

PREFAZIONE

Il sotto titolo «poema sinfonico» dato da Franck a quest'opera ci induce innanzi tutto a dedurre che componendo «I Djinns» egli avesse in mente di fare una specie di parafrasi pittorica del poema di Victor Hugo dello stesso nome, celebre più per la sua metrica speciale che per i suoi meriti letterari.

Tanto la versione sonora quanto quella verbale, si appoggiano infatti su di un procedimento di allargamento progressivo della cadenza ritmica a cui corrisponde un aumento parallelo dell'intensità espressiva.

Dopo aver raggiunto il punto culminante espresso con la distensione di periodi più lunghi, troviamo, nel testo come nella musica, un procedimento rigorosamente inverso che, con una continua diminuzione, arriva al dileguamento totale delle note e delle parole usate le une e le altre con un'intenzione descrittiva.

Ma l'impressione che emana dalla pagina musicale è di ordine nettamente emotivo, mentre i versi di Hugo, legati dall'arbitrio paradossale del procedimento poetico, raggiungono soltanto il virtuosismo tecnico.

I racconti delle Mille e una Notte ci insegnano che i Djinns sono spiritelli familiari, una via di mezzo fra gli angeli e i demoni, gli uni benevoli verso gli uomini, gli altri, al contrario, tormentatori e malevoli.

Una semplice amplificazione, un lieve accento drammatico dato alla traduzione musicale di questi caratteri ingegnosamente opposti bastarono per conferire a questo soggetto una suggestione poetica abbastanza caratteristica da tentare l'immaginazione di Franck. Del resto, sembra che nella sua opera egli abbia voluto fare di questa favola una specie di trasposizione morale ed anche cristiana considerando i Djinns come il simbolo dei nostri istinti malvagi, dei nostri desideri colpevoli, come una personificazione del male. Nella parte centrale della composizione ci lascia invece immaginare l'anima umana, la quale alle tentazioni che l'assalgono e la tormentano oppone la difesa palpitante della preghiera. Alcune indicazioni del sentimento poste da Franck sulla parte del pianoforte sembra vogliano corroborare questa interpretazione ideologica di cui terremo conto nel commentare i dati espressivi dell'opera.

César Franck, che da quasi quarant'anni non scriveva più composizioni pianistiche, tornò ad esse con i «Djinns» nel 1883.

AVANT-PROPOS

Le sous-titre de «poème symphonique» adjoint par César Franck à l'oeuvre qui fait l'objet de la présente révision, doit tout naturellement nous inciter à déduire que, en composant les «Djinns», il avait en vue une sorte de paraphrase pittoresque du poème de Victor Hugo de même appellation, rendu célèbre plus encore par sa proposition métrique particulière que par les mérites de sa qualité littéraire.

La version sonore, de même que la verbale, s'appuie en effet sur un procédé d'élargissement progressif de la cadence rythmique auquel correspond un accroissement parallèle d'intensité expressive.

Puis une fois atteint le point culminant qui se traduit par la détente de périodes plus longues, c'est, dans le texte ainsi que dans la musique, la mise en oeuvre d'un mécanisme rigoureusement inversé, aboutissant par une dégradation continue, à l'évanouissement total des notes et des mots, indifféremment utilisés dans une semblable intention descriptive.

Mais l'impression qui se dégage de la page musicale est d'ordre nettement émotif, alors que les vers de Hugo, quelque peu tyrannisés au reste par l'arbitraire paradoxal du procédé poétique, ne prétendent qu'à la virtuosité technique.

Or, ce que nous apprennent les récits des Mille et une Nuits, c'est que les Djinns sont des esprits familiers, intermédiaires entre l'ange et le démon, les uns bienveillant aux hommes, les autres, au contraire, tourmenteurs et malveillants.

Une simple amplification, un discret accent dramatique attachés à la traduction musicale de ces caractères ingénieusement opposés, et voici toute prête une suggestion poétique suffisamment caractérisée pour tenter l'imagination de Franck. Il semble bien, au reste, qu'il ait envisagé dans son oeuvre, une sorte de transposition morale et même chrétienne de la fable, prenant les Djinns comme le symbole de nos mauvais instincts, de nos coupables désirs, comme une personification du mal. Et nous laissant supposer par ailleurs, dans la partie médiane de la composition, l'âme humaine opposant aux tentations qui l'assiègent et la harcèlent, la défense palpitante de la prière. Quelques indications de sentiment ajoutées par Franck à la partie de piano paraissent vouloir corroborer cette interprétation idéologique, dont on prendra texte en commentant les données expressives de l'oeuvre.

C'est avec les «Djinns» que César Franck devait reprendre contact, en 1883, avec la composition pianistique si curieusement abandonnée par lui pendant près de quarante années.

PREFACE

The sub-title «symphonic poem» added by Franck to this work, induces us to believe that in composing the «Djinns» he had in mind a sort of picturesque paraphrase of Victor Hugo's poem bearing the same name, more famous for its special metric qualities than for its literary merits.

The musical version like the verbal one is indeed based on a progressive broadening of the rhythm accompanied by a like increase of its expressive intensity.

Then, when the climax is reached expressed by the expansion of longer periods, a completely reversed mechanism is set to work both in the text and in the music, which by incessant diminutions leads the notes and words to dim away both alike used with a similar descriptive intention.

The impression produced by this musical work is however essentially emotional, whereas Hugo's verses, compelled to submit to the paradoxical caprice of verse, only aim at technical skill.

Now, the «Arabian Nights» tell us that the Djinns are familiar sprites half way between angels and demons, some friendly to man, while others vex and injure him.

By broadening this conception and stressing the dramatic note in the musical interpretation of these ingeniously contrasting characters, a poetic suggestion is secured, sufficiently characterized to tempt Franck's imagination.

He seems to have aimed in this work at a sort of moral and even Christian version of the fable, taking the Djinns as symbols of our evil instincts, our sinful desires, as a personification of evil, while leading us to see in the middle part of the composition the human soul opposing to the temptations which assault and harass her the vibrating defence of prayer. Some marks for the feeling added by Franck to the piano score seem to corroborate this ideological interpretation which we will keep in mind in commenting the expressive features of this work.

It was with the «Djinns» that Franck, in 1883, began again to compose for the piano, which he had not done for about forty years.

Quest'opera, dedicata a M.me de Serres (già Montigny-Rémaury) una pianista rimarchevole, fu interpretata per la prima volta ai Concerti Colonne dal mio maestro Louis Diémer.

Ho avuto più volte il privilegio di accompagnare uno o l'altro di questi due eminenti artisti, riducendo per un solo strumento la parte dell'orchestra riprodotta in questa edizione quale essa fu fatta in origine da Franck, il quale prevedeva modestamente che la sua opera sarebbe stata più spesso eseguita sotto questa forma ridotta che col concorso dell'orchestra.

Perciò, come per le Variazioni Sinfoniche, anche qui le indicazioni complementari di colorito e di tempo aggiunte a quelle della versione originale sono attinte a tradizioni di fonte diretta.

A. C.

L'oeuvre dédiée à M.me de Serres (alias Montigny-Rémaury) pianiste fort distinguée, fut interprétée pour la première fois aux Concerts Colonne par mon maître Louis Diémer.

J'ai eu à maintes reprises le privilège d'accompagner l'un et l'autre de ces deux éminents artistes, en réduisant pour un seul instrument les répliques orchestrales qui figurent dans la présente édition, traduites en vue de l'union concertante de deux claviers, tel qu'elles furent primitivement transcrites par Franck, lequel prévoyait modestement que son oeuvre connaîtrait de plus fréquentes exécutions sous cet aspect diminutif qu'avec le concours de la symphonie.

De même que pour les Variations Symphoniques, ce sont donc à des traditions de première source que sont empruntées les indications complémentaires de mouvement ou de nuances qui viennent s'ajouter ici à celles de la version originale.

A. C.

This work, dedicated to Mme de Serres (former Montigny-Rémaury), a very distinguished pianist, was interpreted for the first time at the Colonne Concerts by my professor, Louis Diémer.

Many a time I had the privilege of accompanying one or the other of these two famous musicians, reducing for one instrument only, the orchestral replies that appear in this edition translated for the combined action of two keyboards, as originally transcribed by Franck who modestly thought that his work would be more often executed in this reduced form than with the participation of the orchestra.

Therefore here, as well as in the «Symphonic Variations», the supplementary marks for the tempo or the colouring added to those of the original version, are drawn from a direct tradition.

A. C.

LES DJINNS

POEMA SINFONICO
PER PIANOFORTE E ORCHESTRA

Revisione di
ALFRED CORTOT

CÉSAR FRANCK

Orchestra o
II. Pianoforte

Cl. e Fag.
pp(misterioso)

Allegro molto (♩ = 160)

PIANOFORTE
SOLO

Tacet fino al Solo quando
si suona con l'Orchestra *pp staccatissimo*
Archi

① Allegro molto (♩ = 160)

① La parte di primo piano data all'orchestra nella realizzazione di questo «poema sinfonico», per corrispondere in pieno al significato immaginativo del titolo attribuito da Franck a quest'opera non deve essere considerata come un accompagnamento. Nei nostri commenti noi le dedicheremo dunque delle osservazioni che permetteranno al solista di tener conto della sua tendenza pittorica o descrittiva nello studio per l'interpretazione di una composizione la quale non nasconde, per quanto senza un pretesto ideologico chiaramente dichiarato, il suo carattere di «musica a programma». Il principio deve avere l'andamento animato di uno Scherzo di carattere fantastico in cui il ritmo sordo scandito dai pizzicati dei bassi si unisce a un furtivo disegno melodico insinuato febbrilmente nella trama delle pesanti armonie.

L'entrata del pianoforte è preparata da un crescendo veemente nel quale sono messe in opera tutte le risorse dell'orchestra e durante cui, al punto culminante, sorge un motivo incidentale (Franck gli dava un significato demoniaco) con uno strano unisono che comprende su tutte le tessiture i timbri violenti degli strumenti sovrapposti.

① Le rôle de premier plan dévolu à l'orchestre dans la réalisation de ce «poème symphonique» pour reprendre avec toute sa signification imaginative le titre choisi par Franck, ne permet pas de l'envisager sous les dehors de l'accompagnement. Nous lui consacrerons donc, dans nos commentaires d'étude, les remarques qui permettront au soliste d'en associer par l'imagination la tendance pittoresque ou descriptive à la préparation interprétative d'une oeuvre qui ne dissimule point, encore que sans prétexte idéologique nettement avoué, son postulat de «musique à programme». Ce début doit revêtir l'allure animée d'un Scherzo de caractère fantastique, mélangeant au rythme sourd scandé par les pizzicati des basses un furtif dessin mélodique, févreusement insinué dans la trame des pesantes harmonies. Un crescendo véhément, mettant en oeuvre toutes les ressources de la symphonie et au cours duquel se fait jour, à son point culminant et traduit par un curieux unisson épousant sur toutes leurs tessitures les timbres violents des instruments superposés, un motif incident auquel Franck prêtait une signification démoniaque, prépare l'entrée du piano.

① The very important part assigned the orchestra in the execution of this «symphonic poem», to use in its full imaginative significance the title selected by Franck, does not allow us to envisage it as an accompaniment. We shall therefore assign it, in our comment, the remarks which will allow the soloist to associate in his imagination its pictorial or descriptive tendency with his preparation for interpreting this work. Though it has no avowed ideological purpose, there is no attempt to conceal its character of «programmatic music». This beginning should have the animated style of a Scherzo of a fantastic character, blending to the muffled rhythm scanned by the pizzicati of the basses an evasive melodic pattern which inserts itself feverishly in the texture of the heavy harmonies. The appearance of the piano is prepared by a vehement crescendo that brings into play all the resources of the orchestra. At its culminating point an incidental motif appears to which Franck attributed a demoniac meaning expressed by a strange unison that joins the violent timbres of the instruments superposed on their whole compass.

