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5^e Symphonie

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BEETHOVEN

No. 3
ANALYTIC
SYMPHONY SERIES

Edited and Annotated by
PERCY GOETSCHUIS, Mus.Doc.

BEETHOVEN

SYMPHONY NUMBER 5

IN C MINOR

do mineur

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HAYDN

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LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

1770-1827

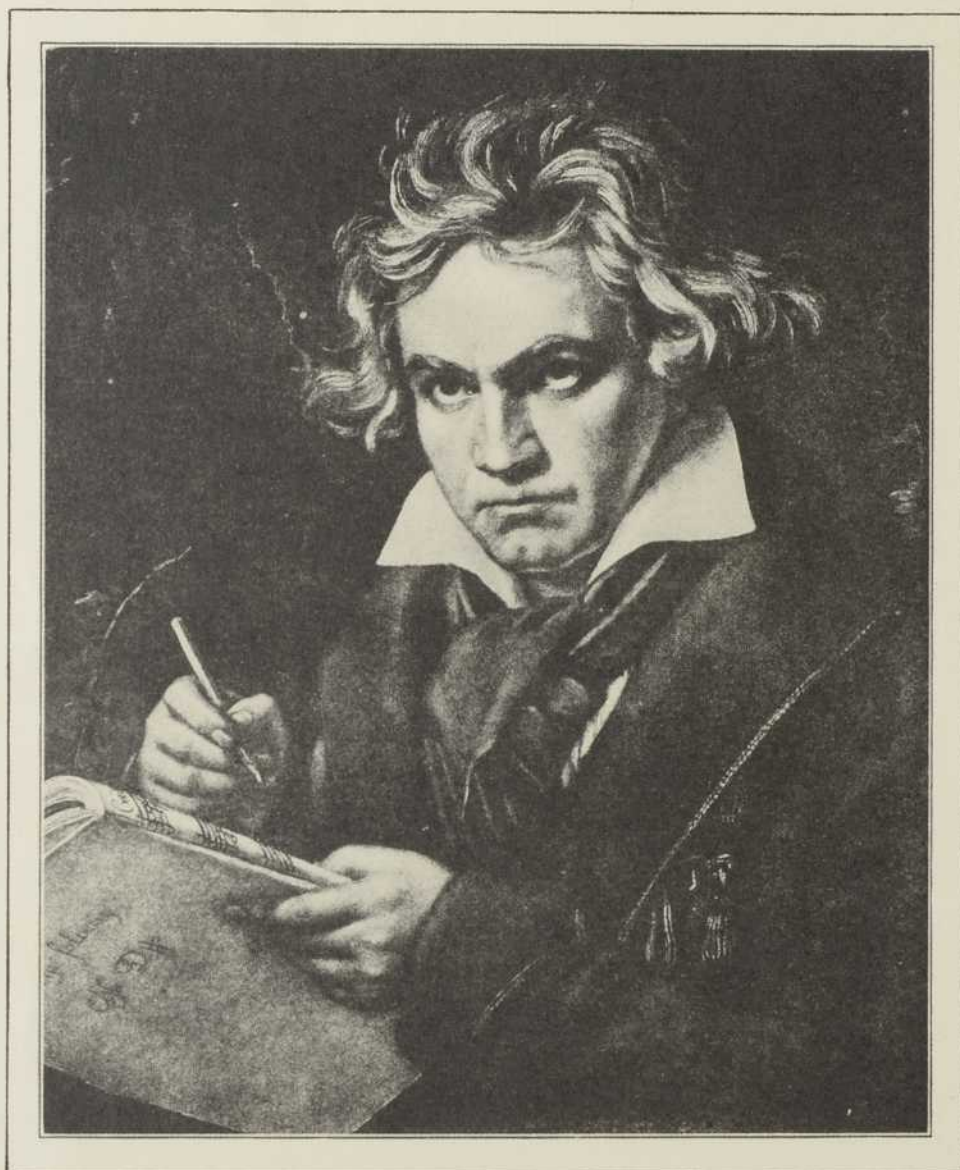


FIFTH SYMPHONY

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Louij Van Beethoven

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No. 3

ANALYTIC SYMPHONY SERIES

EDITED BY

PERCY GOETSCHUIS, Mus. Doc.

SYMPHONY NUMBER FIVE

-[IN C MINOR]-

BY

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

*For Piano ** Two Hands*



INTERNATIONAL MUSIC STORE

LIMITED

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SYMPHONY NUMBER FIVE IN C MINOR · LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

BIOGRAPHY

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (pronounced Bate'-ho-vn) was born December 16th, 1770, at Bonn, on the Rhine. His paternal ancestors were Belgians, though both his father and grandfather had resided in Germany, as musicians in the Electoral Chapel in Bonn.

Beethoven's early life was rendered miserable by the harshness and intemperance of his father, who began the boy's musical education when the latter was four years old, and was his only teacher until 1779, when other, kindlier and more competent musicians took Ludwig in hand.

Upon his first visit to Vienna in 1787, Beethoven attracted great attention by his remarkable ability at the pianoforte (Bach's *Well-tempered Clavichord* having been the chief object of his studies), and it was his extraordinary gift of improvisation that called forth Mozart's prophetic exclamation: "Keep your eyes on him; some day he will make his mark in the world."

He also formed important social connections (the Van Breuning family, and Count Waldstein) which favorably influenced his later life. In 1792, Beethoven made Vienna his home, and here he met Haydn and Albrechtsberger, who aided him in his studies.

