

CARNIVAL

SCÈNES MIGNONNES SUR QUATRE NOTES

(dedicate a Carl Lipinski)

PER PIANOFORTE

R. SCHUMANN

Op. 9

(1834 - 1835)

Revisione critico-tecnica di
CARLO ZECCHI

PRÉAMBULE ①

Quasi maestoso (♩ = 132)

① Quale più ispirata «Introduzione» si sarebbe potuto concepire per una simile raccolta di *Variations*? «*Variations*» che non obbediscono a un programma, ma scaturiscono le une dopo le altre con una tale spontaneità, una tale ingegnosità, un tale «humour», una tale ricchezza di inventiva che è difficile ricordarsi nel corso dell'esecuzione della sorgente (A. S. C. H.) da cui sono partite! Tra questa «Introduzione» e la «Marche» che chiude la mirabile raccolta, noi passeremo attraverso le più disparate emozioni; gioia, dolore, «reveries», malinconia, passione si traducono in squisite melodie che danzano e cantano, sì che l'immaginazione poetica motrice e visuale, non riesce a sovrapporsi al contenuto musicale.

Schumann sa bene che la sua musica non è illustrazione di un testo! «Essa è bastante a se stessa: essa parla da sé».

① Quelle «Introduction» plus inspirée aurait-on pu concevoir pour un semblable recueil de *Variations*? «*Variations*» qui n'obéissent pas à un programme, mais qui jaillissent les unes après les autres avec une telle spontanéité, avec une telle ingéniosité, un tel «humour», une telle richesse d'inventions qu'il est difficile de se rappeler, pendant l'exécution, la source (A. S. C. H.) d'où elles sont parties!

Entre cette «Introduction» et la «Marche» qui finit l'admirable recueil, nous passerons à travers les émotions les plus disparates; joie, douleur, réveries, mélancolie, passion, se traduisent en des mélodies exquis qui dansent et chantent, et de telle façon que l'imagination poétique motrice et visuelle, ne parvient pas à se superposer au contenu musical.

Schumann sait bien que sa musique n'est pas l'illustration d'un texte!

«Elle se suffit à elle-même; elle parle sans parler».

① Could we have conceived a more inspired «Introduction» for such a collection of *Variations*? «*Variations*» which not obey to a programme, but spring one by one with such a spontaneity, such an ingenuity, such a «humour», such a wealth of inventiveness, that it is difficult to remember in the course of the playing the source (A. S. C. H.) from which they have departed! From this «Introduction» to the «March», which ends the admirable collection, we shall pass through the most disparate emotions; joy, sorrow, «reveries», melancholy, passion, are converted into exquisite melodies which dance and sing, so as the motive and visual poetic imagination does not succeed in placing itself over the musical contents.

Very well Schumann knows that his music is not the illustration of a text! «It is self sufficient: it speaks by itself».

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The system contains several measures with chords and some melodic lines. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Continuation of the piece with various chords and melodic fragments. Dynamics include *sf* and *sempre ff*.

Più mosso

Third system of musical notation, starting with the tempo change **Più mosso**. Treble and bass staves. This system features more complex melodic lines with fingerings (e.g., 4, 5, 5, 5, 5 in the treble; 2, 1, 2, 3, 5 in the bass). Dynamics include *ff brillante*, *sf*, and *sempre ff*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Continuation of the piece with complex melodic lines and fingerings. Dynamics include *sf* and *sempre ff*. The word *simile* appears below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. This system includes first and second endings, marked with "1." and "2.". It features complex melodic lines with fingerings and dynamics including *sf* and *sempre ff*.

First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are in G major (one sharp). The piece begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line with a slur. The left hand plays a bass line with a slur. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the instruction *poco cedendo*. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The left hand continues with a bass line. The system ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The left hand continues with a bass line. The system ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *sf*. The left hand continues with a bass line. The system ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The left hand continues with a bass line. The system ends with an *accel.* (accelerando) marking.

Animato

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Debussy, measures 1-5. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piano part features a melodic line with triplets and a bass line with chords. The vocal part has lyrics "sempre" and "più".

Vivo

Vivo

p

più f

sf

5 8 4 3 1 2

1 8 5 3 1 8 1 2

f

PIERROT ②

Moderato (♩ = 120)

2

④ *Pedale*

② Ecco «Pierrot» col suo passo trasci-
nante! L'eterno sognatore, con la sua eterna
tristezza! Magnifico contrasto con le rumoro-
se sonorità del «Prélude». Si tenga conto
dell'insistenza del motivo tematico che,
partendo da un *p* malinconico e grave
assurge a un esasperato *ff*.

② Voilà «Pierrot» au pas traînant! L'é-
ternel rêveur à l'éternelle tristesse! Contraste
magnifique avec les sonorités bruyantes du
«Prélude». A noter l'insistance du motif
thématique qui, partant d'un *p* mélancolique
et grave s'élève en un *ff* exaspéré.

② Here is «Pierrot» with his shuffling
gait! The eternal dreamer with his eternal
gloominess! It is a splendid contrast with
the loud sonorousnesses of the «Prélude».
The executor has to keep the insistence of
the thematic motive into account, which,
departing from a melancholic and grave *p*
rises to an exacerbated *ff*.

③ motivo
tematico: a es (s) c h (A. S. C. H.)

③ motif
thématique: a es (s) c h (A. S. C. H.).

③ thematic
motive: a es (s) c h (A. S. C. H.).

④ Pedale (Schumann): abbassare il pe-
dale ad ogni quarto immediatamente dopo
aver suonato la nota.

④ Pédale (Schumann): baisser la pédale
à chaque noire immédiatement après avoir
joué la note.

④ Pedal (Schumann): the executor has to
lower the pedal at every crotchet immedia-
tely after playing the note.

First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features treble and bass staves with various musical notations and dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

Third system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *f* and *cresc. sempre* (crescendo sempre).

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *ff* (fortissimo) and *Ped. ad libitum* (Pedal ad libitum).

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The music includes chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The system concludes with two endings, labeled 1. and 2.

*Ped. ** (Schumann)

ARLEQUIN ⑤

Vivo (♩. = 66)

3

⑤ L'inseparabile compagno dai salti acrobatici!

⑥ Mentre il motivo tematico era precedentemente (*Pierrot*) affidato alla mano sinistra con intonazione patetica e sentimentale, eccolo passare con significato burlesco alla destra:



e sotto differente aspetto ritmico.

Appoggiarsi bene sul *la* (a) evitando il facile «cadere» sul *mi bemolle* (s=es). Sul *mi bemolle* invece ci si appoggerà nel brano seguente (*Valse Noble*) e al n. 7 (*Coquette*).

Esecuzione facilitata:



e più avanti:
et ensuite:
and farther:



⑤ *L'inséparable compagnon aux sauts acrobatiques!*

⑥ *Le motif thématique était préalablement confié (*Pierrot*) à la main gauche avec une intonation pathétique et sentimentale, le voici maintenant qui passe avec une acception burlesque à la droite:*



et sous un différent aspect rythmique.

*Bien s'appuyer sur le *la* (a) en évitant la «chute» facile sur le *mi bémol* (s=es). On doit s'appuyer au contraire sur le *mi bémol* dans le morceau suivant (*Valse noble*) et au n. 7 (*Coquette*). Exécution facilitée:*

⑤ The inseparable companion and acrobatic jumper!

⑥ While the thematic motive was precedently (*Pierrot*) committed to the left hand with a pathetic and sentimental intonation, now it passes to the right hand with a burlesque meaning:



and under a different rhythmic aspect.

The executor has to lean well on A (a) avoiding the easy «fall» on E flat (s=es). On the contrary he will lean on E flat in the following piece (*Valse Noble*) and at number 7 (*Coquette*). Facilitated playing:



VALSE NOBLE

Un poco maestoso (♩ = 182)

4

f

p

simile

molto teneramente

dim.

poco cedendo

⑦ Ottimo il suggerimento di Cortot:

⑦ Le conseil de Cortot est parfait:

⑦ Very good Cortot's suggestion:

etc.

Anche nei passi che seguono.

Aussi pour les passages qui suivent.

