

La Silente

par

J. RAFF.

Op. 157. N^o 2

Revised fingered and edited with an explanatory preface by

A. R. PARSONS.

NEW YORK

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1897





LA FILEUSE.

Etude

pour

Piano

par

JOACHIM RAFF.

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THE SPINNING-GIRL.

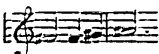
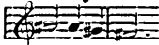
(THE SPINNING-GIRL.)

A Hypothetical Elucidation, designed as an Aid to a Characteristic and Impressive Delivery of
RAFF'S TONE-POEM.

—BY—

A. R. PARSONS.

"Many things occur in music which we must imagine, though we may not actually hear them. What is not heard, intelligent listeners supply by means of their imaginative power. It is such listeners whom chiefly we musicians should seek to please."—PH. EM. BACH. *On the True Art of Playing the Pianoforte*

The tones  (measure 16) impressed the composer's mind as the germ of a composition. This simple tone-group became the model for the structure of a four-measure musical phrase, of which it constitutes the first section. Of this section, the exact antithesis would be 

Every musical motive or model, however, shows three characteristics, viz. : its traits of melody, harmony and rhythm. Of these traits any two may be modified or altered, for variety's sake, if for no other reason, in the repetition, the retention of one trait sufficing to preserve the resemblance to the original. Accordingly, in constructing the antithesis (measure 18), the composer changes the harmony and the melodic order, while retaining the original characteristic rhythm of the thesis. By this means, within the short space of four measures, a completely rounded thought is expressed. He next proceeds to repeat this thought, preserving its melodic and rhythmic traits unchanged, excepting the addition of a prefatory tone (last quarter of measure 19), while avoiding monotony in the repetition by a material change of harmony.

With this the composer has exhausted, for present purposes, all possibilities of interest in the three tones in which he has hitherto worked. He now constructs a third phrase (beginning at measure 24) by transposing the first one. This is followed by a fourth, which is the duplicate of the third, only with the change of mode at the outset (measure 28) from major to minor, and a modulation at the close into the major mode of the key of three sharps (measure 31), in which mode lies the entire middle or contrasting part of the composition. In this middle part, the composer's fancy still plays with the original model, subjecting it to continually novel transformations, going so far (in measures 36 and 38) as to modify the main element of similarity—the original rhythm—which he does by breaking up the half-note of the original model into two quarter-notes. The middle part climaxes (measure 50) in a brilliant passage (*cadenza*), and then gradually subsides from animation toward repose.

Now follow a few modulatory phrases, leading back to the return of the principal part (measure 75), which occurs—not literally, but—enriched with new traits, showing that the composer's fancy does not lame in its flight toward the close, but soars higher and higher, so that the interest, instead of subsiding, climaxes as the piece nears its end. Thus—to mention some of these traits—the principal theme is set an octave higher than at the outset; and, instead of repeating the transpositions (to different staff-degrees) which occur in the first part (measure 24), here (measure 83), a new turn is given, with a repetition an octave lower. The model, as a whole, having thus been exhaustively repeated, even its last note now comes in for special treatment, (measures 99–100), being set, first above, forte, then below, piano; this is repeated in octaves, when, with a closing run or passage (measure 104), piano, the piece concludes.

With this a coherent melody, a song without words, is completed. What use has the composer intended to make of it? His intention is disclosed by the title which he prefixes. Conformably to this purpose, a descriptive accompaniment-figure must be invented. This, too, has been happily devised, perhaps from the very outset, purely mechanical skill being alone required to apply it throughout to the melody and harmony.

The question then arises, Shall the piece have an introduction? If so, of what character shall this be? The composer decides in favor of an introduction, and its nature throws light on the meaning of the piece.

The introduction opens with the spinning-wheel figure, but in no sunny mood—with weird, suspensive and uncanny harmony, ending with the effect of an interrogation. Now comes (measure 5) the first intimation of the theme of the piece. It is significant, that the original model, instead of being treated cheerfully (in the major mode) and serenely, here appears in minor, with a solemnity and an impressiveness heightened by breadth of harmonies, whose very dimensions compel a measured delivery by the player. This first appearance of the model ends with dubious harmony and a figural passage equally disturbed in tone, and thus suggestive of unrest.

Now (measure 14) all clears away, the curtain rises, as it were, and the theme steps forth like the heroine of a play, seemingly unconscious of the fate in store for her. The opening phrase of the melody (measures 16–19) discloses only a quiet dignity of mood, earnest, yet free from care. With the repetition of this phrase, however, a trace of unrest (measure 22) is manifest. Corresponding to this, in measures 24–30, the melody seems to reach out with a rising ardor as toward the object of a desire. This object it appears to contemplate, in measures 32–35, with a rapture of feeling which passes over into passionate longing, gradually mounting higher and higher, from measure 36 on, till it culminates in intensity at measure 50. Upon the subsidence of this storm of agitation the critical moment for the melody is reached: $F\sharp$ and $G\sharp$ are proposed in the left hand (3d quarter of measure 57 and 1st quarter of measure 58), as if in these tones the future of the melody were bound up: to them the right hand sternly opposes, as with, or impelled by, the voice of Fate—the jarring contradiction $F\sharp$ and $G\flat$. The left hand makes yet another effort, this time offering to waive $F\sharp$ and accept $F\flat$ instead, if only $G\sharp$ may thereby be gained: the right hand is inexorable, reiterating unmoved its fiat of $F\sharp$ and $G\flat$. The melody is now silent for two measures, during which only the sound of the spinning-wheel figure is heard, and then the melody turns away sorrowful and comfortless. A *cadenza* intervenes, whereupon the melody returns, but changed, as if its pianissimo whisperings would intimate that thenceforth no joy existed for it in the future, and that the retrospect of past hopes were all that remained to it. This impression is intensified at measures 83–98, where the tones seem to reiterate, refrain-like, a pathetic "What might have been." In measures 99–102 the knell of vanished hopes is tolled: then all is over, and with a final *cadenza* the curtain falls to the sounds of the tonic harmony, swiftly vibrating and gradually receding, till they float away in space.