Up to this time Beethoven had written many smaller works (Variations for the piano, a few Chamber music pieces, and Songs), but they contained little or nothing that foreshadowed the unique genius of the later, the true Beethoven. Then, in 1795, he produced the three Trios, Opus 1, and the three piano Sonatas, Opus 2, and these signaled the first unfolding of a new and mighty musical spirit, whose growth and development was to be slow, because it was of such rare and colossal significance. Thereafter he created an unbroken series of masterworks,

that marked, like milestones, the steady progress of his original conception, and the unwavering approach to the realization of his momentous artistic mission. Up to the year 1800, he had finished the first eleven piano Sonatas, and had written his first Symphony. The following fifteen years (to 1815) represent the most productive and brilliant period of his life; they brought forth sixteen more Sonatas, Symphonies up to Number 8, the five piano Concertos, his only opera *Fidelio*, the Mass in C, many String-quartets and other Chamber music, nearly all of his Overtures, and many other works of lesser scope. The vehement, almost defiant pursuit of his deep and original musical convictions naturally aroused adverse criticism, but, on the whole, his works were appreciated and enthusiastically received by the mass of music lovers, and he enjoyed many public triumphs.

As early as 1800, his hearing became defective, and this malady increased in the succeeding twenty years until he became totally deaf. This condition is popularly regarded as the worst misfortune that can befall a musician; but it is certain that it induced Beethoven, as it also enabled him, to concentrate all the more keenly upon musical problems that exist *within* the mind, and are not encumbered by the turmoil and babble from which the outer ear can hardly escape.

Beethoven's character was peculiar. He was profoundly earnest and sincere, thoroughly noble in his convictions, often harsh, morose, awkward, and impetuous, and still fundamentally kind-hearted and affectionate, and—best of all—endowed with a fine sense of humor, clearly reflected at many points even in his most important and serious compositions. Always indifferent to the judgment of others, he was all the more severe in his judgment of his own work.

SYMPHONY NUMBER FIVE IN C MINOR · LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

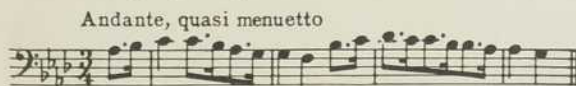
From 1815 until his death, March 26th, 1827, Beethoven produced the most profoundly significant, if not most popular, of all his mighty tone-creations: the last five piano Sonatas, the last five String-quartets, which were so original, so free, so lofty in conception, and of so un-

accustomed a technical character that they remained enigmas for nearly a century, but whose colossal artistic worth is now becoming more and more recognized. Further, the Ninth Symphony with Chorus, *Ode to Joy*, and the stupendous *D-major Mass (Solemnis)*.

CRITICAL NOTE

HAYDN, Mozart, and Schubert were amazingly productive. Only a swift penman could copy, in the corresponding time, the prodigious quantity of either. This alone would render careful revision impossible, had they been disposed to subject their work to subsequent alteration or improvement, and no proof exists that either of these masters ever radically modified any of their spontaneous productions.

With Beethoven, however, it was just the opposite. It is true, he was diligent, and his compositions were numerous; but for the greater part they were written with the utmost care. His sketch books prove the tireless rigor with which his melodic themes, and his structural adjustments were tested again and again. Upon some of his Symphonies, notably the Fifth, he labored for months and years, censuring the spontaneous ideas with the force of his great intellect, until every detail of the complete structure found its proper place and emphasis. One example of the metamorphosis his initial concept sometimes underwent, is worth citing. The principal melodic member of the *Andante* movement of the Fifth Symphony ran at first thus:



As to Beethoven's technical methods, the most

prominent factor is that of Repetition—the re-statement of measures, phrases, or periods. He seems, at times, fairly to hammer his musical image into the hearer's mind, as if determined, with his characteristic insistence and assurance, that his purpose shall be fully recognized.

Now Repetition is at once the most necessary and the most hazardous of all structural factors. It is necessary, because it is Nature's very first and most persistent method of creation. Repetition secures *Unity* without which no corroboration, no logical progress, no sane and definite organization is possible. It is conspicuously present in the music of all the masters, from Bach to Wagner, but particularly so in that of Beethoven.

But Repetition is also dangerous, because it involves monotony as a matter of course, and monotony is deadly.

The riddle of this inherent contradiction is solved by so modifying (varying) the repeated forms as to obtain *Variety*, within the strict limits of Unity. And the success of any art-creation is automatically defined by the judgment of the artist in so finely gauging the degree of modification as to ensure an even balance between the equally indispensable elements of unity and variety—avoiding the fatal "too little or too much" in either direction.

It may be safely claimed that in precisely this

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respect Beethoven reached the highest degree of perfection; he was the greatest master of the "golden medium."

Examples of this structural trait, repetition, are numerous in the Fifth Symphony: for instance, in the Subordinate Theme of the first movement.

This Symphony, Number Five, was written in 1808 (begun much earlier). It is more mature, characteristic, and eminent than any of the four preceding Symphonies, and marks an epoch in Beethoven's development.

After the recreation indulged in his Fourth Symphony, Beethoven, in the Fifth, becomes himself again. Here is Destiny, pronounced in the most uncompromising and vital terms.

