Witches in the Wind by Ernest Adams (1886-1959)

Description: Published in 1937, this is a jovial pictorial piece, suited to young students, great for teaching expression, lots of score markings to interpret that directly tie in with the narrative. Fun recital piece. AMEB Grade 4, List C.

What does the title mean?

It is a descriptive title that easily brings to the mind images of witches on broomsticks riding in the wind through the ascending and descending triplets. The contrasting middle section, has a spooky and grotesque character.

What key is this in?

C major

Are there any modulations?

Yes.

The key changes at bar 17 to A minor (the relative minor of C major) and then moves back to C major at bar 25. This is a sectional key change.

Score markings:

4/4 – simple quadruple – 4 crotchets per bar Allegretto scherzando – a little fast and lively (not as fast as allegro) a little joke (humorous) Metronome marking – 184 crotchets per minute Poco Ritenuto – little immediately slower A tempo – return to original speed Moto primo -1^{st} speed Natural sign – cancels the sharp or flat Flat sign – lower the note by a semitone Sharp sign – raise the note by a semitone mp – mezzo piano = moderately soft p - piano = softcresc. – crescendo = gradually getting louder mf - mezzo forte = moderately loud f - forte = louddim. – diminuendo = gradually getting softer pp – pianissimo = very soft sf or sfz – sforzando – sudden accent leggiero – lightly animato – animated simile – similar (to save ink) – continue as before pedal marks (damper pedal) tenuto – hold for full value – gentle emphasis staccato – short and detatched mezzo staccato - moderately short and detatched slurs - legato - smooth and well connected tie – tie the notes together (combine the note values) accent – emphasise the note arpeggiation – rapidly play the notes of the chord ascending triplet -3 notes where 2 of the same note usually go acciaccatura – a crush note fermata – pause- hold the note longer than written grottesco - grotesque