

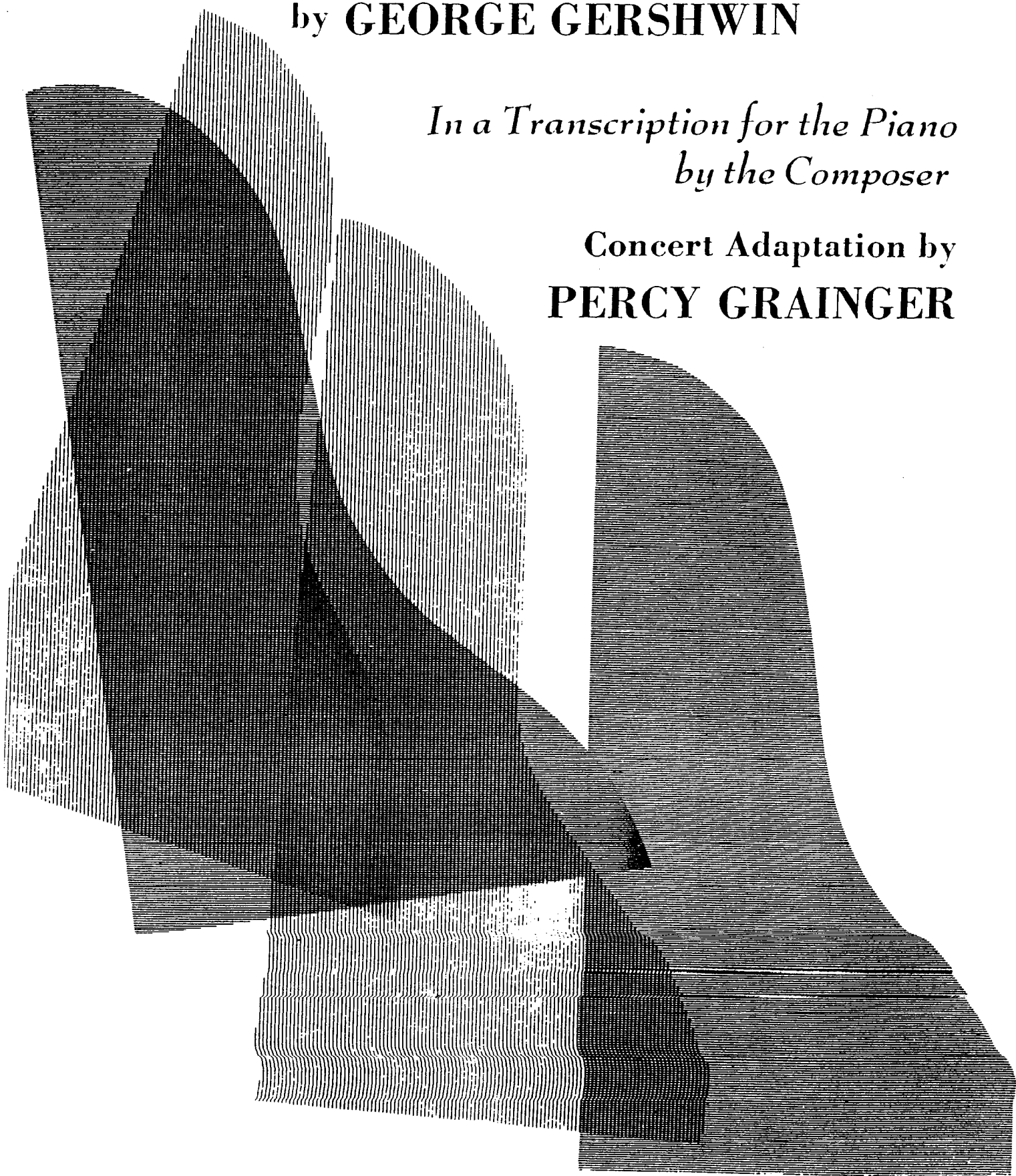
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THE MAN I LOVE

by **GEORGE GERSHWIN**

*In a Transcription for the Piano
by the Composer*

Concert Adaptation by
PERCY GRAINGER



FOREWORD

"THE MAN I LOVE"

Gershwin-Grainger

"The Man I Love" is one of the great songs of all time, taking its place in immortality beside the finest love-songs by Dowland, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Gabriel Fauré, Henri du Parc, Hatton, Maude Valerie White, Cyril Scott, Roger Quilter, Debussy and John Alden Carpenter.

Its obvious indebtedness to a phrase in the slow movement of Grieg's C minor Sonata for violin and piano (measures 26 to 29) does not in the least lessen its claims to first class originality. In the Grieg phrase (ex. 1) and in the Gershwin phrase (ex. 2) the basic procedure is the same: the melody rises from the interval of the fifth to that of the seventh, and while it pauses on the seventh the alto voice of the four-part harmony drops from the major third (of the tonic triad) to the minor third, while the two lowest voices sustain the drone 1,5.