The melodic motive of the first two (or four) measures is not a Basic Motive (present in the first three Symphonies of Brahms, and there defined), for the movement is not built *upon* it;

but is what might be called a Synthetic motive, inasmuch as the whole movement is woven *out of it*. (Other examples of the Synthetic motive are: the Sixth Prelude, D minor, in Volume I of Bach's *Well-tempered Clavichord*; Beethoven's piano Sonata, Opus 26, the last movement).

The first movement is one of the most unique examples in literature of thematic unity and economy. Practically every part of the structure is derived directly from the brief initial figure of two measures; and the *rhythmic* design of this motive pervades even the third and fourth movements.

The finale is a jubilant "Song of Triumph," firm in form and contents as the granite hills.

The student is urged to compare the Critical Notes of the foregoing Symphonies of Beethoven, in order to reach a fuller understanding of their relation to one another.

EXPLANATORY PREFACE

THE SYMPHONY is the same form of composition as the Sonata, but is written for orchestra, and is therefore usually broader in design and more elaborate in structure than the Sonata.

2. The SONATA-ALLEGRO form, which is commonly chosen for the first, and often for the last, Movement of the Symphony, represents, fundamentally, the union of two Themes, the first one of which is called the PRINCIPAL THEME, and the other the SUBORDINATE THEME.

3. The Sonata-allegro design embraces three large divisions:

- a. The Exposition;
- b. The Development; and
- c. The Recapitulation, to which very frequently a fourth division is added, as Coda.

4. The EXPOSITION consists in:

- a. The statement of the Principal Theme;
- b. A Transition;
- c. The Subordinate Theme; and
- d. One or more so-called CODETTAS, terminating, as a rule, with a Double-bar, and repetition-marks.

5. When the PRINCIPAL THEME closes with a definite perfect cadence, the Transition which follows, is "independent," and may consist of any (often wholly new and contrasting) material. But it often occurs that the act of transition begins *during* the later course of the Theme, in which case the form is "dissolved."

6. The SUBORDINATE THEME is, despite its title, usually of fully equal importance to the Principal Theme, and it is (in the Exposition) invariably placed in a different key.

7. The CODETTA is generally a brief sentence, and cannot therefore claim to be an additional "Theme," although the term "Concluding Theme" is sometimes used. Its object being,

chiefly, to confirm the cadence, it consists often of simple tonic and dominant harmonies, and may be thematically reminiscent of the Principal Theme. But it may also serve the purpose of contrast, and an increase of thematic material, and of general breadth, in which case it may present new and striking traits. Furthermore, there are frequently two, three or even more, such Codettas, generally decreasing in length, and converging to the strong final cadence.

8. The DEVELOPMENT is always "sectional" in form. That is, it consists of an optional number of Sections, of optional length, and of optional character. Each SECTION has its special thematic task, and draws its material, naturally, from some factor of the Exposition, since its chief purpose is the manipulation or "development" of what has gone before. However, since the contents of a Section are absolutely optional, it frequently happens that one or another of the Sections presents *new* and contrasting material.

9. The ultimate object of the Development is to "return to the beginning," and therefore its last Section is a RE-TRANSITION (or Returning passage) which leads into the Recapitulation. Note the distinction between the Transition (which leads over into the *new* Theme) and the Re-transition (which leads back into the Principal Theme).

10. The RECAPITULATION is a re-statement of the Exposition. But the Subordinate Theme (with its Codetta or Codettas) is invariably *transposed*—as a rule, to the principal key.

11. The CODA, like the Development, is sectional in form, and hence is optional in length and contents.

12. The SONATINE-ALLEGRO form is the same design as the Sonata-allegro form, excepting that it contains no Development. The end of the Exposition is transformed (usually by "dissolution")

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into a Re-transition, leading into the Recapitulation. Consequently there is no Double-bar.

13. The SONG-FORM WITH TRIO, which is commonly chosen for the third movement of the Symphony, is the association of two related Song- (or Part) forms, as in the Minuet, March, and other Dance forms.

14. A Song-form has either one Part (rare), or two Parts, or three. In the three-Part form, the third Part is a re-statement of the First Part, often with much modification.

15. A PART is usually brief, consisting of two, three or more Phrases, separated by light cadences—a *heavy* tonic cadence generally indicating the end of the Part. See 18.

16. The RONDO-FORM is not the intimate coordination and union of two Themes (as in the Sonata-allegro) but—as a rule—a mere *alternation* of Themes: the Principal Theme invariably following each Subordinate Theme.

17. There are three Rondo-forms:

- a. The First Rondo-form, with *one* Subordinate Theme, and one recurrence of the Principal Theme;
- b. The Second Rondo-form, with *two* Subordinate Themes and two recurrences; and
- c. The Third Rondo-form, with *three* such alternations—the third Subordinate Theme being, however, the same as the first Subordinate, but always transposed to a different key (as in the Recapitulation of the Sonata-allegro).

18. Since this edition pursues an educational purpose, every factor of the form is analyzed, and every structural detail carefully indicated.

Every cadence, throughout, is marked *approximately** by a wedge (V).

These cadences differ in force, the lighter ones indicating the end of Phrases, and the heavier ones, usually, the end of the entire Parts.

The PHRASE is the shortest complete musical sentence (with cadence) and is very generally four measures in length—sometimes eight.

The PERIOD is a double phrase; it is therefore usually eight or sixteen measures long, and exhibits two cadences.

The DOUBLE-PERIOD embraces four (sometimes more) Phrases, with four or more cadences.

The PHRASE-GROUP is a somewhat irregular series of Phrases—three, five, six, or more, in consistent succession.

The occasional lengthening, or widening out, of a Phrase, is indicated by the term EXTENSION.

19. It has been the aim of the editor to bring the present versions into the closest agreement with the original orchestral score that is possible under the technical limitations of the pianoforte keyboard. Therefore they are not expected or intended to be "pianistic." But they have been kept well within the reach of the ordinary trained player, especially if he be sensible enough to adopt a *moderate rate of speed* in the playing. It is not at all necessary to accept the usual metronome marks, for the actual musical contents of a composition rest within its *tones*, and can be reached more surely with deliberation than with haste. It will be necessary to use the pedal very freely, but, of course, with discretion.

*The Phrases are often so ingeniously linked together, that it is sometimes impossible to mark the exact point of separation.

Percy Goetschius

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

1770-1827



FIFTH SYMPHONY

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(+1) SYMPHONY No 5, in C minor

(Composed in 1808)

First Movement, Allegro con brio

Edited and annotated by
Percy Goetschius, Mus. Doc.

LUDWIG van BEETHOVEN, Op. 67
(1770 - 1827)

EXPOSITION (+3)

Principal Theme (Large Double-Period) (+4)

Sonata-Allegro form (+2)

ff Strings, Clar. 5. p Strings 1 2 1 10 V 5 4 5

Full Orch. cresc. f 20 ff

25 p Strings 3 2 1 30 2 35 - cresc. -

Transition (Independent) (+6)

sf sf sf sf sf sf f 45

ff Full Orch. 50 55 1

(+1) Preface, 1.— (+2) Preface, 2.— (+3) Preface, 3, 4.— (+4) Preface, 15. Also Preface 18, 19.— (+5) The first two measures (extended to four by the reiteration) contain the *principal thematic figure*, out of which almost every detail of the whole movement is constructed.— (+6) Preface, 5.—

Subordinate Theme (Phrase group) (+7)

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *p dolce* 60 65 70

Principal thematic figure (+8)

Flute, Violins 75 80

85 90

ff 95 100

105 110

115 120

(+7) Preface, 6. The Subordinate Theme is in E-flat major. — (+8) Note the rhythmic change in the 3rd measure.
 (+9) Preface, 7. —

DEVELOPMENT (♩10)

Section 1 (♩11)

Violins Clar. Violins

Horns 125 *ff* Strings *p* 130

ff *p*

135 140 *cresc.*

145 150

Section 2 (♩12)

p 155

160 165 *cresc.*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

Full Orch.

f Principal thematic figure—rhythmic 170

Red. * *Red.* *

(♩10) Preface, 8.— (♩11) This Section is derived directly from the first Period of the Exposition.— (♩12) An extension and elaboration of the preceding Section.—

175 *più f* - - - - - *ff* Violins 180 *sf sf sf*

185 190 *sf sf sf*

V Section 3 (+13)

V Section 4 (+14)

195 *ff* Wood wind 200 Wind 205 210 *dim.* 215 *p* *sempre*

Prin. Motive, reduced Sequence

Sequence shifted Red.

più p 220 *pp* 225 *ff*

Section 5 Re-transition (+15)

230 235 240 *f* *ff*

Red. * Red. *

(+13) From the Subordinate Theme. — (+14) From the Subordinate Theme, by abbreviation of the Motive, and a long line of Sequences — later reduced and shifted. — (+15) Preface, 9. —

RECAPITULATION (♣16)
Principal Theme

ff 245 Full Orch. Ped. *

250 p 255 Ped. *

260 265

Adagio *a tempo* 5 4 3 1 270 cresc. f p cresc. Ped. *

275 f 280 Ped. *

Transition (♣17)

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* 285 *sf* *sf* *f*

290 295 *ff*

* *Led.* * *Led.*

Subordinate Theme (♣18)

300 1 *ff* *sf* 305 *sf* *sf* *p* Strings

Bassoons

Flute

310 315

Led. * *Led.* *

320 325 *p* 3 Violins Fl. Clar.

Led. *

(♣17) The entire Recapitulation is a singularly exact restatement of the Exposition. Even the Transition differs but little from the former one; the enharmonic change of g-flat to f-sharp (in the 8th measure) is all that is needed for the change of key, in the Subordinate Theme. — (♣18) Here the Subordinate Theme is placed in C major, the principal key (Preface, 10).

(Extension)

330 cre - - - 335

scen - - - do - - -

340

345 - *ff* Full Orch. 350

Led. *

355

Led. * Led. * Led. * Led. *

Codetta

Wood wind

360 365 Strings Brass

Led. *

(Repetition)

Full Orch. 370

Led.

CODA (♯19)
Section 1

sf 375 sf sf

Led.

380 ff 385 p CL, Bassoons Horns

Led.

1 390 ff 395

Led.

Section 2 (♯20)

Wood, Brass f f 400

Led.

