

Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo. (♩ = 60.)
Gesangvoll mit innigster Empfindung.
mezza voce.

Gesang voll mit innigster Empfindung.
mezza voce.

pp
dim.
cresc.
p

acc.
fz.

mezza voce.

a) Like all other embellishments, the arpeggios here written out are subject to the unconditional, though unfortunately often neglected, rule, that their first note must fall on the same beat as that to which the principal note, following the embellishment in the notation, belongs.

Therefore:



meas. 13: meas. 14:

Var. I.

Molto espressivo. (♩ = 58.)

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a) *tenuto sempre. R.* *cresc.* *dim.*

b) *dim.* *dim.* *p*

c) *ten.* *cresc.* *sf*

d) *mezza voce.* *cresc.* *poco rit.*

a) This new melody (for the first part of it, at least, cannot be termed a Variation according to established usage) must be played with a full and broad tone, albeit with a soft, tender touch. The appoggiaturas in measures 1,3,and 5,etc.must,in accord with the rule just mentioned for embellishments,ex-

actly coincide with the bass note:

The first system of musical notation for 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melody starting on G4, moving to A4, B4, and then a dotted quarter note on C5. The bass staff has a bass line starting on G2, moving to A2, B2, and then a dotted quarter note on C3. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

b) The player should make a special study in style of the variants of those measures which either lead up to a repeat, or form a transition to the next division. The repetition is here a psychological necessity, and not a mechanical product of traditional custom. Little liberties with the tempo, e.g., a certain delaying when all the parts change the harmony together, are more than merely admissible. The same holds good for Var. IV.

c) The soprano must exactly observe the prescribed slurs, its phrasing being therefore trochaic (—), not iambic (—); i. e., the 16th-notes must not be treated like *aufwärts* to the following dotted eighth-notes. Amateurish players will find at first that this rule goes somewhat against the grain.

d) This phrasing, too, which is very plainly set forth by the appended fingering, will give some trouble to dilettanti.

Var. II.

Leggieramente. (♩ = 60.)

The musical score for Variation II, 'Leggieramente', is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Leggieramente' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Performance instructions include 'a) p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dimin.' (diminuendo), 'b) teneramente' (tenderly), 'armozioso' (harmoniously), 'poco cresc.' (a little crescendo), 'dolce' (sweetly), and 'p' (piano). The score is divided into two main sections: 'a)' and 'b)'. Section 'a)' covers the first four systems, and section 'b)' covers the last two systems. The score is marked with 'Rw.' and '*' at the end of each system.

a) The lineaments of the theme, so faithfully reproduced in the first part of this "double Variation" (as Herr von Lenz rightly calls it), must be made distinctly audible, despite all playful lightness of touch. If these 8 measures in 3-4 time be practised like 12 measures in 2-4 time as a side-study, it will exert a beneficial influence on an emotional interpretation.

b) The details of shading—infinitesimal, yet of infinite importance in an interpretation throbbing with warm life—which the following 4 measures demand, will become self-evident to an intelligent player who takes the trouble to sing to himself all the various melismas. We will only remark that sustained tones of a part lying below moving ones must, for acoustical reasons, be rather more strongly emphasized.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, primarily in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings like 2 5, 4 1, 2 3, 1 3, 4 2, 2 3, 2 4, 4 1, 2 5. The left hand has a more melodic line with fingerings like 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 3.
- System 2:** Includes dynamics like *decresc.* (decrescendo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are more complex, including 1 4, 5 4, 3 4, 2, 1 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, 2, dim. (diminuendo).
- System 3:** Features a *p* (piano) dynamic. The right hand has many trills (tr) and slurs. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings include 3 1, 4 2, 5 2, 3 1, 5 4, 3 2, 5 1, 3 2, 4 2, 3 2, 3.
- System 4:** Starts with *pp* and *espr.* (espressivo). The right hand has trills and slurs. The left hand has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo).
- System 5:** Includes *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dim. p* (diminuendo piano).
- System 6:** Ends with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *dim. p*.

Performance markings include *pp*, *p*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, *dim.*, *espr.*, *poco rit.*, and *a) p*. There are also some handwritten-style markings like "Rw." and asterisks (*) at the bottom of the page.

a) The "latent" fundamental harmony is the B-minor chord of the sixth, and a correct performance of the measure depends upon the player's feeling this harmony.

Var. III.

Allegro Vivace. (♩ = 69.)

The musical score for Var. III, Allegro Vivace, is presented in six systems. Each system contains a piano (upper) and bass (lower) staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro Vivace' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first system is marked 'a)' and 'f'. The second system has 'p' and 'cresc.' markings. The third system has 'f' and 'p cresc.' markings. The fourth system has 'p' and 'cresc.' markings. The fifth system has 'p' and 'f' markings. The sixth system is marked 'b)' and 'cresc.' and ends with 'poco rit.' and a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

a) This fanciful intermezzo, forming so agreeable a contrast to the sequel and hence so important a link in the construction of the whole piece, should not be degraded to a "bravura piece," and therefore not played with a rapidity too great to permit a distinct execution of the 16th - notes in *non legato* (but also, of course, *non staccato*).

b) The first time that the melody was set in the soprano, it had an unmistakable A# instead of A. There is no reason whatever for correcting either reading by the other. When set in the bass, the melody likewise assumes the functions of a bass, according to which A sounds more decided and definite here.

Var. IV.

635

Un poco meno andante ciò è un poco più adagio come il tema. (♩ = 50.)

Etwas langsamer als das Thema.