Archi

sempre pp

pp

Legni

pp

pp

pp

sempre pp

poco cresc.

f

dim.

p

Fag.

Cl.
m. d.

cresc.

f

dim.

First system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fag.), Oboe (Legni), Bassoon (Voelli), and Trumpet (Trb.). The Flute part starts with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The Oboe part starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic. The Bassoon part starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking, followed by a *f* dynamic. The Trumpet part starts with a *f* dynamic.

Second system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fag.), Oboe (Legni), Bassoon (Voelli), and Trumpet (Trb.). The Flute part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Oboe part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Bassoon part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Trumpet part starts with a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking.

Third system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fag.), Oboe (Legni), Bassoon (Voelli), and Trumpet (Trb.). The Flute part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Oboe part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Bassoon part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The Trumpet part starts with a *p* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo) marking, followed by a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *molto cresc.* marking. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fag.), Oboe (Legni), Bassoon (Voelli), and Trumpet (Trb.). The Flute part starts with a *molto cresc.* marking, followed by a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *molto cresc.* marking. The Oboe part starts with a *molto cresc.* marking, followed by a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *molto cresc.* marking. The Bassoon part starts with a *molto cresc.* marking, followed by a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *molto cresc.* marking. The Trumpet part starts with a *p* dynamic and a *molto cresc.* marking, followed by a *molto cresc.* marking.

Fifth system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fag.), Oboe (Legni), Bassoon (Voelli), and Trumpet (Trb.). The Flute part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking. The Oboe part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking. The Bassoon part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking. The Trumpet part starts with a *ff* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, followed by a *dim.* marking.

I. Vni

ff *dim.* *marcato e poco sostenuto* *mf*

A

Archi

ff *dim.* *mf*

cresc.

Legni

cresc.

mf

First system of the musical score. The piano part (left) consists of two staves with complex chordal textures and some melodic lines. The first violin part (right) is labeled "I. Vni" and begins with a *mf* dynamic. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of the musical score. The woodwind part (left) is labeled "Legni" and features a melodic line with some grace notes. The piano part (right) continues with its complex textures. The key signature remains three sharps.

Third system of the musical score. The trumpet part (left) is labeled "ff Trb." and features a melodic line. The piano part (right) continues with its complex textures. The key signature remains three sharps.

② Una sonorità stridente, un ritmo aggressivo devono caratterizzare questo primo intervento folgorante del solista; un seguito di sogghigni sardonici eseguiti con rabbia su tutta l'estensione del pianoforte. Assicurare bene la caduta alterna delle mani sulla tastiera accompagnandola con un'articolazione energica e dando alla prima nota di ogni settina un accento incisivo.

③ Per l'esecuzione di tutta questa progressione ascendente consigliamo la diteggiatura e la ripartizione seguente fra le due mani:

② Une sonorité stridente, un rythme agressif doivent concourir à l'énonciation fulgurante de cette première intervention du soliste, suite de ricanements sardoniques propulsés avec rage sur toute l'étendue du clavier. Bien assurer la chute alternée des mains sur les touches en la secondant d'une articulation énergique et en accusant la première note de chaque sextolet au moyen d'un accent incisif.

③ On conseille pour l'exécution de toute cette progression ascendante le doigté et la répartition suivante entre les deux mains:

② A shrill sonority, an aggressive rhythm should contribute to the brilliant execution of this first intervention of the solist: a succession of sardonic sneers furiously propelled over the whole keyboard. Secure the alternated fall of the hands on the keys, accompanying it with an energetic articulation and stressing the first note of each sextuplet by means of an incisive accent.

③ For the execution of this whole ascending progression we suggest the following fingering and division between the two hands:

④ Eseguire con la mano sinistra il do diesis nella prima semicroma del passaggio discendente:

④ Exécuter avec la main gauche l'ut dièse, première double croche du trait descendant:

④ Execute with the left hand the C sharp on the first semiquaver in the descending passage:

5

ff

Tutti

B

sempre ff

⑤ Questo tema proposto dal piano solo deve avere un carattere imperioso e non una cadenza solenne come avviene in qualche interpretazione sbagliata e contraria allo spirito febbrile che anima tutto il principio della composizione.

Lo splendore del timbro pianistico deve qui giungere al massimo della forza, pur senza aspirare a rivalleggiare in potenza sonora nel dialogo seguente che si impegna tra il solista e l'orchestra: tutte le ottave della mano destra siano martellate nervosamente e gli accordi del basso strappati con una specie di asprezza rabbiosa.

⑤ L'exposition de ce thème par le piano solo doit être revêtue d'un caractère impérieux, et non tributaire de la cadence solennelle qui lui est parfois départie fautive, contrairement à l'esprit fiévreux dont s'anime tout le début de la composition. Et sans prétendre à rivaliser de puissance sonore avec les répliques subséquentes sur quoi s'engage le dialogue avec l'orchestre, il importe que l'éclat du timbre pianistique soit porté ici à son maximum de force; toutes les octaves de main droite se voyant nerveusement martelées et les brefs supports rythmiques de la basse devant être en quelque sorte arrachés du clavier, avec une sorte de brusquerie rageuse.

⑤ The statement of this theme by the piano alone should have a domineering character and should not be made tributary to the solemn cadence sometimes wrongly attributed to it, which is out of keeping with the feverish spirit animating all the beginning of this composition. The timbre of the piano should besides have the highest splendour, though without trying to compete in sonorous power with the following answers which form the dialogue with the orchestra: all the octaves in the right hand should be nervously «martellato» and the short chords in the bass almost wrenched from the piano with a sort of angry roughness.



⑥ Conservare il colorito *f* nell'esecuzione di questa figurazione vorticoso simile al volo terrorizzante di ali malefiche nel vento delle tenebre; l'intensità sonora non deve attenuarsi che sulla trasformazione delle terzine in gruppi di frementi semicrome.

⑥ Conserver la nuance *f* pour l'exécution de cette tournoyante figurazione, semblable au vol terrifiant d'ailes maléfiques dans le vent des ténèbres, et dont l'intensité sonore ne s'atténue que sur la transformation des triolets de croches en groupes de doubles croches frémissantes.

⑥ Preserve the colouring *f* for the execution of this twirling figurazione, recalling the terrifying flight of malignant wings in the windy darkness; its sonorous intensity will diminish only on the transformation of the quaver triplets in groups of quivering semiquavers.



⑦ Franck dà l'indicazione «inquieto» per l'interpretazione di questo episodio in cui un palpitante disegno cromatico si profila nella mano destra sull'articolazione fremente di un basso misteriosamente movimentato. Il legato della parte superiore non deve essere intralciato dall'intervento ritmico degli accordi che qui conservano il senso di una rapida pulsazione fondamentale. Per conseguenza evitare l'esecuzione data nell'esempio seguente, a cui si potrebbe essere indotti dagli estesi accordi arpeggiati, come spesso accade da parte di interpreti negligenti:

⑦ «Inquieto» spécifie Franck pour l'interprétation de cet épisode, dans lequel un palpitant dessin chromatique se profile à la main droite sur la frémissante articulation d'une basse mystérieusement mouvementée. Le legato de la partie supérieure ne doit pas être menacé par les interventions rythmiques des accords qui maintiennent ici le sentiment d'une rapide pulsation fondamentale. Par conséquent, se garder de la ponctuation représentée par l'exemple ci-après, à quoi incite l'adjonction des larges accords arpeggiés, et dont l'entrecouplement rythmique n'est que trop fréquemment toléré, par une interprétation négligente.

⑦ Franck writes «inquieto» for the interpretation of this episode in which the throbbing chromatic pattern appears in the right hand on the articulation of a mysteriously agitated bass. The legato in the higher part should not be endangered by the rhythmic intervention of the chords which have here the feeling of a quick fundamental pulsation. Therefore avoid the punctuation given in the following example to which the executant might be induced by the broad «arpeggiato» chords; we often hear this broken rhythm in negligent interpretations:



Al contrario, bisogna sforzarsi di legare accuratamente la melodia superiore, malgrado le difficoltà tecniche che si incontrano e che possono essere gravi per delle mani non dotate di un'estensione eccezionale. Franck aveva la mano molto larga e ciò spiega il gran numero di posizioni particolarmente difficili che si incontrano nelle sue opere per pianoforte. Per lo studio di questo episodio consigliamo un esercizio preparatorio basato sulle seguenti formule:

On s'efforcera, tout au contraire, au legato rigoureux de la mélodie supérieure, et ceci en dépit des difficultés techniques présentées par l'observance de la prescription que l'on vient d'énoncer, difficultés qui peuvent s'avérer redoutables pour les mains dénuées d'une faculté d'extension exceptionnelle, (ce qui était le cas concernant César Franck) et qui explique bon nombre de rédactions pianistiques d'exécution particulièrement vétilleuse que l'on rencontre dans son oeuvre pour clavier. On conseillera ici, pour l'étude de tout cet épisode, les exercices d'approche représentés par les formules suivantes:

On the contrary the executant should endeavour to play the higher melody strictly legato, in spite of the technical difficulties caused by complying with the prescription we have just given: these difficulties might be serious for hands which have not an exceptional stretch. The stretch of Franck's hand was exceptional, and this explains why we find in his works many passages that are difficult to execute on the piano. For the study of this episode we suggest the exercises given in the following formula:



La mano deve eseguire con morbidezza il movimento richiesto dall'esempio C facendo perno sulle note tenute.

Al contrario, bisogna alleggerire e schiarire al massimo l'accompagnamento della mano sinistra nell'esecuzione di tutto questo frammento in cui essa non ha più che una modesta funzione ritmica complementare.

La main se prêtant avec souplesse au mouvement pivotant impliqué par l'étude de l'exemple C avec adjonction de tenues.

Par contre, on allégera et clarifiera au maximum les sonorités de l'accompagnement de main gauche dans l'exécution de tout ce fragment, où il ne détient qu'une discrète fonction rythmique complémentaire.

The hand should execute with suppleness the movement required by example C where the notes to be held form a sort of hinge. On the contrary, the accompaniment of the left hand should be as light and clear as possible in the execution of this whole fragment where it plays a moderate complementary rhythmic part.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#). The melody in the treble staff is marked with fingerings (1-5) and includes a repeat sign. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note A#4, and a half note B4. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a half note F#3, a quarter note G#3, and a half note A#3. The second system continues the melody with a quarter note B4, a half note C5, and a quarter note D5. The bass staff continues with a half note B3, a quarter note C4, and a half note D4. The piece concludes with a final measure in the treble staff with a half note E5 and a quarter note D5, and the bass staff with a half note C4 and a quarter note B3. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated at the beginning and end of the piece.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time (C). The score consists of two systems. The first system has two staves: a vocal staff and a piano accompaniment staff. The vocal staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piano accompaniment staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system also has two staves: a vocal staff and a piano accompaniment staff. The vocal staff continues with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piano accompaniment staff continues with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the melody staff featuring a *ppp* (pianissimo) marking. The score is written in a simple, accessible style suitable for a children's song.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a melody with many accidentals (sharps and flats) and a complex rhythm. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a melody with fewer accidentals and a simpler rhythm. The score is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "dim.". The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the piano part.

⑧ *molto espress. ed inquieto*



⑧ Il senso di inquietudine, o meglio di spavento, già espresso da Franck nell'episodio precedente, si intensifica qui sotto l'azione del cromatismo supplichevole che appare nel disegno melodico superiore divenuto particolarmente espressivo. Sforzarsi di non oltrepassare la sensazione di sussurro furtivo nell'eseguire *pp* le frementi semicrome che lo avvolgono col loro mormorio volubile. Fare particolarmente attenzione a non accentare la semicroma suonata dal pollice della mano destra alla fine di ogni quarto: questo accento fuori posto distruggerebbe l'impressione fremente a cui abbiamo fatto allusione.