Section 3

405 *sempre f* 410 (Extension)

Prin. Motive, in diminution sequences

415

Section 4

420 *sf* 425 *sf* (Extension)

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* *

430 435

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.* * *Red.* *

Repetition

ff 440 Wood, Trumpets 445 Strings

(Extension) 450 455 *sf* *sf*

460 465 *ff* Ped. *

V Section 5 470 475 Ped. *

V Section 6 *ff* Full Orch. *sf* 480 *ff* *pp* 1 2 3 *pp* 1 Ped. *

Oboe 485 1 2 3 1 2 490 *ff*

495 500

A
 Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *
 35
 sf
 Violins
 sf
 pp
 Bassoons
 40
 sempre pp
 45
 f
 Bass
 p
 Part III (♯5)
 Clar.
 Strings
 f → p dolce
 50
 55
 f
 Wood wind
 cresc.
 p
 60
 f
 p
 3
 p
 Part II (♯6)
 65
 Strings
 cresc.
 f
 p
 70
 p
 dolce

(♯4) The term re-transition is applied here also, as in the larger form (Preface, 9), but in a narrower sense, to the Return to the Beginning. — (♯5) The recurrence of Part I. Preface, 14. — (♯6) Parts II and III are repeated, from this point, with "variation." —

This musical score page contains five systems of music, primarily for piano with orchestral accompaniment. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The systems are as follows:

- System 1:** Piano part with eighth-note patterns in both hands. Pedal points are marked with "Ped." and asterisks.
- System 2:** Measure 75. Piano part features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. Bass line has fingerings 4, 5, 4, 2. Pedal points are marked.
- System 3:** Measure 80. Labeled "ff Full Orch." in the bass line. Includes parts for "Ob. Trump." and "Horns" in the treble line. Pedal points are marked.
- System 4:** Continues the piano part with various articulations like accents (^) and slurs. Pedal points are marked.
- System 5:** Measure 85. Includes dynamics "sf" and "pp". Pedal points are marked.

Throughout the page, "Ped." markings are accompanied by asterisks, indicating specific pedal techniques or effects.

First system of music. Treble clef staff has a series of chords. Bass clef staff has a triplet of eighth notes (3 2 1 3) followed by a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *sempre pp* (always pianissimo). Measure numbers 90 and 91 are indicated.

Second system of music. Treble clef staff has a series of chords. Bass clef staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure number 95 is indicated.

Third system of music. Treble clef staff has a series of chords. Bass clef staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *p dolce* (piano dolce), and *Strings*. Measure number 100 is indicated.

Fourth system of music. Treble clef staff has a series of chords. Bass clef staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure number 100 is indicated.

Fifth system of music. Treble clef staff has a series of chords. Bass clef staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo) and *dolce* (dolce). Measure number 105 is indicated.

(♣7) The Third Part is restated here three times, but reduced to its first 8-measure Period.—

Clar.

sempre pp

110

V Part III

f Full Orch.

115

120

(Extension)

Subordinate Theme, or Interlude (♯8) (Introduction)

pp Strings

125

Clar.

pp

126

127

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1000

(♯8) Compare(♯1) of this Movement.—

[illegible]

(‡9) Borrowed from Part II of the Principal Theme.—(‡10) This corresponds to the Re-transition in the larger forms, as re-
turn to the Principal Theme —

V (+11) Violins
 p
 Wood wind
 Led. *
 170
 Led. *
 (Extension)
 cresc.
 175
 f
 Flute p
 Clar.
 3 4
 180
 Violins
 pp
 cresc.
 V
 Principal Theme (+12)
 ff Full Orch. 185
 Led. *
 Led. *
 Led. *
 190
 Led. *
 Led. *
 Led. *
 Led. *
 Led. *

(+11) A strong allusion to the Principal Theme. But it is still, unmistakably, merely a part of the (lengthy) Re-transition.—
 (+12) Part I, only But almost exactly as at the beginning (and varied).—

sf *Led.* *

Wood wind *sf* *p dolce* *p* *Led.* *

CODA (†13) Section 1 (†14)

Più mosso *pp* *dolce* *Led.* *

Ob. *Led.* *

Section 2 *cresc.* *f* *p cresc.* *f* *Led.* *

(†13) Preface, 11. — (†14) Resembles the Subordinate Theme. —

Tempo I

Wood wind

p dolce
220

Led.

3

2

3

Strings

p dolce

cresc.

f 225 *sf*

f sf

p

pp

Sec. 3

1 3

4 2

Led.

230

235 *cresc.*

V (Extension)

* Led.

* Led.

*

f

240

Full Orch.

1 3

Led.

ff

sf

p

245

f

ff

Led.

*

Led.

*

Led.

*

poco rit. *a tempo* (Extension)

pp 50 *pp* 55

60 65

cresc. 70 *f* Full Orch. 75

80 *ff*

85 90 *sf* 95 *sf* 100 *p*

Part III (†4)

pp 100

2 3

pp 50 *pp* 55

60 65

cresc. 70 *f* Full Orch. 75

80 *ff*

85 90 *sf* 95 *sf* 100 *p*

Part III (†4)

pp 100

2 3

(†4) A greatly modified restatement of Part I. —

First system of musical notation, measures 105 to 110. The key signature has two flats. The music features chords and melodic lines in both staves. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 105 and 110 are indicated. There are 'V' marks above measures 106 and 109.

Second system of musical notation, measures 115 to 120. The music continues with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *sempre p*. Measure number 115 is indicated. There are 'V' marks above measures 116 and 120. A $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature change is shown below the staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 120 to 125. The music continues with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 120 and 125 are indicated. There are 'V' marks above measures 121 and 125. The word 'cre' is written above measure 123, and 'scen' is written above measure 125.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 130 to 135. The music continues with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 130 and 135 are indicated. There are 'V' marks above measures 131 and 135. The words 'do' and 'Full Orch.' are written above measures 132 and 133 respectively.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 135 to 140. The music continues with chords and melodic lines. Dynamics include *ff* and *p*. Measure numbers 135 and 140 are indicated. There are 'V' marks above measures 136 and 140. The word 'Codetta (+5)' is written above measure 135. The word 'Ted.' is written below measures 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139, separated by asterisks.