The musical score for Variation IV is presented in two systems, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 9/8. The tempo is marked 'Un poco meno andante' with a metronome indication of 50 quarter notes per minute. The first system includes the instruction 'a) piacevole.' and 'espr.' (espressivo). The second system includes 'crescendo poco a poco' and 'molto espr.'. The score is filled with complex polyphonic textures, including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and various dynamic markings such as *p*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *pp*. Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout the piece.

a) The Editor thinks it can hardly be construed as an aberration into the realm of "Program-music" that he should recommend, as the best guide to a fine interpretation of this masterpiece of polyphonic (imitatory) melody, that Goethe's lines in the first monologue of Faust ought to be kept in mind:

"How heav'nly powers, ascending and descending,
From hand to hand the golden pails are tending!"

The details of shading spring naturally from a lofty emotional conception of the principal theme. Beware of triplet-like phrasing in executing the marvelous accompaniment; phrase throughout as follows:



b) The new Leipzig edition has in lieu of the B in the bass a D#, which has a bad effect unless tied to the preceding eighth-note in the melody.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-4) has a first ending bracket over measures 1-3 and a second ending bracket over measures 3-4. Dynamics include *pp*, *rit.(poco)*, *a tempo*, and *pp*. The second system (measures 5-8) includes *cresc.*, *a) sf*, *f*, and *più forte*. The third system (measures 9-12) includes *ff*, *dimin.*, and *legatissimo*. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes *p* and *pp*. The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes a first ending bracket over measures 17-19 and a second ending bracket over measures 19-20. The sixth system (measures 21-24) includes a first ending bracket over measures 21-23 and a second ending bracket over measures 23-24. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

a) The *sforzato* on the grammatically accented 16th-notes (as given partially and uncertainly in earlier editions, and very definitely in the Leipzig Complete Edition) is meaningless, as it does not coincide with the full harmony and (e.g., in the next measure) affects perfectly neutral tones, consequently producing an empty, and at the same time harsh, effect.

Var.V.

Allegro, ma non troppo. (♩ = 92.)

f e sempre molto marcato il tema.

espr.

cresc.

sfz

mf

ten.

f

sempre f

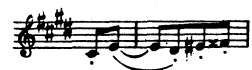
ten.

a) One of the best resources for throwing the essential principal parts into relief, when executing polyphonic pieces on the pianoforte, is a systematic employment of the various styles of touch—the *staccato*, *legato*, and also the *non legato* intermediate between them. The *staccato*, more especially, promotes clearness of the sustained parts when applied to accompaniment-figures, and relieves the player of putting forth special exertions in behalf of the former. The Editor thinks that he has not proceeded with too great subjectivity in phrasing the subordinate part in the second measure thus:  The sole alternative phrasing  seems to him less tasteful, yet preferable to an indiscriminating hammering-out, or undecided dragging-about, of the tones.

b) The new edition gives , an error which requires no proof, as the note B is neither melodically nor harmonically justifiable.

The image displays three staves of musical notation, labeled a), b), and c), representing different variations of a piece. Each staff is written for piano and includes detailed fingerings and dynamic markings.

- Staff a):** Features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings. It is marked *ten.* (tension) and *f (sempre)* (forte, always).
- Staff b):** Continues the melodic line, marked *p (sempre)* (piano, always).
- Staff c):** Shows a slower section marked *rallent.* (rallentando) and *sempre piano.* (always piano).

a) The new edition gives  The lameness of this useless contrary motion to the bass is likewise self-evident. If the composer had really intended this "E," he would surely have tied it to an initial eighth-note (instead of the rest) in the following measure, as a suspension before D# 

b) This repetition of the second part in an uninterrupted *piano* forms a necessary æsthetic preparation for the closing Variation.

c) A *rallentando* is indispensable. In the Editor's opinion, the "*poco rit.*" added by him at the close of each of the first three Variations will prevent the *rallentando* from having too obtrusive effect here.

Var. VI.

Tempo I del tema.

Sempre sostenuto ed espressivo.

a)

cantabile. *ten.*

pp *cresc.* *poco* *a* *poco*

ten.

a) Although the composer prescribed the tempo of the theme, it is to be feared that the intended *crescendo* would lose in brilliancy and dignity through an over-hasty execution of the trill; a reduction in the rapidity of the movement from ♩ = 60 to about ♩ = 56 is therefore probably advisable, especially as the observance of a fixed tempo (which presents peculiar difficulties in the transition from quadruple to triple rhythm, and vice versa) is here an imperative requirement.

ten. ten. a) sempre con Pedale. b) c) d) poco dim.

a) From the directions given, in the last movement of Op. 53 and the first of Op. 106, for the simultaneous execution in one hand of a melody and its accompaniment by a trilling *ripieno* part, the player can, to be sure, glean what is needful for solving the problem now in hand; still, it may be well to proffer him renewed assistance in the shape of a few examples bearing on the execution of the case in point:

b) c)

d) The first 32^d-note, now in the right hand and further on in the left, must always be detached with a sharp accent; the other notes are to be slurred. This peculiar figure plays an important part in the first movement of Op. 110, so that the needful preliminary studies for it can be made at this juncture. The left hand must consistently continue the former trill-movement, i. e., play 36 notes to the measure, much as if playing 32^d-notes in $\frac{9}{8}$ time.

64

mf *cresc.*

ff *poco dim.*

f p *cresc.*

f p *cresc.*

f p *cresc.*

a) The after-beat given here strikes the Editor as inadequate. It is better to prolong it:

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of two measures, each with a slur over it. The first measure contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The second measure contains a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. The final note is a quarter note G2. The notes are written on a bass staff with a treble clef.

b) Execution of the trill in the right hand:

8.

f

dimin. (poco a poco)

pp

cresc.

p dim.

sforz.

p ritardando.

pp smorz.

Molto tranquillo (quasi religioso) cantabile.

a) The bass figure is not to be understood thus:  but so: 

b) Execute the descending glide of the trill as follows: