

Prestissimo. ($\text{♩} = 84 - 88$)

ff
ben marcato.

p

p
un poco espressivo.

ritenuto.
a tempo.
cresc.

p cresc.
sempre più cresc.
rinf.

a) Of all practicable fingerings, the above is the most convenient.

b) This secondary subject must not be played with the impassioned haste demanded by the principal theme. Without material moderation of the tempo, it ought still to be conceived as a soothing, warning voice. An abbreviation of the eighth-notes in the *aufstakt* should also be guarded against.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamics like *p*, *pp*, *f*, and *ff* are used throughout. Performance instructions include *cantabile.*, *risoluto.*, *non troppo legato.*, *tranquillo.*, *Ura Corda.*, *ten.*, *dimin.*, and *molto semplice*. There are also markings for *Red.* and **.* which likely refer to specific editions or performance practices. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

a) This bass motive—the same which enters at the very outset of the movement—bears, as we perceive, the whole burden of the following so-called development-section, and must therefore be treated with equal distinction.

b) Although this must be played with the least shading possible, “molto semplice,” the canonic element requires every audible presentation.

The musical score consists of four systems of piano music. The first system features a soprano line with a large leap from E to A, labeled 'a)'. The second system includes markings like 'una corda.', 'sempre tenuto.', 'm.s. m.d.', 'sempre più p', and 'senza ritard.'. The third system has 'pp' and 'b)'. The fourth system has 'tutte le corde.', 'ff', and 'c) f'.

a) This soprano leap of a fifth from E down to A is doubtless to be regarded as a concession to the player. The composer's intention was indubitably as follows: With an intelligent use of the pedal, this more euphonious reading is quite practicable.

b) The dominant of the dominant usurps the function of the latter. The missing link may be supplied, in a sort, by the hearer's imagination. In his earlier period the Author would perhaps have interpolated two further measures: No explanation is needed to show that such an in-

terpolation, with its prosaic insipidity, would perforce destroy the charm of the unprepared, and consequently so striking, reëntrance of the passionate principal theme on the tonic. As the language of tones possesses a syntax quite analogous to that of words—though unhappily not yet formulated in any text-book—the analogy in question might conformably be defined as an “anacoluthon” (literally, a lack of grammatical sequence, i.e., in this case, of an expected after-phrase). Or it might be termed an “aposis pesis”?

c) This measure forms at once the closing measure of the preceding period, and the opening measure of a new one. The rhythmic position which it assumes in this latter relation naturally takes precedence in the interpretation. The first period should therefore be played as if it had but 7 measures. This new anomaly is likewise to be viewed as a characteristic beauty of, and true organic growth from, the impassioned spirit of the movement. To borrow another simile from the grammar, the philological term “assimilation” would appear more appropriate than “elision”. The final measure of the first period is “assimilated”, and thus swallowed up, by the initial measure of the second (repetition in double counterpoint at the octave);—a process which is the more natural in this case, because both these members of the movement are based on the harmony of the tonic. Observe, in executing the soprano, that it is merely a syncopated variation of the original bass.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a *dolce.* marking. The left hand (bass clef) has a more active accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *p espr.*

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melody with a *poco riten.* marking, followed by *a tempo.* The left hand accompaniment includes a *p* dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The left hand has a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The word *ten.* appears below the left hand staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a *sempre più cresc.* marking. The left hand has a *mf* dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a *rinfz* marking, followed by *fz* and *p*. The left hand has a *p* dynamic marking. The word *ten.* appears below the left hand staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a *p* dynamic marking. The left hand has a *p* dynamic marking. The word *ten.* appears below the left hand staff.

poco slentando. *a tempo.* *non troppo legato.*

pp *cresc.* *f*

una corda.

ff *sf* *f*

p *cresc.* *f stacc.*

p tenuto.

sempre in misura.