

“Das Wiedersehen”

Vivacissimamente. (♩ = 108–112)

Im lebhaftesten Zeitmaasse. (*In the liveliest tempo.*)

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*pp*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*). The tempo is marked *Vivacissimamente* (♩ = 108–112) and the character is *Im lebhaftesten Zeitmaasse* (*In the liveliest tempo*). The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*, as well as articulation like accents and slurs. The right hand part features intricate fingerings and slurs, while the left hand part has a strong bass line with various articulations.

a) Even a player with the most deeply rooted antipathy to programs cannot help seeing, that in the falling pairs of thirds for the left hand the gesture of beckoning with a handkerchief – the tone-picture of a sign – is illustrated, a sign apprising the coming one of the waiting one's presence.

Compare herewith the grand aria of *Rezia* in Weber's "Oberon", which is hardly set unintentionally in the same key.

b) The principal theme, which should follow after the preceding without a break in the continuity (no breathing-space) with an abrupt *piano*, must display the same agitation, but softly tremulous. This can be combined with the strictest observance of the time. The *crescendo* in the second and third measures, with the *diminuendo* in the fourth, is a most delicate emotional shading by the author, who doubtless wished to preclude that amateurish habit of playing the melody *crescendo* in ascending and *decrescendo* in descending.

c) Though this ingenious counterpoint in the right hand must be very discreetly subordinated to the leading bass melody, it is to be played with great warmth and a judicious utilization of the varieties of touch. We caution the player equally against external haste and internal barrenness; and recommend, finally, a carefully calculated preparation of the "explosion" occurring on (not before) the 19th measure.

Vivamente.

ff *dimin.* *cresc.* *ff*

Rev. *

f *cresc.* *

ff *sempre.* *Rev.* *

a) *ff* *sf* *sf* *ff* *Rev.* *

a) This passage must in no event be played "more freely" than indicated here. 9 notes belong to the first half-measure, and 6 to the second. The Editor's fingering will promote the endeavor to play correctly

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system is marked *p* *grazioso.* and *ben distinto.* It features a right-hand melody with triplets and a left-hand accompaniment of chords. The second system continues with *mf* and *p* dynamics. The third system is marked *poco rit. a tempo.* and includes a section labeled 'b)'. The fourth system features a trill in the right hand and is marked *p* and *leggiero.* The fifth system is marked *p* and *p sempre.* It includes a section labeled 'c)'. The sixth system continues the piece with various musical notations and dynamics.

a) Cogitate as little over the conception of this 8-measure variation of the foregoing single strokes as over that of the strokes themselves; they are to be played simply *forte*, the variation *piano*. The appoggiaturas are meant to turn the little fluttering figure into a triplet.

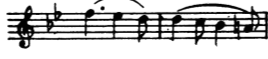
b) Treat this so-called "second subject" like a 4-measure period in expression, as the composer directs. If conceived as 2-meas. periods— as its construction, a repetition of the same notes, easily implies— it would be degraded to superficiality and vulgarity. The left-hand thumb must "slide" well.

c) This trill begins on the principal note c^3 so as not to weaken the entrance of the d^3 in the following measure.

leggiero sempre.

The musical score is for a piano piece, page 523. It is written in B-flat major and 3/4 time. The score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The second system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The third system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The fourth system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The fifth system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The sixth system has a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *p*, *cresc.*, *ff*, and *sf*. There are also fingerings and articulations indicated throughout the piece.

a) A— necessarily energetic— “flat” striking of the fifth in the left hand would have an ill effect; therefore play the passage as follows:  etc.

b) Without the nuance  the melody would not be fully brought out, it reading in reality thus:  appearing disjointedly, as it were, only in conformity with the passionate character of the movement.

c) A pedantically exact proportionment of the triplets as the composer directs is inculcated for those who meditate no mutilation. Its necessity will be evident to any well-trained ear on comparing the third measure with first and second.

d) The Editor has transposed the second chord an octave higher, for tonal considerations.

e) There exists no aesthetic or formal necessity for the traditionary repetition of the first part. It is no argument for doing so, that one may like to play it or hear it over again; for then one might just as well repeat it several times.

The musical score consists of six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2). Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *a) p*, *p*. Markings: *Ad.*, *2 4*, *2 4*, ***, *3*, *4*, *Ad.*
- System 2:** Treble clef continues the melodic line. Bass clef has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics: *pp*, *poco cresc.*, *dimin.*. Markings: ***, *2 4*, *1 4*, *5*, *1 4*, *Ad.*
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *espress.*. Markings: ***, *5*, *1 4*, *3*, *3*
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*, *dimin.*. Markings: *1*, *2*, *1*, *Una Corda.*, *Ad.*
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with slurs. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*. Markings: ***, *4*, *4*, *5*

a) This "middle subject," to the return of the principal theme, is perhaps the "pearl" of the whole. With the most artistic thematic work is united a succession of moods, whose ecstatic character it was permitted to the genius of Beethoven alone to present in such an ideal form.