Also in the following passages.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass clef staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a half note G3, and then a half note A3. The tempo marking *a tempo* is written below the first measure. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass clef staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a half note G3, and then a half note A3. The tempo marking *poco cedendo* is written below the first measure. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass clef staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a half note G3, and then a half note A3. The tempo marking *I. Tempo* is written above the first measure. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass clef staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a half note G3, and then a half note A3. The dynamic marking *ff* is written below the first measure. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass clef staff begins with a half note F#3, followed by a half note G3, and then a half note A3. The dynamic marking *sf* is written below the first measure. The system concludes with a half note G4 in the treble and a half note F#3 in the bass.

EUSEBIUS

Adagio (♩ = 69)

5

⑧ *sottovoce*

⑨ *senza Pedale*

rit. a tempo

⑧ I numeri 5 e 6 (*Eusebio e Florestano*) traducono nella maniera più suggestiva le caratteristiche dei due personaggi simbolici nei quali Schumann amava rappresentare la natura sognante e pudica (E.) e quella impetuosa e ardente (F.) delle sue creazioni. Questa notazione di sette crome conferisce un carattere estremamente vago alla interpretazione di tale brano: come un lamento di un'anima in pena! Non pensare alle sbarrette che separano le battute, ma esercitarsi così:

⑧ Les numeros 5 et 6 (*Eusebius et Florestan*) traduisent de la manière la plus captieuse les caractéristiques des deux personnages symboliques dans les quels Schumann aimait présenter le tempérament rêveur et pudique (E.) et celui impétueux et ardent (F.) de ses créations. Cette notation de sept croches confère un caractère extrêmement vague à l'interprétation de ce morceau: comme la plainte d'une âme en peine! Ne pas penser aux barres qui séparent les mesures, mais s'exercer ainsi:

⑧ Number 5 and 6 (*Eusebius and Florestan*) translates the characteristics of two symbolic personages in the most suggestive manner; in them Schumann liked to represent the dreaming and pudic (E) as well as the vehement and ardent nature (F) of his creations. This notation of seven quavers gives an extremely vague character to the interpretation of this passage: as a moaning of a soul in pain! The executant has not to mind the little bars which separate the measures, but he has to practise himself in such a way:

(Adagio)

p a s c h

adagio, e con eguaglianza assoluta, senza accenti, e «sottovoce» proprio come una voce che implori! Soltanto dopo avere ottenuto una soddisfacente esecuzione di questo disegno dai contorni indefiniti, che risponda a un ondeggiamento senza «appoggi» e intenzioni dinamiche, si ricorra all'ausilio armonico della mano sinistra; quest'ultima sempre in funzione secondaria e senza mai sovrapporsi alla destra.

⑨ «Senza pedale». Osservazione di Schumann! Appunto perchè si possa ottenere quel suono «contemplativo» «pudico» «astrale» tanto caratteristico a numerose pagine schumanniane, e perchè il contrasto con la seconda parte di questo brano (quella in ottave) sia più marcato!

lentement, avec beaucoup d'égalité, sans accents et «sottovoce», tout à fait comme une voix qui implorerait! Seulement après avoir obtenu une exécution satisfaisante de ce dessin au contours indéfinis, qui réponde à un ondolement sans «appuis» et intentions dynamiques, on doit avoir recours à l'aide harmonique de la main gauche; cette dernière toujours en rôle secondaire et sans jamais se superposer à la droite.

⑨ «Sans pédale». Observation de Schumann! Et cela pour qu'on puisse obtenir ce son «contemplatif» «pudique» «astral» si caractéristique à bien des pages de Schumann, et pour que le contraste avec la seconde partie de ce morceau (celle en octaves) soit plus marqué!

slowly and with absolute equality and «sottovoce» (in a soft tone) as an imploring voice! Only after obtaining a satisfactory playing of this pattern (with indefinite contours) which agrees to a waving without «leanings» and dynamic intentions, the executant can apply to the harmonic help of the left hand; but this one always has to have a secondary function without placing itself over the right hand.

⑨ «Without pedal». A remark of Schumann in order to obtain that «contemplative» «pudic» «astral» sound, which is the distinguishing trait of numerous pages of the composer, and in order to obtain also a more marked contrast with the second part of this passage (the part in octaves).

mf più lento, molto teneramente

simile

rit.

VIII I. Tempo

pp

rit. a tempo

senza Ped. come all'inizio

⑩ «Più lento». Questa indicazione basta da sola per darci un'idea esatta dell'andamento dell'Adagio iniziale. Attenzione quindi! «Adagio quasi andante» all'inizio, «distensione» «ampiezza» «sonorità» nella seconda parte. Le tre battute *mf* che precedono il *f* siano intese come una preparazione emotiva alla quarta battuta (quasi crescendo!). Quinta, sesta, settima battuta: punto culminante di tutto il brano: estasi, beatitudine, luce! Ineffabilità di un'anima ispirata! Le ultime otto battute: rassegnazione, ripiegamento sull'intimore rinuncia, malinconia!

⑩ «Più lento». Cette indication suffit à elle seule à nous donner une idée exacte de l'allure de l'«Adagio» initial. Attention donc! «Adagio quasi andante» au commencement et «détente» «ampleur» «sonorité» dans la seconde partie. Les trois mesures *mf* qui précèdent le *f* doivent être entendues comme une préparation émotive à la quatrième mesure (quasi crescendo!). Cinquième, sixième, septième mesure: point culminant de tout le morceau: extase, béatitude, lumière! Ineffabilité d'une âme inspirée! Les dernières huit mesures: résignation, repliement sur une renonciation intérieure, mélancolie!

⑩ «Piu lento» this indication is sufficient to give us an exact idea of the motion of the initial Adagio. Therefore pay attention! «Adagio quasi andante» at the beginning and «relaxation» «amplitude» «sonorousness» in the second part. The three bars *mf* preceding the *f* must be intended as an emotive preparation to the fourth bar (quasi crescendo!). Fifth, sixth, seventh bar; the climax of the whole passage: ecstasy, beatitude, light! Ineffableness of an inspired mind! The last eight bars: resignation, bending on the interior renunciation, melancholy!

FLORESTAN

Passionato (♩ = 80)

6

First system of the musical score for 'Passionato'. It features a treble and bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff has a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, including a 5-measure phrase marked with '1 4 2 1 2 5'. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A circled number 11 is in the bass staff, and a circled number 12 is in the treble staff.

Adagio

I II a tempo

Second system of the musical score, marked 'Adagio'. It continues the melodic and harmonic themes. The first part is marked 'I' and the second part 'II a tempo'. Dynamics include *sf*, *rit.* (ritardando), and *legg.* (leggiero). The circled number 12 is in the bass staff.

Adagio (PAPILLONS)

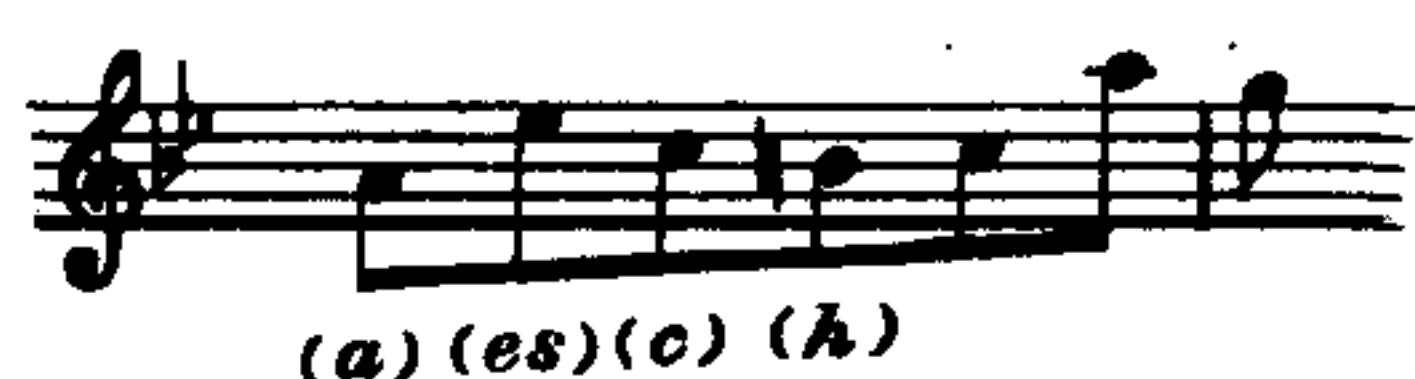
I

Third system of the musical score, marked 'Adagio (PAPILLONS)'. It features a melodic line with a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *sf* and *rit.*. The circled number 12 is in the bass staff.

