

EDITORIAL NOTE

Ronald Stevenson, in his Prelude, Fugue and Fantasy on Busoni's 'Faust', demonstrates Busoni's concept of the essential oneness of music by unifying apparently diverse strands of his musical thought. Busoni's musical philosophy was sometimes ambivalent since he combined respect for tradition with interest in experiment. Mr Stevenson directs his own thought into classically-orientated forms, as if to prove that the future of music lies in the transformation of its past.

The work mainly uses three themes from the opera: the opening of Vorspiel II, the Duchess of Parma's Aria, and 'Clavis Astartis Magica', the motif associated with Faust as magician. These themes are used cyclically, with much actual or implied cross-reference. Their embryonic combination at the beginning of the Prelude is mysterious and enigmatic. Later (*Sostenuto: mesto e lontano*) they are more clearly combined. The main part of the Prelude develops them further, adding a new theme (*sonoro*) deriving both from the Duchess's Aria and 'Clavis Astartis Magica'.

The Fugue is for three voices, the successive notes of its subject becoming the successive tonalities of its later entries (D♭, C, E♭, B, A, B♭, E, F♯, G), an almost Walton-like tour de force. The Fantasy falls into six sections. A slow introduction (based on Vorspiel II of the opera), leads to the Duchess of Parma's Aria. A 'tempo di Minuetto' and Allegretto vivo ('Quasi-Ballata') then introduce material from the opera not hitherto heard, the latter section a highly-demanding transcription of Mephistopheles' Lied. A Cadenza, based on 'Clavis Astartis Magica', leads to the final section, a virtuosic recapitulation, which is, however, broken off for the work to end in quiet reflection.

Many other threads link this work with its source, eg:

- i The Cadenza in the Prelude is a quotation from Busoni's Sonatina seconda, itself a sketch for 'Doktor Faust'.
- ii The tonal basis of the work (C and E) is analogous to that of Busoni's Piano Concerto.
- iii Three progressively ascending quotations of the opening of Busoni's Second Violin Sonata symbolize the movement of **time** from the past, through the present, to the future, and also remind one of the importance of the Violin Sonata to Busoni himself.
- iv The use of the tritone at the end of the work recalls Busoni's fondness for this interval—a symbol of fear in 'Doktor Faust'.
- v A reference to the Sarabande from 'Doktor Faust', at the work's close.
- vi The quotation PAX EJ! refers to Busoni's F Minor Fantasia, composed in memory of his father.
- vii The use of the motif BACH (cf Busoni's Fantasia Contrappuntistica).

Busoni felt his Second Violin Sonata to be his masterpiece, in the medieval meaning of marking his emergence from apprenticeship to maturity as a composer, and in this sense the 'Prelude, Fugue and Fantasy' is Mr Stevenson's. Its pianism is brilliant and sensitive, and its counterpoint holds one with a glittering eye. The work is conceptually felt, yet its impulse is controlled analytically and its music symphonically organized. Surely a notable achievement.

JOHN OGDON

ANMERKUNG DES HERAUSGEBERS

In dem Präludium, Fuge und Fantasie über Busonis 'Doktor Faust' nimmt Ronald Stevenson die Idee Busonis von der wesentlichen Einheit der Musik auf, in der scheinbar verschiedene Aspekte eines musikalischen Gedankens in ein einheitliches Ganzes verschmolzen werden. Busonis musikphilosophisches Denken zeigte gelegentlich ambivalente Züge auf, indem er Ehrfurcht für Tradition mit einem Interesse an Experimenten verband. Stevenson leitet dagegen seine eigenen Gedanken in klassisch orientierte Formen, als ob er damit den Beweis erbringen wollte, dass die Zukunft der Musik in der Verwandlung ihrer Vergangenheit läge.

Das Werk benützt in der Hauptsache drei Themen aus der Oper u. zw. den Beginn des Vorspiels II, die Arie der Herzogin von Parma und das Motiv 'Clavis Astartis Magica', das Faust als Zauberer kennzeichnet. Diese drei Themen sind zyklisch verwendet und weisen eine grosse Anzahl von klar ausgesprochenen oder bloss angedeuteten Gegenbeziehungen auf. Zu Beginn des Präludiums ist ihre embryonenhafte Kombination von einer geheimnisvoll-rätselhaften Wirkung, doch später sind sie (*Sostenuto: mesto e lontano*) in einer mehr kenntlichen Art miteinander verbunden. Im Hauptteil des Präludiums finden dieselben eine weitere Entwicklung, wobei ein neues Thema (*sonoro*) hinzutritt, das von der Arie der Herzogin wie auch von 'Clavis Astartis Magica' abgeleitet ist.

In der dreistimmigen Fuge bestimmen die aufeinanderfolgenden Töne des Subjektes die aufeinanderfolgenden Tonarten seiner späteren Eintritte (Des, C, Es, H, A, B, E, Fis, G)—ein fast an Walton gemahnendes technisches Glanzstück. Die Fantasie ist in sechs Abschnitte gegliedert. Sie beginnt mit einer langsamen Einleitung (auf dem Vorspiel II beruhend), die in die Arie der Herzogin überführt. Es folgt darauf ein 'Tempo di Minuetto' und ein Allegretto vivo (*Quasi Ballata*), die bisher nicht gehörtes Material aus der Oper bringen; der letztere Abschnitt stellt eine technisch höchst anspruchsvolle Transkription des Mephistopheles-Liedes vor. Eine Kadenz, die auf 'Clavis Astartis Magica' basiert, leitet zum letzten Abschnitt über, der eine virtuose Reprise bildet, die jedoch abgebrochen wird, um das Werk in stiller Betrachtung schliessen zu lassen.

Ausserdem laufen noch eine Anzahl von Fäden aus anderen Werken Busonis zu Stevensons Komposition. z.B.:

- i Die Kadenz des Präludiums ist ein Zitat aus der Zweiten Sonatine, die selbst eine Skizze zu 'Doktor Faust' ist.
- ii Die tonale Basis des Werkes (C und E) ist die gleiche wie in Busonis Klavierkonzert.
- iii Die drei fortschreitend aufsteigenden Zitate des Beginns von Busonis Zweiter Violinsonate symbolisieren den Gang der Zeit, von der Vergangenheit über die Gefenwart zur Zukunft, und erinnern ausserdem an die Bedeutung die diese Sonate für Busoni selbst besass.
- iv Der Gebrauch der übermässigen Quarte F-H zu Ende des Werkes gemahnt an die Vorliebe Busonis für dieses Intervall—symbol der Angst in 'Doktor Faust'.
- v Zu Ende des Werkes findet sich ein Hinweis auf die Sarabande in 'Doktor Faust'.
- vi Das Zitat PAX EJI stammt aus Busonis F moll Fantasie, die er im Angedenken seines Vaters komponierte.
- vii Das Motiv BACH, das Busoni in seiner Fantasia contrappuntistica verwendete.

Busoni betrachtete die Zweite Violinsonate als sein Meisterwerk im mittelalterlichen Sinne des Wortes, da es den Übergang aus seiner Lehrzeit zur Meisterschaft bildete. Im gleichen Sinne ist auch Stevensons Präludium, Fuge und Fantasie aufzufassen. Brillianz und Feinfühligkeit kennzeichnen die Klaviertechnik und die Kontrapunktik ist verblüffend. Das Werk ist begrifflich von grosser Tiefe, seine Impulse stehen unter analytischer Kontrolle, und das Ganze zeigt ein durchaus symphonisches Gepräge. Es stellt zweifellos eine hervorragende Leistung dar.

JOHN OGDON

To John Ogdon

PRELUDE, FUGUE AND FANTASY

on Busoni's *Faust*
for Piano

RONALD STEVENSON

(composed 1949-1959)

(Opus 51)

Prelude

Largo

dolce

First system of the Prelude. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Dynamics: *fz*, *mf*, *f*, *fz*. A *dolce* marking is above the treble staff.

⊕ Vide footnote

Second system of the Prelude. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Dynamics: *mf espress.*, *mp*, *pp*, *accel.*. A *glissando sui tasti bianchi* marking is above the treble staff.

Third system of the Prelude. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Dynamics: *rit.*, *f subito*, *a tempo*. A *glissando sui tasti neri* marking is above the treble staff. A *(loco)* marking is above the bass staff.

⊕ Variorum reading by John Ogdon:

Fourth system of the Prelude. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a long note with a slur and a crescendo hairpin. Dynamics: *pp*, *accel.*, *2 octaves higher cresc.*, *rit.*, *2 octaves lower dim.*. A *glissando sui tasti neri* marking is above the treble staff.

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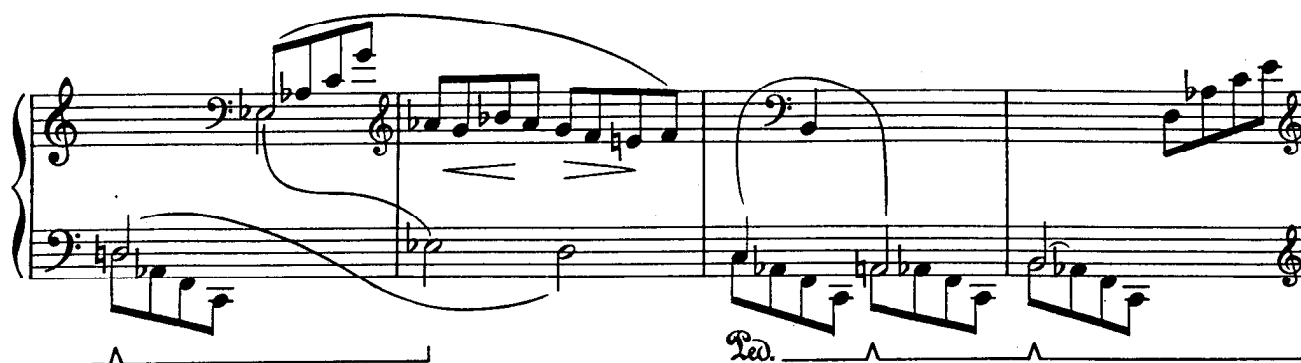
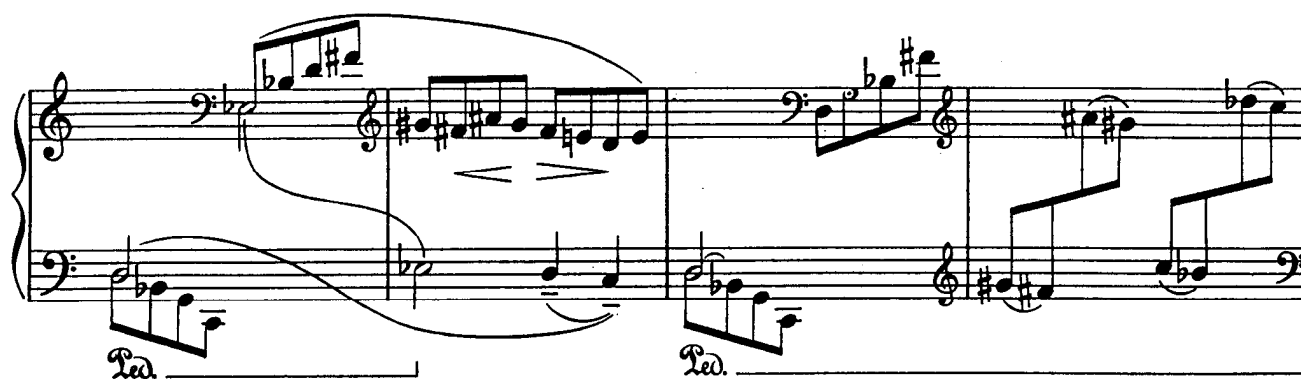
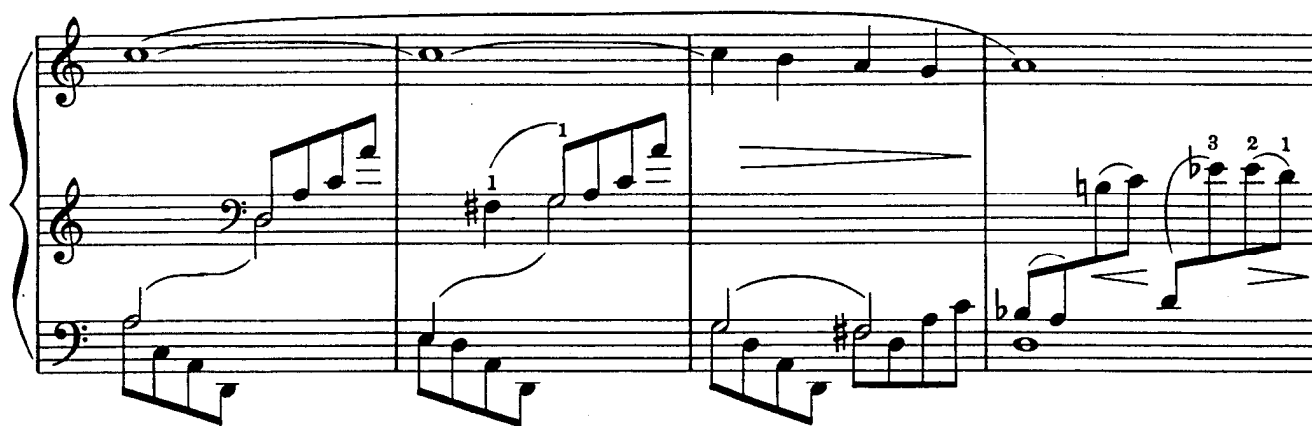
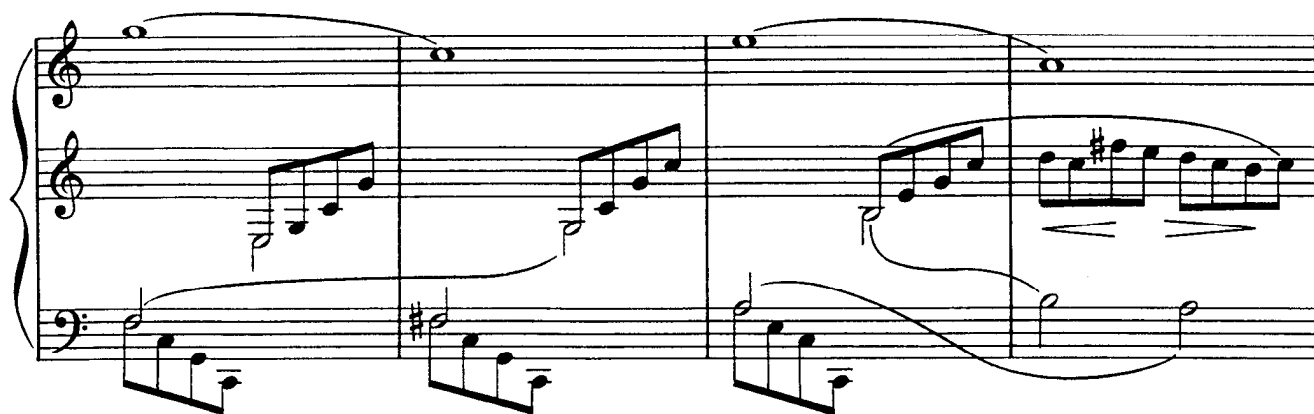
MADE IN ENGLAND

Presto

musical score for a piano piece, marked *Presto*. The score is written for piano (p) and includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *fz*, and *fz sonoro*. The tempo is indicated by the word *Presto*. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing fingerings (e.g., 2 3 2 3) and articulation marks (e.g., *senza ped.*, *con ped.*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The score is written for piano (p) and includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *fz*, and *fz sonoro*. The tempo is indicated by the word *Presto*. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing fingerings (e.g., 2 3 2 3) and articulation marks (e.g., *senza ped.*, *con ped.*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2.

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This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the first system. The key signature changes from one system to the next, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished forms. The piece concludes with a final double bar line in the fifth system.



quasi tromba

f

tenuto fino al ♢

poco a poco dim.

p

mf

dim.

♢

6 sostenuto

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/2. The tempo/mood is marked 'sostenuto'. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'mesto e lontano' (melancholy and distant). The music features long, sweeping melodic lines in both hands, with some chromatic movement.

CADENZA
Andante tranquillo

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The tempo/mood is marked 'Andante tranquillo'. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'occulto' (hidden). The music is more delicate and features some chromatic passages. The right hand has some fingering numbers (7, 1, 2, 1).

Third system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The tempo/mood is marked 'Largo'. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The music is slow and features some chromatic passages. The right hand has some fingering numbers (1, 2, 1).

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The tempo/mood is marked 'Largo'. The dynamics are marked 'm.d.' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), and 'm.s.' (mezzo-soprano). The music is slow and features some chromatic passages.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The tempo/mood is marked 'Largo'. The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'rit.' (ritardando). The music is slow and features some chromatic passages. The right hand has some fingering numbers (8, 8, 8, 8). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Con moto misurato

7

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate staff for the right hand. The tempo is marked "Con moto misurato". The first system includes the following markings:

- f* quasi trombe, apocalittico
- pp*
- 3 Ped. e tre corde
- una corda

The second system continues the musical notation with various chords and melodic lines. The third system includes the following markings:

- mf*
- tre corde

The score is numbered 19668 at the bottom.

8 Largo

Two systems of musical notation in bass clef, 3/4 time. The first system contains measures 1-4, and the second system contains measures 5-8. The music features a slow, expressive melody in the right hand with wide intervals and a supporting bass line in the left hand. Measure 8 ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a fermata. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is present below measure 7.

Fugue

Tempo giusto

Three systems of musical notation in bass clef, 3/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) is marked *pensoso* and includes an asterisk (*) below measure 1. The second system (measures 5-8) and third system (measures 9-12) continue the fugue with complex, rhythmic patterns in both hands. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats between measures 8 and 9.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The bass staff contains a complex sequence of notes, including a prominent F# in the first measure. The system concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bass staff shows a series of notes with a *p* marking in the second measure.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The bass staff includes a series of notes with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a *dolce* (dolce) marking. The bass staff includes a *egualmente* (egualmente) marking.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a *dolce* (dolce) marking. The bass staff includes a *egualmente* (egualmente) marking.

