

Largo. (M. M. ♩=58, following Czerny, perhaps slightly more animated.)

Solo.

(1) *p*

Q. pp

After B. & H. and the Autogr:

Tutti.

Vi.

(2) *sf*

tutti p

p tutti (3)

cresc.

f

p

Hn. p

Bssn. p

Q. f

Wind

Cl. cantabile

VI. p

cresc.

f

Bssn. p

(1) ♯ (not C), acc. to the Autograph, Mollo, and Czerny, who adds: "This *Largo* is *alla breve*, and therefore to be taken as a tranquil *Andante*." (However, Schindler opposes such a conception of *alla breve* time ["Beethoven", Third Ed. II, 245].)

(2) The ornament is omitted in the Autograph, and by Br. & H.

(3) Clarinets, Bassoons, Horns and String-quartet.

Solo. *Autogr.* *pp* *Viola* *pp* *B.*

Mollo *sf* *Mollo* *sf*

cresc. *Tutti.* *VI. I.* *Cl.* *Bssn.* *ff* *sf*

VI. I. *VI. II.* *Cl.* *Bssn.* *ff* *sf*

(1) The lower *d* is omitted in the Autograph and by Br. & H.

(2) *Mollo* gives *p*.

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes piano (p) and woodwind (Wind) parts. The second system adds violin I (VI. I.) and bassoon (B.) parts. The third system features a full orchestra with various dynamics and markings.

System 1: Piano (p) and Woodwind (Wind) parts. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Markings include *Cl.*, *Solo.*, and *Wind*.

System 2: Violin I (VI. I.) and Bassoon (B.) parts. Dynamics include *piano* and *pp*. Markings include *Cl.*, *Wind*, *B.*, *Bssn.*, and *Q.*.

System 3: Full orchestra. Dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, and *sf*. Markings include *Cl.*, *VI.*, *Q.*, *Bssn.*, *Wind*, and *Q.*.

(1) Neither the Autograph nor Br. & H. give the embellishment.

(2) Mollo has  (with large note-heads). The Autograph also gives the eighth-notes, without figures. In Br. & H. only the first two eighth-notes have large heads. The "*sf. cresc.*" in Mollo is borrowed from the score.

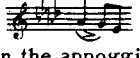
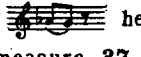
The first system of the musical score for "The Swan Song" by Maurice Strakosky. It begins with a piano introduction. The right hand (treble clef) plays a complex, fast melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. The left hand (bass clef) provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

[illegible]

This musical score is for the Violins I and II, Viola, and Wind sections. It is written in 3/4 time and features a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the Violins I and II playing a melody, with the Viola playing a supporting line. The second measure is marked 'Solo.' and features a complex, rapid passage for the Violins I and II, with the Viola playing a supporting line. The third measure is marked 'Tutti' and features a rapid, repeated note pattern for the Violins I and II, with the Viola playing a supporting line. The Wind section is marked '(Wind ten. p.)' and plays a supporting line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'fp' (fortissimo) and 'cresc.' (crescendo).

The musical score is written for piano and consists of several systems of staves. The first system includes a *Solo.* marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction. The second system features a *p* (piano) dynamic and an *espressivo* marking. The third system includes a *--pp* (pianissimo) marking and a *Q. pp* (quasi pianissimo) marking. The fourth system is marked *senza sordino* (without damper). The fifth system includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The sixth system includes a *(1) con sordino* (with damper) marking. The score is rich with fingerings, slurs, and other musical notations.

(1) Breitkopf & Härtel add "*p*". Perhaps the composer desired to have the reprise of the theme played more softly [?]. The Autograph throws no light on the matter, as even the last-noted expression-marks, like most of those in this and the final movement, are wanting.

(2) Mollo also gives a long (uncrossed) appoggiatura (♭). The Autograph has , to be executed, acc. to Ph. E. Bach's "Essay", Ch. II, Sect. 2, §§ 7 and 11, as follows:  § 7 says: "All appoggiaturas are more strongly emphasized than the principal note.... The phrasing, when the appoggiatura is followed by a simple unaccented chord-note, is termed a "lift" Probable execution:  If Beethoven had wanted it played thus:  he would have written the suspension (appoggiatura) out in large notes of the proper time-value, as in measure 37 of the *Largo* (). Cf. the § 11 referred to.

First system of the musical score. The piano part (left) features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The violin part (right) features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The dynamic is *f* (forte).