IV a tempo

Fourth system of the musical score, marked 'IV a tempo'. It continues the melodic and harmonic themes. Dynamics include *sf*. The circled number 12 is in the bass staff.

(11) Questo brano, tutto fremito e slanci, vera sfida alla sorte, in contrasto col carattere sognante del precedente, non subisca soste né titubanze nell'esecuzione. Sia reso d'un sol fiato, con l'eccezione delle due battute che si riferiscono al tema di *Papillons* op. 2, (prima volta due battute, seconda volta 4 battute) dove ci si potrà distendere in una specie di languore nostalgico, per rientrare subito dopo nel clima entusiasta che caratterizza la nuova elaborazione delle note A. S. C. H.



(a) (es) (c) (h)

(11) Ce morceau, tout en frémissements et en élans, véritable défi au sort, en contraste avec le caractère rêveur du précédent, ne doit subir ni arrêts ni incertitudes dans l'exécution. Il faut qu'il soit exécuté d'un seul trait, sauf les deux mesures qui se réfèrent au thème des *Papillons* op. 2, (première fois deux mesures, deuxième fois 4 mesures) où l'on pourra se détendre en une sorte de langueur nostalgique, pour revenir tout de suite après au climat enthousiaste qui caractérise la nouvelle élaboration des notes A. S. C. H.



(a) (es) (c) (h)

(11) This passage (which is full of tremblings and starts, true defiance to the lot, in opposition to the dreaming character of the preceding episode) has not to bear neither rests nor hesitations in the playing. It has to be played « all in a breath » excepting the two bars concerning the theme of *Papillons* op. 2, (the first time two bars, the second 4 bars); here the executant will be allowed to dwell on a kind of nostalgic languor but he shortly after has to come again into the enthusiastic climate which characterizes the new elaboration of the notes A. S. C. H.



(a) (es) (c) (h)

(12) *sf* solo per la mano sinistra!

sf seulement pour la main gauche!

(12) *sf* only for the left hand!

13

14

15

16

p

sf

ff accel. e rinforz.

sf

sf

sf

rinforz. - - sempre

frenetico

f

⑬ Queste otto battute (16 con la ripetizione) siano eseguite con una sonorità soffice e morbida con discrezione di effetti dinamici.

⑭ Crescendo emotivo! E al *ff* intensificare la sonorità e il vigore, in un vertiginoso slancio verso le vette.

⑮ Qui accento alla mano sinistra e alla destra!

⑬ Ces huit mesures (16 avec la répétition) doivent être exécutées avec une sonorité douce et tendre avec discrétion d'effets dynamiques.

⑭ Crescendo émotif! et au *ff* intensifier la sonorité et la vigueur, en un élan vertigineux vers les sommets.

⑮ Ici accentuation à la main gauche et à la droite!

⑬ These eight bars (16 with the repetition) has to be played with a soft and morbid sonorousness, with discretion of dynamic effects.

⑭ Emotive crescendo! At the *ff* the executant has to intensify the sonorousness and the vigour in a vertiginous start towards the summits.

⑮ Here the stress at the left and at the right hand!

COQUETTE

Vivo (♩ = 176)

7 *pp*

16 *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *f* *ff* *f*

⑬ Nuova fisionomia delle quattro note A. S. C. H.



rispondente a meraviglia alla «frivolità», alla «civetteria» di una immagine capricciosa (Colombina?) che muova dei passetti prima timidi e poi sempre più audaci! Nota la parentela con *Arlecchino*:



⑬ *Nouvel aspect des quatre notes A.S.C.H.*



*répondant à merveille à la frivolité, à la coquetterie d'une image capricieuse (Colombine?) qui pousse ses petits pas d'abord timides et ensuite toujours plus audaces! A noter l'affinité avec *Arlequin*:*



⑬ A new physiognomy of the four notes A. S. C. H.



agreeing admirably with the «frivolity», with the «coquetry» of a capricious image (Colombine?) which moves at first timid little steps, becoming then more and more bold! The relation with *Arlequin* is to be noticed:





First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a long slur spanning four measures, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 1, 4, 1. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *ff* (fortissimo) section, and ends with a *p* section. The bass staff continues the accompaniment, with a *p* dynamic in the final measure.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a *ff* section followed by a *p* section. The bass staff includes a *ff* section and a *p* section, with a change in clef from bass to treble in the middle measure.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a *ff* section followed by a *f* (forte) section. The bass staff also features a *ff* section and a *f* section.



Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 1, 4, 1. The bass staff provides a final accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (5, 2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 1, 2, 4) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings (5, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 2, 3, 2, 4). The bass clef staff includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking in the treble and a *p* (piano) marking in the bass.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features fingerings (2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 5, 2). The bass clef staff includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The system ends with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking in the bass.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings (3, 5, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3). The bass clef staff features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking in the bass.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings (5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 2, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 2, 4). The bass clef staff includes a *poco marcato* (poco marcato) marking. The system concludes with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking in the bass.

Lo stesso tempo ⑰ RÉPLIQUE

(Es)
S C H A

(SCHumann)

⑰ «Lo stesso tempo» ma con un'inflessione più tenera e suadente. Si allacci questo brano immediatamente al precedente come se tra il «un poco marcato»



che chiude il n. 7 e l'inizio del n. 8



non vi fosse alcuna interruzione. Qualcosa insomma che appartenga ancora al brano precedente, un «epilogo»!

⑱ Malgrado sia usanza comune non tener conto (per quel che riguarda l'esecuzione in concerto) di queste tre figurazioni, che si riferiscono alle quattro note A. S. C. H. su cui è ispirato tutto il *Carnaval*, il revisore è d'avviso di seguire l'interpretazione che ne dà Alfred Cortot:

Lento

ma *pp* (anziché *p*), con pedali, senza inflessioni dinamiche, e assolutamente «inespressivo».

SPHINXS ⑱

AS C H

(ASCH)

⑰ «Le même temps» mais avec une inflexion plus tendre et persuasive. On doit lier immédiatement ce morceau au précédent comme si entre le «un poco marcato»



qui finit le n. 7 et le commencement du n. 8



il n'y avait aucune interruption. Quelque chose en somme qui appartienne encore au morceau précédent, un «epilogo»!

⑱ Bien qu'il soit d'usage courant ne pas tenir compte (pour ce qui regarde l'exécution en concert) de ces trois figurations qui se réfèrent aux quatre notes A. S. C. H. sur lesquelles s'inspire tout le *Carnaval*, le réviseur est d'avis de suivre l'interprétation d'Alfred Cortot:

(Es)
A S C H

(ASCH)

⑰ «The same tempo» but with a more tender and persuading inflexion. The executant has to lace immediately this passage to the preceding one as if between the «un poco marcato»



which ends number 7 and the beginning of number 8



there was no interruption. In a word something which belongs still to the preceding passage, an «epilogo»!

⑱ In spite of the common usage which gives no account (regarding the playing in concert) to these three figurations (referring to the four notes A. S. C. H. from which the whole *Carnaval* is drawn) the reviser is of opinion to follow the interpretation of Alfred Cortot:

but *pp* (instead of *p*) with pedals, without dynamic inflexions and absolutely «inexpressive».

PAPILLONS

Prestissimo (♩ = 182)

9

sf quasi Corni

The main musical score for 'Papillons' is written for piano in 2/4 time, marked Prestissimo (♩ = 182). It consists of four systems of staves. The first system is marked with a circled 19 and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues the piece. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The fourth system concludes the piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score features rapid sixteenth-note passages and chords, with some notes marked with accents (>).

19

a s c h

Le quattro note A. E. S. C. H., unite
a un secondo tema festoso e brillante:



danno una nuova, spigliatissima versione dell'elemento tematico base; versione che richiede un'esecuzione vivacissima e piena di brio. Non vi piace di immaginare nelle vertiginose semicrome il palpitare delle ali di farfalle che si inseguono nell'aria profumata?

