

“Das Wiedersehn”

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 mood is *Im lebhaftesten Zeitmaasse* (*In the liveliest tempo*). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *ff*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*. The right hand part features intricate fingerings and dynamic markings like *cresc.*, *dimin.*, *p subito.*, and *ben marcato ed espress.*

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.

The musical score consists of seven systems of piano notation. Each system typically has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is highly detailed with numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5) and articulations (accents, slurs). Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *cresc.*, and *dimin.*. The tempo marking *Vivamente.* appears in the fourth system. The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The notation is complex, with many slurs and fingerings indicating a technically demanding piece.

Vivamente.

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

ff *cresc.* *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf*

ff *sempre.* *ff* *sf* *sf* *sf*

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, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked 'a)' and includes the instruction 'grazioso.' and 'ben distinto.' The second system is marked 'b)' and includes the instruction 'poco rit. a tempo.' The third system is marked 'c)' and includes the instruction 'leggiero.' The fourth system is marked 'd)' and includes the instruction 'p sempre.' The fifth system is marked 'e)' and includes the instruction 'p sempre.' The sixth system is marked 'f)' and includes the instruction 'p sempre.' The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

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.

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 instructions include *Cominciando tranquillo e poco a poco più agitato fine al ff.* and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score is marked with *a)* and *b)* for specific sections. There are also asterisks and symbols like *ℳ* and *ℳ* at the bottom of some staves.

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.

sf

cresc.

ff

f *cresc.*

ff sempre.

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *ff*

p *mf* *p*

leggiamente.

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



Musical score for piano, measures 527-530. The score is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a complex piano part with many triplets and a more melodic right-hand part. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *espress.* The tempo is marked *in tempo.* and *rit.*

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* *And.* *

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.

grazioso. (♩. = 54.)

rit.

a tempo. (♩. = 58.)

(♩. = 50.) *p*

rit.

rit. 1 3 2

c)

c)

ritard.

pp espress.

d) f brillante.

pp

pp

cresc.

ff

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.