Second system of the musical score. The violin part (top) is marked *tutti p* (tutti piano) and features a triplet of eighth notes. The piano part (bottom) is marked *tutti p* and features a triplet of eighth notes. The dynamic is *cresc.* (crescendo).

Third system of the musical score. The clarinet (Cl.) part is marked *f* (forte). The horn (Hns.) part is marked *p* (piano). The bassoon (Bassn.) part is marked *p* (piano). The dynamic is *cresc.* (crescendo).

(1) Br. & H. give "pp"

Mollo(probably an oversight):

First system of a musical score, measures 1-3. The top staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The bottom staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The lyrics "que - ste no - te ben mar - ca - te" are written below the bottom staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 7/8.

p

que - ste no - te ben mar - ca - te

Q. pizz.

Viola

Second system of a musical score, measures 4-6. The top staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The bottom staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The lyrics "que - ste no - te ben mar - ca - te" are written below the bottom staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 7/8.

cresc.

p

Viola

B.

Third system of a musical score, measures 7-9. The top staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The bottom staff is a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a piano (*p*) accompaniment with triplets and chords. The lyrics "que - ste no - te ben mar - ca - te" are written below the bottom staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 7/8.

staccato

Cl.

Wind

Hns.

Q. p arco

(1) *cresc.*
 Autogr.:
 (stacc.) *pp* (stacc.) (*pp*)
 Q. pizz. Wind Q Wind Cl. *pp* Bassn. (*pizz.*)
 (p) (p)
 242..(13) *sf sf* *cresc.* *p cresc.*
 42.... 32
sempre staccato e marcato
 (stacc.) *cresc.* *p* Viola
 * * * (pizz.)
 42
 1 Tutti *pp*
 Q. Vle. Hn. *p cresc.* *Qf*
 4 1 2 4 1 3 5 4 2 1 2 1 *pp* (3) * * * * *
 (pizz.) * * arco *pp* * * * * *
 Hn. *p cresc.* *Qf*

(1) Mollo gives the upper reading; Br. & H. give the combination:

(2) Autograph: . Single slur; end uncertain. Br. & H. give

(3) Mollo has: "*pp*". The Autograph, in which, however, the preceding "crescendo" is lacking, gives

Wind *p* *Q. f* *p* *tutti* *ff* *Wind* *Q. f* *Wind* *f* *tutti*

Wind *p* *Q. f* *p* *tutti* *ff* *Wind* *Q. f* *Wind* *f* *tutti*

Solo
senza sord. pp *con sord.*

(1) *pp* Autogr. Cl. I. *pp* (2)

a 2 Bassn. w. Hn. *p*

(1) Acc. to the Autograph: . Ditto in Breitkopf & Härtel. In the Autograph, the right-hand chords have the following slurs: (Pr. & H. also retain the slurs over the bar). Furthermore, in the Autogr., "senza sordino" begins with the chords.

(2) For the notes, Pr. & H. follow the Autograph. On the third beat in the next two measures, Mollo has staccato-dashes with the point downward ; if we judge this to be a "correction," and hence conclude that the eye of the proofreader (composer?) dwelt with peculiar care on this passage, Mollo's reading would appear to be final.

(1) Here the sf is guaranteed by Molloy, though lacking in the Autograph; we feel unable to accept the emendation . Moreover, Molloy gives only "*sf*" at ($\times$), and "*p cresc.*" at (+), the latter sign not being countermanded later. Our expression-marks follow the Autograph.

(2) The lower reading is from Molloy. For the notes, Br. & H. follow the Autograph. In consideration of the corresponding clarinet solo, the reading in the Autograph would seem to deserve preference.

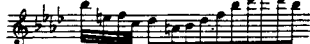
f *p* *p cresc.* *p* (1)

f *f* *p cresc.* *p*

cantabile

Wind p *senza sordino*(2) *decresc.* *pp*

Br. & H. and Autogr. *Vl. pizz.* *Wind p* *Q p* *Wind pp*

(1) Divided thus in the Autograph:  In Breitkopf & Härtel, the piano-part has a technical

emendation of the last group of 32nds to 64ths with a 10 above them. — Without presuming on a critical improvement of the composition, we cannot forbear to observe, touching this measure, that its prolongation into two measures, or at least that of the first half into a whole measure, would have been more in accord with our feeling. At all events, a slight *ritardando* during the passage can hardly be dispensed with, in a thoroughly characteristic interpretation.

(2) The “*senza sordino*,” in the Autograph, does not appear until the measure before the last.