19

a s c h

Les quatre notes A. E. S. C. H. unies
à un second thème enjoué et brillant:

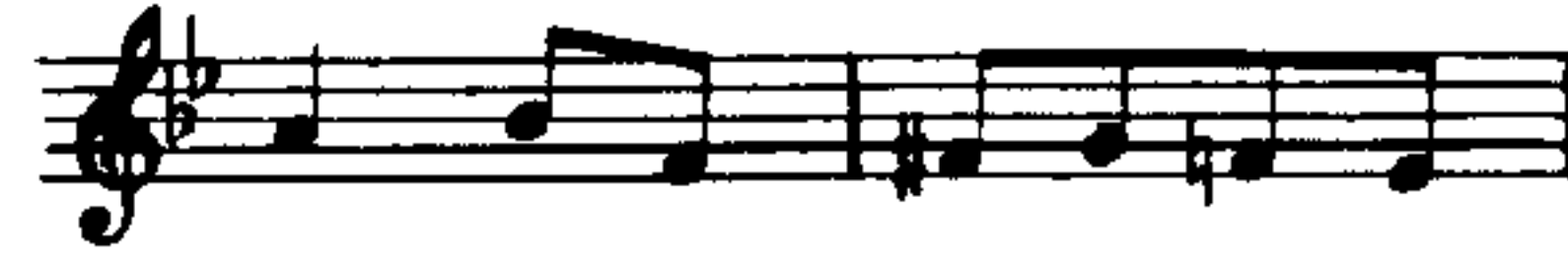


donnent une nouvelle version pleine de verve de l'élément thématique de base; version qui demande une exécution très vive et pleine d'entrain. N'aimez-vous pas imaginer dans ces doubles croches vertigineuses de voir palpiter des ailes de papillons qui se poursuivent dans l'air parfumé?

19

a s c h

The four notes A. E. S. C. H., united
to a second joyous and brilliant theme:



give a new, very unconstrained version of the basic thematic element; it is a version which requires a lively playing full of sprightliness. Do you not imagine, in the vertiginous semiquavers, the palpitations of the wings of butterflies which run one after one in the perfumed air?

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures. The word *FINE* is written in the right margin.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures. The word *FINE* is written in the right margin.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures. The word *FINE* is written in the right margin.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures. The word *FINE* is written in the right margin.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures. The word *FINE* is written in the right margin.

D. C. ad libitum

A. S. C. H. - S. C. H. A.
(Lettres dansantes)

Presto (♩ = 88)

10

p leggeriss.

p

sf

pp

f

f

f

f

f

FINE

pp

rit.

*D.C. sino al Fine
senza replica*

②0



Tutto leggerissimo e quasi senza pedale.

②0



Le tout très léger et presque sans pédale.

②0



All very light and almost without pedal.

CHIARINA

Passionato (♩. = 69)

11

(21) as c h

(21) as c h

(21) as c h

Se questa *visione appassionata* sia da attribuire all'immagine di Clara Wieck, è dubbio. A parte ogni riferimento ideologico, l'immaginazione poetica di Schumann trae qui, come da una sorgente inestinguibile, una nuova combinazione dalle lettere musicali del suo nome; il « languore italiano » di *Chiarina* bene contrasta con le bizzarre evoluzioni delle stesse note nel quadro precedente!

On doute d'attribuer cette vision passionnée à l'image de Clara Wieck. Tout rapport idéologique à part, l'imagination poétique de Schumann puise ici, comme dans une source intéressante, une nouvelle combinaison des lettres musicales de son nom; la « *languueur italienne* » de *Chiarina* fait contraste avec les évolutions bizarres de ces mêmes notes dans le cadre précédent!

The attribution of this passionate vision to the image of Clara Wieck is doubtful. Leaving out every ideological reference, the poetic image of Schumann draws here a new combination from the musical letters of his name as from an inextinguishable spring; the « *italian languor* » of *Chiarina* is in a good opposition with the freakish evolutions of the same notes in the preceding picture!

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff begins with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a crescendo to *f*. Fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, and 2 are indicated. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.
- System 3:** Treble staff continues with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.
- System 4:** Treble staff continues with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.
- System 5:** Treble staff begins with a *sf* dynamic, followed by a crescendo to *ff*. The word *simile* is written below the bass staff. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.
- System 6:** Treble staff continues with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a dotted half note in the first measure.

CHOPIN ②②

Agitato (♩. = 60)

12

②② Evocando qui con patetica eloquenza lo *spirito* di Chopin, Schumann ha messo in secondo piano le « sue » note tematiche, facendone appena un accenno alla settima e ottava battuta:



in funzione di conclusione della frase principale, e con l'alterazione del *si* naturale! L'ondulato fraseggio della mano sinistra, mirabile sfondo alla sconsolata melodia della destra, sia sempre in primo piano; l'importanza delle *due* voci è la medesima.

②② *Evoquant ici avec une éloquence pathétique l'esprit de Chopin, Schumann met en second plan « ses » notes thématiques, en les indiquant à la peine à la septième et à la huitième mesure:*



comme conclusion de la phrase principale, et avec l'altération du si naturel! La phrase onduoyante de la main gauche, fond merveilleux à la mélodie désolée de la droite doit être toujours en premier plan; l'importance des deux voix est la même.

②② Evoking here the *spirit* of Chopin with pathetic eloquence, Schumann has put « his » thematic notes in a secondary plane, alluding to them only at the seventh and eighth bar:



as a conclusion of the main phrase and with the alteration of *B* natural! The executor always has to maintain in evidence the undulated phrasing of the left hand, admirable background to the discomfited melody of the right hand; the like importance is to be given to the *two* voices.

a tempo

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a complex arpeggiated pattern with fingerings 1 8 2 1 1 2 1 2 3. Treble staff has fingerings 1 4 2, 1 2 4, 1 8 2, 1 2 3.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a complex arpeggiated pattern with fingerings 4 2, 1 4, 1 2 3, 1 2 4.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a complex arpeggiated pattern with fingerings 1 4, 1 2 1, 2 1 4, 5 1.

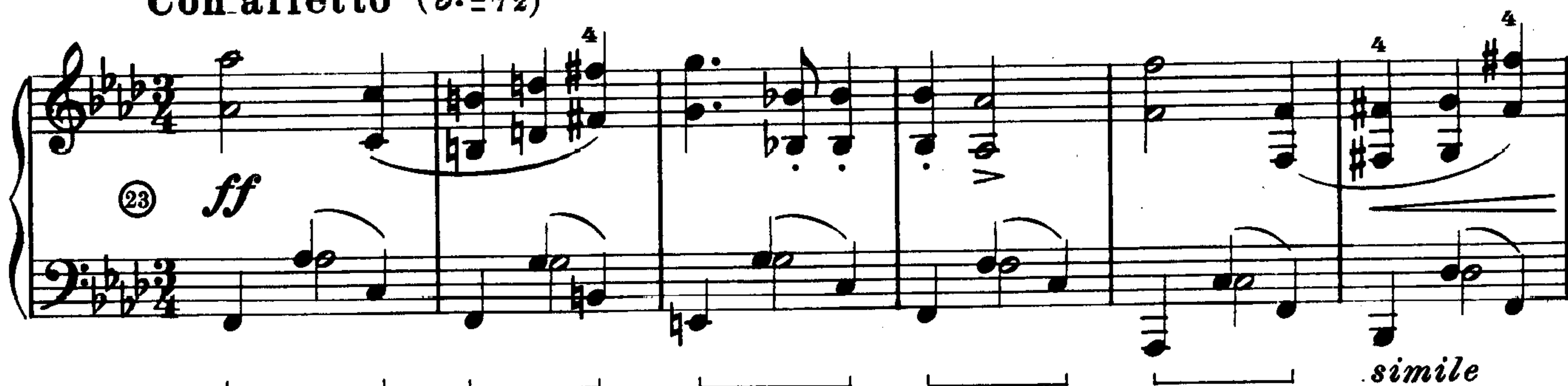
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a complex arpeggiated pattern with fingerings 1 4, 1 8, 1 2 8 4 1, 1 2 3 2 1 3. Treble staff has fingerings 5 4 5 4 3, 2 1 3 2 1 3. Treble staff has a *riten.* marking.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a *pp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a complex arpeggiated pattern with fingerings 5 8 2 1 4, 4 1, 1 8 2 1 1 2 1 2 3. Treble staff has a *smorzando* marking.