Studiare la parte della mano destra secondo gli esempi della nota 7 eseguendo la penetrante frase melodica perfettamente legata.

⑧ Cette notion d'inquiétude — d'apurement plus exactement — à laquelle Franck a eu déjà recours dans l'épisode précédent, s'intensifie ici sous l'action du chromatisme suppléant qui se fait jour dans la conduite du dessin mélodique supérieur, devenu particulièrement expressif.

On s'efforcera à ne pas dépasser la sensation du chuchotement furtif dans l'énonciation *pp* des frémissantes doubles croches qui l'enveloppent de leur volubile murmure. En particulier, on veillera à ne pas prendre d'appui sur la double croche confiée à la fin de chaque temps au pouce de la main droite, dont l'accentuation déplacée détruirait l'impression frissonnante à laquelle on vient de faire allusion.

On pourra travailler la partie de main droite en s'inspirant des exemples de la note 7 et en s'astreignant, lors de l'exécution, à un legato rigoureux de la pénétrante phrase mélodique.

⑧ The notion of restlessness or more exactly of fear to which Franck has already had recourse in the preceding episode, grows here more intense under the action of the pleading chromatism appearing in the higher melodic pattern which has become singularly expressive.

Endeavour not to exceed the sensation of a furtive whispering in the execution *pp* of the quivering semiquavers which envelop it with their voluble purling. Take special care not to emphasize the semiquaver entrusted to the thumb of the right hand at the end of each beat: its displaced accentuation would destroy the shuddering impression mentioned above.

Study the part entrusted to the right hand taking example from note 7, and endeavouring when playing it to give a strictly *legato* execution to the penetrating melodic phrase.



⑨ Il crescendo intenso delle ultime battute deve essere accompagnato su questo *ff* da un'articolazione imperiosa in netto contrasto con l'interpretazione delicatamente sfumata delle semicrome precedenti.

⑨ *L'intense crescendo des dernières mesures doit s'accompagner sur ce ff d'une articulation impérieuse, en contraste marqué avec l'interprétation délicatement estompée des doubles croches précédentes.*

⑨ The intense *crescendo* of the last bars should be joined on the *ff* by an impressive articulation contrasting with the delicately shaded sonority of the preceding semiquavers.

5/4

dim. molto

Archi

pp

Timp.

Ob.
Vni

5/4

pp

5/4

molto cresc.

Tutti

ff(marcato)

5/4

ff(marcato)

5/4

3
2

5
4

dim. molto

Archi

pp

Timp.

Ob.
Vni

D

pp

12 12 6 6 12 12 6 6 12

molto cresc.

Tutti

ff(marcato)

12 6 6 12

(?)

(?)

pp subito

DD

10

p

poco cresc.

poco cresc.

⑩ Un dialogo fremente, scandito sordamente dall'orchestra con le caratteristiche pulsazioni iniziali, si stabilisce da qui per qualche battuta fra il piano-forte e gli strumenti a fiato, articolato su due brevi scambi dello sfuggente motivo melodico proposto al principio della composizione. Poi il solista, abbandonando quasi immediatamente il suo ruolo di protagonista tematico a favore di una volubile decorazione complementare, riveste il ginocchio di imitazione dello stesso soggetto, ora affidato all'orchestra, col fruscio di un virtuosismo intraprendente e leggero, evocatore implicito di un turbino di ali furtive nel vento notturno.

Dalla quarta all'ottava battuta di questo frammento, iniziatrici della figurazione vivace a cui ci siamo riferiti, consigliamo la divisione seguente del passaggio fra le due mani:

⑩ Sourdement scandé à l'orchestre par les pulsations caractéristiques du rythme initial, un frémissant dialogue s'établit à partir d'ici pendant quelques mesures entre le piano et les instruments à vent, articulé sur deux brefs échanges du fuyant motif mélodique également proposé à l'origine de la composition. Puis, abandonnant presque immédiatement son rôle de protagoniste thématique, au bénéfice d'une volubile décoration complémentaire, le soliste va s'employer à revêtir le jeu d'imitation du même sujet réservé maintenant aux voix de la symphonie, des bruissements d'une entreprenante et légère virtuosité, évocatrice implicite d'un tourbillonnement d'ailes furtives dans le vent de la nuit.

De la quatrième à la huitième mesures de ce fragment, initiatrices de la vive figuración à laquelle on vient de se reporter, on conseille la répartition suivante du trait entre les deux mains:

⑩ The shuddering dialogue beginning here and going on for some bars between the piano and the wind instruments, on two short exchanges of the fleeting melodic motif stated at the beginning of this composition, is dully scanned in the orchestra by the characteristic vibrations of the initial rhythm. The soloist, ceasing almost immediately to play the theme, takes up a voluble additional ornament which embellishes the imitations of the same subject (now entrusted to the instruments of the orchestra) with the rustling of a light virtuosity which summons up the sound of stealthy whirling wings in the night wind.

From the fourth to the eighth bar of this passage which starts the lively figuration just mentioned, we advise the following distribution between the two hands:

etc.

Eseguire con grande eguaglianza le fluide sestine seguenti dando grande flessibilità agli attacchi alternati delle due mani.

Bien égaliser la fluente énonciation des sextolets subséquents par de souples attaques de leurs alternatifs partages manuels.

Render very evenly the fluid execution of the following sextuplets by supple attacks of each hand.

First system of musical notation for piano. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The middle staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. It includes a Clarinet (Cl.) part on the top staff and a piano accompaniment on the bottom two staves. The Clarinet part begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The piano accompaniment continues with various musical notations, including slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3, 5, 2, 1).

Third system of musical notation. It includes Violin (Vni), Archi (Archi), and Cello (Vcelli) parts. The Violin part begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The Archi and Vcelli parts also begin with a *pp* dynamic marking. The system includes various musical notations, including slurs, fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), and markings such as *m. s.* (mezzo sostenuto) and *espress.* (espressivo).

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system includes the instruction *poco cresc.* in both staves. The second system begins with a double bar line and includes the dynamic *mf* in both staves, followed by the instruction *espress.* in the bass staff. The third system also begins with a double bar line and includes the instruction *dim.* in both staves. The score features various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Legni
p ma marcato

molto cresc.

f Archi

⑪

p

molto cresc.

f

Archi pizz.

mf

molto cresc.

Legni

mf

molto cresc.

⑪ La diteggiatura indicata nel testo musicale è la sola che garantisce la chiarezza indispensabile per l'esecuzione del ritmo ostinato unito qui alle nervose articolazioni del motivo dell'orchestra; mettendo istintivamente il quarto dito sul si bemolle questa nota potrebbe essere precipitata e non si otterrebbe la forza necessaria per la sua caratteristica messa in valore. Lo stesso avviene poco dopo nella trasposizione di questo frammento all'ottava superiore, accompagnato questa volta dalle ottave molto staccate della mano sinistra.

⑪ Le doigté indiqué dans le texte musical est le seul qui garantit avec la clarté indispensable la prononciation du rythme volontaire qui se joint ici aux nerveuses articulations du motif orchestral; l'emploi instinctif du 4^eme doigt sur le si bémol qui en précipite les impulsions ne bénéficiant pas de la puissance nécessaire à sa mise en valeur caractéristique. De même dans la transposition ultérieure de ce même fragment à l'octave supérieure, accompagné ici du dessus d'octaves largement détachées de la main gauche.

⑪ The fingering marked in the score is the only one which can secure the clear execution of the willful rhythm here joined to the nervous articulations of the orchestra motif: using instinctively the fourth finger on the B flat, this note might be played too quickly and would lack the characteristic emphasis required. The same holds good for the farther transposition of this same fragment at the higher octave, this time accompanied by the staccato octaves of the left hand.

12 Il motivo di andamento bellicoso di cui abbiamo fatto notare il significato ingegnosamente ideologico datogli da Franck nella sua prima esposizione al principio della composizione affidandolo a tutte le forze dell'orchestra, viene in questo sviluppo eseguito dalle sole risorse del pianoforte, in una tessitura e con una redazione strumentale nettamente sfavorevoli all'esteriorizzazione energica dell'intenzione satanica che dovrebbe rappresentare. L'autore di questo commento, allo scopo di conformarsi il più esattamente possibile all'interpretazione caratteristica di questo passaggio nello spirito desiderato dal compositore, ha adottato per suo uso, nell'esecuzione della parte della mano destra, la variante seguente, lasciando che l'interprete, dopo aver studiato ambedue le versioni, scelga quella che gli conviene meglio:

12 Le motif d'allure belliqueuse dont on a relevé la signification ingénieusement idéologique que lui prêtait Franck lors de son exposition par les forces combinées de l'orchestre au début de la composition, se voit dévolu dans ce développement aux seules ressources sonores du piano, et celles-ci étant appelées à se témoigner dans une tessiture et au moyen d'une rédaction instrumentale nettement défavorables à l'extériorisation énergique de l'intention satanique qu'il est censé devoir représenter. L'auteur de ces commentaires, dans le but de se conformer de plus près à la traduction caractéristique de ce passage, dans l'esprit souhaité par le compositeur, en a adopté à son propre usage, pour l'exécution de la partie de main droite, la version suivante dont il abandonne le choix, après étude des deux propositions, au jugement de l'interprète:

12 The warlike motif of which we have explained the ingeniously ideological meaning given it by Franck when first executed by the whole orchestra at the beginning of the composition, is entrusted in this development to the sole resources of the piano which is called on to render it under conditions of instrumentation very unfavorable to the energetic exteriorisation of the satanic intent it should express. The author of these notes, anxious to follow closely the characteristic execution of this passage as desired by the composer, has adopted for his own use, in the execution of the right hand, the following version leaving the choice to the judgement of the interpreter who will study both possibilities:

e due misure dopo:

et deux mesures plus loin:

and two bars later:

Il raddoppio dell'ottava nella parte superiore non altera l'andamento musicale di questo frammento e gli assicura quelle particolarità di articolazione stridente impossibile ad ottenersi nella versione originale.

La preparazione tecnica per ambedue le versioni dipende dalle medesime formule di esercizio, ossia:

Le redoublement octavié de la partie supérieure n'altérant en rien le comportement musical de ce fragment et lui assurant les particularités d'articulation stridente qui lui sont refusées par la donnée originale.

La préparation technique de l'une ou l'autre de ces versions dépendra des mêmes formules d'exercice, à savoir:

The execution of the higher part in octaves does not produce any change in the musical features of this fragment and assures it that strident sonority that cannot be attained playing it as first written.

The technical preparation of both versions depends on the same exercises, namely:

L'articolazione delle sestine di semicrome deve essere eseguita tanto chiaramente quanto è possibile a mezzo di un vigoroso scatto delle dita usate.

L'articulation des sextolets de doubles croches aussi nettement prononcée que possible, au moyen d'une vigoureuse détente des doigts intéressés.

The articulation of the semiquaver sextuplets should be played as clearly as possible by a vigorous spring of the fingers that play them.

Ob.
Cl.

ff

8

Archi

ff

stacc.

8



⑬ Fare attenzione al ritmo incisivo delle brevi risposte seguenti.

⑭ Procurare di dare alle punteggiature ritmiche indicate da Franck al principio di ogni battuta di questa brillante progressione di ottave il carattere impulsivo che conviene loro.

La scissione obbligatoria delle due articolazioni a cui ci troviamo di fronte nell'eseguire questo passaggio — due note legate e le quattro seguenti martellate — apparirà chiara allo spirito dell'interprete dallo studio dell'esercizio seguente:

⑬ Veiller au rythme incisif des brèves répliques suivantes.