The main theme of "Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue" (ex. 4) is no less obviously derived from the theme with which Grieg closes his Piano Concerto (ex. 3). Both motives have the same intervallic resting places — 5, 1, flat 7, 6, 5. In both, a pair of triplets move from the flat seventh to the fifth, by way of the sixth, while the chords below, in both cases, display the clash of a sharp seventh.

Such similarity amounts almost to identicalness! But none of this detracts from Gershwin's immense and indisputable originality. It only shows what a life-giving inspiration Grieg's startling innovations provided for almost all truly progressive composers that came after him: Debussy, Ravel, Delius, Cyril Scott, Albeniz, Stravinsky, MacDowell, Gershwin. And it goes to prove how deeply Gershwin's genius (whatever inspiration it also drew from popular and local sources) was rooted in the traditions of classical cosmopolitan music. So much of Gershwin's unique and subtle greatness lies in his humanistic universalism — in his effortless ability to reconcile hitherto unreconciled contrasts and seemingly opposing tendencies.

Percy Aldridge Grainger,
June 22, 1944.

Example 1

From slow movement of Grieg's Sonata
for Violin and Piano in C minor

Example 2

Opening of Refrain, Gershwin's "The Man I Love"

Example 3

Closing theme of Grieg's Piano Concerto
(Intervals) 1 flat 7 3 6 3 5

Example 4

Main theme of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue"

This concert arrangement is dedicated to my dear friend Charles L. Buchanan in appreciation of his early recognition of Gershwin's transcending genius

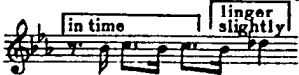
THE MAN I LOVE

By
GEORGE GERSHWIN
Transcribed for the Piano
by the Composer

Concert Arrangement
by
PERCY ALDRIDGE GRAINGER
By special arrangement with G. Schirmer Inc., N. Y.

Fairly slowly $\text{♩} = 69$

** S.P.
(sustaining ped.)

* The melody may be played very slightly *rubato*, mostly the ♩ this should be played strictly in time, though sometimes they may be slightly lingered over, thus: 

** For Grainger's formula for "simultaneous tone-strength differentiation" and for the technic of the "sustaining (middle) pedal" consult PRELUDE: "DE PROFUNDIS" by H. Balfour Gardiner, edited by Percy Grainger (G. Schirmer, Inc., New York)

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a tempo ♩ = 65 *singingly*

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains chords with a dynamic marking of *mf*. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The left hand (L.H.) and right hand (R.H.) are indicated. Pedal markings (S.P.) are present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 6, and 7. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 5 and 4. Pedal markings (S.P.) are present at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains chords with a dynamic marking of *f*. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 5. Performance instructions include *harshly, strictly in time*, *hold down*, *rit.*, and *p*. A note "(no pedal)" is written below the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains chords with a dynamic marking of *mf*. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The right hand (R.H.) and left hand (L.H.) are indicated. Pedal markings (S.P.) are present at the end of the system.

S.P. *

S.P. *

Impulsively ritard.

L.H.

L.H.

p

mf

More Flowingly ♩ = 80
 *** Top voice glassy, well to the fore

mf

p

p

sf

S.P. *

mf

p

espress.

rallent.

dim.

L.H.

*** The prominence of the top notes is facilitated by using stiff fingers, stiff wrist, stiff arm. For a description of this technic consult the afore-mentioned PRELUDE, DE PROFUNDIS by H. Balfour Gardiner.

a tempo primo ♩ = 65

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate treble clef staff. The grand staff contains chords and arpeggiated figures. The separate staff contains a melodic line with triplets. Dynamics include *mf* and *mp*. There are three measures, each ending with a dotted line and an asterisk labeled "S.P.".

Second system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The grand staff features a complex melodic line with fingerings (1, 4, 6, 7) and a bass line. The separate staff has a melodic line with a triplet. Dynamics include *mf*. There are two measures, each ending with a dotted line and an asterisk labeled "S.P.".

Third system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The grand staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 5, 5) and a bass line with fingerings (2, 1, 1, 2, 3). The separate staff has a melodic line with fingerings (2, 4, 3) and a bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *ppp*. The instruction "lightly fluttering" is written above the separate staff. There are three measures, each ending with a dotted line and an asterisk labeled "S.P.".

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The grand staff has a melodic line with fingerings (8) and a bass line. The separate staff has a melodic line with fingerings (8) and a bass line. Dynamics include *p*. The instruction "ritard." is written above the grand staff. There are two measures, each ending with a dotted line and an asterisk labeled "S.P.".