that the two were lovers. "[26] the chopin alan walker biographer believes that, insofar as such expressions can be perceived as homosexuals in nature, they no longer denote a phase of transition in chopin life. [27] the musicologist jeffrey kaliberg notes that the concepts of practice and sexual identity were very different in the time of chopin, so modern interpretation is problematic. [28] probably at the beginning of 1829 chopin met singer konstanca gladkowska and developed an intense affection for her, although it is unclear that she has ever faced it directly on the issue. in a letter to wojciechowski of 3 October 1829 refers to his "ideal, which I served faithfully for six months, even if never to tell her a word about my feelings; who dreamed, who inspired the adage of my concert." [29] all chopin biographers, following the command of the Niecks,[30] agree that this ideal was gladkowska. after what was supposed to be the chopin farewell concert in varsavia in October 1830, which included the concert, played by the composer, and gladkowska singing an air of red yoke, the two rings exchanged, and two weeks later he wrote in his album some affectionate lines that made him farewell. [31] after chopin left varsavia they did not meet and apparently did not match. [32] chopin was friendly with members of the young artistic and intellectual world of the varsavia, including fountain, j Ą zef bohdan zaleski, and stefan Witwicki.[25] the last conservative report of chopin (July 1829) read: "chopin f. 3rd year student, exceptional talent, musical genius. "[18] in 1829 the artist ambrozj mierzowski performed a collection of portraits of members of the Chopin family, including the first known portrait of the composer. 8) career chopin plays for radziwiłłs, 1829 (painted by henryk siemiradzki, 1887) domestic travel and success in September 1828 chopin, while still student, visited Berlin with a family friend, the feliks jarocki zoologist, enjoying works directed by gaspare spontini and attend carl concertos friedrich zelter, felix during a return trip to Berlin in 1829, he was guest of the prince Antoni radziwiłł, governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen - himself a composer and aspiring violoncellist, for the prince and daughter pianist Warsaw Conservatory, studying the theory of music, the figure five bass and composition. [18] [N 4] During this period he continued to compose and give to considering concerts and exhibitions in Warsaw. He was engaged by the inventors of the "Aeolomelodicon" (a combination of a piano and mechanical organ), and on this instrument in May 1825 he performed his improvisation and part of a concert in Moscholes. The success of this concert led to an invitation to give a recital on a similar instrument (the "Aeolopantaleon") before the Tsar Alexander I, who was visiting Warsaw; The tsar presented it with a diamond ring. In a concert of Aeolopantaleon following June 10, 1825, Chopin performed his abilities of his own instrument. [35] after completing his studies at the Varsavia Conservatory, he made his debut in Vietnam. he gave two concerts for piano and received many favorable reviews - in addition to some comments (in the words of chopin) that was "too delicate for those accustomed to the piano-bashing of local artists" in the first of these concerts, he debuted his variations on there dare hand, op. 2 (variations on a duet of the work of moztart don giovanni) for piano and orchestra. [36] returned to the streets in September 1829, where he premiered his piano concert n. 2 in f minor, op. 21 on 17 March 1830.[18] chopin's successes as composer and interpreter opened the door to Western Europe for him, and on 2 November 1830, he put out, in the words of zdziław jachimiecki, "in the broad world, without well defined purpose. [37] with wojciechowski, he went back to Austria, with the intention to continue in Italy. Later that month, at the crossroads, the revolt of November 1830 broke out, and wojciechowski returned to Poland to enlist. chopin, now only in vienna, wasfor his homeland, and wrote to a friend: "I curse the moment of my departure." [38] When in September 1831 he learned, traveling from Vienna to Paris, that theHe had been crushed, he expressed his anguish in the pages of his private diary: "Oh God! ... You are there, yet you don't veditic you!" [39] Jachimiecki Ascribes these events the maturation of the composer "In a well-inspired national Bard that sensed the past, the present and the future of his native Poland." [37] Paris Chopin at 25, from his girlfriend Maria Wodzi Ą "Ska, 1835 When he left Warsaw towards the end of 1830, Chopin intended to go to Italy, but violent disorders Ą Ą made that a dangerous destination. The next choice of him was Paris. The difficulties of getting a visa from the Russian authorities brought its transit permission from the French. In recent years he cited the approval of the passport "Passeport en Passant Par Paris Ą Londres" ("in transit in London via Paris"), joking that it was in the city "only in the wanda, he composed his introduction and brilliant polonaise in c major for cello and piano, op. 3.