(+5) In the smaller forms, the Codetta does not attain to the independent importance of its position in the Sonata-allegro form. But it serves the same fundamental purpose.—

TRIO (Three-Part form) Part I (Phrase-group)

The musical score is written for piano, featuring a bass staff and a treble staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into several sections:

- Part I (Phrase-group):** Measures 145 to 155. The bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The treble staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The section is marked with a 'V' (crescendo) and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs.
- Part II (Phrase):** Measures 160 to 165. The bass staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The section is marked with a 'V' (crescendo) and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs.
- Part III (Double-Period):** Measures 170 to 180. The section is marked with a 'V' (crescendo) and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs.

Measure numbers 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, and 180 are indicated at the beginning of their respective measures. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings.

(♯6) The first four measures are a whimsical "false start," as introduction to the real Phrase.—

(Extension)

Full Orch. *sf* 185 *sf*

(Extension)

sf 190

Part II (✚7)

195 *ff* *f* *dim.* 200 *p*

Part III

205 *sempre più p* 210

215

Extension and retransition (✚8)

220 225

Wood wind *sempre pp*

(✚7) Parts II and III are repeated, from this point, with dynamic change (gradual *decrescendo*).— (✚8) See (✚4) of the Second Movement.—

230 *p* Basses 235 *pp*

PRINCIPAL SONG-FORM (♩9)

Part I

240 *pp* Wood wind *poco ritard.* *p*

245 *a tempo* 250 *p* *staccato*

255 *pp* Clar. Strings 260 *a tempo*

265 Oboe 270

270

(♩9) This represents the customary "Da capo" of the Minuet and other Dance forms. But it is greatly modified. *The Second Part is omitted.*

(Extension) V Part III (♯10)

275 280 285 *sempre pp e staccato* 290 295 *sempre staccato* 300 305 310 315 320

Codetta

(♯10) Part III agrees closely with the former statement.—

Transition
(♣11)

pp Strings 325 V 330 V

Led. Drum * Led.

335 *sempre pp* 340 53 V

345 350

355

360 365 *cresc.* Led.

370 Full Orch. *più cresc.* - *molto cresc.* -

* Led. *attacca subito* *

(♣11) At this point the expected Perfect Cadence (in C minor) is "evaded," by substituting a-flat in the Bass. This, which is practically a "dissolution" of the form (Preface, 5), is followed up by a *Transition* into the final Movement.

29

Principal Theme. Part I (*Double-Period*) (♯3)

Full Orch.

Ped.

5

Ped.

5

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 6, and the second system contains measures 7 through 10. The music is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides harmonic support. Measure 10 is marked with a "10" and a repeat sign. The score includes performance instructions: "Ped." (pedal) and "*" (accents) are placed below the bass staff in measures 1, 2, 4, and 8. The word "(Extension)" is written above the treble staff in measure 7, indicating a continuation of the melody. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 10.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of 15 measures. The first measure is marked with a "V" above the voice staff. The piano part features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score includes a repeat sign at the end of the first measure and a "Ped." (pedal) marking at the end of the first measure. The number "15" is written above the piano part in the 15th measure.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first four measures of the piece. The second system, labeled "(Extension)" in the top right corner, contains the final two measures. The music is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a bass line on a bass clef staff. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes a trill in the final measure of the extension. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the extension.

(8.....) Part II (Double-Period—dis-
solved into Transition) (♣4)

1

25

Wood wind, Brass
sempre f

And.

(♣1) Preface, 2.— (♣2) Preface, 3, 4.— (♣3) Preface, 15.— (♣4) Preface, 5.—

(†1) Preface, 2.— (†2) Preface, 3, 4.— (†3) Preface, 15.— (†4) Preface, 5.—

[illegible]

(♯5) This new melodic member is the "Diminution" of the preceding Phrase-melody.— (♯6) Preface 6. The Subordinate Theme is in G major.— (♯7) Note the analogy between the rhythmic form of this Motive and that of the principal thematic Motive of the First Movement.—

Wood wind
Strings

p *cresc.*

Bass-figure

3 5 2 4

V

2 1 2

50

p *f* *p*

2 4

(Extension)

f *pp*

55

Horns

cresc.

Red.

*

ff Full Orch.

Red.

*

Red.

*

60

V

Codetta. (♣ 8)

5

f *p* *p* *f* *p*

65

70

p

f Full Orch.

Repetition

75

sf *più f*

80

1.