⑭ On s'efforcera à revêtir de tout leur caractère impulsif les ponctuations rythmiques indiquées par Franck au début de chaque mesure de cette fulgurante progression d'octaves.

La dissociation obligatoire des deux articulations à envisager dans l'exécution de ce passage — legato de deux notes et martellato des quatre suivantes — se verra nettement définie dans l'esprit de l'interprète par l'étude de l'exercice suivant:

⑬ Pay attention to the incisive rhythm of the following short answers.

⑭ Endeavour to give their full impulsive character to the rhythmic punctuations shown by Franck at the beginning of each bar of this dazzling progression.

The different execution that should be given of the two articulations of this passage — two notes *legato* and the four following ones *martellato* — will be clearly realized by the interpreter if he studies the following exercise:





(15) Sottolineare bene il carattere di esaltazione veemente delle dodici battute che seguono, con una sonorità più brillante che sia possibile.

(15) Bien souligner le caractère d'exaltation véhémement des douze mesures suivantes par l'emploi d'une sonorité aussi rutilante que possible.

(15) Emphasize the vehement exaltation of the twelve following bars using as sparkling a sonority as possible.

I. Vni

sempre ff

(ritenuto)

F

sempre ff

molto dim.

molto dim.

①⑥ Il solista dovrà cercare di intensificare il carattere vorticoso del motivo in terzine di crome affidato all'orchestra (di cui abbiamo parlato alla nota 6 quando esso è apparso affidato al piano-forte) accentuando l'attacco di ognuna delle sestine che danno al movimento rotatorio un accento particolarmente tagliente: si otterrà un'esecuzione maggiormente significativa a mezzo di una contrazione nervosa ben pronunciata delle dita sulle mordenti appoggiature melodiche al principio di ogni gruppo:



La mano destra deve cadere sulla tastiera rapidamente e con decisione. Si osservi qui l'indicazione «ritenuto» (segnata originalmente soltanto nella partitura d'orchestra) che deve essere scrupolosamente rispettata.

①⑥ Le soliste devra s'employer à intensifier le caractère tournoyant du motif en triolets de croches confiées ici à l'orchestre et dont la dévolution initiale au piano a fait l'objet de la note 6, en accusant l'attaque de chacun des sextolets qui en active la giration d'un accent particulièrement acéré, dont on obtiendra la plus significative traduction par une contraction nerveuse prononcée des doigts sur l'énonciation des mordantes appoggiatures mélodiques inscrites au début de chaque groupe:



accompagnée d'une chute rapide de la main droite délibérément projetée sur le clavier. On fait remarquer ici l'indication du ritenuto qui n'est mentionné que dans la partition d'orchestre et qui se doit d'être scrupuleusement observée.

①⑥ The soloist should endeavour to intensify the whirling character of the motif in quaver triplets entrusted here to the orchestra whose pianistic interpretation was the subject of note 6. He should emphasize the attack of each sextuplet which gives its revolving movement a particularly stinging accent: a nervous contraction of the fingers on each melodic appoggiatura at the beginning of each group:



The right hand should fall quickly and resolutely on the keyboard. Remark here the mark *ritenuto* which appears only in the orchestra score and which should be strictly complied with.

(Tempo I.)
mf espress.

Fl.

pp

(Tempo I.)

17

pp

17 L'esecuzione spezzata a gruppi di due crome della frase incidente eseguita dal flauto non contraddice l'osservazione della nota 7 relativa al legato continuo da rispettare nel soggetto melodico che è base dell'episodio seguente: il carattere di implorazione attribuitogli nella sua prima esposizione assegnata al solista dà luogo qui ad un'impressione puramente descrittiva, una specie di svolazzamento incerto, un palpito diffuso il quale concordando con l'atmosfera di paura che pervade questa parte della composizione, in conformità al suo sviluppo immaginativo, non implica nessun elemento di emozione soggettiva.

Gli sfioramenti sottili degli arpeggi del pianoforte, i cui ricami sorvolano con un contorno ingegnoso le inflessioni singhiozzanti del flauto, conferiscono a questo frammento, con la trasparenza e la fluidità della loro esecuzione, un senso di irrealtà misteriosa che completa il loro carattere allucinante.

Esercitarsi sul testo di Franck, senza farvi nessuna variante: aggiungerli soltanto i ritmi seguenti divisi fra le due mani:



eseguendoli con un'articolazione precisa, quasi «non legato», ma che sui pianoforti a doppio scappamento non dovrebbe mai sorpassare il primo: ossia limitare il più possibile l'ampiezza del movimento delle dita che fanno agire i martelletti.

17 L'observation de la note 7 relative au legato continu dont il importait de revêtir l'énonciation du sujet mélodique qui sert de base au développement de l'épisode suivant ne se voit contredite qu'en apparence par l'articulation fragmentée par groupes de deux croches de son affectation incidente aux timbre de la flûte, le caractère implorant qu'on lui a reconnu lors de son apparition sous les doigts du soliste faisant place ici à une impression purement descriptive, sorte de suggestion de volètement incertain, de palpitations diffuses qui, si elle s'accorde à la signification apeurée qui pèse sur cette partie de la composition, conformément à son développement imaginaire, ne met pourtant en cause aucun élément d'émotion subjective.

Les subtils effleurements des arpegges du piano dont les broderies survolent d'un contour ingénieux les inflexions entrecoupées de la flûte, se doivent d'ajouter à ce fragment par la transparence et la fluidité de leur exécution, la notion d'irréalité mystérieuse destinée à parfaire son caractère hallucinant.

On s'exercera, sans apporter aucune autre variante, à l'étude du texte de Franck, que l'adjonction des rythmes suivants partagés entre les deux mains:



en s'astreignant à une articulation précise, quasi non legato, mais qui sur les pianos dotés d'une mécanique à double échappement ne devrait pas dépasser le premier de ceux-ci, c'est-à-dire en limitant à leur minimum d'amplitude les mouvements des doigts appelés à faire agir les marteaux.

17 The remark at note 7 (concerning the importance of a strictly legato execution of the melodic theme that forms the basis of the following episode) is only apparently contradicted by the broken articulation in groups of two quavers that is now entrusted to the flute: the imploring character it had when first played by the soloist, here becomes a purely descriptive impression suggesting an uncertain fluttering, a diffuse palpitation which while in keeping with the atmosphere of fear that weighs on this part of the composition, does not involve any element of subjective emotion.

The fine skimmings of the arpeggios on the piano, whose skilful embroideries hover round the broken inflexions of the flute, should add to this fragment, with the lucid fluidity of their execution, the notion of mysterious unreality that completes its hallucinating character.

The executant should practise Franck's text without adding any variation but the following rhythms divided between both hands:

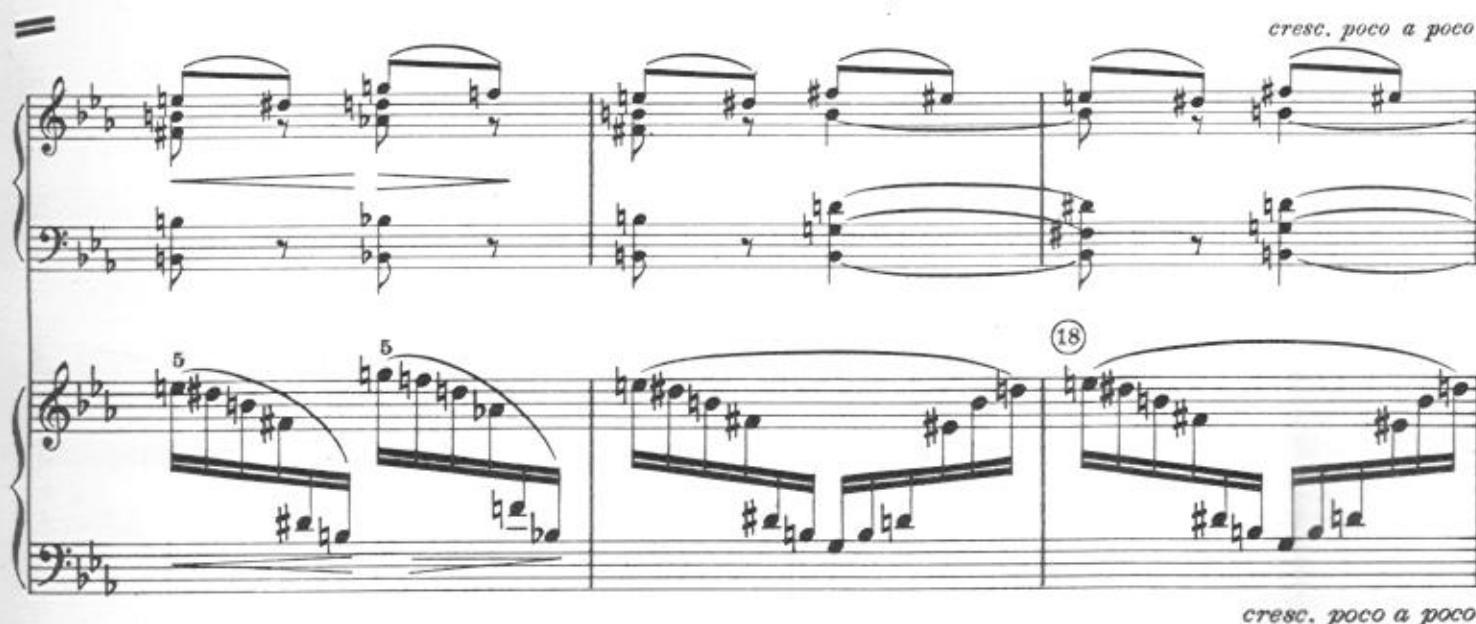


executing them with a precise articulation almost non legato that on a piano with double escapement action should not exceed the first one: that is to say confining to the minimum fulness the movements of the fingers called into play.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated for several notes in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measures 5 and 6 continue the previous texture. Measure 7 introduces a new melodic line in the right hand. Measure 8 features a long, flowing melodic phrase in the right hand, marked *sempre legato*. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *meno p* (meno piano) is present in measure 8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measures 9 and 10 continue the accompaniment. Measures 11 and 12 feature a more active right hand with sixteenth-note passages. The left hand maintains a consistent harmonic support.



⑮ Il *crescendo* che provoca l'esplosione del *ff* in cui l'orchestra raggiunge il punto di sonorità culminante di tutta la composizione (imitando l'argomento letterario da cui essa si ispira che con l'aumento del numero delle sillabe di ogni verso arriva al centro del poema all'amplificazione del sentimento di paura che vuol procurare) nella versione originale viene indicato troppo tardi per potersi manifestare con tale intensità progressiva da assicurarne l'eloquente significato ritmico.

Perciò, sia nell'orchestra che nel piano-forte, bisognerà cominciare da qui a ravvivare il timbro e a sottolineare il ritmo delle ultime battute di questo episodio: le articolazioni al livello della tastiera consigliate per l'interpretazione pianistica del frammento precedente devono essere rimpiazzate a poco a poco da attacchi delle dita più vibranti e sonori, accompagnati da un «ritenuto» indicato soltanto nella partitura d'orchestra, ma introdotto in questa revisione come fattore interpretativo indispensabile.

⑮ Le *crescendo* destiné à provoquer l'explosion du *ff* sous le signe duquel le prochain tutti d'orchestre va enregistrer le point sonore culminant de toute la composition, à l'imitation de l'argument littéraire dont elle s'inspire et qui réserve au centre du poème, avec l'augmentation du nombre des syllabes de chaque vers, l'amplification du sentiment d'effroi qu'il a pour but de provoquer, est indiqué trop tardivement dans la version originale pour pouvoir se manifester avec l'intensité progressive susceptible d'en assurer l'eloquente signification dynamique.