[34] returned to the varsavia that year, chopin felt niccolò paganini play the violin, and composed a set of variants, souvenirs de paganini. It may have been this experience that encouraged him to begin writing his first études (1829-32), exploring the passage "[40] Chopin arrived in Paris at the end of September 1831. He would never return to Poland, [41] becoming so one of the many expatriates of the great Polish emigration. In France, he used the French versions of him names of him, and after receiving French citizenship in 1835, he participated on a French passport. 9) However, Chopin remained close to his Polish companions in exile as friends and confidants and never felt comfortable by talking French. The biographer of Chopin Adam Zamoyiski writes that he never considered himself French, despite the French origins of his father, and he always saw himself as a pole. [43] In Paris, Chopin met artists and other distinct figures and found a lot of opportunities to exercise the talents of him and reach the celebrity. During his years in Paris, he had to know, among others, Hector Berlioz, Franz Liszt, Ferdinand Hiller, Heinrich Heine, Eug Ą ne Delacroix, Alfred de Vigny, [44] and Friedrich Kalkbrenner, which introduced him to the piano producer Camille Pleyel. [45] This was the beginning of a long and close association between the composer and the Pleyel tools. [46] Chopin also knew the poet Adam Mickiewicz, a principal of the Polish Literary Society, some of whom he loves he put as songs. [43] It was even more than once a guest of the Marquis Astolphe de Custine, one of him's fervent admirers, who played him works of him in the Saline Salon. [47] Also two Polish friends in Paris had to carry out important roles in Chopin's life. A student colleague to the Warsaw Conservatory, Julian Fontana, had initially tried infressently to settle in England; Fontana had to become, in the words of the historian of Musica Jim Samson, the "Fatto General and Copyist of Chopin". [48] Albert Grzyma Ą, which in Paris became a rich figure of financiers and societies, often acted as a director of Chopin and, in the words of Zamoyiski, "largely began to cover the role of older brother in his life. "[49] On 7 December 1831, Chopin received the first great approval from an exceptional contemporary when Robert Schumann, reviewing the op. 2 variations in the Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung (its first article published on music), declared: "Choose, gentlemen! A genius. [50] On February 25, 1832 Chopin gave a debut concert in Paris in the 'Salons de mm Pleyel' 'at 9 Rue Cadet, who draw universal admiration. The critic Fran Ą ois-Joseph F Ą Ą ts wrote in the revue et musical gazette: "Here is a young man who ... not taking model, he found, if not a complete renewal of music for Piano, ... An abundance of original ideas of a genre to be found elsewhere ... "[51] After this concert, Chopin realized that his essentially intimate keyboard technique was not optimal for large concert spaces. In the same year was introduced to the rich Rothschild banking family, whose patronage also opened the doors for him to other private salons (social meetings of aristocracy and artistic and literary ea Ą lite). [52] At the end of 1832 Chopin was there Among the Parisian musical life and had earned respect for his peers such as Hiller, Liszt and Berlioz. He didn't depend more financially from his and in the winter of 1832, he began to earn a nice income to publish his works and teach piano to affluent students from all over Europe.2001 this freed him from the strains of the public concert, which he did not appreciate. [52] chopin rarely performed publicly in Paris. in the following years he generally gave a single annual concert at the salle pleyel, a place that sat three hundred. he played more frequently