

years after the piece was composed and 37 years after Schubert's death. Its premiere was in Vienna conducted by Herbeck on December 17 of the year the Urtext was discovered, and the concert was said to have been a huge success.

In addition to this unfinished work, Schubert also did not complete the E Major (or e minor) Symphony, known as the Seventh Symphony in the past. Although the b minor Symphony is now called 'Unfinished', the confusion over Schubert's symphonies' numbering still continues for reasons. Since the Unfinished Symphony is concerned for some people literally not completed or the publication date of each symphony can be out of order, sorting the symphonies by numbers could be confusing for people. On the other hand, The New Schubert Edition (Neue Schubert-Ausgabe) by the International Schubert Association from 1965 deems the Seventh Symphony in E Major impossible to perform thus deprived the number, which means the E Major is no longer the Seventh Symphony anymore. They define that the b minor Symphony we were talking about above is the Symphony No. 7 'Unfinished' and its following is 'The Great'.

In the Unfinished Symphony, Schubert added three trombones to the usual double wind composition in order to create a unique and noble tone. The sound is rich in expression and contains a musical world that is filled with poetic sentiments such as deep sadness and passion. Certainly, it is Schubert's style of transforming himself from Classical era to Early Romanticism. The tragic atmosphere of this Symphony reflects the confusion of emotion that may be associated with Schubert's health – he struggled with syphilis during this period. Just as Bruckner's last symphony has only three movements, this piece is not complete as well. However, it is certain that these pieces are musically complete that we don't feel the need for any ensuing movements. There are a few people who like to think this piece in relation to Schubert's short life, so that they reveal distinct beauty in such a desperate situation, and evoke an extremely high level of emotion out of it. Without doubt, the Unfinished Symphony is a monumental work of Early Romantic music.

1st Movement: Compared to Schubert's previous symphonies, the relatively simple sonata-form of the first movement (Allegro moderato) in the b minor Symphony is certainly a huge step forward in writing musical techniques in orchestral music. The sonata form is initiated in a dark atmosphere by the pianissimo (*pp*) in unison of the cellos and the contrabass, which is thought to be an important motive as the introduction of this entire movement especially in the development section. The widely known first theme of the oboe and the clarinet is presented over the sixteenth notes of the violins and the pizzicato of lower strings where the echo of the horns also notably feature. After a brief bridge of the bassoons and horns, a gentle cello theme appears softly. As these themes and melodies transform and develop, this symphonic drama goes on gently and wildly. At the end, a weighty chord puts a period.

2nd Movement: If we say the first movement is filled with deep sighs and outrages, the second movement (Andante con moto) in E Major is full of purified beauty. A musical structure or development is not as important as they are in the first movement, and lyrical flows take an important role in the second movement. After the introduction of the horn and bassoon playing two bars of beautiful chords with delicate pizzicato by contrabass, the theme melody by the first violins stands out for pureness. From the beginning to the 141st bar, the music repeats twice and the coda, a separate passage added to the end of main structure, follows after the repetition. Listeners also can feel not only the romantic atmosphere but also Schubert's modest counterpoint techniques. This entire Symphony is so beautifully written that it calms us down through the piece. Andante con moto ends quietly in a peaceful moment.