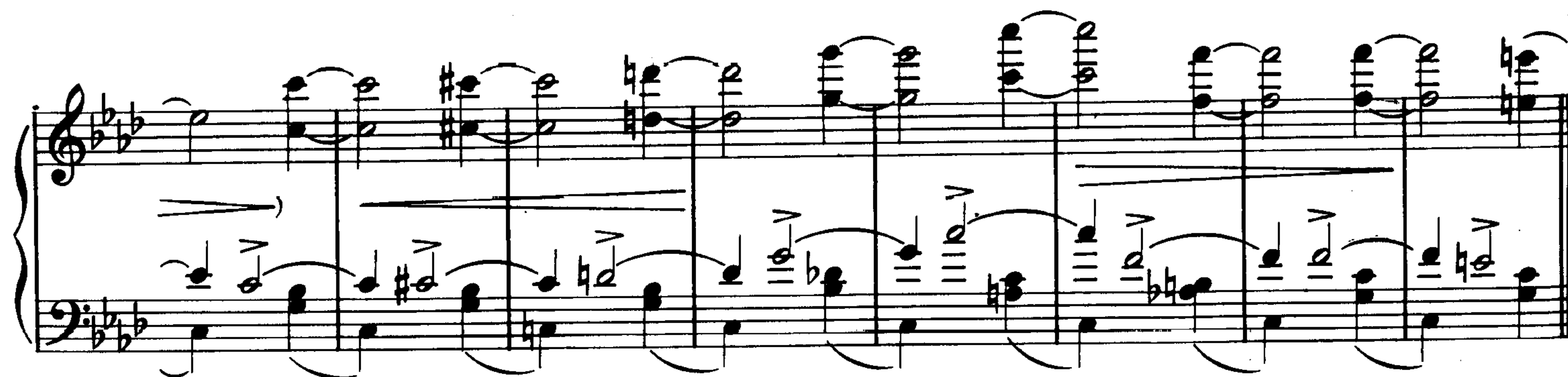
ESTRELLA

Con affetto (♩ = 72)

13



Più presto

mf molto espress.

②③ « Con affetto »! Se per « Chiarina » (Clara Wieck?) Schumann si è valso dell'indicazione « passionato », e per *Estrella*: « con affetto » vuol egli confidarci che nutriva sentimenti più teneri, più intimi per quest'ultima (Ernestina von Fricken)?

Si tenga conto di quest'indicazione « con affetto » per dare al *ff* non un'intenzione di robustezza, ma di sonorità piena e pastosa.

②③ « Con affetto » (affectueusement)! Si pour Chiarina (Clara Wieck?) Schumann s'est valu de l'indication « passionato » (passionné) et pour *Estrella* « con affetto » veut-il nous confier qu'il nourrissait des sentiments plus tendres, plus intimes pour cette dernière (Ernestine von Fricken?).

On doit tenir compte de cette indication « con affetto » pour donner au *ff* non pas une intention de robustesse, mais une sonorité pleine et moëlleuse.

②③ « Con affetto » (« Affectionately »)! If for « Chiarina » (Clara Wieck?) Schumann uses the indication « passionato » and for *Estrella* « con affetto » does he wish perhaps to confide us his more tender, more intimate feelings towards this one (Ernestina von Fricken?).

The executor has to take this indication « con affetto » into account in order to give to *ff* an intention of full and doughy sonority and not of robustness.

I. Tempo



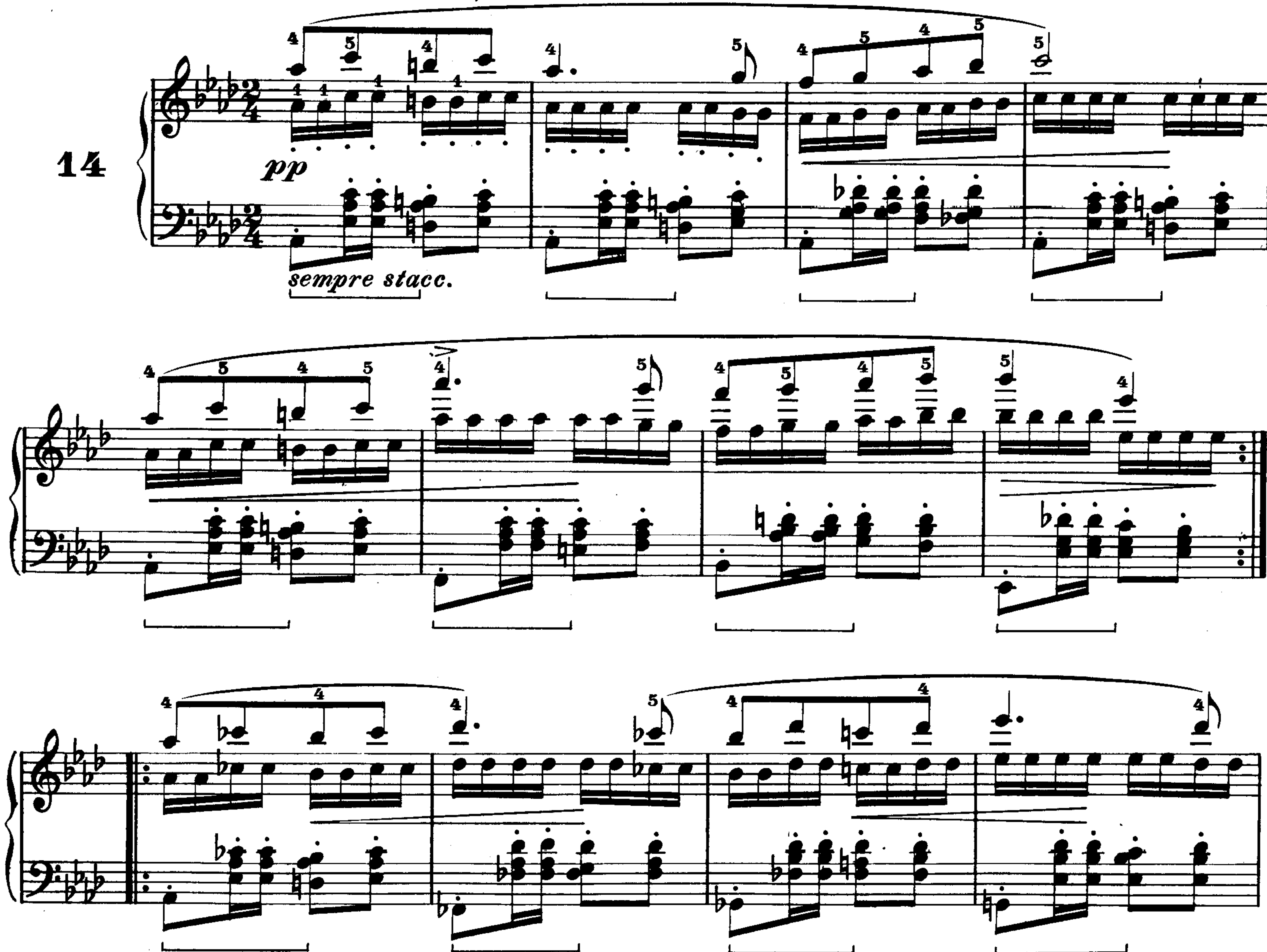
RECONNAISSANCE (24)

Animato (♩ = 94)

14

pp

sempre stacc.



(24) *Reconnaissance* (= Riconoscere! Non riconoscenza, gratitudine). Un volto amico? Due esseri che si ritrovino dopo una lunga separazione? Il colloquio tra la mano destra e la sinistra, nella seconda parte del brano (Si maggiore) pare che ci autorizzi a tale interpretazione!

Questo brano richiede molta «souplesse» di polso, leggerezza e flessibilità del pollice. Nessuna preoccupazione di virtuosismo, ma cura di rendere invece «piacevole» la difficoltà!

(24) *Reconnaissance* (= Reconnaître! Non pas reconnaissance, gratitude.) Un visage d'ami? Peut-être deux personnes qui se retrouvent après une longue separation? Le colloque entre la main droite et la gauche, dans la seconde partie du morceau (Si majeur) semble nous autoriser à une telle interprétation!

Ce morceau demande beaucoup de «souplesse» de poignet, légèreté et flexibilité du pouce. Aucune préoccupation de virtuosisme, mais au contraire le soin de rendre «agréable» la difficulté!

(24) *Reconnaissance* (= To recognize! Not thankfulness, gratitude). A friendly visage? Two persons meeting again after a long separation? The conversation between the right and the left hands, in the second part of the passage (B major), seems to authorize us to such an interpretation!

This passage requires much «souplesse» of the wrist, lightness and flexibility of the thumb. The executor has to have no preoccupation about virtuosity, but he must care to make «pleasant» the difficulty!

