

Moderato.

Expressive but not dragging.

⁴⁾ nK : New counterpoint can be regarded here only as a harmonic necessity, to make the transition to the dominant more evident. According to the general, fundamental idea of the form here employed, the passage marked A would enter unsupported in the lower voice, the upper voice remaining silent.

²⁾ Actually and originally the second eighth is given thus

³⁾ For weighty technical reasons the mordent on *d* is omitted.

⁴⁾ F S : Free ending.

N. B. The entirely new impression, that in this invention—as compared with the first Character and Content are given through Form, would require an entirely different presentation as justification. Above all in importance we find the (generally overlooked) canonic treatment to be here the object presented to examination, and from its proper construction hangs the appreciation of the form.

The phrase of two measures at **A** is imitated by the second voice in the deeper octave, in measures 3 and 4, while the first voice carries on counterpoint **B** above it. The same treatment is given to the counterpoint **B** in the lower voice, and a new counterpoint (**C**) appears above it. In this succession, in double measures, the work is carried on, **D** above **C**, **E** above **D**, through which the upper voice gives an unbroken, continuous theme made up of **A, B, C, D** and **E**, ten measures long, which is reproduced two measures later by the lower voice. But as both voices end their imitative course together at the 10th measure, the phrase **E** is not reproduced in the imitating voice. Therefore the second part is begun by the lower voice and the whole proceeding are repeated in the key of the subdominant, and, through the inversion of the double counterpoint, yet 10 measures more are evolved.

^{*)} the two measures which follow serve to indicate the modulatory return to the key of the tonic and stand in a certain degree on neutral ground between the second, and the abruptly ending third, division.