On commencera donc dès ici, tant à l'orchestre qu'au piano, à aviver le timbre et à souligner le rythme des dernières mesures de cet épisode, les articulations au ras du clavier dont on vient de faire état pour l'interprétation pianistique du fragment antérieur se voyant peu à peu remplacées par des attaques digitales de plus en plus vibrantes et sonores, soulignées par un *ritenuto* qui n'est mentionné que dans la partition d'orchestre et dont on fait état dans la présente révision comme d'un facteur d'interprétation indispensable.

⑮ The *crescendo* which leads on to the explosion of the *ff* where the next tutti in the orchestra reaches the culminating sonority of the composition, imitating the literary work which inspires this piece and which by amplifying the number of syllables in each verse keeps for the center of the poem the heightening of the feeling of terror that it aims at producing, is marked in the original version too late to allow it attain that progressive intensity that would assure its eloquent dynamic meaning.

Therefore begin here, in the orchestra as well as in the piano, to enliven the sound and emphasize the rhythm of the last bars of this episode: the articulations close to the keyboard used for the interpretation of the present passage are gradually replaced here by more and more vibrating and sonorous attacks of the fingers, stressed by a *ritenuto* mentioned only in the orchestra score but included in this edition as indispensable for its right interpretation.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The upper staff features a melody of eighth notes with slurs, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measures 5 and 6 include the instruction *molto cresc.* in both staves. The upper staff continues with eighth-note patterns, and the lower staff features more complex rhythmic figures, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measures 9 and 10 include the instruction *ff* in both staves. Measures 11 and 12 include the instruction *poco rit.* in both staves. The upper staff has a melody with accents, and the lower staff features a dense texture of chords and sixteenth-note patterns.

Tutti
a tempo

ff

G 19

a tempo

Tacet fino al Solo quando
si suona con l'Orchestra

ff

Fl.

Cl.

19 Non insisteremo mai abbastanza sul carattere minaccioso che l'orchestra, e in mancanza di essa il secondo pianoforte, deve dare all'esecuzione di questo passaggio sinfonico. Nell'immaginazione di Franck esso rappresentava una visione di incubo pieno di orrore e di spavento. Il tempo fondamentale lungi dall'appesantirsi (ciò a cui l'esecutore potrebbe essere indotto dal disegno pesante degli ottoni che enunciano qui con la massima potenza il ritmo mormorante su cui inizia la composizione) deve conservare la sua agitazione malefica stimolata dagli stridenti sogghigni dei flauti e dei clarinetti nei registri acuti.

19 On ne saurait trop insister sur le caractère menaçant dont l'orchestre, à son défaut le second piano qui en tient lieu, doit revêtir l'exécution de ce passage symphonique, qui dans l'imagination de Franck était représentatif d'une vision de cauchemar, emplie de tous les attributs de l'horreur et de l'épouvante. Loin de s'appesantir (ainsi qu'y pourrait inciter la massive rédaction des cuivres, chargés d'énoncer ici avec le maximum de puissance, le rythme chuchotant sur lequel le morceau a pris naissance), le tempo fondamental doit conserver toute son agitation maléfique, stimulé par les stridents ricanements des flûtes et des clarinettes dans l'aigu.

19 We can never insist too much on the threatening character which the orchestra, or in its absence the second piano, should give this symphonic passage that in Franck's imagination represented the haunting vision of a nightmare full of horror and fear. The fundamental tempo far from being weighed down by the massive intervention of the brass instruments which here repeat with their utmost power the whispering rhythm of the beginning of the piece, should preserve in full its malignant agitation heightened by the strident sneers of the flutes and clarinets in the highest registers.



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains four measures of music, primarily using chords and some single notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern, with measures 1, 2, and 4 marked with a '12' and a slur, indicating a 12-measure phrase. A fermata is placed over the eighth notes in measure 3.



The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the chordal texture from the first system. The lower staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 1, 2, and 4 are marked with a '6' and a slur, indicating a 6-measure phrase. A fermata is placed over the eighth notes in measure 3. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the chordal texture. The lower staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 1, 2, and 4 are marked with a '12' and a slur, indicating a 12-measure phrase. A fermata is placed over the eighth notes in measure 3. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is for the piano (piano part), showing a melody with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff is for the tuba (Tbni), showing a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo is marked *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is for the piano (piano part), showing a melody with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff is for the tuba (Tbni), showing a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo is marked *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The string section (Archi) is also present, playing a sustained chord.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is for the piano (piano part), showing a melody with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff is for the tuba (Tbni), showing a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo is marked *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The string section (Archi) is also present, playing a sustained chord.

Un quarto vale una misura del movimento precedente

Tutti
(pesante)
p molto cresc.

H (20)

Un quarto vale una misura del movimento precedente

Tutti
p molto cresc.

(20) L'improvviso allargarsi del tempo su cui si appoggia la commovente trasformazione espressiva corrispondente al concetto immaginativo da cui si ispira l'andamento del « poema sinfonico » di Franck (riferendosi a questo titolo non sarà inutile ricordare che il suo scopo non concerne soltanto l'architettura sonora) deve venire effettuato in modo estremamente naturale e per così dire automatico, attenendosi strettamente all'indicazione data, ossia, ogni semi minima del tempo $\frac{3}{4}$ deve avere il valore di una minima della battuta precedente. Ciò suppone l'adozione di un tempo sensibilmente meno lento di quello adottato dalla maggior parte dei direttori d'orchestra e si adatta meglio al sentimento di ansietà latente che deve persistere nelle battute iniziali piene di flebili lamenti di questo magnifico episodio.

(20) L'élargissement subit de la cadence sur lequel va s'appuyer l'émouvante transformation expressive qui correspond au postulat imaginatif dont s'inspire la conduite musicale du « poème symphonique » de Franck — car il n'est pas inutile de rappeler, en se référant à ce titre, que son propos n'était pas ici que d'architecture sonore — s'effectuera de la manière la plus naturelle, et pour ainsi dire automatiquement — si l'on prend soin sur ce $\frac{3}{4}$ de s'en tenir rigoureusement à l'indication dont il s'accompagne: une noire de cette mesure équivaut exactement à une blanche des mesures précédentes.

Ceci suppose l'adoption d'un tempo sensiblement moins lent que celui auquel se conforment la plupart des chefs d'orchestre et mieux adapté au sentiment d'anxiété latente qui se doit de persister dans les mesures initiales emplies de plaintes gémissantes de ce magnifique épisode.

(20) The sudden broadening of the tempo that supports the touching expressive transformation corresponding to the imaginative principle which inspires Franck's « symphonic poem » (and here it is not out of place to mention that this title does not refer only to the musical structure of this piece) will be made in the most natural and one might say automatic manner, if the executant takes care to conform himself, in this $\frac{3}{4}$ tempo, to the mark written on it: a crotchet of this bar has the precise value of a half note of the preceding bars.

This means that the tempo should be noticeably faster than that adopted by most conductors: it is better suited to the feeling of latent anxiety which should be preserved in the first bars full of wailing laments, of this magnificent episode.

simile

I. Vln

f

HH

Fl. e Cl.

molto dim.

pp

molto dim.

(21) Non abbiamo niente da aggiungere alla preziosa indicazione della versione originale con cui Franck ci dà la chiave della particolare emozione da cui il solista deve lasciarsi dominare nelle prime battute di questo recitativo. Su di un fremente mormorio degli archi, fermento di vita ritmica sufficiente a sottrarre l'atmosfera di tutta questa parte dell'opera all'idea di immobilità statica generata dalle lente e regolari ondulazioni dei bassi, si svolge all'unisono fra le due mani una lunga frase supplichevole, inquieta, agitata, per ripetere le parole del compositore, preghiera ardentemente inalzata a Dio per la salute dell'anima minacciata. La bellezza di questa supplica è tanto grande quanto la semplicità dei mezzi con cui essa è espressa. Quantunque nel corso di tutta la prima parte di questo episodio non si manifestino difficoltà tecniche, pure esistono in tutta la letteratura pianistica soltanto pochi esempi di un'esecuzione strumentale che esiga da parte dell'interprete un'intelligenza più conscia di tutte le risorse espressive dell'istrumento.

Occorrono immaginazione e sensibilità per dare ad esso il giusto rilievo: non osiamo dire che occorra un fervore religioso ad immagine spirituale di quello che animava il compositore, seppure la sua assenza potrebbe compromettere irrimediabilmente il significato esoterico e la sublime risonanza musicale di questo episodio ispirato da una fede commovente.

(21) Il n'est rien à ajouter ici à la précieuse indication de la version originale au travers de laquelle Franck nous donne la clef de l'émotion particulière à laquelle doit obéir dans les premières mesures de ce récitatif l'interprétation du soliste.

Sur un frémissant murmure des cordes de l'orchestre, ferment de vie rythmique qui suffit à soustraire l'atmosphère de toute cette partie de l'œuvre à la notion d'immobilisation statique engendrée par les lentes et régulières ondulations des basses, une longue phrase du piano, à l'unisson des deux mains, va se dérouler, tout à la fois suppliante, inquiète, agitée, pour reprendre les termes du compositeur, prière ardemment élevée vers Dieu pour le salut de l'âme menacée. La ferveur de la supplication n'a ici d'équivalent que la pathétique simplicité du moyen qui l'exprime. Et bien que les difficultés techniques ne se manifestent pas au cours de toute la première partie de cet épisode, il n'est que peu d'exemples, dans toute la littérature pianistique, d'une traduction instrumentale qui exige de la part de son interprète une intelligence plus avertie de toutes les ressources expressives de l'instrument.

C'est là question d'imagination et de sensibilité — on n'ose dire de ferveur croyante, à l'image spirituelle de celle du compositeur — mais dont l'absence ne pourrait que compromettre irrémédiablement la signification ésotérique — et surtout la sublime résonance musicale de cet épisode inspiré par les plus attendrissants privilèges d'une émouvante foi.

(21) There is nothing to add to Franck's valuable mark of the original version which explains the particular emotion which should inspire the interpretation of the soloist in the first bars of this recitativo.

On the quivering whisper of the string instruments of the orchestra (a ferment of rhythmic life which suffices to remove from the atmosphere of this part of the work any idea of static immobility arising from the slow and regular undulations of the basses), a long phrase of the piano, both hands in unison is developed, using the same words of the composer, imploring, anxious and agitated at the same time. It is a prayer passionately addressed to God for the salvation of the threatened soul. The fervour of the prayer is equalled by the pathetic simplicity of its expression. Although the technical difficulties do not appear during the whole first part of this episode, there are but few examples in the whole piano literature of a piece that requires from the interpreter a deeper knowledge of all the resources of the instrument.

Here imagination and sensibility are required — we dare not say the fervour of a believer as was the composer, though its absence could but endanger irremediably the esoteric meaning of the piece: the whole episode requires a musical sonority inspired by the most touching privileges of a deep faith.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano repertoire.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano repertoire. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *espress.* and the third measure of the lower staff is marked *molto espress.*

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It contains three measures of music, each starting with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music is written in a style typical of early 20th-century piano repertoire. The first measure of the upper staff is marked *poco cresc.* and the first measure of the lower staff is marked *poco cresc.*. The third measure of the lower staff is marked *f*.

Archi (Sordina)

ppp ma marcato

I

22

dolce subito, molto espress.

più cresc.

più cresc.

②② Il richiamo sordo del ritmo che personifica gli spiriti del male nei registri gravi dell'orchestra rende più sensibile il carattere di implorazione patetica che la parte del solista non cessa di esprimere nel corso di tutto questo episodio. Se pur esso prende qui un accento meno palpitante, se un certo senso di calma interiore sembra volersi esprimere adottando momentaneamente un colorito più tenue e un ritmo più largo, la supplica non è meno fervida e la sua interpretazione deve conservare tutti gli attributi dell'espressione più intensa arrivando al colmo dell'emozione comunicativa dal *f* della nona battuta di questo frammento.