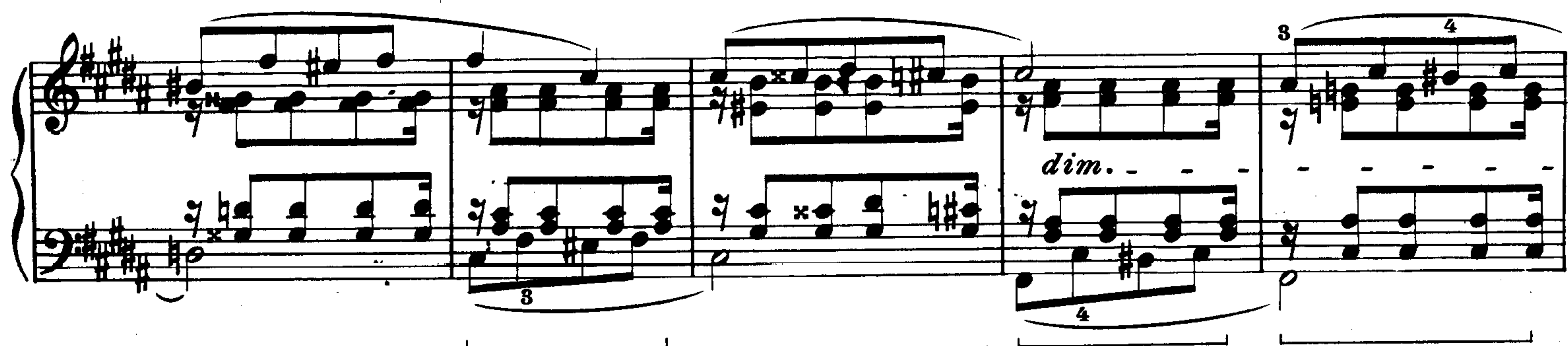
First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings 4, 5, 5, 4, 8, 2. The bass clef staff includes fingerings 3, 8, 4, 8. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings 4, 8, 4, 8, 4. The bass clef staff includes fingerings 4, 4, 82, 8. A fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings 8, 4, 5, 4, 34. The bass clef staff includes fingerings 4, 4. The system concludes with a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes fingerings 8, 5, 5, 4, 8. The bass clef staff includes fingerings 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 8. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



First system of musical notation, featuring treble and bass staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracketed section in the bass staff is marked with a '3' and a '4'.



Second system of musical notation. The key signature changes to three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracketed section in the bass staff is marked with a '3' and a '4'. The tempo marking *a tempo (vivo)* is present. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is present. The articulation marking *staccato* is present.



Third system of musical notation. The key signature remains three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracketed section in the bass staff is marked with a '3' and a '4'.



Fourth system of musical notation. The key signature remains three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracketed section in the bass staff is marked with a '3' and a '4'.



Fifth system of musical notation. The key signature remains three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A bracketed section in the bass staff is marked with a '3' and a '4'. The tempo marking *morendo* is present.

PANTALON ET COLOMBINE (25)

Presto (♩ = 104)

15

Meno presto

(25) Ancora un quadro pieno di vivacità burlona, dove Schumann con una vena comica incomparabile si diverte a contrapporre le caratteristiche delle due « maschere » in un vertiginoso saltellato alternantesi nelle due mani. Nella seconda parte (legato), la leggerezza spigliata del gioco pianistico dia posto a una espressività contenuta e melodiosa, che si rinnoverà nelle quattro ultime battute in tono maggiore: delizioso epilogo di una schermaglia amorosa!

(25) Encore un cadre plein de vivacité burlesque, où Schumann, avec une verve comique incomparable s'amuse à opposer les caractéristiques des deux « masques » en un vertigineux sautillé qui s'alterne des deux mains. Dans la deuxième partie (legato) la légèreté dégagée du jeu pianistique doit être remplacée par une expression contenue et mélodieuse, qui se renouvellera dans les quatre dernières mesures en ton majeur: délicieux épilogue d'un démêlé amoureux.

(25) Another picture full of burlesque liveliness in which Schumann amuses himself, with an incomparable comic power, by opposing the characteristics of the two « masks » in a vertiginous skipping alternating in the two hands. In the second part (legato), the easy lightness of the pianistic play must give place to a refrained and melodious expression which will be repeated in the four last bars in major key: charming epilogue of an amorous scrimmage!

I. Tempo

2.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a melodic line, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. Bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues the harmonic support. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues the harmonic support. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues the harmonic support. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *rilasciando* (rileasing) is present.

a tempo

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues the harmonic support. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dynamic marking *dolce* (sweet) is present. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is also present. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

VALSE ALLEMANDE (26)

Molto vivace (♩. = 66)

16

pp
semplice

simile

sf

f

sf

sf

sf

sf

simile

p

rit.

pp

simile

ff

(26) Con l'indicazione « Valse Allemande » che non è nè valzer viennese nè valzer slavo, Schumann vuol indicare un movimento un poco sostenuto, cosicché il revisore pensa di non mettere alcuna indicazione di tempo (vedi altre edizioni: « Molto vivace ») che potrebbe contraddirsi con lo spirito del brano. Si tenga anche conto che lo stesso tema verrà ripreso alla fine del brano seguente (Paganini) e « più vivo »!

(26) Par l'indication de « Valse Allemande », Schumann veut nous désigner un mouvement un peu soutenu. Cette valse n'est ni viennoise ni slave de manière que le réviseur pense de ne pas mettre d'indication de temps (voir d'autres éditions: « Molto vivace ») qui pourrait tomber en contradiction avec l'esprit du morceau. On doit aussi tenir compte que le même thème viendra repris à la fin du morceau suivant (Paganini) et « piu vivo »!

(26) Schumann means to show a firmer movement with the indication « Valse Allemande » (which is neither a waltz of Vienna nor a Slav waltz); the reviser deems then advisable to put no indication of « tempo » which might be in opposition with the spirit of the passage (see other editions: « Molto vivace »). The executant has to keep in mind that the same theme will be taken again at the end of the following passage (Paganini) and « più vivo »!

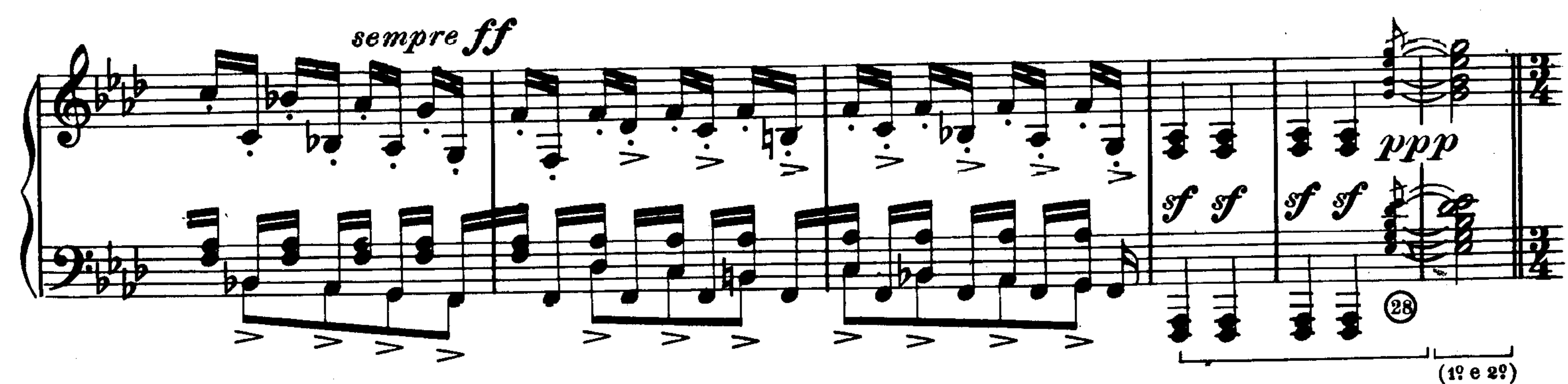
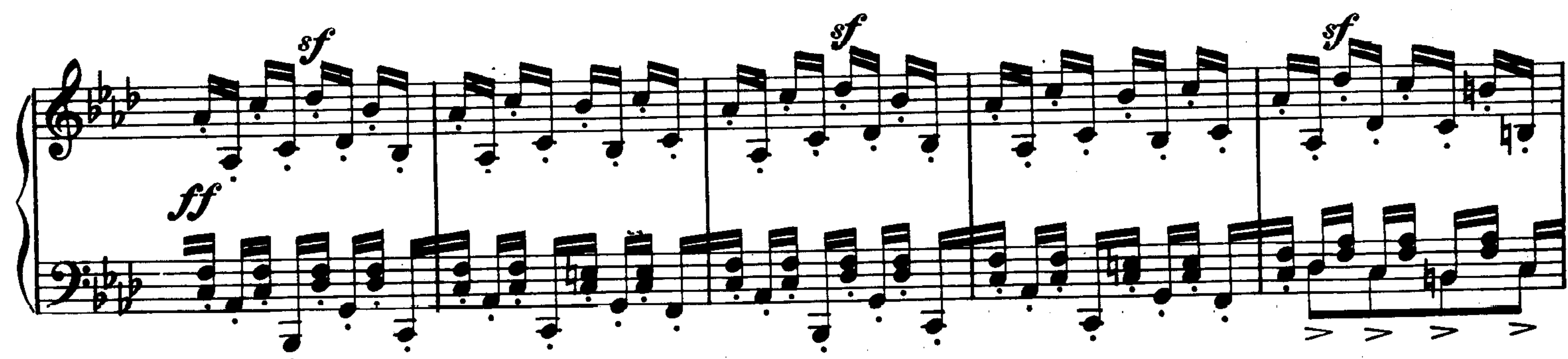
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with eighth notes. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, each with a piano part and a voice part. The piano part is marked with a piano (p) dynamic, and the voice part is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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 bass clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody is in the upper register, featuring a treble clef and the same key signature. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is in common time (C). The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, often beamed together. The melody is a simple, folk-like tune. The lyrics are written below the piano part.