(♣ 8) Preface, 7. — (♣ 9) Here the restatement of the Codetta is dissolved, and led into a passage which, *the first time*, is a "re-transition" back to the beginning, for the repetition of the Exposition. The *second time*, it leads over into the Development. The formal "Double-bar" disappears. —

2. *Section 1. (+11)*

85 *sempre ff*

Ped. *

Section 2. (+12)

90 *Ped.* *

(Extension)

p *Strings*

4 *Bass figure*

95 *dolce* *Flute* *Horn* *Cello*

p dolce 100

Section 3. (+13)

105 *cresc.* *f*

(+10) Preface, 8. — (+11) The first Section is an extension of the preceding transitional passage. — (+12) Material from the Subord. Theme. — (+13) Very similar to the preceding Section, but with greater emphasis upon the Bass-figure which appears in the second half of the first Phrase (Subord. Theme), page 31.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a piano and orchestra. The score is written in a major key with a 2/4 time signature. It consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a piano part with a treble and bass staff, featuring triplets and slurs. The second system introduces the Trombones, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic. The third system continues the piano part with more complex rhythmic patterns. The fourth system marks the beginning of 'Section 4. (+15)' and includes the 'Full Orch.' (Full Orchestra) entry. The fifth system shows the piano part with a 'più f' (piano fortissimo) marking. The sixth system includes a 'Led.' (Lied) marking and a 'più f' marking. The seventh system shows the piano part with a 'più f' marking. The eighth system includes a 'Led.' marking and a 'più f' marking. The ninth system shows the piano part with a 'più f' marking. The tenth system includes a 'Led.' marking and a 'più f' marking. The score is written in a major key with a 2/4 time signature. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'più f'. The page number '110' is visible in the top right corner.

(♣ 14) Here the Bass-figure becomes still more prominent and emphatic. —

(† 15) First half of the Bass-figure, and first figure of the melody (Subord. Theme.)

Section 5. Re-transition (♣ 16)

ff *Led.* *

Led. *

sf *Led.* *

sf *Led.* *

sempre ff Full Orch. *Led.* *

Led. *

Led. *

Led. *

150

Section 6. Re-transition, continued

Tempo I (preceding Movement)

Violins
dim. - 155 - - - - - 160 *pp*

Oboe
4 5 4 5

170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 *cresc.* - - - - -

Red. * *Red.* *

(+ 17) Here the impetus of the foregoing Re-transition is arrested, in an unusual and striking manner, and an additional Section is inserted, with a reminiscence of the second Period of the preceding Movement. —

RECAPITULATION (†18)

Principal Theme. Part I

Allegro

ff Full Orch. V

210

Leg. *

(Extension)

215

Leg. *

V

220

Leg. *

(Extension)

225

Leg. *

V ⁴

sf *sf*

Part II

(8)

V

sf *sf* *sf* *sf*

230

sempre f

Leg.

235

(+ 19)

240

245

250

Wood

Strings

R.H.

Subordinate Theme (+20)

(+ 19) At this point the digression is made, which leads to the new direction of the Transition, necessary for the change of key in the Subordinate Theme. — (+ 20) Here the Subord. Theme is placed in C major, the principal key (Preface, 10). —

First system of the musical score. The treble staff features triplet eighth notes with first and second endings. The bass staff has triplet eighth notes. A measure rest is marked with the number 255. The section is labeled *p* Strings. A crescendo leads to a fortissimo (*f*) section labeled Full Orch. with a first ending marked with a 'V' and a '2'.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with triplet eighth notes. The bass staff has eighth notes. A measure rest is marked with the number 260. The section is labeled *p*. A fortissimo (*f*) section follows, then a piano (*p*) section.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has eighth notes. The bass staff has eighth notes. A fortissimo (*f*) section is followed by a pianissimo (*pp*) section. A measure rest is marked with the number 265. The section is labeled *cresc.* - (Extension). The system ends with a *Red.* (Reduction) and an asterisk.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff has eighth notes. The bass staff has eighth notes. A fortissimo (*ff*) section is labeled Full Orch. with a first ending marked with a 'V' and a '1'. The system ends with a *Red.* (Reduction) and an asterisk.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has eighth notes. The bass staff has eighth notes. A measure rest is marked with the number 270. The system ends with a *Red.* (Reduction) and an asterisk.

Codetta

Violins

5

f *p>* Woodwind

Horns

f *p>* 275

f *p*

280

Repetition

f Full Orch.

Red. *

285

V

più f

Red. *

(+ 21)

ff

Red. *

290

Red. *

Red. *

Red. *

(+ 21) At this point the form is "dissolved," in preparation for the coming Coda. —

CODA (+ 22)
Section 1 (+ 23)

The musical score is written for piano and strings/orchestra. It begins with a Coda section marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first system (measures 295-300) features a piano part with a melodic line and a bass line, and a strings part with a melodic line. The second system (measures 301-306) continues the piano and strings parts, with the piano part marked *sf* and *più f*. The third system (measures 307-312) includes a full orchestra part marked *ff* and an extension section. The fourth system (measures 313-315) shows the piano part with a melodic line and the strings part with a melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*sf*, *ff*), articulation (*V*, *4*, *3*, *2*, *1*), and performance instructions (*Led.*, *Full Orch.*, *Extension*).

(+ 22) Preface, 11. — (+ 23) From the Subord. Theme. —

Section 2 (♩ 24)

Wood wind

Bassoons

Horns

Strings

320

ff

p dolce

p

cresc.

poco

a

poco

325

Ped.

Piccolo

8

8

(Extension) 8

330

Ped.

8

8

p

f Strings

335

Ped.