②② *Le sourd rappel, dans le registre grave de l'orchestre du rythme personnifiant les esprits du mal, ne fait que rendre plus sensible le caractère de pathétique imploration dont le récit du soliste ne cesse de témoigner au cours de tout cet épisode.*

*Car s'il se revêt ici d'un accent moins palpitant que dans les mesures précédentes, si un certain apaisement intérieur semble s'y vouloir traduire par l'adoption momentanée d'une nuance plus atténuée et d'un rythme plus détendu, la supplication n'en demeure pas moins fervente et sa traduction y doit conserver tous les attributs de l'expression la plus intense, laquelle trouvera au reste son point maximum d'émotion communicative à partir du *f* de la 9ème mesure de ce fragment.*

②② The dull recall, in the low registers of the orchestra, of the rhythm personifying the spirits of evil accentuate the character of pathetic imploration to which the part of the soloist ceaselessly bears witness in this whole episode. If it takes here a less throbbing accent than in the preceding bars, and a certain inner appeasement seems desirous to make itself felt in the temporary adoption of a softer colouring and of a broader rhythm, the supplication is as fervent as ever and it should be interpreted with the most intense expression which starting from the *f* of the 9th bar of this fragment will reach the climax of the communicative emotion.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a violin part in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of chords and single notes, including G3, A3, B3, and C4, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes.

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a violin part in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of chords and single notes, including G3, A3, B3, and C4, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present at the beginning of the system.

The third system of the musical score consists of three staves. The upper staff is a violin part in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of chords and single notes, including G3, A3, B3, and C4, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present at the beginning of the system. The lower staff is a woodwind part in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of chords and single notes, including G4, A4, B4, and C5, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present at the beginning of the system. The woodwind part is labeled 'Cl. ten.' (Clarinet in E-flat) and 'Ob.' (Oboe).

Fl.

pp

sost.

pp

molto dolce

peu à peu avec plus de calme et de confiance.

dolciss.

②③ La modifica del sentimento espressivo suggerita dall'indicazione di Franck: «a poco a poco con più calma e fiducia» deve essere realizzata adottando un timbro particolarmente persuasivo accompagnato da un diminuendo che, nelle quattro battute seguenti, consente di avviluppare le ottave del motivo melodico della mano destra in una specie di splendore soprannaturale, evocatore della compassione celeste così devotamente chiesta. Fare attenzione a non alterare il carattere di fiducioso abbandono espresso in quest'ultimo frammento dell'intermezzo (a cui una tonalità maggiore dà ulteriore serenità contemplativa) con un'articolazione disuguale o troppo sottolineata degli accordi della mano sinistra le cui pulsazioni distanziate con calma devono essere ben lontane da qualsiasi idea di *rubato*. Osservare che la sonorità massima di questo episodio non oltrepassi il *poco più f* e cioè, in rapporto all'indicazione iniziale *dolcissimo*, la sonorità di un *mezzo forte* penetrante.

②③ La modification de sentiment expressif suggérée par l'indication de Franck: «*peu à peu, avec plus de calme et de confiance*» doit se traduire ici par l'adoption d'un timbre particulièrement persuasif accompagné du diminuendo qui, dans les quatre mesures suivantes, va permettre d'envelopper l'énonciation octaviée du motif mélodique à la main droite d'une sorte de rayonnement surnaturel, évocateur de la céleste compassion si pieusement sollicitée. On se gardera d'altérer le caractère de confiant abandon exprimé dans ce dernier fragment de l'intermède, auquel une apaisante tonalité majeure vient accorder un supplément de sérénité contemplative, par une articulation inégale ou trop soulignée des accords de soutien de la main gauche, dont les pulsations calmement espacées doivent être indemnes de toute idée de *rubato*. On fait remarquer que la nuance la plus expansive de cet épisode n'excède pas le *poco più f*, c'est-à-dire et par rapport à l'indication de *dolcissimo* initiale, la sonorité du *mezzo forte* pénétrant.

②③ The modification of the expressive feeling suggested by Franck's mark «*gradually calmer and more trustful*» should be interpreted here by the adoption of a particularly persuading timbre and a *diminuendo* which in the following four bars will allow of enveloping the melodic motif in octaves in the right hand with a kind of supernatural radiation evoking the heavenly compassion so devoutly craved. Avoid altering the character of trustful abandon expressed in this last fragment of this intermezzo (to which an appeasing major tonality gives an even more meditative serenity) by a jerky or unduly stressed articulation of the chords in the left hand, whose calmly spaced pulsations should be far from any idea of «*rubato*». We call attention here to the fact that the most expansive colouring of this episode does not exceed the *poco più f*, that is to say (compared to the mark *dolcissimo* at the beginning) the sonority of a penetrating *mezzo forte*.



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with a long slur spanning across the system. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes.



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a melodic line with a long slur. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction *poco più f* is written in the lower staff.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a melodic line with a long slur. The lower staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction *dim.* is written in the lower staff.

Archi

ppp

J ②④

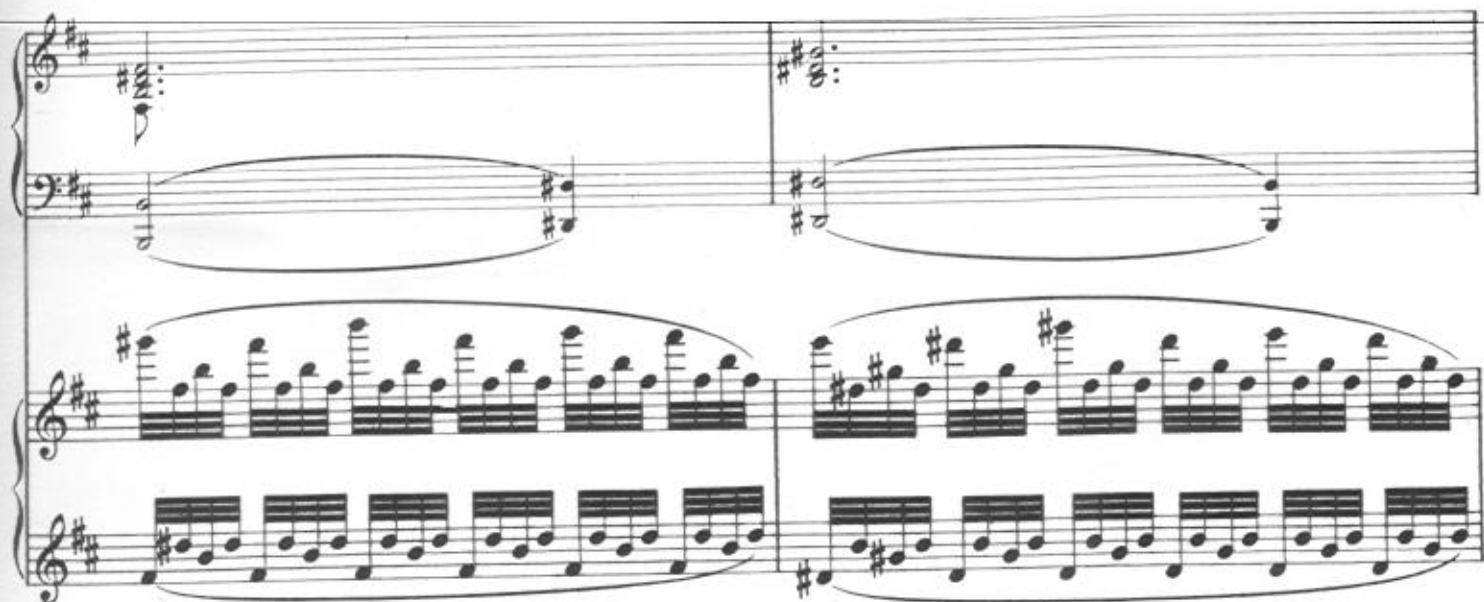
ppp una corda (tranquillo)

m. 8.

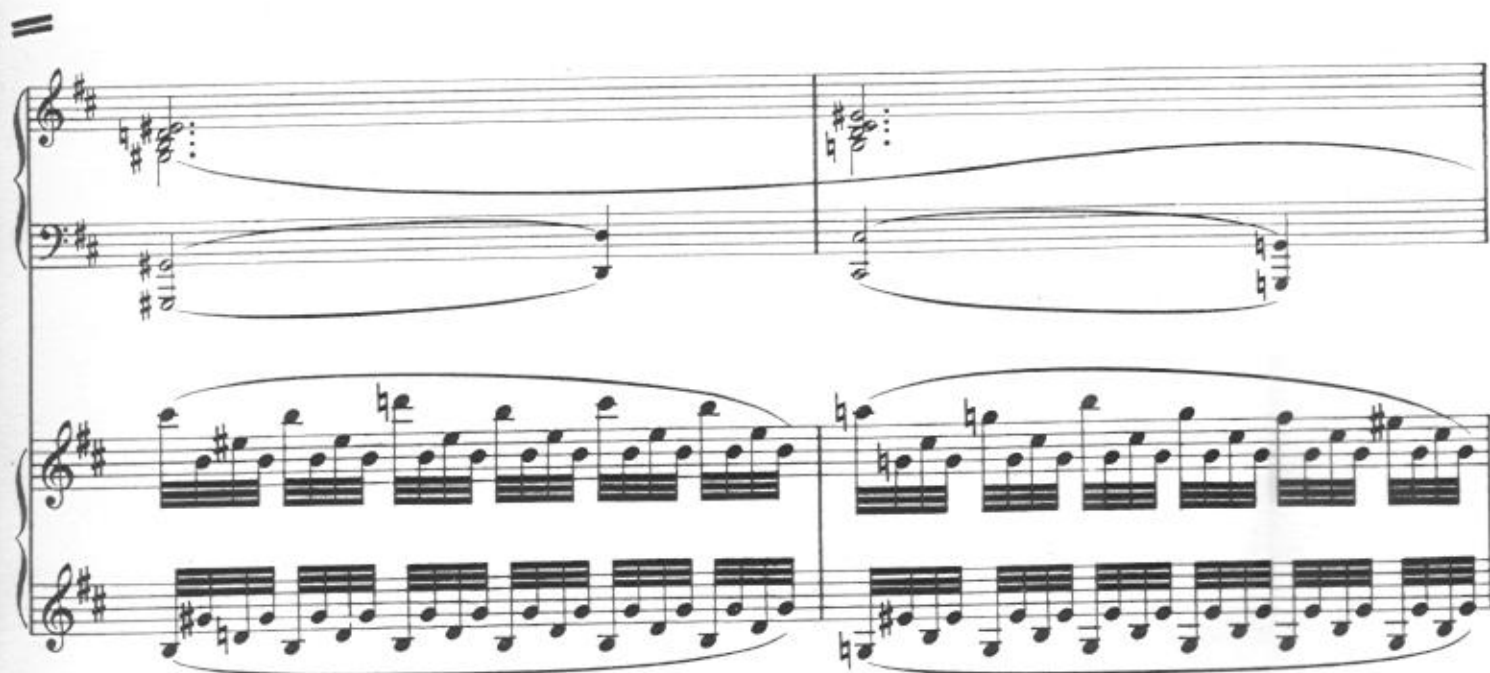
②④ Il fruscio alato di cui abbiamo più volte sottolineato, nel commento precedente, il carattere minaccioso — simbolo di un inquietante zig-zag di pipistrelli notturni — sembra voglia qui personificare il volo degli angeli messaggeri della consolazione divina. Evitare perciò di dare a queste fluide biscome gli attributi di un virtuosismo banale. A mezzo dei due pedali si otterrà il timbro cristallino, la poesia aerea che deve accompagnare lo sgranamento discretamente sensibile delle carezzevoli note melodiche della parte superiore.