"Hold this sea-shell to your ear,
And you shall hear,
Not the andante of the sea,
Not the wild wind's symphony,
But your own heart's minstrelsy.

"You do poets and their song
A grievous wrong,
If your own heart does not bring
To their deep imaginings
As much beauty as they sing."—T. B. ALDRICH.

THE SPINNING GIRL.

(LA FILEUSE.)

Étude.

Revised, fingered, and edited by
A. R. PARSONS.

JOACHIM RAFF,
Op. 157, No. 2.

Allegro moderato.

$\text{♩} = 126.$

Piano.

p

Rev. *

Execution.

Rev. *

Execution.

10.

decrecendo.

Rev. *

Rev. *

15.

cantando. (A.) *m.s.* *m.d.*

Musical notation for measures 15-17. Measure 15 has fingerings 1 and 2. Measure 17 has fingerings 1 2 and 4 1. A bracket under measures 15-17 is labeled "Ped. à chaque mesure."

Musical notation for measures 18-20. Measure 19 has dynamics *m.s.* and *m.d.* with a slur over the notes.

Musical notation for measures 20-22. Measure 22 has a slur with fingerings 4 and 2.

Musical notation for measures 23-25. Measure 24 has dynamics *m.s.* and *m.d.* Measure 25 has dynamics *m.s.* and *m.d.*

Musical notation for measures 26-28. Measure 27 has dynamics *m.s.* and *m.d.* Measure 28 has dynamics *m.s.* and *m.d.*

(A.) The original version does not indicate this use of the left hand in the delivery of the melody. The pedagogic experiences of the editor, however, induce him to recommend it throughout the piece, as affording additional occupation for that hand, and also because it greatly facilitates an independent and characteristic treatment of the melody and accompaniment, respectively.

30. *m.s. m.d.*

pp *m.s. m.d.*

poco a poco cres.

35. *m.s. m.d.* *m.s. m.d.*

m.s. m.d. 40. *f* *m.s. m.d.*

m.s. m.d. *p* *m.s. m.d.* *rfz*

cre

scen

m.s. m.d.

45.

m.s. m.d.

m.s. m.d.

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. It contains three measures of music with various dynamics and articulations. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

do

f

m.s.

m.d.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes a vocal line starting with the syllable 'do' and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a prominent bass line with sustained notes and moving eighth notes.

50. *rfz ed incalzando.*

Third system of musical notation, marked '50. rfz ed incalzando.' This system introduces fingerings for the piano part, such as '5 1 4 1 3 1 2' and '5 2 5 2 4 2 3'. It also includes a small treble clef staff at the bottom right.

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece with complex fingerings and slurs. Fingerings like '5 2 5 2 4 2 3' and '5 1 4 1 3 1 2' are repeated. A dotted line with the number '8' is present above the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. It includes a variety of musical notations, including slurs, accents, and fingerings like '5 2 5 2 3 1 3 1' and '2 5 #2 3 1 3 1'.

tranquillo e dolcemente.

55. *m.s. m.d. m.s. m.d.*

60.

m.s. m.d.

65. *m.s. m.d. m.s. m.d. m.s.*

m.d. m.s. m.d. poco f

70.

f

75. *dolciss.* *m.s.* *m.d.*

pp

m.s. *m.d.* 80.

m.s. *m.d.*

85.

m.s. *m.d.*

First system of musical notation, measures 85-87. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment. Measure 85 is marked with '85.' and 'm.s. m.d.'. Slurs and accents are present over measures 85 and 86.

Second system of musical notation, measures 88-90. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment. Slurs and accents are present over measures 88 and 89.

90.

m.s. *m.d.*

Third system of musical notation, measures 91-93. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment. Measure 91 is marked with '90.'. Fingerings (5, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1) are indicated above the treble staff in measure 91. Slurs and accents are present over measures 91 and 92.

95.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 94-96. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment. Slurs and accents are present over measures 94 and 95.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 97-99. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment. Slurs and accents are present over measures 97 and 98. Measure 98 has a '4/2' marking above it. The system ends with three asterisks and the word 'Ped.' below the bass staff.

100.
p

Musical notation for measures 98 and 99. Measure 98 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 99 begins with a tenor clef (*ten.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Musical notation for measures 100 and 101. Both measures are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 102, 103, and 104. Measure 104 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers: 1 2 1 3 2, 5 1 3 2, 5 1 2 1, 3 2 5, 1 3 2 5 1, 2 1 3 2 5 1 3 2, and 8.

Musical notation for measures 105, 106, and 107. Measure 105 is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingering numbers: 5 1 3 2 5 4 2 1, 1 2 5 4, 1 2 5 4, 1 2 5 4, 1 2 5 4, 3 2 1 5 3 2, 2 1 5 3 2, 5 3 2 1 4 3 2, and 8.

Musical notation for measures 108, 109, and 110. Measure 108 includes fingering numbers: 1 4 3 2, 1 4, 1 5 3, 1 5 3. Measure 109 is marked with piano-pianissimo (*pp*) and includes a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. Measure 110 is marked with *ped.* and ends with an asterisk (*).