Repetition

Wood wind

Horns

340

p dolce

p

cresc.

poco

a

poco

2

345

350 *p* *cresc.* *poco* *a* *poco*

Section 3. (♯ 25)

sempre più Allegro

355

360

Section 4. (♯ 26)

Presto

365

370

Strings

Wood wind

(♯ 25) Derived from the Cadence-chords (modified) of Section 2. —

(♯ 26) From the Codetta, in quicker tempo. —

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music features a series of chords in the treble and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with the measure number 375. The music continues with chords and a bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

Third system of the musical score. It begins with the measure number 380. The music features a series of chords in the treble and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with the measure number 385. The music features a series of chords in the treble and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

Fifth system of the musical score. It begins with the measure number 390. The music features a series of chords in the treble and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

Sixth system of the musical score. It begins with the measure number 395. The music features a series of chords in the treble and a moving bass line. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the system.

(+ 27) Restatement of Section 3. —

(+ 28) Principal Motive of the Prin. Theme. —

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A fermata is placed over the first two measures of the bass staff. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 405 is written above the staff, followed by the instruction *sempre ff*.

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 410 is written above the staff. The measure number 415 is written above the staff.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 420 is written above the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 425 is written above the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 430 is written above the staff. The measure number 1 is written above the staff.

System 6: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a series of chords. Bass staff has a series of chords. A measure rest is marked with a 'V' above it. The measure number 435 is written above the staff. The measure number 1 is written above the staff. The measure number 440 is written above the staff. The measure number 1 is written above the staff. The measure number 1 is written above the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff. The instruction *Ped.* is written below the staff.

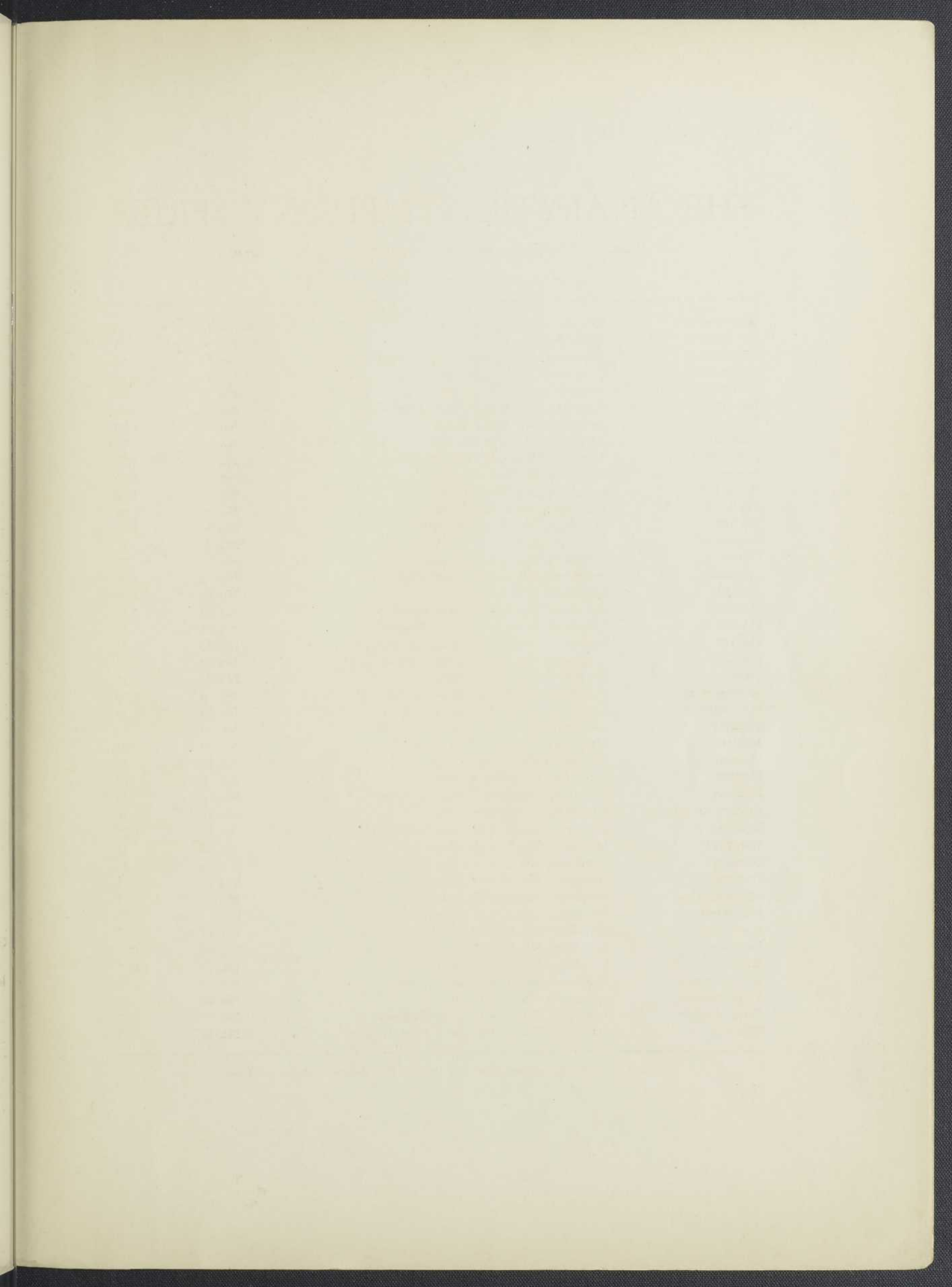
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TCHAIKOVSKY	Symphony, No. 6, in B minor (<i>Pathetic</i>)	No. 7	1.25
WAGNER	Prelude to <i>The Mastersingers of Nuremburg</i>	No. 42	.75

When prices are not given, the numbers are not yet published. Additional numbers will follow.





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