②④ *Le bruissement ailé dont on a évoqué à plusieurs reprises dans les commentaires précédents le caractère menaçant — symbole d'un inquietant zigzag de chauves-souris nocturnes — semble vouloir personifier ici le vol des anges messagers de la consolation divine. On se gardera donc de revêtir ces fluides triples croches des indifférents attributs de la virtuosité anonyme. L'enveloppement des deux pédales s'emploiera à leur ménager le timbre cristallin, l'aérienne poésie qui se doit d'accompagner l'égrènement discrètement sensibilisé des caressantes notes mélodiques de la partie supérieure.*

②④ The winged rumbling whose threatening character has repeatedly been mentioned in the preceding comments — the symbol of the troubling zigzag flight of nocturnal bats — seems here to signify the flight of angels, messengers of the divine consolation. Avoid then to give these fluid demisemiquavers the character of mere technical skill. The use of both pedals will give them the crystalline timbre, the aerial poetry that should accompany the caressing melodic notes in the higher part.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a repeat sign and contains two measures of music. The middle and bottom staves are grand staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. They contain two measures of music, each featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a more complex melodic line in the treble.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the single melodic line from the first system. The middle and bottom staves continue the grand staff accompaniment, maintaining the eighth-note pattern in the bass and the complex melodic line in the treble. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line that begins with a *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The middle and bottom staves continue the grand staff accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Legni

*m. s.**pp*

8.

Tempo I.

Archi (senza Sord.)

Tempo I.

25

ppp

Tacet fino al Solo

25 I ritmi e il movimento del principio della composizione ripresi qui dall'orchestra devono avere un carattere spettrale senza che le allusioni del motivo generatore nei primi violini oltrepassino la forza prescritta dal *mf* di Franck. La riesposizione quasi integrale degli elementi tematici sul cui sviluppo era fondata l'argomentazione della prima parte della composizione, si manifesta, tranne poche eccezioni, in senso inverso della sua tendenza dinamica iniziale, ossia essa precede con un diminuendo progressivo per arrivare, alla conclusione, ad un dileguamento totale delle sonorità.

Possiamo rilevare qui la prova dell'adattamento musicale alla linea caratteristica del poema di Victor Hugo su cui abbiamo più volte richiamato l'attenzione dell'interprete.

Basterà che egli ricordi le esigenze imaginative del poema per saper dare il giusto senso descrittivo a queste pagine in cui gli accenti incisivi del principio cedono gradualmente il posto a dei sostegni ritmici sempre meno imperiosi.

25 La reprise orchestrale des rythmes et du mouvement du début de la composition doit se témoigner sous le signe de l'effacement fantomatique et sans que les allusions des premiers violons au motif générateur excèdent le degré de force prescrit par le *mf* de Franck. A quelques exceptions près, la réexposition presque intégrale des éléments thématiques sur le développement desquels était fondée l'argumentation de la première partie du morceau va, à partir d'ici, se manifester à l'inverse de sa tendance dynamique initiale, c'est-à-dire qu'elle va procéder dans le sens du diminuendo progressif pour aboutir, lors de la conclusion, à l'évanouissement total des sonorités.

On retrouve ici le témoignage d'assouplissement musical à la donnée caractéristique du poème de Victor Hugo sur laquelle on a, à plusieurs reprises, attiré l'attention de l'interprète.

Il suffira d'en rappeler les exigences imaginatives pour orienter dans le sens descriptif qui convient l'exécution de ces dernières pages, dans laquelle les accentuations incisives du début vont graduellement faire place à des appuis rythmiques de moins en moins impérieux.

25 The reappearance in the orchestra of the rhythms and movements of the opening of the composition should be executed softly and the allusions of the first violins to the leading motif should not exceed the degree of strength prescribed by the *mf* marked by Franck. With a few exceptions, the almost complete re-exposition of the themes whose development forms the basis of the first part of the work, is here reversed, that is to say it is expressed by a progressive diminuendo concluding in a complete extinction of the sonorities.

The work shows here its musical adaptation to the characteristic features of Victor Hugo's poem to which we have more than once called the attention of the interpreter.

We need only recall the claims it makes on the imagination to understand the descriptive meaning that should be imparted to the execution of these last pages: here the incisive accents of the opening are replaced by rhythms that become ever less imperious.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-2 and a crescendo hairpin. The second staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over measures 1-2. The dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 6-7 and a crescendo hairpin. The second staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over measures 6-7. The dynamic marking *mf* is present in measure 8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for piano. The first staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 11-12 and a crescendo hairpin. The second staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with a slur over measures 11-12. The dynamic marking *molto dim.* is present in measure 13.

②⑥ L'impressione misteriosa creata nel frammento orchestrale precedente dal ricordo in tono sordo dei temi iniziali non dovrà essere distrutta dal solista con un'articolazione troppo nettamente percossa del furtivo disegno melodico col quale il pianoforte riprende il suo ruolo d'interlocutore nel nuovo dialogo in cui rive, pur con attenuata intensità aggressiva, l'atmosfera agitata del principio della composizione.

②⑦ Le osservazioni delle note 7 e 8 valgono anche per lo studio e l'interpretazione del frammento pianistico che segue.

②⑥ Le soliste veillera à ne pas détruire l'impression mystérieuse associée au rappel assourdi des thèmes initiaux dans le fragment orchestral qui précède, par une articulation trop nettement percutee du furtif dessin mélodique destiné à lui faire reprendre son rôle d'interlocuteur dans le nouvel échange de répliques qui va faire revivre, en en atténuant l'intensité agressive, l'atmosphère mouvementée du début de la composition.

②⑦ Les observations des notes 7 et 8 demeurent entièrement valables pour l'étude et l'interprétation du fragment pianistique qui fait suite.

②⑥ The soloist should be careful not to destroy the mysterious impression associated with the softer reminder of the initial themes in the preceding orchestral passage by a too clear articulation of the furtive melodic pattern which introduces again the piano in the dialogue that will revive the agitated atmosphere of the opening of the composition though attenuating its aggressive intensity.

②⑦ The remarks at note 7 and 8 hold good for the study and the interpretation for the following passage for the piano.

Archi

pp

K

Cl. e Fag.

Archi

ppp

dim.

pp molto espress.



First system of a piano score. The music is in treble and bass staves with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo). There are fingerings indicated: 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 4.

Second system of the piano score. The music is in treble and bass staves. The dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo). The section is labeled "Archi" (Strings).

Third system of the piano score. The music is in treble and bass staves. The dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo). The section is labeled "L" (Lento) and "Tacet fino al Solo" (Tacet until the Solo). The woodwinds and horns are labeled "Legni e Cor." (Woodwinds and Horns).

Fourth system of the piano score. The music is in treble and bass staves. The dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo). The section is labeled "I. Vni" (First Violin).

Fifth system of the piano score. The music is in treble and bass staves. The dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo).

Archi

ppp

Fl.

8

SOLO

pp

poco marcato

②⑧ Tener conto qui delle sottili intenzioni evocatrici a cui si ispira la modifica agogica nella ripetizione del frammento esaminato a nota 10, in conformità al carattere di diminuzione progressiva dell'atmosfera febbrile caratterizzante le prime pagine della composizione: le vivaci sestine che col loro intervento tagliante stimolavano gli impulsi melodici la cui sorda minaccia si insinuava sotto i martellamenti ostinati della cadenza orchestrale, si trasformano in una delicata figurazione di semicrome capricciosamente scorrevoli che sembra abbiano abbandonato qualsiasi pretesa imperiosa. Il solista dovrà curare al massimo la trasparenza dell'esecuzione. Il legato prescritto da Franck non esclude l'obbligo di un'articolazione particolarmente chiara. Occorre uno studio ritmico preparatorio basato sulle formule seguenti:



per rendere perfettamente uguale il movimento delle dita. Gli stessi esercizi valgono per la mano sinistra per il passaggio discendente della tredicesima battuta.

②⑧ On tiendra compte ici du subtil souci évocateur dont s'inspire la modification agogique apportée à la répétition du fragment dont on a tenté l'analyse note 10. Conformément au principe d'assagissement progressif du caractère fébrile qui marquait les premières pages de la composition, les vifs sextolets qui s'employaient alors à stimuler de leurs coupantes interventions les impulsions mélodiques dont la sournoise menace s'inscrivait sous les martèlements obstinés de la cadence orchestrale, se métamorphosent ici en une délicate figuration de doubles croches dont le ruisselant caprice semble avoir abandonné tout dessein impérieux, et à l'exécution transparente de laquelle le soliste se devra d'apporter tous ses soins. Le legato prescrit par Franck ne supprime pas ici l'obligation d'une articulation particulièrement distincte. On s'appliquera donc par un travail rythmique préparatoire basé sur les formules ci-après:



à l'égalisation aussi parfaite que possible de toutes les énonciations digitales. S'exercer de même à la main gauche sur le trait descendant de la 13ème mesure.

②⑧ Take into account, in the agogic modification of the repetition of the fragment analysed at note 10, the composer's intention to evoke that passage. In conformity with the principle of the progressive appeasement of the feverish character which stamped the first pages of this composition, the lively sextuplets which the first time stimulated with their sharp intervention the melodic impulses, whose stealthy menace underlay the obstinate hammering of the orchestra, are transformed here into a delicate figuration of capriciously flowing semiquavers which seem to have relinquished all imperious intention: the soloist should pay careful attention to the transparency of their execution. The legato required by Franck does not here suppress the need of a particularly clear execution. The executant should make a rhythmic preparatory study based on the following examples:



so as to secure as even an execution as possible. Likewise for the left hand in the descending passage at the 13th bar.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (two sharps). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system. The instruction *sempre legato e pp* is written below the lower staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure of the system.

Ob.
pp

This system contains two staves. The top staff is for the Oboe (Ob.) and the bottom staff is for the Piano (pp). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Oboe part begins with a melodic line in the first measure, followed by a sustained note in the second measure, and a descending eighth-note scale in the third measure. The Piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand, with some rests.

Cl.

8.

This system contains two staves. The top staff is for the Clarinet (Cl.) and the bottom staff is for the Piano. The Clarinet part has a melodic line with a sustained note in the second measure. The Piano accompaniment features a complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2 indicated. The left hand has a simpler eighth-note pattern.

Fag.

molto cresc.

8.

This system contains two staves. The top staff is for the Bassoon (Fag.) and the bottom staff is for the Piano. The Bassoon part has a melodic line with a sustained note in the second measure. The Piano accompaniment features a complex eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with fingerings 5, 2, 1, 1 indicated. The left hand has a simpler eighth-note pattern. The instruction *molto cresc.* is written below the piano part.

Legni

(29) **M**

(29) *sempre cresc.*

sempre cresc.

(29) L'osservazione precedente sulla trasformazione dei mezzi strumentali usati da Franck nel corso di questa riesposizione (in cui appaiono in tono più dolce i temi principali) e sulle cause immaginative che ne ispirano la moderazione dinamica è applicabile anche a questo frammento dove l'aggiunta calmante di un basso dal movimento largo è sufficiente per neutralizzare il carattere iniziale di esasperazione virulenta mostrato al suo primo apparire.

(29) L'observation précédente relative à la transformation des moyens instrumentaux employés par Franck au cours de cette réexposition pour le rappel adouci de ses thèmes principaux et au mobile imaginaire qui en inspire la modulation dynamique, s'applique également à ce fragment auquel il suffit de l'adjonction pacifiante d'une basse largement mouvementée pour en neutraliser le caractère initial d'exaspération virulente dont il témoigne lors de son apparition.

(29) The preceding remark concerning the transformation of the instrumental means used by Franck in this re-exposition for the softened reappearance of the principal themes, and concerning the imaginative motive that inspires its dynamic moderation, holds good also for this passage where the appeasing addition of a bass in a broad movement is sufficient to neutralise the initial character of virulent exasperation which it showed on its first appearance.