in salons, but he preferred to play in his Parisian apartment for small groups of friends. arthur musicologist hedley noted that "as a chopin pianist was unique in acquiring a reputation of the highest order based on a minimum of public appearances" a few more than thirty during his life. "[52] the list of musicians who took part in some of his concerts indicates the wealth of Parisian artistic life during this period. examples include a concert on March 23, 1833, in which chopin, liszt and hiller performed (on piano) a concert by J.S. bach for three keyboards; and, on March 3, 1838, a concert in which chopin, his pupil adolphe gutmann, Charles-Valentin alkan, and alkan teacher joseph zimmermann performed the alcan agreement, for eight hands, of two movements from the seventh symphony of beethoven. [53] chopin was also involved in the composition of the exameron of liszt; wrote the sixth variation (and final) on the theme of bellini. chopin music soon found success with publishers, and in 1833 contracted with maurice Schlesinger, who organized to be published not only in France, but, through its family connections, also in germany and english. [54] [n 10] maria wodzia Ą "ska, self-portrait in the spring of 1834, chopin participated in the low renish music festival in Ax-la-Chapelle with hiller, and was there that chopin met felix mendelssohn. after the festival, the three visited DA Ą Ksseldorf, where Mendelssohn was appointed musical director, they spent what mendelssohn described as "a very pleasant day," playing and discussing music at his piano, and met friedrich wilhelm schadow, director of the academy of art, and some of his eminent pupils as lexoriosis, bendemann, hildebrandt and sohn. [56] In 1835 chopin went to carlsbad, where he spent time with his parents; It was the last time he saw them. on the way back to Paris, he met old friends of the road, the skis of wodzia Ą ". he had made the acquaintance of their daughter maria in lung five years earlier when she was eleven years old. This meeting prompted him to stay for two weeks in dresda, when he had first intended to return to parisia via lipsia. [57] the portrait of the composer of sixteen years was considered, along with delacroix, as one of the best similarities of chopin. [58] in October he finally reached lipsia, where he met schumann, clara wick, and mendelssohn, who organized for him a performance of his oratory san paolo, and who considered it "a perfect musician." [59] in July 1836 chopin traveled to marienbad and dresda to stay with the family of ski wodzia Ą, and in September he proposed to massaska, the countes chopin went to lipsia, where he presented schumann with his mixed ballad. [60] at the end of 1836, he sent to maria an album in which his sister ludwika had inscribed seven of his songs, and his 1835 C-Sharp minor, op. 27, n. 1. [61] the anonymous thanks he received from maria has shown to be the last letter he had to have from her. [62] chopin put the letters he had received from maria and her mother in a large envelope, wrote the words "my pain" ("biedmoja"), and until the end of his life preserved in a desk drawer this memory of the second lovehis life. [61] [n 11] Franz Liszt Franz Liszt, Krylihuber, 1838 Although not known exactly when Chopin met Franz Liszt first after arriving in Paris, 12 December 1831 mentioned in a letter to his friend Wojciechowski who "I met Rossini, Cherubini, Bailiot, etc. Also too I would not believe what I was curious about Herz, Liszt, Hiller, etc." [63] Liszt took part in the Parisian debut of Chopin on February 26, 1832 at the Pleyel Salle, which led him to point out: "The most vigorous applause seemed not enough To our enthusiasm in the presence of this talented musician, who revealed a new phase of poetic feeling combined with such a happy inovation in the form of his art." [64] The two became friends, and for many years live near Paris. Chopin Ą 38 rue de la Chauss Ą e e-d'Antin, and Liszt at H Ą tel de France in a few occasions via lacy. The first, April 2, 1833, was at a charity concert organized by Hector Berlioz for his wife Actress Shakespearana in bankruptcotta Harriet Smithson, during which the Sonata of George Onslow played in F minor per piano duet. The subsequent appearances included a benefit concert for the benevolent Polish women's association in Paris. Lar or last appearance together in public was for a charity concert conducted for the Beethoven monument in Bonn, held at the Pleyel Salle and the Paris