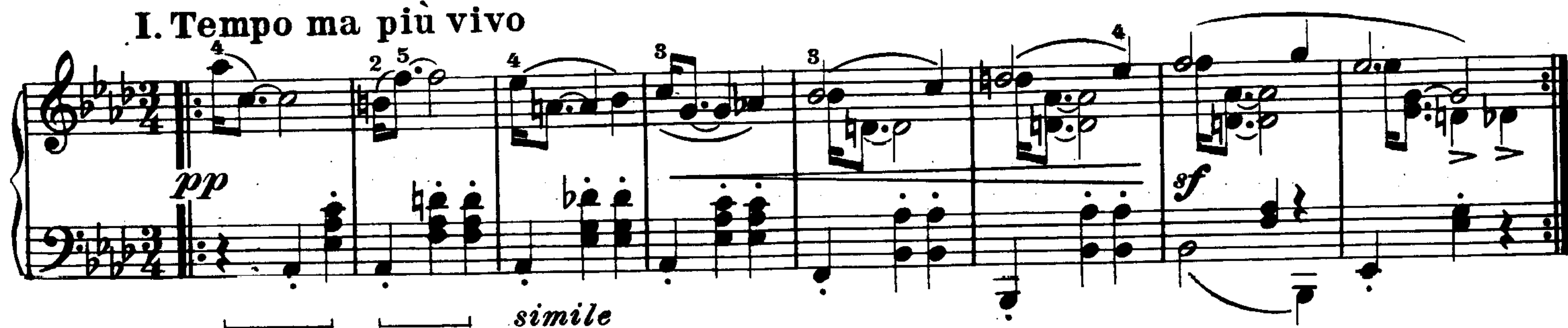
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

(27) La pensée de Schumann est claire: l'image musicale et l'image visuelle doivent être parallèles! L'oreille doit collaborer avec l'oeil. Et en effet comme en d'autres cas innombrables, nous ne pourrions pas dissocier la vision du surprenant violoniste et de ses prouesses, de l'image sonore que Schumann en a tiré avec une merveilleuse richesse de fantaisie. La fermeté de prise de la main gauche et la «souplesse» de toucher de la droite doivent s'alterner avec une habileté savante. Un morceau qui demande, en plus de la valeur technique, un contrôle sévère et une exacte mesure de ses propres possibilités!

②7 Schumann's thought is clear: the musical and the visual imagination have to be parallel! The ear has to collaborate with the eye. In fact, as in innumerable other cases, we could not but dissociate the vision of the surprising violinist and of his prowesses from the sonorous image which Schumann has drawn from it, with a wonderful wealth of fancy. The executor has to alternate the firmness of the attack at the left hand and the «souplesse» of the touch at the right one with wise skilfulness. This is a passage which requires, besides technic merits, a severe control and an exact knowledge of one's own capacities!



I. Tempo ma più vivo



(28) Il pedale destro resti abbassato anche dopo aver poggiato le mani sull'accordo (ppp), ma venga subito sollevato e riabbassato unitamente al pedale sinistro.

(28) La pédale droite doit rester baissée même après avoir appuyé les mains sur l'accord (ppp), mais elle doit être aussitôt soulevée et encore baissée en même temps que la pédale gauche.

(28) The right pedal is to be left lowered also after leanings the hands on the chord (ppp), but it must be immediately lifted and lowered again together with the left pedal.

First system of musical notation. The piano part (left hand) features a series of chords and single notes with dynamics *f*, *sf*, and *simile*. The bass part (right hand) features a melodic line with fingerings (1, 4, 8, 2, 8, 2, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1) and dynamics *p* and *sf*.

A V E U

Passionato (♩ = 104)

Second system of musical notation, starting with measure 17. The piano part (left hand) features a series of chords and single notes with dynamics *p*, *sf*, and *simile*. The bass part (right hand) features a melodic line with fingerings (2, 4, 8, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics *pp* and *sf*. The tempo marking *a tempo* is present.

(29) Non vi sono parole che possano abbastanza sottolineare l'irresistibile seduzione che emana da questa pagina tutta soffusa di toccante malinconia. Sembra che tutti i capricci, le smorfie, le burle, le espressioni di allegrezza dei personaggi simbolici qui descritti, gli slanci appassionati e le esitazioni di Florestano e di Eusebio abbiano una tregua e che l'autore, appartatosi, voglia esalare un pudico canto nostalgico, tenero e vago come un sospiro, in cui si dissolvano i fremiti e i palpiti che si accompagnavano alle precedenti immagini.

Non trascurare le note del basso (mano sinistra):

(29) Il n'y a pas de paroles suffisantes pour souligner la séduction irrésistible qui se dégage de cette page d'une mélancolie touchante. On dirait que tous les caprices, les farces, les expressions de gaieté des personnages décrits ici, les elans passionnés et les hésitations de Florestan et d'Eusebios aient une trêve et que l'auteur, s'étant écarté, veuille exhiler un chant pudique et nostalgique, tendre et vague comme un soupir, dans lequel se dissolvent les frémissements et les palpitations qui s'accompagnaient aux images précédentes.

Ne pas délaissier les notes de la basse (main gauche):

(29) There are no words able to stress sufficiently the irresistible seduction proceeding from this page all sprinkled of moving melancholy. It seems that all the freaks, the grimaces, the jests, the expressions of joyousness of the symbolic personages here described, the passionate starts and hesitations of Florestan and Eusebios have a rest and that the author, alone, desires to exhale a pudic and nostalgic song, tender and vague as a sigh, in which the tremblings and the beats of the preceding images dissolve themselves.

The executor has not to neglect the notes of the bass (left hand):

che hanno importanza melodica pari a quella della voce superiore (mano destra). E così anche più avanti:

qui ont une importance mélodique pareille à celle de la voix supérieure (main droite). Et de même part la suite:

they and the superior voice (right hand) have the like melodic importance. And the like also farther:

PROMENADE ③①

Comodo (♩. = 38)

18

③① L'incanto è rotto! Immaginiamo che «la dama del cuore» (Estrella? Chiarina?) sia venuta a svegliare il nostro musicista dalle sue «reveries». Con un colpetto di ventaglio sulla spalla, e sorridendogli teneramente lo abbia invitato per un giro di sala! Procediamo come ha dovuto procedere Schumann stesso nel comporre questi quadri dai ritmi tanto espressivi, e lasciamoci guidare dalla fantasia! Questi brani pare che germoglino l'un dall'altro: dopo un «Aveu» dove tutto il clima schumaniano è condensato, la «Promenade» con il suo inizio così eloquente, e l'adorabile conclusione:



forma un «ensemble» unico per spontaneità, inventiva e ricchezza di «melos». Con «Promenade» può dirsi chiuso l'originale caleidoscopio; il quadro seguente non è se non una «ripresa» del turbine carnevalesco, un veloce «arpeggio» verso la conclusione che troverà nella marcia dei Davidsbündler la sua più alta espressione di tripudio e di gioioso tumulto.