Vni

ff

ben articolato

30

f

MM

m. s.

③① Soltanto qui, con un breve scatenarsi di forze violente, simile ad un improvviso sobbalzo di rivolta degli spiriti del male, le sonorità del pianoforte e dell'orchestra ritrovano in tutta la pienezza delle loro sonorità aggressive l'impiego del martellato e degli accenti di cui la prima parte di questa composizione ci ha rivelato il significato satanico: riferirsi alla nota 16 circa le modalità di esecuzione delle splendide sestine del pianoforte trattate qui come motivo ascendente, all'inverso della proposta anteriore, ma la cui esteriorizzazione strumentale procede dai medesimi principi. Osservare il *rit.* nelle due ultime battute di questo frammento, prima della modulazione in fa diesis maggiore, indicato soltanto nella partitura d'orchestra.

③① *Ce n'est qu'ici et pour un bref déchaînement de forces violentes, comparable à un soudain sursaut de révolte des esprits du mal, que les sonorités du piano et de l'orchestre retrouvent dans toute la plénitude de leurs sonorités agressives, l'emploi des martèlements et des accentuations dont la première partie du morceau nous a appris la signification satanique; se reporter à la note 16 concernant les modalités d'exécution des fulgurants sextolets du piano, traités ici en motifs ascendants, à l'inverse de la proposition antérieure, mais dont l'extériorisation instrumentale procède des mêmes données. A noter le *rit.* portant sur les deux dernières mesures de ce fragment, avant la modulation en fa dièse majeur, qui n'est mentionné que dans la partition d'orchestre.*

③① Only here in a brief outburst of violent forces, comparable to a sudden rebellion of evil spirits, do the sonorities of the piano and the orchestra recover, in the plenitude of their aggressive sonority, the use of the *martellato* and the stresses whose satanic significance was revealed in the first part of the composition. See note 16 on the execution of the dazzling piano sextuplets treated here as an ascending motif, reversing the previous phrasing, though their musical form is based on the same data. Remark the *rit.* on the last two bars of this passage (before the modulation in F sharp major) mentioned only in the orchestra score.

poco rit.

m.s.

m.s.

m.s.

poco rit.

a tempo

Arch.
mf

a tempo (vivamente)

31

mf

31 Riferirsi alle indicazioni della nota 17 per lo studio di questo episodio modificato nel suo andamento essenziale soltanto dal rimpiazzo delle sonorità del flauto con quelle dei violini nell'enunciazione delle pulsazioni melodiche circondate dalle fuggevoli volute degli arpeggi del pianoforte.

31 Se reporter aux indications de la note 17 pour l'étude de cet épisode qui ne se voit modifié dans son comportement essentiel que par le remplacement des sonorités de la flûte par celles des violons pour l'énonciation des pulsations mélodiques que les arpegges du piano viennent entourer de leurs fuyants détours.

31 Remember the remarks at note 17 for the study of this episode whose essential character is here modified only by the substitution of violins for the flute for expressing the melodic pulsations that the arpeggios of the piano surround with their fleeting volutes.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano (p) and flute (Fl.). The piano part features a complex, arpeggiated texture in the right hand, while the flute part plays a melodic line with slurs. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. This system introduces the violin (Vni) and flute (Fl.) parts. The piano part continues its arpeggiated texture. The violin and flute parts play melodic lines with slurs. The key signature remains three sharps.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. This system continues the instrumental parts. The piano part maintains its arpeggiated texture. The flute (Fl.) and violin (Vni) parts play melodic lines with slurs. The key signature remains three sharps.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is for Violini (Vni) and the bottom staff is for Flauto (Fl.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Vni part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Fl. part features a bass line with slurs and ties. The system is divided into four measures.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is for Flauto (Fl.) and the bottom staff is for Violini (Vni). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Fl. part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Vni part features a bass line with slurs and ties. The system is divided into four measures.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is for Violini (Vni) and the bottom staff is for Flauto (Fl.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Vni part features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The Fl. part features a bass line with slurs and ties. The system is divided into four measures. The word "cresc." is written above the Fl. part in the second measure, and "cresc." is written below the Vni part in the third measure. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fl.

f *dim.* *mp*

f *dim.* *mf*

N

Cl.

p *dim.*

Fl.

f *dim.*

p *dim.*

③② Su questo trillo del pianoforte, trasformato insensibilmente in una specie di fremito misterioso, le ombre allucinanti della coorte maledetta svaniscono definitivamente in un ultimo sussulto di ritmi singhiozzanti. Curare l'estrema leggerezza dell'esecuzione degli arpeggi a doppia evoluzione che sembra proiettino su questo dileguamento immaginario la luce fosforescente di inafferrabili fuochi fatui.

③② C'est sur ce trille du piano, insensiblement transformé en une sorte de frémississement mystérieux, qu'évanouissent définitivement les ombres hallucinantes de la cohorte maudite, dans un dernier sursaut de rythmes entrecoupés. Veiller à l'extrême légèreté d'exécution des arpegges à double évolution qui semblent projeter sur cette imaginaire disparition les lueurs phosphorescentes d'insaisissables feux follets.

③② In this trill of the piano imperceptibly changing into a sort of mysterious rustling, the haunting shades of the accursed troop faint away definitively in a last outburst of rhythmic sobs. Pay attention to the extreme lightness of the execution of the arpeggios which seem to throw on this imaginary flight the phosphorescent gleams of the will-of-the-whisks.

Un quarto vale una misura del movimento precedente



33 Un quarto vale una misura del movimento precedente.



33 Come si rileva dall'indicazione di Franck al principio del tempo in tre quarti, il ritmo di questa conclusione non si allontana dalla cadenza fondamentale che nello sviluppo di tutta la composizione ha dominato con insistenza caratteristica e senza alcun compromesso sentimentale anche nei passaggi più espressivi.

Tuttavia due battute fanno eccezione a questo rigoroso dato organico. Nella prima (la terza di questo passaggio) il disegno melodico deve distendersi naturalmente, come un sospiro di liberazione, a seconda della sensibilità immaginativa dell'interprete.

La seconda (la sesta partendo dal tempo 3/4) ha un carattere di sospensione che presume un ritardando progressivo, sostenuto dal pedale, dell'articolazione insensibilmente addolcita dei «re» sulla ripetizione dei quali si innesta la conclusione estatica dell'opera. Si rimarchi che queste «libertà» corrispondono esattamente all'intenzione di Franck: ne abbiamo la prova materiale nella soppressione, in queste due battute, di qualsiasi pulsazione ritmica nell'orchestra a cui viene invece affidato un tremolo sordo che permette al solista di sottolineare il carattere particolarmente espansivo di questi due bei momenti di emozione soggettiva.

33 Le rythme de cette conclusion, on le voit par la recommandation de Franck inscrite au début des trois temps, ne se départit pas de la cadence fondamentale qui a présidé, avec une insistence caractéristique et sans compromission sentimentale d'aucune sorte, même dans les passages les plus expressifs, au développement de toute la composition.

Deux mesures, cependant, vont ici faire exception à cette rigoureuse donnée organique.

La première (3ème de ce fragment), dont la chute mélodique doit pouvoir s'infléchir naturellement, et tel qu'un soupir de délivrance, au gré de la sensibilité imaginative de l'interprète. Et la seconde (6ème en partant du 3/4), dont la fonction musicale suspensive suppose un ralentissement progressif, baigné de pédale, de l'articulation insensiblement adoucie des «ré» sur la répétition desquels va s'amorcer la conclusion extatique du morceau.

Il est à noter que ces «libertés» correspondaient exactement à l'intention de Franck et que le témoignage matériel nous en est donné par la suppression de toutes pulsations rythmiques à l'orchestre en ces deux mesures où elles se voient remplacées par les longs frémissements d'un trémolo assourdi, permettant ainsi au soliste de souligner le caractère particulièrement expansif de ces deux beaux instants d'émotion subjective.

33 The rhythm of this conclusion, as shown by Franck's recommendation marked at the beginning of the 3/4, remains true to the fundamental movement with has presided over the development of the whole composition with characteristic insistence and without any sentimental compromise even in the most expressive passages.

But two bars will here be an exception to this strict rule. The first (3rd bar of this passage) whose melodic descent should lend naturally like a sigh of deliverance at the will of the imaginative sensibility of the interpreter, and the second (the 6th bar starting from the 3/4) which acts as a suspension and presumes the progressive relation of the articulation (embellished by the pedal) gradually dying away in the «D» whose repetition will lead to the extatic conclusion of the work.

Remark that these «liberties» were in keeping with Franck's intention as is shown by the suppression of all orchestral rhythmic pulsation in these two bars in which they are replaced by the long trembling of a dull tremolo which allows the soloist to emphasize the particularly expansive character of these two beautiful moments of subjective emotion.

The image displays a musical score for the song "L'Espresso" by Claude Debussy. It features a piano introduction and the start of the vocal melody. The piano part is written for both hands in a key with three sharps (F# major or C# minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The introduction is marked *(pp)* (pianissimo) and *(seguire)* (follow). The vocal melody is written in the treble clef, also in the same key and time signature, and is marked *(a tempo)* (at tempo). The piano introduction includes a series of chords and a melodic line in the right hand, with a *espress.* (expressive) marking. The vocal melody begins with a series of notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The score is presented on a single page with a decorative border.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps), and consists of two systems. The first system features a piano introduction with a bass line of eighth notes and a treble line of chords. The second system shows the vocal melody in the treble and piano accompaniment in the bass. The piano part includes triplets and a "rit." (ritardando) marking. The score ends with a double bar line and a treble clef.

(a tempo)

tenuto

Archi

pp

(a tempo)

34

p molto espress.

③⁴ Da qui fino alla fine riprendere il tempo esatto che non sarà più soggetto alla minima alterazione.

③⁴ *A partir d'ici, et jusqu'à la fin, on reprendra le tempo exact qui ne sera plus sujet à la moindre altération.*

③⁴ From here to the end resume the exact tempo from which no deviation will be made.

Cl. e Cor.

pp

Vcelli

0

35

ppp

35 Abbiamo già indicato alla nota 24 con quale sentimento di calma soprannaturale si debba eseguire una figurazione melodica simile a questa. Consigliamo perciò di riportarsi alla nota suddetta.

35 On a déjà mentionné note 24, dans quel sentiment de calme surnaturel il convenait d'envisager l'exécution d'une figurazione mélodique toute semblable à celle-ci. On ne peut donc que conseiller de s'y reporter à nouveau.

35 We have already mentioned at note 24 the feeling of supernatural calm which should be given the execution of a melodic figuration similar to this. We can only advise to refer to it.

pp

Archi pizz.

dim.

Cor.

pp

Legni

Archi

Legni

pp

mp

pp

36

pp

Archi

p

dim.

ppp

dim.

pp

36 Insistiamo sull'opportunità già segnalata alla nota 34, di non rallentare in nessun modo queste ultime battute. Un ritardando comprometterebbe irrimediabilmente il carattere poetico così intimamente legato all'evocazione di un dileguamento totale delle vibrazioni in una atmosfera di sogno meravigliosamente indifferente a qualsiasi contingenza sentimentale.

36 On insiste sur le fait, précédemment signalé note 34, qu'aucun ritardando ne saurait être envisagé sur ces dernières mesures sans en compromettre irrémédiablement le caractère poétique si intimement lié à l'évocation d'une dilution totale des vibrations dans une atmosphère de rêve, merveilleusement indifférente à toute contingence sentimentale.

36 We insist on the fact, already mentioned at note 34, that these last bars should be executed without any ritardando, lest it should irremediably endanger the poetic character so closely linked with the impression produced of a total dispersion of the sound vibrations in a dreamy atmosphere wonderfully indifferent to all contingent feeling.