Conservatory on 25 and 26 April 1841. [64] Even if the two showed great respect and admiration To one another, their friendship was uncomfortable and had some quality of a love-hate relationship. Harold C. Schonberg believes that Chopin has shown a "tinge of jealousy and spite" towards Liszt virtuosity on the piano, [65] and others also claimed that he had become enchanted by the theatricality, the spectacularity and the success of Liszt. [66] Liszt was the dedication of the Op Ą Ą 10 Ą Ą tudes by Chopin, and its performance pushed the composer to write to Hiller, "I would like to rice it the way my studies played." [67] However, Chopin. He expressed himself in 1843 when Liszt performed one of his nocturni with the addition of numerous intricate embellishments, in which Chopin observed that he should have played music as written or not playing it at all, forcing an excuse. Most of the biographers of Chopin stated that after this the two had little to do with each other, even if in the letters of him dated from 1848 he still called him "my friend Liszt". [65] Some commentators indicate the events in the romantic life of the two men who led to a split between them; There are statements that Liszt had shown a jealousy of his lover Marie d'Agoul's short (under five feet, or 152 cm), dark, big eyes and a smoker of cigars, [68] initially response Chopin, who observed, "which A little attractive sand is. Is it really a woman?" [69] However, at the beginning of 1837 Maria Wodzias' Ska had clarified to Chopin at the fact that a marriage with his daughter could not proceed. [70] It is thought that you were influenced by her bad health and perhaps even from her voices about her associations with women like D'Agault and Sand. [71] Chopin finally poses the letters of Mary and his mother in a package on which he wrote, in Polish, "my tragedy" [72] Sand, in a letter to Grzyma Ą, June 1838, strong feelings for the composer and dibett Ą Ą if you abandon a current relationship. [73] In June 1837 Chopin visited London unknown in the company of the Pianist Camille Pleyel, where he sounded in a soir Ą Ą and musical at the home of the English pianist James Broadwood. [74] On his return to Paris, the association of him with Sand began in Serenit Ą, and at the end of June 1838 they Become lovers. [75] Sand, which was six older than the composer and had a series of lovers, wrote right now: "I must say that I was confused and amazed by the effect this little creature had on me ... I haven't yet Recovered by my amazement, and if I were a proud person I should feel humiliated to have been taken away ... "[76] The two spent a miserable winter on Mallorca (8 November 1838-13 February 1839), where, together with Sand's Two children had traveled hoping to improve Chopin's health and the 15-year-old son of Maurice sand, and also to escape the threats of the former sand lover F Ą Ą Licien Mallefille. [77] After discovering that the couple was not married, the deeply traditional Catholic population of Mallorca has become uncommapable, [78] doing a hard to find accommodation. This forced the group to take the accommodations in a former monastery strap in Valldemossa, which gave a small shelter from cold winter weather. [75] George Sand Sewing, from the joint portrait of Delacroix of Chopin and sand, 1838 on 3 December 1838, Chopin complained about his bad health and the incompetence of doctors in Mallorca, commenting: "Three doctors visited me ... The first said Dead; the second said I was dying; and the third said I was about to die for. "[79] He also had problems having his Pleyel pianos sent him, having to rely in the meantime on a piano Made in Palma di Juan Bauza. [80] [N 12] The Pinei plan finally arrived from Paris to Denmark, just before Chopin and sand left the island. Chopin wrote to Pleyel in January 1839: "I'm sending you my preludes [op. 28]. I finished them on your small piano, which arrived in the best possible conditions despite the sea, bad weather and the customs palm." [75] Chopin was also able to undertake work while in Mallorca on his ballad n. 2, op. 38; On two Polaise, op. 40; And on the joke n. 3, op. 39. [81] Although this period was productive, bad weather had a harmful effect on Chopin's health that the sand determined to leave the island. To avoid further customs duties, the sand sold the piano to a local French couple, the tanks. [81] [N 13] The group has traveled first to Barcelona, Ą Ą

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