

sempre sostenuto.

p a) dimin. - - pp *sempre pp*

cresc. - *f* *sf* *cantabile.* *p*

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

pp b)

$\text{♩} = \text{♩ del Moto precedente e poi accelerando al - - - } (\text{♩} = 66.)$

Allegro con brio ed appassionato.

cresc. - *c)* *f* *ff* *sf*

a tempo. *sf* *non legato.* *mezzo piano.* *poco riten. nte.* *meno legato. e)* *cresc. -*

a) Both in this measure and the 3 following, mark the sustained second quarter-note *a trifle*, perhaps with the aid of the pedal.

b) Play the tremolo in the bass without accents, yet making the note-values perfectly clear and precise.

c) In order to avoid anxious haste in the right hand, the second 16th-note may either be omitted or, as is the Editor's practice, taken by the left hand:  which is easier than it seems.

d) Despite the importance of the three motive-notes, and the ponderous energy which their execution demands, the Editor must nevertheless declare himself opposed to any intentional retardation. The rather prolonged hold, together with the *ritardandos* prescribed by the composer in the after-phrase, suffice to satisfy the desire for the strongest possible emphasis of the fore-phrase.

e) In our opinion, these figures should be executed in *non legato* (but not *staccato*) throughout nearly the entire movement.

a) To avoid a break, divide the parts as follows:

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B-flat4, and A4, then a quarter note G4. The bass staff begins with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F2, E-flat2, and F2, then a quarter note G2. A double bar line follows. The second measure of the treble staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, then eighth notes A4 and B-flat4. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F2 and E-flat2, then a quarter note G2. There are asterisks above the treble staff and below the bass staff at the end of the system.

b) There is no error here, as some imagine;  would sound effeminate, and although in closer correspondence with both the preceding and following figure as far as the interval is concerned, would be actually incorrect harmonically and melodically.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, primarily in A-flat major. The first system includes fingerings (3, 4, 5; 3, 5, 4; 1, 4, 1; 1, 3, 2, 1; 5; 1; 5, 3; 1, 4) and dynamics *f*. The second system features a *cresc.* marking. The third system has a *ff* dynamic and a *ten.* (tension) marking. The fourth system includes *molto espr.*, *p*, *Meno allegro.*, *ritard.*, and *ten.* markings. The fifth system is marked *Adagio. Tempo I.* with a tempo indication of $(\text{♩} = 54)$, and includes *sostenuto.*, *ff*, *non legato.*, and *p cresc.* markings. The score is rich with ornaments and complex rhythmic patterns.

- a) The entrance of this A^b-major must produce an exceedingly radiant, sunny effect; the ornamentalities in the following measures should be played with great expression even in the least details; in a word, this whole brief episode requires decided breadth of execution, so that the hearer may be strongly impressed by the contrast.
- b) Whatever freedom of execution be allowed, the relative value of the notes must be preserved throughout; the 12 notes on the third beat can claim no longer time than the 6 notes on the fourth.

- a) While the two preceding trills have to begin on the principal note, the player must content himself here with a turn of four notes, which is more easily accommodated to the scale of the left hand: The Editor plays the ensuing passage with a modern fingering better adapted to the phrase: $\overset{2}{1} \overset{2}{3} 4, 1 \mid \overset{2}{2} 3 4, 1 \mid \overset{2}{2} 3 4, 1 \mid \overset{2}{2} 3 4, 1 \parallel$
- b) If the player have perceptibly accelerated the movement by the close of the first part, he is perfectly justified in so doing; only he must remember to resume the original tempo both at the repetition of the first part and (especially) on commencing the second, whose preponderantly reflective character calls for great moderation. The interrupted rhythmical interjections on the second beat of meas. 2 and 3 of the 2^{da} volta require, in particular, a well-developed feeling for rhythm.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various dynamics (p, ff, sf, ten., cresc., ritardando, poco ritenente), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (a), b), c), d), e). The music is in a minor key with a key signature of two flats. The first system shows a 'più cresc.' instruction. The second system has 'ritar - dan - do' and 'a tempo. cresc.'. The third system includes 'espressivo.', 'ff', and 'dimin. - c) poco ritenente.'. The fourth system is marked 'a tempo' and 'f'. The fifth system is marked 'f' and 'ten.'.

a) A trifling *allargando* of this triumphant entrance of the principal theme is justified by and in the energy of the rendering, more especially when the doublings in the octave indicated by small notes are adopted.

b) "Crescendo" means "begin *piano*," in order that the intensification can be effected in the manner prescribed. The left hand must play lighter than the right.

c) Notice here, and in all other passages concerned, the distinction between *ritenente* and *ritardando*. The first calls for a sudden drop to a slower rate of speed; the second, a gradual slackening of the pace.

d) Here the composer relinquishes similar motion in the soprano, not to avoid parallel fifths, but to prevent the unnecessary cacophony of sharp and empty intervals.

e) Give marked emphasis to the entrance of the motive in B $\flat$ -minor, and 4 measures later in D $\flat$ -major.

Adagio. (♩ = 54) **Tempo I.** *un poco slentando.*

do. dolce. p e tranquillo. cresc. - sf p ten. molto espr.

meno allegro. poco accel. a) ritardando.

b) poi a poi sempre più allegro.

Tempo I.

non legato. Risoluto.

p cresc. - ff sf sf sf

a) Play the five notes of the quintuplet as evenly as possible; should the player desire a more definite division, it is better to execute the first half as a triplet than contrariwise, so that the same note may not be heard twice as an accented one.

b) The return to the *Tempo primo* must be effected very gradually—extended, precisely as the Author directs, through four measures. Hence we may infer, with regard to the preceding *ritardando*, that this latter should be executed with an almost dragging (flagging) movement.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system continues the melodic development with various ornaments and trills. The third system is marked *Viracissimo.* and features a rapid, virtuosic passage. The fourth system is marked *in tempo.* and *sostenuto.*, with a *dimin.* marking. The fifth system includes a *p legato* marking and a *p* dynamic. The sixth system concludes the piece with a *dimin.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The notation is highly detailed, with many fingerings and ornaments indicated.

a) The Editor plays the Coda with strict observance of the tempo. The extremely homogeneous character of the composition forbids aught of languishing delay in the movement. The power of "resistance" [comp. the first Note (a)] does not flag—it expires; and thus the fitting mood is reached for the next-following movement, which in our opinion ought to follow without pause.