Regarding the execution, the player may, it is true, allow his individual taste greater rhythmic freedom than in the preceding divisions; but here, too, he is warned against any abuse which might disturb the unity of the entire picture. Only by dint of continually renewed study can the conscientious player learn the just limit.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-5). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *agitato.* (agitated), *calmato.* (calmed), *p cresc. molto.* (piano, very much crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo). Performance markings include *Cominciando tranquillo e poco a poco più agitato fine al ff.* and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score is divided into sections labeled 'a)' and 'b)'. Section 'a)' includes a marking *agitato.* and *calmato.*. Section 'b)' includes a marking *cresc.*. The score ends with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a) Aside from its poetic beauty—the involuntary jubilation suddenly subdued to a blissful whisper (a good illustration for the study of the psychic significance of the “abrupt *piano*” so essentially peculiar to the Master’s style)—this passage affords another remarkable instance of how the key of the subdominant can be employed *in affirmation* of the ruling key.

b) The right hand must play the figure assigned to it with the utmost passion throughout, and thereby furnish its proper quota to the sonority of the whole—an endeavor which should be rendered the more zealous by the wide interval between the two hands. Possible dryness in the effect of the *staccato* in the left hand might perhaps be mitigated by slurring together the first two octaves in each measure

8

sempre cresc.

cresc.

ff

cresc.

ff sempre.

a)

ff *sf* *sf* *sf*

p *mf* *p*

leggiamente.

a) It is very important to render the inner part distinctly prominent:



8

527

p *mf* *p* *rit.* *espress.*

in tempo.

a) *p*

f *p*

p *f*

p *f*

p *f*

leggiere.

b)

a) In the shading of this passage, which so materially deviates from that of the parallel phrase in the first division (B $\flat$), there is no misprint or slip of the pen to be corrected. The *crescendo* should be extended through the whole 4-measure period, then suddenly extinguishing. Aesthetically, this might be explained thus: Joy attains to consistency; it no longer falters as at first, but can breathe in more sustained tones.

b) This case resembles that on p.523, note a), where the appended Note can be consulted; only here the trill can begin forthwith, as the bass note does not need to be re-struck.

8

cresc. 2 1 2 -

Un poco più mosso.

p *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

f cresc. *ff* *sf* *Ad.* *

8

Poco Andante. sempre un poco agitato.

ff *sf* *p a)* *cresc.* *molto calmando.* *mf. dimin.*

a) The Editor fears no contradiction, on the part of experts, of the following interpretation of this "Poco andante." To begin with, the effect of an actual close must be avoided. In consequence of this, the two notes in the *auf akt* $\flat\flat$ $\flat\flat$ must enter without delaying the time. But, with the first measure, a real *andante* tempo cannot yet begin. That would be an aesthetic blunder. The long-drawn blissfulness of the Andante proper must first be led up to. A psychic agitation such as controlled the Allegro can be instantaneously allayed only by a self-mastery dictated by cool deliberation. This factor of reflection cannot, however, be taken into account in compositions— one is fain to say *scenes* — wherein the effusions of emotion are of such unity of type. For these reasons, the Editor plays the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ measure in the preceding tempo, but *piano*, not until then beginning the extremely gradual transition into the new tempo (indicated by *Tranquillo* in the fifth measure of the "Poco Andante"), also adding, in order to make this transition still less noticeable, another *crescendo* and finally a *diminuendo*. The problem is simply this,— to draw the attentive listener into the new movement by "persuasion?"

p espressivo. *Lento.* * *Lento.* * *grazioso.* *a tempo.* *

(♩. = 50.) *Lento.* *p* *rit.* *rit.* *Lento.* *

ritard. *pp espress.* *f brillante.* *pp*

cresc. *ff* *ff*

a) and b) Grace is not compatible with haste. The figure in 16th-notes requires clearness of outline, which is attainable only in moderato tempo. This is yet more the case at b), where the arabesques are in three parts, i.e., treated harmonically. It therefore seemed advisable to prescribe still more moderation in the tempo.

c) This measure, again, must be played with somewhat more enthusiasm, while the close of the next must then die away wholly. Here neither "word" nor "gesture" is illustrated, but only the "gaze"

d) In case the player is technically incapable of mastering the difficulty of this passage with the requisite rapidity, the following facilitation is allowable, or at least preferable to an involuntary drag-

m.s.