③① I caratteri più minuti nella notazione vanno interpretati come una voce che risponda alla voce principale (un'intonazione più tenera, più intima).

③① *L'enchantement est rompu! Imaginons que la «Dame de son coeur» (Estrella? Chiarina?) soit allée réveiller notre musicien dans ses «réveries». Par un petit coup d'éventail sur l'épaule et en lui souriant tendrement elle l'invite pour un tour dans la salle! Procédons comme Schumann lui-même a dû procéder pour composer ces cadres aux rythmes si expressifs, et laissons nous guider par la fantaisie. Ces morceaux paraissent sourdre l'un de l'autre: après l'«Aveu» où est condensé tout le climat Schumanien, la «Promenade» avec son commencement si éloquent et son adorable conclusion:*



forme un «ensemble» unique par sa spontanéité, son esprit inventif, et sa richesse de «melos». Avec «Promenade» on peut dire clos l'original caleidoscope; le cadre suivant n'est qu'une «reprise» du tourbillon carnavalesque, un «arpège» rapide vers la conclusion qui trouvera dans la «Marche des Davidsbündler» sa plus haute expression de jubilation et de tumulte joyeux.

③① *Les caractères les plus menus dans la figuration doivent être interprétés comme une voix qui répond à la voix principale. (Une intonation plus tendre, plus intime).*

③① The enchantment is broken! Let us imagine that «the lady of his heart» (Estrella? Chiarina?) has come to divert our musician from his «reveries». She has invited him to go round the hall, with a little hit of her fan on his shoulder, smiling lovingly to him! Let us proceed as Schumann himself perhaps proceeded in the composition of these expressive pictures and let us be led by the fancy! These pieces seem to bud the one from the other: after an «Aveu» in which Schumann has condensed his characteristic climate, the «Promenade», with its beginning so eloquent and its conclusion so adorable:



forms an unparalleled «ensemble» of spontaneity, inventiveness and wealth of «melos». The original kaleidoscope may be considered as ended with «Promenade» the following picture is nothing but a «reprise» of the whirlwind of carnival, a swift «arpeggio» towards the conclusion which will find its highest expression of rejoicing and gay tumult in the march of the Davidsbündler.

③① The most minute characters in the notation are to be interpreted as a voice echoing the principal voice (a more tender, more intimate intonation).

ff *sf* *p*

ff *sf* *mf* *p*

simile

a tempo *rit.* *dim.*

f *sf*

32

③② Interessante il confronto con l'esposizione; qui l'impazienza di concludere si esprime con una «sincope» sul si bemolle, e con un inebriante motivo di valzer! Alzare bene mani e pedale sulla nota puntata.

③② Comparaison intéressante avec l'exposition; ici l'impatience de conclure s'exprime par une «syncope» sur le si bémol, et avec un énervant motif de valse! Bien lever les mains et les pédales sur la note pointée.

③② It is interesting the comparison with the exposition; the impatience of concluding is expressed here with a «syncope» on B flat and with an inebriating waltz motive. The executor has to lift well the hands and the pedal on the dotted note.

③③ *p* dolcemente cantando, a guisa di «épilogue»; risponderà, quattro battute più avanti, la voce superiore nella mano sinistra.

③③ *Le p* doucement chanté, à la manière d'un «épilogue»; répondra quatre mesures plus en avant, la voix supérieure de la main gauche.

③③ To the *p* (sweetly singing after the manner of «epilogue») will answer, after four bars, the superior voice of the left hand.

PAUSE

Vivo (♩ = 104)
precipitandosi

19

Musical score for piano, measures 19-24. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked 'Vivo (♩ = 104)' and the performance instruction is '*precipitandosi*'. The score begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 19-24 feature complex, rapid passages with many slurs and fingerings. Measure 20 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 21 has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 22 has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 23 has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. Measure 24 has a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The score ends with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic and a 'riten.' (ritardando) instruction.

MARCHE DES "DAVIDSBÜNDLER,, CONTRE LES PHILISTINS ③4

Non allegro (♩ = 132)

20

③4 Con questa fiera canzone (i compagni di Davide non erano se non i componenti la misteriosa redazione della rivista fondata da Schumann), in cui l'autore vorrà, come già altre volte, portare la sua sfida al dilettantesimo, al mercantilismo e alla assenza di coscienza artistica che affliggevano, al suo tempo, il campo musicale, si chiude questa meravigliosa « pantomima », questa specie di « Sogno di una notte di giovinezza » in cui l'anima candida del più poeta fra tutti i musicisti, ha saputo effondere ciò che di meglio racchiudeva nelle sue pieghe più riposte.

③4 Par cette fière chanson (les compagnons de David n'étaient que les composants de la mystérieuse rédaction de la revue fondée par Schumann), avec la quelle l'auteur voudra, comme déjà d'autres fois, défier le dilettantisme, le mercantilisme, et le manque de conscience artistique qui affligeaient en ce temps là, le champ musical, se clot cette merveilleuse « pantomime », cette sorte de « Rêve d'une nuit de jeunesse » dans la quelle l'âme candide du plus poète de tous les musiciens, a su épancher ce qu'elle renfermait de meilleur dans ses réplis les plus cachés.

③4 With this bold song (David companions were nothing else than the members of a mysterious compilation of a review founded by Schumann) ends this wonderful « pantomime », this kind of « Dream of a youthfulness' night » in which the candid mind of the more poet among all the musicians, has been able to pour out what better was enclosed in his more hidden bents. In this song the author means to bring his defiance (has he did other thimes) to the dilettantism, to the mercantilism and to the want of artistic conscience which afflicted the music field of his time.

Molto più vivo

First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves are in G major (one sharp). The music features a series of chords and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present. The word *poco Pedale* is written below the bass staff. The word *più* appears at the end of the system.

poco Pedale

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *cantabile* marking. The bass staff has a *p* marking. A *sf* (sforzando) marking is present in the bass staff.

cantabile

sf

p

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has an *accel.* (accelerando) marking. The music continues with chords and eighth notes.

accel.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *più sonoro* marking. The music continues with chords and eighth notes.

più sonoro

Thème du XVII^{ème} siècle

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The bass staff has a *sf* marking. The word *simile* is written below the bass staff.

ff

sf

simile

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The music continues with chords and eighth notes.

p

più cantabile

Animato

pp stringendo sempre

p dolce

Vivo

sf sempre brillante

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 1, 3, 5. The bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 4, 1. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. The bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *mf*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. The bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *mf*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. The bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *mf*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. The bass staff has a supporting line with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 8, 2, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4. Dynamics include *f*, *sf*, and *mf*. There are slurs and accents throughout the system.



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 a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) appearing in the middle of the system. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) appearing in the middle of the system. The lower staff provides a bass line with various note values and rests. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) appearing in the middle of the system. The lower staff provides a bass line with various note values and rests. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) appearing in the middle of the system. The lower staff provides a bass line with various note values and rests. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.



The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) appearing in the middle of the system. The lower staff provides a bass line with various note values and rests. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Animato molto

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a rapid, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The tempo is marked **Animato molto**. The dynamic marking *pp* *string. sempre* is present in the left hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the rapid melody, with a measure marked *p* and a subsequent measure marked *dolce*. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The tempo is **Animato molto**.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a descending scale-like passage. The left hand accompaniment continues. The tempo is **Animato molto**.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a measure marked *sf* (sforzando). The left hand accompaniment continues. The tempo is **Animato molto**.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of chords and moving lines. The left hand accompaniment continues. The tempo is **Animato molto**.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The first measure has a fermata over the treble staff. The word *sf* (sforzando) appears in the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket under the first two measures of the bass staff is labeled *simile*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a long, sweeping melodic line with a fermata. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The word *sf* appears in the first measure of the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The word *sf* appears in the first measure of the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The word *Più stretto* (Faster) is written above the first measure. The word *rinforz.* (rinforzando) is written above the first measure of the bass staff. The word *f* (forte) appears in the first measure of the bass staff. The system includes various musical notations such as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The word *ff* (fortissimo) appears in the first measure of the bass staff. The word *string.* (stringendo) is written above the first measure of the bass staff. A bracket under the first two measures of the bass staff is labeled *simile*.

sempre ff

sempre string.

ff

ff